

Canadian and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Postal Cards, Albums, Coins, Crests and Novelties.



Dominion Bazaar.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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PLEASE READ SPECIAL NOTICE MARKED IN RED.

PHILATELY.

The Art of Philately, or Postage Stamp collecting is a fashion not confined to any country, or class: for collections are frequently to be seen in the drawing-room of the luxurious, the study of the enlightened, and the locker of the school-boy. The fashion has been ridiculed, as all fashions will be, but if postage stamps are properly studied, collected, and arranged, there is no reason why they may not be quite as instructive and entertaining as a collection of birds, butterflies, shells, books, engravings, coins or other objects.

The main charm of collecting any kind of object is to educate the mind and the eye to careful observation, accurate comparison, and just reasoning on the differences and likenesses which they present, and to interest the collector in the design or art shown in their creation or manufacture, and the history of the country which produces or uses the objects collected. Postage stamps afford good objects for all these branches of study, as they are sufficiently different to present broad outlines for their classification, and yet some of the variations are so slight that they require minute examination and comparison to prevent them from being overlooked. The fact of obtaining stamps from so many countries suggests the inquiry, What were the circumstances that induced their adoption, the history of the countries which issue them? and the understanding why some countries have considered it necessary, in so few years as have passed since they first came into use, to make so many changes in the form or design of the stamp used, while other countries have never made the slightest alteration?

The changes referred to generally mark some historical event of importance, such as the accession of a new king, a change in the form of government, or the absorption of a small state into a larger one, a change in the currency or some other revolution. Hence, a collection of postage stamps may be considered, like a collection of coins, an epitome of the history of Europe and America for the last third of a century; and as they exhibit much variation in design and in execution, they may also be regarded as a collection of works of art on a small scale, showing the style of art of the countries that issue them; while the size of the collection, and the manner in which the stamps are arranged and kept, will show the industry, judgment, neatness, and taste of the collector, who should always bear in mind that every accessory that is shabby and bright takes away from the appearance and interest of the stamps themselves.

The system of prepaying postage by stamps has been adopted by all civilized countries, and has been extended

into other branches of the government and the law courts. It is also used in the electric telegraph service, and by several errand and carrier companies in America and Europe.

Some of the British colonies commenced with manufacturing their own stamps, and used emblematic designs, as Hope reclining, for the Cape of Good Hope; a swan, for Swan River; the Queen on her throne, for Victoria; but by degrees they have generally adopted a simple profile of the Queen, like the English; and the stamps now used in many of the colonies and other parts of the world, are designed, engraved, printed and embossed, in England, under the supervision of an officer of the Inland Revenue department, or an inspector appointed by the colonial or foreign governments. Our own stamps are manufactured by the British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal.

The majority of foreign governments, as they have adopted the system, have also adopted the profile or portrait of their sovereign for the stamp. Other governments use the arms of the state or sovereign for the purpose. Some states, which began by merely using as a stamp, a numeral surrounded by a more or less complicated frame, have since adopted the royal portrait.

In England, the manner in which the stamps have been obliterated by a block which, by the form of the internal disk, and the number in it, marks the postal district in which it was originally stamped. Each continental state cancels in its own manner; several have undergone considerable change during the time the stamps have been in use. The study of the means employed for obliterating affords an interesting object of contemplation.

A certain number of stamps—such as the old four-annas of India, the "too-late" and "registered" stamps of Victoria and New South Wales, the early issues for the Swiss cantons, Russia and Poland, one or more values of the more modern stamps of Roumania, Heligoland, Finland, Livonia, Spain, and the United States are printed in inks of two colors.

In England, the adhesive stamps are printed on paper with a peculiar watermark, different in the various stamps. Formerly the envelopes issued by the English stamp-office were all printed on a peculiar paper, three lines of colored silk being inserted in the paper, so as to form lines across the stamp; and this plan was also adopted by Prussia. It has now been disused both in England and Germany. In the latter the value was printed in small letters, in two lines, across the stamp, thus; *Post concert, ein groschen; post concert, zwei groschen, &c.*; but even this has now been discontinued in the envelopes issued by the German empire. The envelope stamps of Russia, Switzerland, Hamburg, and the United States, are embossed on spec-

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ly-prepared watermarked paper, bearing, respectively, a spread-eagle, dove, castle, and the initials P. O. D., U. S. The later issues of Russia are, however, issued on plain paper.

In England and America, the regulation now is that the stamp be placed on the right-hand upper corner of the letter or envelope. In Saxony, Hanover, Baden, Brunswick, and Austria, &c., the stamp was formerly placed on the left-hand side of the envelope; now they are usually placed, as in Canada, on the right-hand upper corner. In Russia and Finland the envelope stamps were at one time impressed on the flap; and in Brazil, the adhesives were occasionally used as a seal, which caused them sometimes to be overlooked by the post-office officials.

During the internal war in the United States, postage stamps formed almost the only currency of small value in circulation; and the government issued them without being gummed for the purpose of their being so used, as it was found that the gummed stamps were apt to adhere together when carried and handled. They afterwards issued fac-similes of postage stamps printed on larger paper, with full directions; these were termed *postage currency*.

Before stamps are printed, it is usual to take off from the plate one or more impressions on common paper, and in ink of different colors from those in which the stamps are officially used, to see if the plates are in a condition to print, so that none but perfect stamps should be issued, and that the government may not be cheated by these prior impressions being used as postage stamps. Such impressions of an unusual color have been called *proofs*—they are so in a printer's use of the word, but not in that of a collector of engravings.

The post-office department issue specimen stamps to the post-offices to show what are in official use. In England the stamps so sent are marked across with the word "specimen," to prevent their being used for postage purposes. In Germany they circulate for this purpose stamps which are printed in black or some other colour not officially used. Such stamps were at one time catalogued as *stamps of identification*.

Some Societies that supply their members with stamps, handprint on the stamp the sign or initial of the society, while some firms and corporate bodies have their initials printed on the stamps. In Western Australia the stamps supplied to the government officials are perforated in the centre, to prevent their being used by them to prepay private letters.

Stamp collecting now numbers its followers in almost every part of the world. It possesses also a literature of its own, including several catalogues in different languages, works on forged stamps, and well-conducted periodicals; besides which numerous albums, compiled by experienced amateurs, have been published. These facts indicate the undiminished attraction which stamp collecting still exerts, and which, as a beneficial recreation, it will continue to do.

The man's an ignoramus,
Or, lower yet, a scamp,
Who writes for information
And sends no postage stamp.

The Originator of Postage Stamps.

The cable brings news of the death of Sir Rowland Hill, in the 85th year of his age. The author of the penny postal system lived to witness the full realization of his dream of cheap inter-communication. His life has terminated in an era when the telegraph and telephone play an important part in business affairs. Born of lowly parents, Sir Rowland Hill steadily rose to important positions in the Empire. Shortly after holding the position of Secretary to the Commissioners for the colonization of South Australia, Mr. Hill published a pamphlet developing the cheap postal system. In 1810 his plan was carried into effect, the author receiving an appointment in the Treasury. A change of Government having taken place, Mr. Hill was, in 1842, removed from office on the alleged ground that his services were no longer required. He was forthwith considered an ill-used man, and the British public showered tokens of esteem upon him. He was presented with a testimonial of the value of £13,360, and other gifts. Subsequently he was reinstated in office, knighted, awarded a pension of £2,000 a year, and a Par-

His remains are interred in

Westminster Abbey. The British empire mourns the loss of a public benefactor—the Philatelic world grieves as for a personal friend.

THE RAREST OF ALL COINS.

(Continued from last issue)

After a while, for it was hot work, five of the men rolled dead in the dust. Only two of us were left. The other man is still at Bokhara. He agreed that I should come to Europe to sell this bit of gold. Since it was found I have always carried it under my arm. There are, I understand, more skilful thieves in England than in Bokhara. They all say in London, those who have studied old gold: money, that this coin is a forgery. I know better. Will you buy it, my lord?"

The expert looked at it again, and satisfied himself of its authenticity. It was an antique. More than that, it was a numismatic prodigy. Its weight was nearly 5 ounces, or 20 staters, and its value in gold about \$110. On one side was the portrait of Eucratides, King of Bactria, who lived 185 B. C. The bust of the monarch was crowned with a helmet, ornamented with the horn and ear of the bull, a peculiar attribute of the kings of Bactria. On the reverse were the Dioscures, Chastor and Pollux, galloping on horseback, with the legend in Greek, *Basileus Melannoy, Eykratidoy*, (the Great King Eucratides). There was a defect, something like a line running across the field of the piece. This defect was the glory of the coin. This showed the number of blows which were required to strike such a big piece. The die with which that coin had been stamped must have been broken after this piece was made. The numismatist was wild with joy, for certainly this piece was unique. It was the first, may be the last, of its kind, and there never would turn up in this world another piece of gold like it.

"Ask him what he wants for it," inquired the expert, with concealed indifference. "It is worth something, of course, its weight, say, in gold." The Bokhara man's eyes twinkled—they were black, snaky eyes. "I will take £5,000 for it, my lord, and nothing else," said the man, coolly, as he picked up the coin, slipped it into the bag, and was about putting it under his arm.

Now came the moment of trial. The expert lighted a cigarette and smoked to calm his nerves. Then, blowing the smoke from his lips, he said, "I tell you what I will do. I will give you, right now, my check for £1,000 for the piece. If the coin is not mine in twenty minutes, I shall offer you £800 for it, and so on until I get to £500. If you don't close with me to-night, to-morrow I will not take it at any price."

"Twenty minutes passed," said the expert, "like an instant. The Bokhara man seemed immersed in deep thought. Then he turned on me suddenly," continued the expert, "pierced me through with his black eyes, and put the much-coveted coin in my hand, while his long bird-like fingers were bent like talons to take the check. The coin was mine. I slept," said the expert, "with that coin under my pillow; that is, I tried to sleep, but so excited was I that I never closed my eyes that night."

The numismatist took the earliest conveyance across the English Channel. This medal was not for common collections. It was a piece for the French museum. The Emperor Louis Napoleon heard of it, as did the Minister of Instruction. M. Feuardent considered an offer of 30,000 francs for the medal as an imperative command that the coin should remain in France. So stay it did, though 50,000 francs, just double what it cost, were offered for it. This coin of the Bactrian Eucratides is now the greatly-prized ornament of the Cabinet des Medailles. To-day it lies in a glass case all by itself. There is a little handle coming out of the box, which permits the public to turn the coin so that both sides of it may be seen.

"This," said the expert to the writer, "is the rarest coin in the world, and the one for which the highest price has been paid. Since it cost the lives of five men, I do not think any thing more was really paid for it than it was worth. It ought to have been saved for the delectation of numismatic amateurs in all times to come, even had fifty or one hundred lives been sacrificed,

An Ontario Girl's Complaint.

I make a complaint of a plaguey pest
That's known by the name of the great North-West.
For this wondrous land of the setting sun
Has taken my beaux away, every one.

Yea, one by one they have all cleared out,
Thinking to better themselves, no doubt;
Caring but little how far they may go
From the poor lone girl in Ontario.

First I was sweet upon Johnny J. Brown,
The nicest young fellow in all the whole town;
But he said "Good-bye," and he sailed away,
And now he's settled at Thunder Bay.

Next I was fishing for Farmer Lee's Dick;
Thought him so dull that he couldn't cut stick,
But he waved his hat with a "Hip, hip, hurrah!"
And said he was going to Manitoba.

That long, lean druggist with specs on his nose,
I thought the fellow would soon propose.
He sold out his bottle shop; he was gone
Clean to the River Saskatchewan.

Fat little, plump little, Johnny Grey,
I hinted he'd better get spliced and stay,
He said to me that was rather thin,
And he turned his toes to Keewatin.

My Dutchman lover, Hans Ritter Von Krout,
So lame he could scarcely escort me out;
With magic ointment he greased his leg,
And slid to the City of Winnipeg.

I'll sling my goods in a carpet sack:
I'll off to the west and I won't turn back.
I'll have a husband, and gee! a one too,
If I have to follow to Carleton.

I'll enquiry make at the Dominion Bazaar,
The best way to get to that region so far,
What they don't know about crops it is growing,
Its prospects, etc., well, isn't worth knowing.

Bye the bye, I must get one of their maps, full size,
colored to show the C.P.R. Reserve Belts, with prices attached as advertised in the Government Regulations, only 25c. each; on cloth or in cloth covers, 50c.

☞ No intending Manitoba settler should be without it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All orders to, or correspondence with us, requiring attention should be accompanied with stamp or exchange equivalent.

Our next number will contain a list of recent issues of Stamps or Coins.

We have insufficient exchange stock of old Canadas, &c., to fill all our orders, in return for foreign stamps, but hope to fill soon. Parties sending us bogus stamps, please note that we keep a waste basket.

H. F.—Would prefer to see them before purchasing. If our offer is not accepted, will pay postage back.

A. D.—Cash orders, accompanied with stamp for return postage, always promptly attended to.

P. L.—Parties wishing to make collections, cannot do better than purchase our Packets first as a nucleus, and then build up with sets and single stamps of greater value.

M. McL. A. H. & OTHERS.—Please see what we allow per 1000. 1 old Provincial stamp is worth more than all you sent. Cannot you hunt us up some old issues.

☞ A Part of our collections as on Exhibition, is for sale. We will make up collections in any album at cheap rates, and in all cases the best stamps then in stock will be used, and more uniformity in obliteration, &c., will be obtained, than is possible for a collector to procure in the ordinary way.

DOMINION BAZAAR—FOREIGN STAMP PACKETS.

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, European.....	each.....	25c
50 non duplicate stamps in each packet.		
6. 250 varieties, No. 1 to 5.....		\$1.00
7. 25 " U. S. Official.....		25c
8. 30 " Colonial.....		25c
9. 50 " ".....		50c
10. 50 " North American.....		50c
11. 20 " South.....		50c
12. 20 " Asiatic.....		50c
13. 100 " Obsolete.....		\$1.00
14. 300 " Universal.....		\$2.50
15. 500 " Non-duplicate.....		\$5.00
16. 200 " Rare.....		\$5.00
17. 50 " Very Rare.....		\$10.00
18. 12 " Unused Colonial.....		25c
19. 10 " " Envelope.....		25c
20. 50 " " Common.....		50c
21. 60 " " Good.....		\$1.00
22. 50 " " Rare.....		\$2.50
23. 100 " " Universal.....		\$2.50
24. U.S. and Hamburg Local Reprints.....		\$2.50

Revenue Stamps.

No. 1. 25 Varieties.....	25c	No. 3. 60 Varieties.....	\$1.00
2. 40 ".....	50c	4. 100 ".....	\$2.00

Post Cards.

No. 1. 12 Varieties.....	25c	No. 2. 25 Varieties.....	\$1.00
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Canadian Law, Bill, Tobacco, Cigar, Gas, Weight and Measure Stamps. Special List for stamp.

ALBUMS, &c.—All standard publications supplied prompt. The Dominion Stamp Album in preparation on a new principle.

N. B.—A large collection of over 3,500 stamps recently placed in our hands for sale. Stamps in first-class condition.

CANADA.—A very peculiar essay was struck off for this country some time since: a bust of the Royal Representative in black, on a light drab ground the letters D.A.E.C. on black squares in each corner, *rect., perf.*—Besides a very peculiar appearance, it possesses the speciality of chemical obliteration to an extent previously unattainable. The essay was first noticed in the *Journal of Philately* last year, and those struck off—sold to a prominent English dealer—we have a few specimens, which will soon become rare, 50c. each cash, or \$1.00 exchange.

Curiosities Wanted and for Sale.

We are desirous of obtaining a good stock, principally of the following articles, for collections of which we will give the highest exchange rates:

Canadian and Foreign Coins, Medals and Tokens, both ancient and modern, in metals.

Minerals, Shells, Natural History Specimens, Ancient Porcelain, Indian Relics, &c.

Canadian and Foreign Postage, Revenue and Local Stamps, especially old Provincial, used or new.

Second-hand Books, especially illustrated volumes, works of standard authors, and early American and English books in good preservation and binding.

Intelligent, tractable little girl wanted, about 10 years of age, for our sheet and packet department, permanent, to raise preferred, would be taught French and German; also smart boy to write addresses, &c. Apply in own hand-writing in first instance, D. B., P. O. Box 998, Toronto, Ontario.

The agent sending us the largest amount of cash for goods or subscription, from date to November 1st, will receive good Album, free. For best exchange Pels a good collection of stamps. No lumbug, we mean it.

A large quantity of assorted North American Stamps from 25c. per 1,000; 25,000 for \$5.00.

Industrial Exhibition, Toronto 1879.

A collection 1,429 African, Asiatic and American Postage Stamps, all distinct varieties, arranged as a chart on rollers, in glass case, for wall or table.

PRINCIPAL DISTINCTIONS.

Varieties of disintegration—rouletted, perforated or plain cut edges—shades, watermarks and surcharges.

Also about 1000 varieties embossed stamped Envelopes, Newsbands, Postal and Return Cards, Revenue and Fiscal Stamps, in show case. The finest work ever produced on Postal Cards is illustrated by the issues of Guatemala and Newfoundland.

Especial attention is called to our emblematic design of a Return Card for the Dominion, engraved by A. M. Theal, of this city.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S effigy on postage stamps has never been changed in England, but some of the colonies have stamps representing her appearance since widowhood. The Emperor of Brazil's effigy was altered a few years ago from youth to middle age. Some go-ahead nations have for some time past used Return Cards, and we understand it is about to be adopted by the U. S. Government. Probably the motives of that Government for not previously adopting it resembles the views held by the D. B. Co., viz.—playing second fiddle to no other concern. There is no reason why Canada should not come to the fore with something original, and we suggest a Postal Card for the Dominion with a return attachment for the use of foreign correspondents, bearing our International design, to be supplied with an adhesive stamp of the country using it. Our design for Post Card—Stamp: diademed profile of queen to left, on solid circular disk in scrolled frame, value in label below in right upper corner of card; Dominion coat of arms, in left upper corner, inscription in centre, "Dominion of Canada. Post Card," in two lines—"The address only to be written on this side" following in small type—lines below for address; border: branches with maple leaves, crossed at corners, beaver in centre above and below, small profile of Governor-General to left on solid oval disk on right; small profile of Princess Louise to right on solid oval disk on left. Return Card—an ornamental border, composed of coats of arms and emblematic designs of Great Britain, Canada, U. S., and other countries in the Postal Union—International Return Post Card" at top, "Dominion of Canada" below address lines. A Return Card might be adopted within the Dominion, by using the front design in duplicate, changing the value of stamps, inscription on second card to read thus: "Return Post Card." Essay on exhibition at Hamilton and London. Specimens will be sent to parties interested in Philately.

W. H. MOORE,

215 SIMCOE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

MY BUSINESS IN SEVEN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES :

Dealer in Postage-Stamps—Negociant de timbres-poste—Briefmarken-Handler—Negociante de bolli postali—Negociante de Sellos de correo—Postmarke Forretning—Handlande i Postmarke.

Wholesale only.

Stamps, European, well-mixed, 1000 25c., 10,000 \$2.00.
fine " 1000 50c., 10,000 \$4.00.
" Variety, very fine, 1000 \$1, 10,000 \$3.50.

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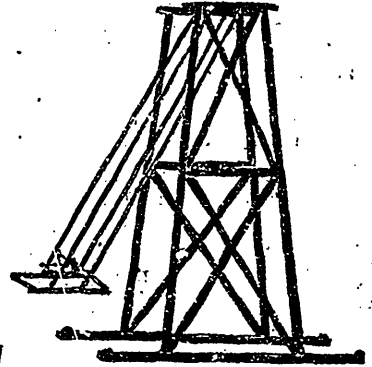
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The cheapest and best invention for procuring fac-similes of Letters, Documents, Maps, &c.

A BARGAIN. A first class Papyrograph, foolscap size. Cabinet and material cost \$70, little used, will take \$20.

TAPP'S
SELF-ACTING
DOUBLE
ADJUSTABLE
SWING

FOR
Lawn & Nursery



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HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

FOR THE LITTLE ONES AT HOME.

These swings have superior advantages over all others, and are perfectly self-acting. The occupants are able, through an easy motion of the arms and feet, to start themselves and swing any length of time, always preserving an upright position in the seat, (see cut) it is most healthy exercise, unattended by dizziness, and the best training for good rowing,

THE HANLAN MOTION

being the motive power,—a child 3 years old can work it—infants can be swung in it safely, and the seat is adjustable to an adult or two children.

First-class material only used. The swings are made of hard wood and varnished. The stands present a very neat appearance, and are very durable, being well painted. Iron socket joints are used, ensuring endless wear. The whole can be put up or taken down in a very short space of time by any person.

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| No. 1. Self-acting Swing, with double adjustable seat and back, 12ft. high with stand | \$12.00 |
| Without stand | 7.50 |
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| Without stand | 8.50 |
| No. 3. Same large seat, heavy stand, 16ft high | 18.00 |
| Without stand | 10.50 |
| No. 4. Self-acting Swing, adjustable back, stationary seat, any size, from | 9.00 |
| No. 5. Nursery Swing, upholstered, made to fasten to ceiling, single, reversible, or as required, from | 7.50 |
- Plainer stands, firm and durable, furnished at \$2 less.

For testimonials as to the beneficial effect of using these swings, from medical and other gentlemen, with full particulars, apply as below, where the swings may be seen and tested.

215 SIMCOE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
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