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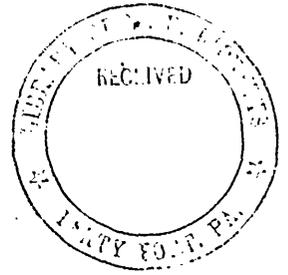
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STAMP-LORE

A CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Vol. 1.

LONDON, ONT., JULY, 1896.

No. 2.

PROMINENT CANADIAN PHILATELISTS.

1. — MR. A. A. BARTLETT.

WE take great pleasure in presenting to our readers, a good likeness of Mr. A.

A. Bartlett of Charlottetown, P. E. I., one of Canada's foremost collectors. The photo shows him in the mess uniform of an officer of No. 1. Company 4th (P. E. I.) Regiment o' Canadian Artillery, which Company captured the prize for the years 1893 and 1895 as the most efficient Co. of Artillery in the Dominion.

Mr. Bartlett was born in St. John, N. B. but for the last fourteen years he has lived in Charlottetown, having married a Charlottetown girl (who, by the way, are noted far and wide for their beauty). At the present time he has an agency in the Maritime Provinces for a large Scotch wholesale dry goods house.

Mr. Bartlett commenced collecting in 1888 not taking interest in any special stamps until about four years later, when, with the exception of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, he sold his collection by auction through the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. At the present time he takes particular interest in the stamps of B. N. A., West Indies and Australia of which he has a magnificent collection.



One of the books of his collection contains 600 covers of B. N. A. and Australia among which are 60 "splits" including the stamps of all the old provinces with the possible exception of British Columbia. A handsome specimen of the ¼ shilling of Nova Scotia is the unique gem of this book. His P. E. I. stamps are complete, having three of every combination of pence and cents.

Another feature is the collection of sheets of unused New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia and Leeward Islands, 90 sheets in all.

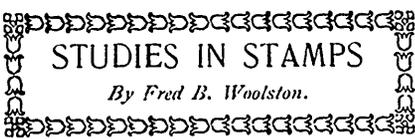
Among those in his collection worthy of special note are the following:

In Great Britain, sets of used and unused "plate nos." also inverted watermarks and very many oddities; in New Brunswick, 3 shillings, 2 Connel's, many blocks and single of 6 pence; in Nova Scotia, 2 shillings, block of 5 unused 1 penny, blocks of used 1 penny, 3 pence and 6 pence; in P. E. Island, everything possible including two 2 pence rouletted; in Newfoundland

many vermilion and a fine lot of lake used and unused.

Taking it all in all Mr. Bartlett has one of the best and richest collections in America.

Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Canadian Philatelic Association, at present being Vice-President of that Society. He is one of those most anxious to see Philately placed on a better basis in Canada.



STUDIES IN STAMPS

By Fred B. Woolston.

3—PRINTS OF CHILE'S FIRST ISSUE.

Stanley Gibbon's *Journal* has lately published a list of a collection of Chilean stamps in the National Library at Valparaiso. This list is taken from a Chilean newspaper. I have attempted to classify my stamps according to this list and am going to mention a few points that I have observed in doing so.

The following is a copy of the list of the stamps of the first issue:

- 1853. Printed in London.
5 centavos, *red on blue*.
- 10 " *state blue*.
- 1854. Printed in Santiago.
5 centavos, *brick red*.
- 10 " *blue*.
- 1854. Printed in London.
5 centavos, *brown red*.
- 10 " *Prussian blue*.
- 1857. Printed in Santiago.
5 centavos, *red*.
- 1862. Printed in London.
1 centavo, *yellow*.
- 20 centavos, *green*.
- 1865. Printed in Santiago.
5 centavos, *rose*.

It seems that the stamps were not printed continuously, but in lots, at the places and on the dates named. The printing, paper and watermark are very much like the early English stamps, so no doubt the Chileans printed in London were by the same firm, Perkins, Bacon & Co. I have satisfactorily classified my 5 centavos by the prints, with the aid of the colors mentioned in the list. The two 1854 printings are the only difficult ones to distinguish.

Upon examining the watermarks after sorting the stamps I found that the first four printings of the 5 centavos were watermarked both the first or small five (with the single lined bar vertical) and what has been called the second watermark (with the bar slanting), also that the 1865 printings were watermarked with the large five only.

The paper being hand-made, a different wire die, or bit, was required for each stamp in the sheet. These differed slightly in size, making differences in the watermarks. The finding of the vertical and slanting bar fives together on the stamps of the first four printings, seems to indicate that they exist on the same sheet and are

the result of a variation in the dies in a set, rather than what has been supposed, that they are from different sets of dies. This view is further confirmed by the fact that there are other differences that exist with both types. So it is safe to conclude that the small and the large fives represent the only two sets of wire dies. The first set have watermarked lines and letters on the margin of the sheet as do the early English stamps, while the last set does not. The paper bearing the different watermarks also differs greatly.

These statements taken in connection with the fact that the paper of the 1 and 20 centavos printed in London in 1862 has the watermarked lines uniformly with the early 5 centavos, tend to show that the paper used up to the 1865 printing was made by the same firm, and that the paper used in 1865 was made by a different firm—possibly in Chile.

The 10 centavos is not listed as being on blued paper, but we must remember that the list was probably made by a party who was not a philatelist. It will be noticed that he calls the *blued* paper of the 5 centavos *blue* paper. The proper term is *blued* as it is the result of a chemical change. Other blue stamps printed by the same company at about the same time have blued paper and it is likely that the 10 centavo Chilean do also. It is not probable that all of the paper turned, but like the English stamps, much of it remained white. There is no doubt but that the 10 centavos on blued paper is a rare stamp. Many specimens that are supposed to be on the blued paper are really on paper that has been blued by a surplus of ink.

But one set of watermark dies was used for the 10 centavos, but there are very noticeable differences resulting from the variation in the size of the dies. It will be noticed that no 10 centavos were printed in 1865 when the change was made in the watermark of the 5 centavos.

I venture to offer the following as an explanation of the frequent changes in the printers:

The intention was to have the plates and a batch of the stamps printed in London, after which the stamps were to be printed in Santiago. The work done by the Santiago printers was so poor that the next lot was obtained in London. The 1857 printing was done in Santiago owing to improved facilities. The 1 and 20 centavos were printed in London because the dies could not be made in Chile. The 1865 printing was done in Santiago because of the comparative success of the 1857 printing.

THE BOY TRADE.

This is a phrase that is going the round of our publications of late, with more of a space-filling tendency than anything else since the happy days of "Is Philately a Science?" The subject itself, unfortunately, has not yet been fairly defined. Once, when I sold stamps, young people were among our best customers, and to serve them was often much more of a pleasure than the service of older ones who bought not for the delight of stamp collecting, but for the probable mercenary gain that might come from careful selection.

Very often the parents of these young folk would be as much, if not more, interested than they, and many of our strong men in Philately originally bought stamps for their children. No one questions the desirability of this sort of patronage, either at the office or through the mail, but the term "boy trade," in dealers phraseology, at least, covers another province. There it denominates all that is undesirable in business with small boys who are the cause of no end of trouble and waste of time. Visions, too, of the old packet list and glue pot arise with the suggestion. But to call our self-respecting young people in Philately "boy trade" or "kid trade," and then to appeal for their more general support, is like slapping a man's face and then asking him to lend you five dollars.

To try to attract the trifling and undesirable class of youngsters commonly called "boy trade" is exceedingly undesirable. The only class of dealers who wish to attract this class of trade are those who wish to dispose of undesirable stock, knowing well that Mexican remainders and packets of damaged or poorly centered specimens are not eagerly grabbed by the cognizant collector.

Much has recently been said about the issuing of catalogues and albums which shall be made so simple that a little child can use them. This scheme has recently been proposed by an earnest and devoted collector who has more stamps and more knowledge of stamps than most of us hope to have, and is justly honored for these: but the best of us make mistakes, and, in our opinion, he has made a mistake. If stamp collecting is anything it is educational, and young people who are old enough to adopt and hold to our fascinating hobby are old enough to use our perforation gauge and are prone to enjoy rolling out philat-

elic technicalities as much as even the youthful stamp clerk of a Boston salesroom.

Our present standard catalogue, with its explanatory preface, so carefully prepared by Mr. Krauth is designed to satisfy this natural tendency, and does it to perfection. The pleasure of acquiring this knowledge is apparently very keen to young people, and perhaps the highest ambition of some of them is to grow great enough to append to their names the "Expert Philatelist" that some of their older brothers have had the poor taste to assume. Why dispel this illusion? it is pleasing and harmless. Furthermore, we have watched the growth of this little hobby of howling for simplicity in catalogues and albums, and it seems not to have been prompted by the desire of the younger collectors. It is the direct outcry of certain of the older ones who think scarce varieties cost too much, and seem to think it possible to lower the market generally by crying them down and introducing a fad of slipshodism.

Both hypothesis and conclusion are impossible. Simplicity is never a very clinching argument in itself, and we imagine that while a schooner yacht is preferred to a mudscrew, electricity to mule power, this will remain a fact. No, simplicity is not what we need. What we need is a great deal of common sense in letting the croakers croak. This peculiar species of idiocy is much in evidence everywhere.—*The Eastern Philatelist*.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

There was proposed in the State of New York some years ago a plan for the State Library to be moved to some of the larger cities at stated times, so that the greatest number of the people could have access to it and borrow from it.

The writer, knowing the value of philatelic literature as a reference library, thinks that in order to get some benefit out of the library of the American Philatelic Association, some circulating plan should be adopted, so that the works that the Association is now in possession of, can be brought to the members in a form that they can be made use of.

A plan of having the publications in the librarian's hands bound and sent on a circuit to the branch societies, could be put out as an experiment and tried say for two years. If this is a success, then the plan could be extended to the principal cities.—*Daily Stamp Item*.

Supplement to STAMP-LORE, July 1896.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Owing to the demand of other branches of their business, The Commercial Printing Co. have sold the good-will, etc., of STAMP-LORE to the undersigned, who will continue the paper, which will appear regularly each month, beginning with November. All advertisements and subscriptions should be sent to:-

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LONDON, CANADA.

STAMP-LORE

Canada's Representative Philatelic Magazine

Published Monthly by

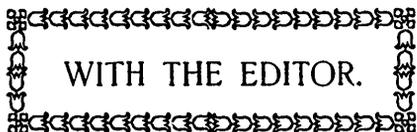
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.,

at 211 Dundas St., - - London, Ont.

(For further information see fifteenth page.)

JULY 20, 1896.

"There is Method in this Madness."



WITH THE EDITOR.

Our Reception.

THIS journal coming as it did in the middle of the summer, and you might say, unannounced, our reception under the circumstances was unprecedented. It shows that there was a publication of this kind needed in Canada at least. It was unfortunate that we were so late but as there were circumstances in this case which were unavoidable, our lateness may be somewhat overlooked. Did you ever try to get out a paper? If so, you know the little things that crop up at the last minute to keep you back. Especially is this so when you are running a printing office. June is supposed to be a rather dull month in the printing line in this city but it happened in our case that we couldn't get the work out fast enough even though we had on an extra force. Then the securing of second-class rates was another set-back. We entered our paper at a time when Canada was in the midst of an election in which the Tories sustained defeat. This upset matters at Ottawa and our communication wasn't attended to promptly. We must confess we are rather late this month and apologize for the appearance of this number. Still, we trust our readers will bear with us and although the next number (which will be issued in two weeks in order to catch up with Father Time) will be the same size as this, we can promise them something good during the fall and winter months. We are making arrangements with some of the best philatelic writers of the day for up-to-date articles and the Color Chart will also be run in this volume.

OUR attention has been called **Disgraceful Journalism.** during the past month to one of the worst pieces of journalism that has fallen to our lot to read. In a recent number of a western magazine this sentence occurs: "If he does not come forward and prove them to be as he says, [which he cannot do, as I have the papers in my possession, whereby he acknowledges that he can run the — as he pleases and also the papers in the S — case], I brand him as a **COMMON LIAR** of the lowest type." We do not give the names, we simply state what appeared. It is a sample of what an editor will do in the heat of a campaign. This kind of thing is going too far and we must say it belittles an editor who will write such stuff. If two editors get into a dispute it is no reason why others should be dragged into it with them. These differences should be settled privately, as an outsider reading the above would naturally come to the conclusion that Philately was nothing more than a sham. If our hobby or science is to gain ground these sort of things will have to be left out of our philatelic publications. If editors cannot settle their differences in another way possibly Philately can get along very well without them.

National Association Matters.

THE article last month by Capt. Wurtele re a National Philatelic Association for Canada has been favorably received by a large number of collectors both here and in the United States. The time for action has come. The first thing to be accomplished is the amalgamation of the Dominion Philatelic Association and the Canadian Philatelic Association. Everyone interested realizes that where there is Union there is Strength and we hope that at the D. P. A. convention to be held early in September at Toronto, something definite may be done. It only requires a little "give in" on the part of both Associations. Mr. Wurtele's suggestions, if carried out, would go a long way to bring the "Greater Society" into a place of prominence in the philatelic world. There is not a bit of use having the dues at 25 cents per year. The collector, who would not pay 50 cents per year for membership in an in-

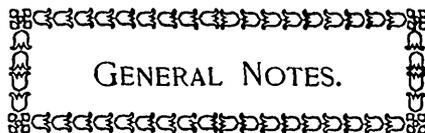
fluent society where there are a number of benefits to be derived would not be a desirable member. What we want is a good Exchange Department, good Purchasing Department, good Bureau of Information, etc., and all conducted by good men along business lines. There are a large number of collectors in Canada who are not members of any society but who, we are positive, would make capital members in a Canadian organization. All that is wanted now is a little push on the part of those in favor of such a society and it is sure to come as a matter of course. In a letter received from Mr. Wurtele we are sure he voices the opinion of the majority when he says: "My idea of amalgamation is that we should upon a given date re-organize into an Association to be known as the "Canadian Philatelic Association" (this being more distinctive and the C.P.A. the oldest Association in Canada). As soon as matters have reached this stage we should call for nominations and elect officers allowing the combined membership to use their best judgment as to the best men to select, irrespective as to whether they belonged to either the one or the other Association originally. We must move on broad-minded views and not allow local or personal feelings in the matter. We require the best men at the head and unless such can be got I would not care to take any further steps in the matter."

Notes. "This journal is purely and simply a business enterprise. We are not issuing it as the tool or plaything of any philatelic political party, or to depend for existence upon any stamp concern. STAMP-LORE will occupy a strictly independent and impartial attitude in political matters, and rely for its support on the stamp-collecting fraternity generally."

The above, which appeared in this paper last month, is exactly our position and we would like everybody to kindly bear it in mind.

Judging from the attention we received, one would think we were twins.

We have just received a letter from Mr. Ruben Snodgrass of Rebecca, in which he says that he has "taken up stamp collecting" and will tell our readers what he thinks of it next month.



CANADIAN.

The Toronto Globe has the following to say of our new Postmaster-General who will no doubt work many reforms in his Department during the coming year:

"Hon. William Mulock, the new Postmaster-General, is a man whose industrious and prominent career in Parliament has well qualified him to occupy a seat at the Council board of the incoming Government. A native of the county of Simcoe, Mr. Mulock was born at Bond Head in 1813. He was called to the bar twenty-five years later and was for some time lecturer for the Law Society of Ontario. Mr. Mulock did not take any active part in public affairs until 1882, when he was induced to accept the Liberal nomination for North York, with the result that he redeemed that constituency for his party, and has represented it continuously ever since.

Mr. Mulock is himself a practical farmer as well as a lawyer, and it is as the firm friend of the agricultural community that he has figured in a very practical manner for a number of years. His energetic and persistent demand for some reform in the conditions imposed upon the cattle trade in regard to space rates may be cited as an example of the very determined and effectual way in which he has championed the cause of the farmer. Mr. Mulock also conclusively proved by his vigorous speeches on the subject in the House of Commons that it was owing to the negligence displayed by the Conservative Government that the Imperial Government had felt itself called upon to place an embargo upon Canadian cattle. Mr. Mulock has at all times during his political career in the house shown himself to be keenly alive to the best interests of the country. He is a good speaker, and one who is always fully furnished with the requisite proof of the facts which he advances in support of his case.

Mr. Mulock is a graduate of Toronto University, and in 1873 he was elected a member of the senate. Since then he has become more and more closely identified with that institution. He has been the Vice-Chancellor for many years, and, owing to the absence in England of the Chancellor, Hon. Edward Blake, the duties and responsibilities of late years mainly devolved upon him. The work thus entailed has been performed in that vigorous and sagacious manner which has distinguished all his public acts.

Mr. Mulock is the head of a large legal firm, and is also connected with many of the leading businesses of the Province, occupying amongst other positions, the office of President of a savings and loan company. He is a good business man, an astute politician, and an exceptionally able debater, whose Parliamentary career has been such as to leave no doubt that his presence would be a source of strength to any Cabinet."

The annual convention of the Dominion Philatelic Association took place in Toronto the 6th. of September, at which time the Industrial Fair (the largest in Canada) was in progress.

Mr. Staebler says that he will not issue the *Canadian Philatelist* for June, July or August, but will bring it out in a somewhat larger size in the fall.

Mr. I. E. Patterson of Guelph, announces his intention of remaining in Canada. We are sorry to see he was unsuccessful at the Conventions.

Mr. L. M. Staebler, of this city, comes in for a good share of talk in the July number of the *International Philatelist*. It seems that he ran for Canadian Vice-President of the P. S. of A. at the last election, being promised support, among others of Mr. C. W. Kissinger. Mr. Staebler naturally took Kissinger at his word, but when it came to election he was turned down. Mr. Wetherston, the present incumbent of that office has done nothing for the Society in Canada, so far as we can see.

AMERICAN.

There must be a good thing in it for the attorney of a Philatelic Society, judging by the way they are all "pulling the wires."

Candidates are already coming out for office in the different Societies for 1897. We suppose in another month or so, we will hear of some for 1898. It's a pity everybody can't be elected.

The Evergreen State Philatelist for July, gives us two photos of prominent candidates for office; one is of Mr. Ashcroft, candidate for President of the P. S. of A. while the other is of Mr. Thomas, candidate for President of the S. of P.

It Messrs Kissinger and Beardsley have any intention of settling their difference *a la* Queensberry, we would judge that Canada would be a very good place for it. STAMP-LORE would be perfectly willing to hold the stakes.

The editors of *The Evergreen State Philatelist*, and *The International Philatelist*, laid great stress on the fact that they were not candidates for any office,—singular this!

Despite the fact that dealers and publishers have been reporting business good,—it is just the contrary. It is time for a change.

Have you sent your subscription to the Collectors' Club of New York yet?

What They Think of it.

Below will be found what some of America's collectors think of STAMP LORE, Canada's up-to-date Philatelic journal.

S. B. Hopkins, in his "daily review" in *The Daily Stamp Item*, says, among other things: "Canada has now four stamp papers, the latest in the field being 'Stamp-Lore,' published in London, Ont. It consists of eight pages and cover, and the only fault we have to find with it is the fact of the date being placed so far back. The cover is neat and artistic, being printed in two colors; the typography is perfect throughout, and there are a number of valuable departments, all the contents being of a high order of excellence."

Capt. Ernest F. Würtele, Pres. of the C. P. A. and one of Canada's leading collectors, says: "I would state that I am much pleased with the general appearance of 'Stamp-Lore,' and trust that you will receive the support necessary to maintain the paper in the manner in which it has been started. We require a paper such as yours, and have felt the want of one, more especially during the past two years."

From among others, too numerous to mention, we take the following:

"I have read, I believe, dozens of stamp papers but I believe that yours is the most tastily gotten up I have ever seen. The contents are also of the best. Another thing I noticed about your journal is that it is printed on good paper, and as most of the stamp journals are printed on trashy paper, it is a decided relief.

WM. J. CHAPMAN,
Hamilton, Ont.

"Sample copy of 'Stamp-Lore' to hand. I have much pleasure in enclosing my subscription to the same. I may say that I like the make-up of the magazine, and also its tone. I trust you may receive the support necessary to enable you to make it what Canada greatly needs at the present time,—a first-class Philatelic magazine."

R. F. MADDIGAN,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

"I wish to congratulate you on your handsome magazine, and trust you will have better luck than Mr.——"

EDW H. BUEHLER,
Chicago, Ill.

STAMP-LORE

An Up-To-Date Illustrated Philatelic Magazine.

Published Monthly by

THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.,

at 211 Dundas St., - - London, Ont.

Subscription Price :

To Canada and United States.....1 year, 25c
To All Other Countries.....1 year, 37c

Advertising Rates :

(One Insertion.)

One page (16 inches).....\$5.00
Half page.....2.75
Quarter page.....1.50
Eighth page......90
One inch......50
(For 3, 6 or 12 mos., address the publishers.)

Entered at London Post Office as second-class matter.

Remittances :

For Subscriptions and Advertisements may be made in any convenient way.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Circulation of this number, 1200.

PUSH
LUCK
ERSEVERANCE

These three Ps belong to
STAMP-LORE, London,
Ont., Canada.

Second Class Rates!

WE are glad to announce that we have secured Second Class rates and are now ready for **Business**. Are you?

The number of copies printed and circulated each month will be materially increased as the long evenings come on and we invite correspondence from go-ahead dealers relative to advertising in this paper. We have already a good subscription list, and besides giving excellent display the paper used is the best No. 1. Litho obtainable. If you want to get some of the trade this fall, place a contract with us and see the results—you won't have long to wait.

Propos to the above, we might say that space is being rapidly taken up although there are some good positions left, notably on the front page of cover for which we would like to receive offers. Any reasonable offer will be entertained.

THIS MEANS YOU.

IF you will show STAMP-LORE to your philatelic friends and secure for us three new subscribers, sending us twenty-five cents for each, we will give you a year's subscription for yourself in return for your trouble. If you have already subscribed your subscription will be advanced one year from end of present one. It will pay you to take advantage of this offer.

BACK NUMBERS.

IN future we will charge ten cents each for numbers over one month old but as there are a number of collectors who wish to begin their subscription with number one we will comply with their wishes for one month only.

MR. BENTON'S ARTICLE.

WE are just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Benton of Taunton, Mass., in which he says that the article for STAMP-LORE on which he is working is about completed but that the illustrations are not quite ready. We are satisfied that his article will be read with interest by collectors generally.

AD WRITERS.

WE made an offer last month of \$1 in cash to the one sending in the best advertisement setting forth the merits of STAMP-LORE. Up to the present time we have not received *one* and repeat the offer.

TRADE COLUMN.

TERMS—Ten cents per nonpareil line each insertion. NO ADVERTISEMENT RECEIVED FOR LESS THAN TWENTY CENTS. These ads can be made to pay well if used judiciously. Send us what you want inserted stating the number of lines you wish to occupy and we will display it to the best advantage

For instance: A dealer sends in an advertisement to occupy *three* lines.

PACKET NO. 20—Contains 25 of United States, all different and obsolete, including adhesives, envelopes, Departments and Locals. 25c. A. COLLECTOR, COLLECTORSVILLE, COL.

Another instance: If the *same* advertisement was to occupy *five* lines.

PACKET NO. 20—Contains 25 of United States, all different and obsolete, including adhesives, envelopes, Departments and Locals. PRICE 25 cents. A. COLLECTOR, COLLECTORSVILLE, COL.

And again: If the *same* advertisement was asked to occupy *7-line* space.

PACKET NO. 20.—Contains 25 of United States, all different and obsolete, including adhesives, envelopes, Departments and Locals. PRICE 25 CENTS.

A. COLLECTOR, Collectorsville, Col.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

18 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Largest dealers in Postage Stamps in
the United States.***The Recognized Standard**56th Edition of our Postage Stamp Catalogue.
650 pages; 6000 illustrations.**PRICE: 58 CENTS, POST FREE.****American Journal of Philately**A high class magazine, published on the first of
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