

was about 7,000,000 of whom a very large number were Indians and Negroes. This gives about one letter per head for every free inhabitant of the Kingdom, as it is estimated that more than one-half of the people are slaves. Now that America has cast off the stain, Brazil possesses the unenviable distinction of being the only state in which slavery is a recognized institution.

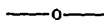
The first issue of stamps were engraved and printed in black on white paper; the value of the stamp in figures on an oval medallion. It will be observed that, although the design is simple in effect, the ground-work is very intricate, rendering the stamp by no means easy of imitation. This plan which was adopted in the first instance, has been followed in the late series of Brazilian stamps, and forms their chief characteristic. The figure engraved upon the stamp represents the number of REIS included in its value, the single REI being equal to no more than about one-fifth of the British farthing.

The second series of stamps, issued between 1844 and 1846, were octagonal in shape with curved corners, and the value was printed in smaller and italic figures. These, also, were in black upon white paper.

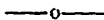
In 1850 the rectangular form was again adopted for a new issue of stamps, and the value was expressed in Roman figures. This series afterwards gave place for a time to reprints of the former issues.

A newspaper stamp was then issued in 1854 and employed occasionally for the franking of letters also. It was printed in deep blue upon white paper.

The last sample of these stamps is one published in July, 1861, for use on letters intended for Europe (280 REIS!) This stamp was printed in vermilion on white paper; and another of higher value (430 REIS) issued for the same purpose; was printed in yellow.



THE C. P. A.



That great interest is being taken in the organization of the Canadian Philatelic Association I think is too evident to be denied. Applications for admission as members are pouring in not only from all parts of our wide Dominion, but also from many parts of the United States. It bids fair not only to become a successful organization, but also threatens on the lapse of many years to be a formidable rival of the American Philatelic Association. The question has been asked, Could not the A. P. A. supply all the requirements of Canadian Philatelists? True, it might have done so from a strictly Philatelic point of view, but I doubt very much if it could knit together Canadian Philatelists in an indissoluble bond of friendship, which is to a great extent the object of the C. P. A. In the United States almost every town or city contains numerous lovers of our hobby, whilst in Canada our Philatelists are scattered two or three here and there throughout our wide borders. Our American brothers consequently have a dozen or more independent or branch societies besides the A. P. A., where we Canadians have not one too. Why then should our brothers grudge us a Canadian Philatelic Association. Those of us who are members of the A. P. A. will be none the less loyal to her if we have a C. P. A. Moreover it is by no means unlikely that the C. P. A. will furnish many new members for the C. P. A.

There are many matters of importance that will soon engage the charter members of the C. P. A. And first amongst them will come the election of officers, and the formation of our constitution. Whom shall we elect as standard bearers of our Association? Let it be our endeavor my brothers to choose men that are not only capable to be our officers, but also men who have the interest of the Association at heart and who will do everything in their power to advance our cause. Let us make our choice with feelings of charity, that best of all gifts, reigning in our hearts, influencing our actions free from all feelings of envy or prejudice. Another important matter that will engage our attention will be the selecting on an official organ. We