

.....THE.....
**CANADIAN
PHILATELIC
MAGAZINE**
for Collectors

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American stamp collectors in remitting to any Canadian dealer should not remit in silver, as the Canadian customs is now opening all letters containing silver, and charging there on a duty of 20 per cent. Therefore, let everyone remember to send odd sums under dollar in unused stamps.

Some varieties of land shells inhabit trees. But most of them prefer damp or cool places.

Insects have contributed toward the food supply of certain nations. The Arabs eat some species of locust and consider them a great delicacy. The Mexicans eat a species of water insect.

The souvenir card has a three-fold interest. The card itself with an inter-

esting view, the stamp, and its postmark.

There are a great many odd devices on stamps, some of which have a meaning and are worthy of study. The arms of different nations are frequently up in such a way that the designs are very interesting. The double-headed eagle which may be seen on European stamps has its origin in the union of the Eastern and Western empires once divided under the Romans. Stamps such as those of Bergeudorf show the bringing together of arms of different nations, known in heraldry as quartering. A collection which exhibits the different emblems and designs used in heraldry would surely be very interesting to one who likes to study ancient ideas as applied in modern life.

Collectors should examine their stamps carefully for rare specimens which they are likely to find among those of many countries. It has been customary among all collectors, both young and old, during late years, to use a perforation gauge which enables them to readily discover which are in many instances very important so far as the collecting value of stamps is concerned.

The way in which the size of the perforation is indicated is by the numbers that are to be found in the space of twenty millimeters; thus a stamp is spoken of as a perforated ten, twelve or any other number. Stamps which are quite common with the ordinary perforations are sometimes exceeding rare and high priced with perforations that are unusual. The countries in which the difference in the size of the perforations most frequently occurs and is of most consequence are the British colonies throughout the world.