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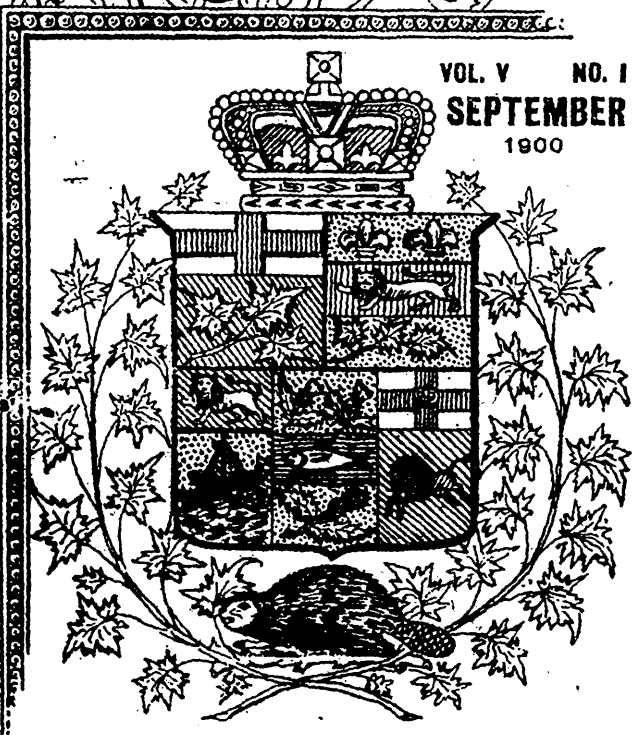
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To any Address in the World for 25c a Year.

# The Canadian PHILATELIC Magazine

A MONTHLY  
For Stamp  
Collectors

PUBLISHED BY  
HUGH ADAMS,  
TORONTO,  
CANADA.



CANADIAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

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# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO COLLECTING

## STAMPS AND CURIOS

Vol. 5

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

No. 1

### Early Canada Pence Issues.

THE pence issues of Canada were manufactured by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York. They were engraved in taille douce, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 6d, 10d and 12d printed in sheets of 100 stamps, ten rows of ten, the  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d in sheets of 120 stamps, ten rows of twelve. All the sheets had eight imprints on them, two at top and bottom, and two at each side.

The designs are too well-known to need description; the 12d alone deserves a word in explanation of the way in which the value was expressed. Undoubtedly, this was done intentionally, as though it was intended for a one shilling stamp, yet it could not be called that, as there were a number of shillings of different values in circulation in the colony. If the stamp had been lettered "one shilling" the post-office was liable to have tendered for it  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d, 10d or 12d, according to locality. To obviate this, the value was expressed as "twelve pence" leaving no room for error.

If the papers and shades of this series of stamps are thoroughly studied, there are more varieties than in all the other British North American Stamps put together.

Some of the variations are as follows:  $\frac{1}{2}$ d— $\frac{1}{2}$ mm in length and the same in breadth; in the 3d— $\frac{1}{4}$ mm in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm in width; in the 6d— $\frac{1}{4}$ mm in length by  $\frac{1}{4}$ mm in width; in the  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d—

$\frac{1}{2}$ mm in length and the same in breadth; and in the 10d— $\frac{1}{4}$ mm in length by 1mm in breadth.

#### THE PERFORATED SERIES.

It is an open question whether these stamps were delivered to the Canadian P.O. Department in a perforated condition or not. The manufacturers are unable to throw any light on the subject; and while there is much to be said in favor of their having perforated the stamps, there are points against it almost as strong.

In favor of it there is the fact that, at the date these stamps were issued, it was probable that a firm like the manufacturers would have perforating machines. The normal gauge of the perforated set is 12, that being the only size of perforation ever used by the manufacturers, or their successors, the American Bank Note Co. indeed they call 12 their standard and only gauge.

On the other hand, we find there are perforated stamps of the first series issued viz., the 6d on laid paper; also that there exist two different varieties of perforation that were never used by the makers, viz., one gauging 14 and another 13.

It may be that the stamps were sent to Canada in an imperforate condition, and that the P.O. Department had them perforated, either buying a perforating machine, or entrusting them to some manufacturers of stationery. Perforations 13 and 14 may have been experimental, as they are rare. There always remains the

query why the 7½d and 10d were not treated in the same manner, and to this no answer can be given. Probably the safest theory to advance is that the 12 gauge was the official one used by the manufacturers, and that the 13½ and 14 were the result of private enterprise by people using large quantities of stamps, and they may possibly ante-date the regularly perforated issue. This point can only be settled by copies being found on the original covers.

#### NUMBER ISSUED.

The total number of each value issued is as follows :

½d	3,389,960
3d	3,528,700
6d	402,900
7½d	82,110
10d	151,500
12d	1,510

This includes the perforated series.

J. B. SIMPSON.



Edited by "JEP."

**F**ISCALS are well worthy of collection. In many respects they are more varied than postals, but they are more difficult to obtain, because dealers have not gone in for them, and the varieties are not so fully catalogued to guide collectors. We learn of a collection of 10,000 varieties, and summarize the principal countries for the benefit of our readers:

France and Colonies, 1,176

Argentine, 340

Germany, 504

Austria, 570

Belgium, 146

Bolivia, 326

Brazil, 130

Denmark, 237

Spain, 1246

United States, 1,168

Turkey, 341

Great Britain and Colonies, 2,191

Greece, 1861

Italy, 550

Japan, 73

Mexico, 312

Holland, 174

Portugal, 220

Roumania, 100

Russia, 168

Switzerland, 421

Luxemburg, 48

From which it will be seen that there is quite as good a chance of filling up spare time with fiscals as with postage.

There are about 600 varieties of general Canadian revenue stamps, which also covers the Provinces. The rarest are undoubtedly those issued by Manitoba.

Walter Morley's English Catalogue is the only one of its kind in the world covering revenue stamps.

Revenue or fiscal collectors everywhere are requested to contribute any notes they can to this department.

Notes on any uncatalogued Canadian locals or revenues will be published, if those knowing of such will give any facts they possess.

A stamp not listed in any Canadian list is the Bancroft local of Montreal. Description: head in oval, "Bancroft's" at top and "City Express" beneath, "43 Gt. St. James St." on left side, and "Montreal" on right. "Five Cents" at top and same at bottom, while the figure "5" appears in each corner. Printed on white paper, blue ink.

A Toronto dealer will make an exhibit of revenues at the Fair held from Aug. 28th to Sept. 7th.

A Fiscal Exchange Club should at once be organized for the United States and Canada. Revenues of all nations can be secured from one another, and enable one to build a collection much easier than at present.

We note that one book on circuit with the Fiscal Club in England valued at \$1,500.

**Catalogue of Canadian Revenue Stamps.**

**BILL STAMPS**

Of the issues commonly known as Bill Stamps, there is three distinct issues, and vary with each issue. The first issue is of a blue color in all values issued, the head of the Queen being in a design somewhat square within a perpendicular oval.

The second issue is considered the most beautiful of revenues. In design, the Queen is portrayed in an oval frame with surrounding ornament engraving up to the nine cent denomination; from ten to fifty cents, the engraved framework is octagonal, while in the dollar varieties, ovals again are used, and printing is two colors.

In the third issue the Queen appears in mourning. By bearing this fact in mind, any collector can readily place all three issues of Bill stamps. In size, all are as postage issues. They were withdrawn in 1872. Were used as a tax on notes.

1864	1 cent blue	8
	2 ..	6
	3 ..	4
	4 ..	40
	5 ..	20
	6 ..	4
	7 ..	50
	7 ..	15 00
	8 ..	50
	9 ..	4
	10 ..	12
	20 ..	20
	30 ..	30
	40 ..	50
	50 ..	25
	\$1.00 ..	1 00
	\$2.00 ..	1 50
	\$3.00 ..	3 00

**SECOND ISSUE.**

1865	1 cent scarlet	6
	2 ..	8
	3 ..	4
	4 ..	60
	5 ..	20
	6 ..	2
	7 ..	2 50
	8 ..	2 00
	9 ..	2
	10 cents blue	10
	20 ..	15
	30 ..	25
	30 cents scarlet (error)	1 00
	40 cents blue	5 1
	50 ..	15

\$1 green, red centre	1 50
\$1 red, green centre	1 25
\$2 red, purple centre	4 50
\$3 red, purple centre	7 00

**THIRD ISSUE.**

1869	1 cent brown	2
	2 cent brown (error)	20
	2 cent orange	2
	3 cent green	2
	4 cent brown	8
	5 cent vermilion	6
	6 cent green	2
	7 cent vermilion	25
	8 cent brown	10
	9 cent green	2
	10 cent blue	3
	20 ..	4
	30 ..	6
	40 ..	20
	50 ..	6
	\$1 blue and black	10
	\$2 orange and black	50
	\$2 (Inverted head)	15 00
	\$3 green and black	90

**SUPREME COURT**

These stamps are three inches long, and blue in color. The crowned head of Queen Victoria is in a beaded oval in the centre. Stamps are numbered in red. They are without an exception the most beautiful stamps in existence.

1876	10 cents blue	50
	20 ..	2 00
	25 ..	50
	50 ..	1 50
	\$1 blue	2 00
	\$5 blue	3 50



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**Revenue Packets**

**40 ALL DIFFERENT, 25C**

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**AFRICAN ONLY, 35C**

**15-CANADA, 10C**

A fine stock of general revenues in books on approval to reliable buyers.

**WM. R. ADAMS**

**401 Yonge Street Toronto, Ont.**

**GAS INSPECTION.**

These stamps are two inches long and also printed in blue: Numbered in red across the centre, and for this, two sizes of type are used. The upper part of this stamp is occupied by a crown, surmounted by an irregular frame.

1876	5 cents blue.....	1 00
	25 .. .. .	10
	50 .. .. .	6
	\$1 .. .. .	15
	\$1.50 .. .. .	50
	\$2 .. .. .	40
	\$3 .. .. .	40
	\$4 .. .. .	1 00
	\$10 .. .. .	4 00

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There are three issues of these stamps, and in size and design they are similar to the Gas Inspection.

(Numbered in Red across the centre.)

1876	1 cent blue.....	1 50
	2 cents blue.....	1 50
	5 cents black.....	15
	10 .. .. .	10
	15 .. .. .	12
	20 .. .. .	12
	30 .. .. .	10
	50 .. .. .	15
	\$1 .. .. .	25
	\$1.50 .. .. .	40
	\$2 .. .. .	40
1887	1 cent.....	50
	2 cent.....	50

(Numbered in Red across the Top.)

1876	5 cent black.....	60
	10 .. .. .	50
1876	15 cent black.....	50
	20 .. .. .	50
	30 .. .. .	75

(Numbered in Blue across the Centre.)

1876	1 cent black.....	20
	2 .. .. .	20
	5 .. .. .	6
	10 .. .. .	10
	15 .. .. .	10
	20 .. .. .	6
	30 .. .. .	8
	50 .. .. .	10
	\$1 .. .. .	15
	\$1.50 .. .. .	40
	\$2 .. .. .	20
1870	No value on it, red.....	2 50

**ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION**

These stamps are used similarly as those of those of the Gas Inspection, and are

similar to them in every way. They are numbered in blue across the centre.

1895	25 cents red.....	1 00
	50 .. .. .	1 00
	\$1 .. .. .	1 00
	\$2 .. .. .	1 75
	\$3 .. .. .	2 00
	\$5 .. .. .	2 50
	\$10 .. .. .	6 00

**THE PROVINCES.**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA LAW STAMPS**

This series of stamps are same size as those of Ontario, and portray the figure of Justice, while at the top in two curved lines are words, "British Columbia Law Stamps" and at bottom in each corner value again appears.

1879	10 cents blue.....	80
	30 .. .. .	40
	50 .. .. .	40
	\$1 .. .. .	2 00
1889	10 cents black.....	40
	30 cents red.....	40
	50 cents brown.....	40

**MANITOBA LAW STAMPS.**

**PROVISIONAL ISSUE.**

(Issued October, 1877, and signed by A. Begg. Coat of Arms of Great Britain in black on yellow paper and value in red.)

**SURCHARGED C. F. IN BLACK.**

1877	10c.....	\$5 00
	20c.....	5 00
	25c.....	4 00
(Signed by E. Romans, but without number)		
	20c.....	5 00
	25c.....	4 00
Initialed by D.C. (Dan Carey) without number)		
	25c.....	4 00
(Initialed by E.R. (E. Romans) no number.)		
	25c.....	4 00
(Without signature and not numbered.)		
	25c.....	4 00
	50c.....	4 00
	\$1 .. .. .	4 50

Issued September, 1881.

**SURCHARGED C.F. IN PURPLE.**

(Coat of Arms in black on white paper and the value in red.)

1881	10c.....	4 00
	20c.....	3 50
	25c.....	3 50
	50c.....	9 00
	\$1 .. .. .	4 50

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

**HUGH ADAMS, Publisher**  
 Toronto, Ont.

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The 15th Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association will be held in Milwaukee, commencing August 27th.

The Postmaster-General of Canada has decided upon the establishment throughout the cities of Canada of a system of boxes for newspapers, such as are now in use for letters. This is a much needed necessity, as the present system compels one to go to a postoffice when a paper of any kind has to be mailed.

Mr. Jno J. Codville, of Ottawa, was in Toronto during August, and paid us a visit. He possesses a fine collection of coins and revenue stamps of Canada. In the latter, his Manitoba is unsurpassed.

Orillia, Ontario, is reported as being a relic ground for Indian curios.

Many papers in Canada have stated that we are to have a pictorial issue for this country. Welcome if true.

You, reader, are requested to read our liberal offer on another page. We have so many thousands of names of collectors that a sample copy will be rare, whereas if you subscribe, it comes regularly. If it is at all possible to get you as a subscriber, what you read there will decide you.

In valuing the Canada revenue issues due allowance has been made for the fact that discounts are expected. Anyone can

publish a list of prices that they will take for certain stamps at a certain time, but no one can possibly sell at a low price all the time. To price stamps low is a mistake; better to price them higher, and let those who desire to give their stamps away, do so.

Everybody should try their hand in the competition announced on another page. These will be continued every month—if enough interest is taken.

The new King of Italy is enthusiastic about collecting coins, and is reported to have the finest collection in Italy. Some of his most valued gifts have been coins.

In his younger days, the Postmaster-General of Canada was a stamp collector. It would be interesting to know if he at present still continues such interest, as he is probably the busiest man of the present cabinet.

The best stamp paper published in the world to-day is Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News of St. Louis, Mo. Early in August it had published 500 numbers, which shows that it is appreciated.

Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, who has been in South Africa with the first Canadian Contingent in the Boer war, has just returned, bringing with him many curios, which cost no small sum for transportation. Among them are coins, battlefield souvenirs, and the inkstand used by the president of the late Orange Free State—Steyn.

♦♦♦♦

### Toronto P.O. for 1899.

The gross postal revenue was \$417,444.68.

The number of money orders totaled \$211,415.45.

Money orders paid \$2,593,996.80.

Postal notes paid, \$25,850.

Postmaster receives \$4,000, assistant \$2,000.

There are 5 first-class clerks who are paid from \$1,200 to \$1,500 each.

11 second-class clerks receive from \$900 to \$1,200.

62 third-class clerks are paid from \$400 to \$800 each, and 1 extra \$430.

143 letter-carriers are paid from \$350 to \$600 each, and 21 extras earned from \$150 to \$300 each.



# A Few Stamps You Want

For Sale by W.M. R. ADAMS, TORONTO, ONT.  
Cash with Order. Price Lists Free

Country	Item	Price
HAWAII	Scott No. ....	25
	1850 3p indigo	50
	1857 4p No 45	40
	1857 4p No 45	18
	1861 3p No 57	150
	1864 8p orange	40
	1891 2 1/2p on 1st	30
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
VICTORIA	1850 3p indigo	50
	1857 4p No 45	40
	1857 4p No 45	18
	1861 3p No 57	150
	1864 8p orange	40
	1891 2 1/2p on 1st	30
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
CANADA	1850 3p indigo	75
	1857 4p No 45	18
	1857 4p No 45	18
	1861 3p No 57	150
	1864 8p orange	40
	1891 2 1/2p on 1st	30
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
	1891 1 1/2p OS	40
NEW ZEALAND	1862 1 1/2p	85
	1898 4p, new	50
	1898 4p, new	50
	1898 4p, new	50
	1898 4p, new	50
	1898 4p, new	50
	1898 4p, new	50
	1898 4p, new	50
	1898 4p, new	50
	1898 4p, new	50
NEW SOUTH WALES	1860 6p	15
	1863 6p wmk 8	75
	1860 8p	75
	1871 2p	600
	1871 2p	25
	1891 2 1/2p on 1st	30
	1891 2 1/2p on 1st	30
	1891 2 1/2p on 1st	30
	1891 2 1/2p on 1st	30
	1891 2 1/2p on 1st	30
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	1890 20c	20
	50c	20
	15c shades	20
	15c shades	20
	15c shades	20
	15c shades	20
	15c shades	20
	15c shades	20
	15c shades	20
	15c shades	20
NEWFOUNDLAND	1857 5p unused	1.00
	1863 6p unused	35
	1866 2p green	70
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
NEW BRUNSWICK	1857 5p unused	1.00
	1863 6p unused	35
	1866 2p green	70
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
	1867 1c	30
U.S. REVENUES	1876 1c unused, very fine	1.30
	3c unused, very fine	1.15
	5c unused, very fine	1.00
	10c unused, very fine	2.00
	15c unused, very fine	2.00
	20c unused, very fine	2.00
	25c unused, very fine	2.00
	30c unused, very fine	2.00
	35c unused, very fine	2.00
	40c unused, very fine	2.00
CURIOUS	30 S&S Shells	30
	50 C&S 1/2p Blue Stamps, fine	1.40
	10 diff Bank Bills	1.40
	50 C&S 1/2p Blue Stamps, fine	1.40
	10 diff Bank Bills	1.40
	50 C&S 1/2p Blue Stamps, fine	1.40
	10 diff Bank Bills	1.40
	50 C&S 1/2p Blue Stamps, fine	1.40
	10 diff Bank Bills	1.40
	50 C&S 1/2p Blue Stamps, fine	1.40

Curious stamps from all parts of the world  
all different British Colonies  
South African  
Postal cards, fine variety very cheap 30c, 40c,  
United States Colonies: Hawaii, Cuba, Porto-  
Rico, Philippine, 27 var  
ditto, very fine, 56  
ditto, 47 var  
ditto, 56 var  
ditto, 56 var  
ditto, 56 var

## All About the Collecting of Stamps.

Have you ever had an opportunity to make a collection of postage stamps? No! Then you have missed the most fascinating pursuit in which a boy ever engaged. You say you have friends who are collectors, but you never tried it yourself? Ah, yes, you probably never had a chance to look into the subject, but now that you have a little spare time, we will talk it over, and then you will know all about it.

The postage stamp at a first glance seems to be a very insignificant thing, but in these days that little one inch piece of paper is as powerful in its sphere as the greatest king on earth.

The postage stamp when properly attached to a letter, will carry it to the uttermost end of the globe. The swiftest steam-boats, the fastest railroads, the most enduring animals are engaged to carry it. The most perfect safeguards that human ingenuity can devise are thrown about it, and life itself will be sacrificed to protect the missives bearing that little stamp.



From Africa

To send a letter to China through any other medium than by a stamp would cost many, many dollars, but by attaching the little piece of paper it will go anywhere for a few cents, while the power of governments will be lent it for protection. Isn't it a wonderful little thing when we look at it right?

Where is the boy who would not like to travel over the whole earth,

gathering and keeping, from each country, something which belonged to each place? Few of us can travel thus, but at a small expense we can collect the stamps from every clime each bearing its own distinctive picture or wording, and forming when together, an exhibition pleasing to the eye, instructive to the mind, and descriptive of the far away lands of which we delight to read.

A collection of postage stamps differs in an essential point from any other collection. Were you to collect minerals, coins, butterflies, or anything else, it would require large space in which to keep them. Your stamps are all mounted in a book,



Canada Jubilee Issue

and a few moments is all that is necessary to find any country.

A collection of stamps will impart more knowledge to a boy in one week than he will get from his school books in many months, and do you ask why?

Because his collection is his toy, and all the knowledge he can gain from it is taken as a pleasure, whereas his books are considered a task.

He will learn all he can regarding his stamps because he is interested in them, and it is a pleasure to learn, and earning obtained in this manner is permanent. Do you ask what can be learned from postage stamps? More than I could tell you in hours.

Nearly every new issue of postage stamps put out is issued for some reason. A new king on the throne; a revolution in progress; a centennial of some great event; a jubilee. Of such events the collector learns through his stamps. This is history.

All civilized countries issue postage stamps and the collector becomes familiar with the location of each place, its principal cities, its climate, area, and many other points regarding each country. This is geography.

The styles of engraving, printing, kind of paper, how perforated, coats of arms, flags, names of the rulers and great men on the stamps, kinds of money used, postal arrangements between the different countries, his is general knowledge, in which the stamp collector will find that he far excels his elders. On the stamps of Egypt we find the ancient pyramids, on Tur-



From Central America

key the star and crescent. China and Japan with their hieroglyphics, while England and her vast possessions portray the face of their honored queen.

On the United States stamps are seen the portraits of her great men from Washington to Grant; on Spain we gaze at her baby king. The designs in fact are so numerous as to present a panorama of notable facts, faces and events in the world's history.

The collecting of postage stamps, while being one of the most elevating and instructive pursuits, is still one which seems to eclipse everything else in the pleasure gained from it, and its immense growth is the best proof of this assertion.

Postage stamps were first used about fifty years ago, and since that time the number of collectors has increased, until now they are numbered by the hundreds of thousands.

The pursuit is so fascinating that thousands have continued it from their

boyhood days down through the prime of life, and they are more interested now than ever.

When a boy starts a stamp collection, he finds the pleasure so great, that he prefers it to all other pastimes, and thousands could testify to the absorbing interest it creates.

Before you place any stamps in the album, all the paper should be removed from the back of the stamps. To do this, put them in a cup of water and in a short time the paper will come off after which allow the stamps to dry.

The stamps are placed in the album by using a small narrow strip of gummed paper about this size:



This is called a "hinge" one half of the strip being pasted to the upper part of the stamp (back) and the other half to the album. The stamps are mounted in this way so they can be turned up to see the back, and if you desire to place a better specimen in the space you can do so without hurting the one already in, as you only have to tear the hinge in removing the stamps.

The hinges are furnished by all stamp dealers at 10c per 1000. In mounting stamps put them squarely in the centre of the spaces as only in this way do they look well. When your collection is well mounted, even though it be small in numbers, your friends will



Old New Brunswick

take great interest in looking it over, and you should show it to visitors as it often leads to them obtaining stamps for you.

If you are in a city where foreign steamers arrive, by calling at the office

you can learn when the ships are due, and then by calling again and asking in a respectful manner for the stamps from their letters, you will often get a number.

**WHERE TO OBTAIN STAMPS**

If you know of a merchant or anyone else in your town who gets foreign letters, ask for the stamps—nothing is obtained without asking.

If you have parents, grandparents, relatives or friends who have any old letters stowed away, hunt them up and obtain the stamps. Often stamps are found in this way which can be exchanged for many others or sold. If you find a stamp which is valuable or which you do not find mentioned in the catalogue of stamps it is always best to leave it on the envelope until you write your dealer and ascertain its value.

There are millions of old stamps stowed away in trunks and boxes, and these the collectors should bring to light, as they are worth money.

**BUYING STAMPS**

If you cannot obtain stamps in any of the ways mentioned above you can purchase them at a small outlay, all dealers selling them in a variety of ways.

At the beginning of a collection it is well to purchase some cheap packets of stamps, as from these you will gen-



From the west Coast of Africa

erally obtain some duplicates which are good for trading.

Two kinds of packets are sold, one being "assorted," containing several stamps of one kind, and the other

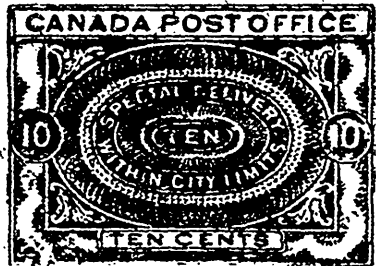
being "all different." If you want packets with duplicates you should order the assorted kind.

Packets are sold from five cents up, and a variety of them are offered by all dealers.

If you desire to buy stamps singly you can order the ones you want from the dealer's list.

In buying single stamps an excellent method is to select them from "approval sheets." These are sheets of stamps with the prices attached, sent out by the dealers, and you take from them the stamps you want, returning the balance with the cash for those you removed from the sheet.

In buying in this way you have an opportunity to see the stamps, and if you do not like some of the specimens you need not take them. On these approval sheets the dealers allow from one-quarter to one-third reduction on the price of the stamps, and to get your friends to buy from your sheets the percentage of reduction is your



Canada's Special Delivery

profit. So if you sell one dollar's worth and the dealer allows you one-third off, you make a profit of 33 cents for your trouble. By selling stamps in this way you can make enough money to buy a large number for yourself.

**TRADING STAMPS**

Every collector accumulates a number of duplicate stamps, and these he should trade with other collectors for stamps not in his collection. The basis for trading should be the cata-

## Notes.

**MINT MARKS** consist of small letter on the coin, O for New Orleans, D for Dahlonega, C C for Carson City, S for San Francisco, while those coined at the Philadelphia mint have none.

**ARROWS AND RAYS.** In the early part of the year 1853, arrow points were added to each side of the date, and rays around the eagle.

**MILLED EDGE.** In the early part of 1836, the half-dollars were coined with lettered edge, and in the latter part with milled or ribbed edge as they are to-day.

The plan of a decimal coinage for the United States was suggested by Jefferson in 1785, and adopted by Congress.

During the reign of Victoria the Indian Government has coined £2,000,000 gold and £206,000,000 of silver.

When Layden was besieged by the Spanish in 1574 the city government issued credit notes on leather.

The average life of a note of the Bank of England is a little less than seventy days. Notes are never re-issued.

From 1662 to 1690 the accounts of the New Netherlands were kept in wampum, beaver and raccoon skins.

Arabic coins have a sentence from the Koran, and, generally, the caliph's name, but never an image.

The purchasing power of money in the days of the Roman Emperors was about ten times what it is at present.

Paper money was first issued by the notorious John Law. His issues exceeded £120,000,000.

In 1690 the first large copper coins were minted in England, putting an end to private leaden tokens.

Tobacco and warehouse receipts issued after it was stored were both used in Virginia as money.

In 1000 ounces of our gold coinage there are 900 ounces of pure gold ten ounces of silver, and ninety of copper.

In the world's mints from 1850 to 1890 there were coined 9,194 tons of gold, 81,225 tons of silver.

The bronze cent and 1-cent pieces were first coined in 1864, and the nickel 1866.

## To Stamp Collectors

It is one of the most interesting hobbies in the world. Below are prices on some lines that are in good demand at all times. All orders filled same day as received. Remit by postal note, express money order or registered letter, to ensure safety. Price lists sent with all orders.

50 Fine Foreign Stamps, all different	5
100 " " " " "	10
200 " " " " "	30
300 " " " " "	70
400 " " " " "	1 25
500 " " " " "	2 00
1000 " " " " "	5 50
1000 Mixed Canada, No. 1	45
1000 " " " " No. 2	1 00
1000 " " " " 1859 to 1899	2 00
1000 mixed Foreign Stamps	30
25 Canada, all different	20
82 " " " " "	2 00
1000 English stamp hinges in box	25
American hinges 10c, 3000	25
French hinges, in rolls	10
Coin Catalogue	10
Canada Stamp Catalog, Ketcheson	25
Canada Revenue Catalog, Adams	10
Coats of Arms of the World, colors	40
Portraits of Rulers of the World	50
Stamp Albums, the best value obtainable, at 25, 40, 60, 75, \$1, \$1.60, \$2, \$3, handsomely illustrated	
Stamp Albums, not illustrated, from England, \$1.50 and	2 25
Albums for Crests, very fine	2 00
British Flags, 50 in envelope	10
United States Revenues, unused, face value \$1, very special	20
Post Card Albums, 40, 65c and	2 00
Patriotic stickers, 100 in package	10

## SOME CHOICE PACKETS

19 Isles of the Sea, 20 var	30
20 Queen Victoria, 25 colonial	15
17 17 entire postcards, many lands	50
13 10 " " "	25
Asia and Africa, 100 different	1 50
" " " " 50 " "	85
British Colonies, 100 " "	1 50
" " " " 50 " "	75
West Indies 50 " "	85
South African, unused Revenues hard to obtain elsewhere, we have 500 packets, will be rare	75
Manitoba Law Stamps, worth \$4.	1 00
1 Jubilee stamps only	30
2 " " "	50
3 " " "	1 00
4 " " "	2 00
5 " " "	3 50
New Issues, just out, 10 var	85

Remit by money order or registered letter.

**WM. R. ADAMS,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Notes

The Spartans had an iron coinage, no other being allowed.

The English mint was established by Athelstane about 928.

From 1828 to 1845 platinum coins were minted in Russia.

The first coining machine was invented by Bruchner in 1553.

The notes used by the Bank of England cost exactly 1 cent each.

Absolutely pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine.

The gold coins of Great Britain contain one-twelfth alloy.

Julius Caesar was the first man to put his own image on a coin.

Aristotle says that "money exists not by nature, but by law."

The first colonial coinage was minted in Massachusetts in 1652.

In the tenth century there were thirty eight mints in England.

The American cents of 1787 bore the motto, "Mind Your Business."

The Lydians were the first to coin money, about B. C. 1600.

Homer mentions brass money as in use B. C. 1184, among the Greeks.

Brass money was coined in Rome by Servius Tallius as early as 573 B. C.

During the reign of Henry VIII 23 to 25 per cent of coin metal was alloy.

The coinage of trade dollars began in 1873 and was discontinued in 1884.

The most ancient coins are of electrum four parts of gold to one of silver.

The coinage of 20-cent pieces began in 1875 and was discontinued in 1878.

Before the days of coined money the Greeks used copper nails as currency.

Herodotus says that Cræsus is the first sovereign to make coins of gold.

In 1503 the first English shilling was minted. It bore the king's image.

The first English laws against counterfeiting were issues in 1108 by Henry I.

The United States mint was established in 1792 and at once began operating.

Over 1000 series of Greek coins issued by independant cities, are known to exist.

In the fifth century before Christ, refined copper was deemed as precious as gold.

FINE SETS CHEAP

4 Foochow	30	8 Canada Bill	05
40 Japan	50	" " green law	10
7 Columbus	18	2 Gas	06
8 Honduras, '98	25	2 New Brunswick	05
6	15	14 Holland	10
2 Congo	10	10 Brazil	30
5 Costa Rica	12	2 Newfoundland	10
20 French Colonies	30	2 Australian	10
2 Greece Olympian	94	14 Roman States	15
10 Portugal Colonies	20	3 Corea	10
2 Seychelles	10	14 Syria	25
7 Roumania	15	10 Great Britain	10
3 Turkey	15	4 Hawaiian	10
6 Egypt	06	8 Samon	15
7 Mozambique	75	6 South Africa	10
3 Liberia triangular	30	3 Nowanuggur	8
4	35	4 Jamaica	05
8	60	8 Cuba unused	25
33 Salvador	75	20 Canada	20
20 Honduras	50	2 " provinces	30
33 Nicaragua	50	3 Phillipine	05
20 British Colonies	50	3 Porto Rico	05
35	50	10 old Spain	10
6 Sardinia	06	20	25
6 Wurtemberg	06	4 Labuan Jubilee	35
10 Argentine	15	3 Barbados	10
2 Japs War	15	4 " "	10
3 Perak	14	6 Portugal	15
6 Seychelles	75	11 " "	30
5 old stamp papers	10	2 Newfoundland	06
10	20	38c Mauritius	50
20	50	5 Canada	20
30	25	Trinidad	30
5 Canada postcards	05	3 Australia	05
5 U.S.	05	11 Guatemala	3 00
5 Foreign	15	Grenada	15
10	25	6 War stamps	10
3 Chili Telegraph	06	2 Soudan Camel	06
10 Canada Revs	10	4 " "	35
6 U.S. Revs	05	3 Chinese	14
10 Japan	10	19 India	15
4 Mauritius	10	4 Omaha	15
5 Canada envelopes	12	11 Japan	15
10 Argentine	15	4 Labuan Jub	25
4 Barbados Jub	15	7 Cuba	10
Perak tiger 1,2,5	15	12 Roumania	20
Perak tiger, 8 var	15	9 Swedan	6
South Afr. War	15	5 Luxembourc	6
" " 12 var	25	25 Portugal Jub	12
Seychelles, 3 var	10	9 Switz	12
*4 Guatemala Jub	12	14 old Portugal	10
Labuan 1,2,3,5,6,8	30	6 Dutch Indies	8
2 Japan Wedding	8	9 " "	12
*6 Porto Rico	10	8 Mexico	12
*6 Costa Rica	12	4 Japan War	12

20 Honduras	30
33 Nicaragua	50
33 Salvador	60
2 Liberia, triangular shape	16
4 Soudan Camel Post	12
5 Venezuela Correos	12
6 " Esceulas	12
9 Borneo 1897 1-24	60
9 Labuan " 1-24	60
2) old Peru extra good value	1 00
11 Guatemala Jubilee	1 10
13 Nyassa, 1898	75
10 Mozambique Co, 1890	62
3 Miranda issue Venezuela	12
Portugal '98, 24-50r, 8 var	20
" " 7 var	15
9 Newfoundland Jubilee, etc	50
9	18
Guatemala bird, 1,2,5,6,10,20,25	20
Liberia official, 1,2,4,6,8,12	60
Sierra Leone, 1,3,6p, 1sh	35

CARTIER STAMP CO.  
TORONTO, ONT.



# PRIZE COMPE- TITION... SEPTEMBER



For September a packet of 400 different stamps will be given to each writer whose article is judged the best in each class.

The subjects are :

- 1 Revenue Collecting.
- 2 Curios.
- 3 The Most Interesting Stamps in the World.

All copy to be in by Sept. 25th.  
MSS. to be clearly written.  
Successful names in October number.  
No limit is set to size of article, but brevity and interest will be considered.  
No MSS. will be returned.  
All communications to be addressed to  
The Canadian Philatelic Magazine,  
Toronto, Ont.

## About Coins.

**CLEANING.** Do not attempt to clean fine coins, they should be handled only on the edge, and kept wrapped carefully in chamois-skin, or soft tissue paper, or laid on velvet. Gold and silver coins may be rinsed, not washed, in hot water-and-soap. Copper coins should be placed in sweet oil only to remove grease and dirt, acids and scouring will ruin any coin of value.

**OBVERSE** means head or face of the coin or the side having the principal device.

**REVERSE** means the tail, or less important side.

**LEGEND** means the reading on a coin.

**FLOWING HAIR,** denotes the hair flowing loosely at the back of the head.

**LIBERTY CAP,** denotes a bust supporting a pole on which is mounted a cap of Liberty.

**FILLET HEAD.** Denotes the hair tied in a knot at the back of the head.

**TURBAN HEAD.** Denotes a head surmounted by a turban inscribed "Liberty."

**DIES.** A thick die usually has lettering on the edge of the coin, othin die has none.

**FIRST REGULAR COINAGE** denotes the first year a coin was issued for circulation.

**PATTERNS** are coins struck off but not put into circulation.

Baring says that in London, during the crisis of 1847, it was found impossible to borrow any money whatever on a sum of £60,000 of silver.

Judas sold his master for thirty pieces of silver; that is, thirty Roman pennies, about \$4.12½. One Roman penny was a good day's wages for an agricultural laborer.

The United States coins fixed by Congress in 1786 were the gold eagle and half eagle, the silver dollar, half-dollar, quarter, dime and half-dime.

The currency of the Argentine Republic consists altogether of paper notes, ranging in value from 1 cent to \$100.

A Roman mite was thirty-five hundredths of a cent; a farthing was sixty-eight hundredths; a penny, 13.75-cents; a pound \$13.75.





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- |   |                                     |
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| 11 Adams' Canada Revenue Catalogue  | 25 U.S. Revenues                    |
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| 19 Pkt 25 new and used stamps   | 31 Old Bank Bills                   |
| 20 300 mixed Canada stamps  | 32 Gold embossed blank pocket album |
| 21 Revenue stamps   | 33 Sheet 20c to 40c retail Music    |
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## HUGH ADAMS, TORONTO, ONT.