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The —
**Canadian
Philatelic
Magazine**

VOL. VI, NO. 5
.. JULY ..
1901

25 CTS. A YEAR
TO ANY PART OF
THE WORLD.

DEVOTED TO STAMP, COIN AND CURIO COLLECTING

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401 Yonge St.

TORONTO

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300 all different British Empire very fine variety \$5.00.

667 All different European only, price \$4.00.

35 All different African, price 75 cents.

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GARTIER STAMP CO.,

TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIALS WM. R. ADAMS TORONTO, ONT

UNUSED UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE
Catalogue My price

3p dark blue Nova Scotia unused	4	50
3p light blue	3	75
8c blue registered Canada	1	50
Canada 1868, 1c red brown		40
" 1c yellow	1	25
" 2c green		40
British Columbia, 3p used		50
" 2 1/2p used	2	00
" 5c used	2	00
Newfoundland, 4p lake		50
" 1p	1	00
" 5p		75
" 9p		45
" 6 1/2p	1	10
" 8p	1	40
" 1 1/2		75
" 3p triangular	1	00
" 8p used	2	00
" 6p used	2	00
Nova Scotia, 6p dark green used	3	00
Netherlands '84 5c	1	10
" 10c	2	50
Canada 5c beaver	40	18
" 2c orange Register		08
" 2c verm		15
US '62 5c chocolate	7	00
US '69 3c		75
US 5c Taylor	2	00
US 2c Jackson	45	30
Gt Britain '41 1p brick red	1	00
Canada '68 6c brown	2	00
Brazil 2000 r unpaid used	75	40
" 700 r carmine unpaid used	75	40
" 1000 r dk violet	70	40
Mauritius 80c Jubilee		25
US 1847 5c used	70	40
US 1847 10c very fine used	3	50
Gt Britain 2p blue 1856	7	50
Turks Island sp '81 used	4	50
US '82 24c	4	00
US '69 2c	1	00
US 18c state used	4	50
US '89 5c no grill used	3	00
Uruguay '88 20c on 6c rose	75	50
" vermilion	80	50
(Only sold together)		
Uruguay '81 5c unperf good		6 00
US '61 10c	15	00
US '62 1c	50	00
1c Navy	1	25

CANADA 1868, SHEET 100 HALF-CENT		BLACK, RARE IN SHEETS \$15.00
12c Navy	1	50
Newfoundland 1p	1	75
" 1 on 8c, type I	60	25
Natal, 3h rare, perf. 15x15 1/2	5	00
Nova Scotia 2c		75
Transvaal Jubilee large 1p		06
" VRI on 1p red		07
" " on 2p brown		10
" " on 2 1/2p		14
" " on 3p		16
" " on 4p		20
" " on 6p		30
12 pence Canada "spec" rare	8	00
3p Canada	1	95
3p, strip 3, perforated	7	00
5c envelope, entire		75
Justice Dept used, 1c 70c; 2c, \$1.25; 3c, 45c; 10c, \$1.40; 12c, \$1.15; 3c new 01c.		
US 1869 15c medium		50
Nova Scotia 3p red-brown	3	75
New Brunswick 3p red	1	75
" 5c used		07
" 10c used		30
" 17c used		40
Newfoundland, 3c envelope, new		05
On cover Canada 3p perf	1	25
" 3p ribbed		60
" U.S. 10c 1865		25
Newfoundland 1/2 1 2 3 5c		15
" " used		06
" Jubilee 15c		12
" 10c		08
" 5c		04
" 3 1/2c		05
New Hebrides, 1 and 2p (set)		10
Gt Britain 1 pound, fine		75
New farthing Malta		02
Omaha 50c		19
Congo picture, 40		09
" 50		09
25c Labuan		09
Holland '98 50c		03
1900 Guatemala, 1 1/2 6.		07
Japan Wedding		01
Empire Hinges 10c 1000, 3000 for		25
PE Island, 3p used		30
" 1p used	1	00
" 6p used		50
" 1p unused	1	25
4p unused	1	25

The Canadian Philatelic Magazine

THE COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY

VOL. VI

TORONTO, JULY, 1901

No. 5

Side Lights on Stamps.

Leaving it to the enthusiastic specialist to exult over some stamp, which (by the aid of his perforation gauge) he has ascertained to be notched along one of its sides to the scale of nearly 13 instead of the normal $12\frac{1}{2}$; the intelligent and thoughtful philatelist will discover in his Album a veritable treasure-house of information, unfolding to his mind a sort of dioramic procession a chronicle of many of the most important and striking events which crowd the pages of Modern History.

How instructive and at the same time how pleasurable it is to trace out in this way the story of the unification of Italy; the consolidation of Canada; the transition from cantonal to federal government in Switzerland; or to notice how large a number of stamp-issuing states has finally become merged into the German Empire!

But it is not merely with generalities that we have to deal. The internal commotions and political changes of many countries are also graphically described; and Spain will furnish us with a good example by way of illustration.

Beginning with the year 1850 and extending onward until 1867, we are confronted by various emissions of stamps, mostly bearing the profile of Queen Isabella, Though occasionally the royal arms.

But then a change! The next year shows the same stamps in provisional use, but having the obnoxious features defaced and overprinted with the legend "Habilitado por la Nacion" or (even more explicit and suggestive) "Habilitado por la Junta Rebolucionaria"; in the case of one particular commune the head being first turned upside down, so that no indignity might be wanting. Then we have a regular issue with an allegorical figure; giving way in turn to a kindly portrait during the brief reign of Amadeo, who so keenly experienced the bitter truth of the adage: "Uneasily lies the head that wears a crown."

Then comes more allegorical figures; followed by royal portraits once again in the successive sets of Alphonso XII possibly indicative of his sorrows and his wasting life, until we arrive at another change which prompts the student to exclaim:—

"What is this
That rises like the issue of a king,
And wears upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty?"

And thus we are brought face to face with the present possessor of the Spanish crown—the only instance in modern times of one "borne in purple," a monarch from the very moment of his birth.

In addition to all this, an interesting side-light is thrown upon the narrative by the Carlist stamps, which testify of another claimant to the throne; while the war tax

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labels indicate the difficulty experienced in defraying the expenses of resisting the pretender.

But here the story ends, so far at least as the mother country is concerned; though we can pursue it further when we turn to the pages of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. In all three cases we are shown how the baby has grown into the boy; but these series of stamps had only a brief course to run. For the American war broke out; and soon we find postage stamps of the United States overprinted with the name of one or other of the three Spanish dependencies. And in the case of each it is curious to notice how accurately the course of subsequent events is reflected on the philatelic page. Cuba with a lovely series of its own, emblematic of a new order of things; Porto Rico retained as a lawful prize of war; and the Philippines with a stamp issued by the insurgents, who are still vainly disputing with the United States for victory and final supremacy.

On turning our eyes across the silver streak, and taking notice of the political ups and downs of our nearest neighbors during the last fifty years, it is instructive to find how faithfully these events are recorded in the pages of our albums.

Starting soon after the revolution which drove Louis Philippe as a refugee to seek the shelter of ever-hospitable Albion, we have a fine series of stamps inscribed "Repub. Franc." and showing the profile of liberty. In the next issue the superscription is the same, but the image is that of Napoleon. Ere long we have another set displaying the same features,

but a momentous change has occurred in the inscription which now reads "Empire Franc." Then after the famous plebiscite was taken and the prospects of a settled dynasty appeared to be assured, a new emission of stamps took place, with laureated head and the fuller legend "Empire Francais." But such hopes were destined to remain unfulfilled, as we can perceive from the succeeding issue, made hurriedly at Bordeaux, without perforations, roughly lithographed, and with many variations of colour. What a reminder we have here of Sedan, and Metz, and Paris in the hands of the commune! The series which follow tell of settled government once more; and their varying designs may be regarded as emblematic of as many phases in the constitution of the Republic.

But at the present crisis in the history of the British Empire, the student will turn with alacrity to the tale so graphically disclosed by the stamps of the South African Republic, better known to us as the Transvaal. From 1870 till 1877 we are confronted with the familiar square stamps, displaying the arms of the Republic, more or less coarsely executed.

Then came the British occupation, indicated for a time by overprinting these stamps with V. R., and the altered designation "Transvaal". In 1878 we have a new issue bearing the well-known profile of her most gracious Majesty, and with the value expressed in English currency.

A Sphere of British influence thus became a British possession; not destined however to remain as such for long; since the memories of Majuba hill still rankle in our minds; followed by "the great

betrayal" and the ignominious "scuttle out" though someone found who called it "magnanimity"! The depth of degradation to which portion of the globe is well typified by a pair of succeeding stamps, one overprinted with the Dutch value Een Penny, and the other having the Queen's head defaced by the surcharge—

TWEE PENCE

Z. A. R.

a disgrace which is happily without parallel in British philately, but which at last bids fair to be blotted out, now that our victorious flag floats once more above the government buildings of Pretoria. And before these lines appear in print, the current stamps of the South African Republic will be arriving in this country overprinted V. R. I.; to be followed in due course by a new and permanent issue, recording on the philatelic page the last extension of the Empire.

More gratifying is it to the average Briton to turn by way of contrast to the story of another race for supremacy, as revealed to him by the stamps of Fiji. First he will notice C. R. (Cæcumbau Rex), surmounted by a crown, and the value expressed in pence. The next issue with the value surcharged in cents in suggestive of American influence prevailing for a time. Then C. R., appears overprinted V. R., and the cents give place to pence once more. Finally C. R., and cents alike entirely disappear; while V. R., is engraved as part of the permanent design on the stamps of the lower values, and a bold profile of the Queen on those of 1sh. and 5sh. Rivalry being at an end, a peaceful sunset scene fitly closes an interesting historical chapter.

Chinese Postal System.

One of the most peculiar institutions in China is the organization of the postal service. With the increase of the population and with the gradual opening up of the coastline of the country, it became imperative to devise some means of facilitating intercourse, and the mercantile firms therefore joined hands and established Postoffices; since that time the system has gradually developed a certain form of postal service in the busiest districts of China. The Chinese government adopted a neutral attitude toward the activity of these "postal firms," but the latter had to pay large sums of money to the authorities. The most important postal agencies are carried on by the inhabitants of Ming-Ho, and have branches in many towns in the empire. As a rule there are but few places in which no postoffice is to be found, and in the more important centers there are always several. Thus, Shanghai has more than 200, while Hong Kong has thirty Postoffices. It often happens that the various postal agencies compete with one another, and their agents then are compelled to go from house to house in order to secure clients. Nevertheless, there is some degree of combination between these agencies, and they render mutual service in case of need. If a new Postoffice is to be established in the locality, it frequently happens that the various agencies will combine their forces and found a common branch.

Horses or mules are generally used as the means of transport, although in some places a postman conveys the mail bag.

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Where rivers are available, the mails are carried down the stream in small boats. There is no fixed rate of postal dues but the larger agencies fix the payment within certain limits, according to the weight of a letter and its destination, and regular clients are allowed a discount.

The postal fee for a single letter varies from about 3 farthings to 5½ pence, according to the distance which it has to be conveyed. There are no postage stamps or any other adhesive labels as signs of prepaid payment in China proper, and thus the postage has to be paid either by the sender or the receiver of a letter. It can easily be imagined that under such an organization the postal service in China suffers greatly at the hands of countless bands of robbers. Although the Chinese have not been able to overcome the depredations frequently inflicted by these robbers, they have long ago found out a way to paralyze their actions to a certain degree, and this consists in buying them off. Every band of robbers has its own defined sphere of action, and the postal agencies of a district come to an agreement with the local robbers, who are paid a fixed sum of money regular not to molest the mails.

Such an arrangement guarantees perfect safety for the mails, as the robbers are themselves thus pledged to protect them from being molested by other evil-doers. In addition to this private system there also exists in China a government post, which is occupied in the dispatch of official correspondence and in conveying officials about the empire. This postal service is managed by the Ministry of War,

and costs the Chinese government immense sums of money. Private letters cannot be forwarded by this government post. There is also another postal service in China, for the resident foreigners have introduced their own postal systems.

The introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in Shanghai, who thirty years ago opened a postoffice for dispatching letters to the foreigners dwelling on the borders of that place. In 1878 the "Imperial Customs Post" of China was introduced by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, for communication between his department and the treaty ports of China.

Soon afterwards foreign governments also established postal agencies at their consulates in China for the benefit of their subjects residing in the empire. England, the United States, France, Germany, Japan and Russia have set up their own Postoffices in the great centers of activity.

Thus the postal system of China affords a pleasing variety. Every attempt of recent years to organize the postal service of China on a European method has come signally to grief. There is, in fact, an imperial post, carried out according to European Ideas, but it is confined exclusively to the treaty ports. In the interior of the country the old system remains unchanged, and will, no doubt, continue to exist until the present confused postal service shall have been converted into a uniform and properly organized postal service.

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Pigeon Post Stamps

Of all the many local postage stamps that have been issued for various purposes from time to time none perhaps have attracted such general attention as those issued in connection with the "Pigeon Post" established between Great Barrier Island and the mainland of New Zealand.

In an article in the *Stamp Collector*, Mr. W. Khun deals in an interesting manner with the subject and from his remarks we glean the information given here.

The Great Barrier Island is situated about 65 miles north east of Auckland, N. Z., and at present has a population of some 700 souls. Once a week a small steamer travels between Auckland and the Island carrying the mails and general cargo, and as the steamer only waits long enough to land the goods it is by no means an easy matter to reply to correspondence by the same boat. As, besides, there is no cable communication between the Island and the mainland it will be admitted that the ordinary means of intercourse are not all that can be desired. It, therefore, a few years ago behoved the inhabitants to devise some means of sending messages more regularly when necessity arose, and as a result of several experiments the Pigeon Post originated. It appears that the initial idea of the Pigeon Post was due to the fact that when the s. s. Wairarapa was wrecked on the Great Barrier, news of the disaster was sent to Auckland by pigeons and it was thought that if the birds could be taught to fly the distance regularly it would prove of benefit to the inhabitants. Mr. Walter Fricker,

of Auckland, made many experiments and at the end of 1897 as the result of his labours the Great Barrier Pigeon Post service became an accomplished fact.

Not much difficulty was encountered in training the birds to fly from the Island to the mainland but almost insurmountable obstacles presented themselves in training them from Auckland to the Island. This was due to the fact that the Island was lowlying and often enveloped in haze, but after such arduous labour the difficulties were overcome and now several birds travel the journey daily.

The pigeons are, of course, carried over by the weekly steamers, and each bird can carry five messages at a time. Messages have to be written on small slips of very thin paper, and these are securely attached to the pigeon's leg and protected by a waterproof legging from wet in case the bird should encounter bad weather.

So much for the initial history of this interesting local post, and now for a short account of the stamps themselves. It was not until November, 1898—twelve months after the inauguration of the post—that it was thought necessary to issue stamps, and then a printing was made owing to the large increase in the number of messages. The stamps were of the value of 1s, which amount it cost to send a message by means of the Pigeon Post.

The first issue is of crude design, and was roughly typographed. The centre-piece shows a pigeon holding a letter in its beak. In a scroll above are the words "Great Barrier Island," and below in an ornamental frame is "Special Post."

On either side is placed the value

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"One Shilling," The stamps were printed in blue, on white wove paper and perf. 13.

Shortly afterwards a second issue of more pretentious design was brought out.

This was lithographed and was printed in blue-green ink on toned wove paper, and roughly perforated 12½. The inscriptions were not altered but a broad fancy border was added and scroll work placed around the wording.

The Postal Authorities of New Zealand objected to the words "Special Post" and these were overprinted with the word "Pigeongram" thus making a third issue.

Soon a fourth issue appeared but with the word "Pigeongram" incorporated in the design instead of "Special Post."

The stamps are affixed to the thin slips of paper bearing the message and are obliterated with a circular mark in which "Great Barrier. The Original Pigeon gram service" and the date are arranged in five lines.

Being a private enterprise the question has more than once been raised as to be the legality of this Pigeon Post seeing that the Government has the sole monopoly of carrying letters and issuing stamps.

However, as far as can be ascertained, the Pigeongram service is still an active agency.

The first issue of the Pigeon Post stamps has been extensively forged in both the United States and Canada, so the collectors interested in locals would do well to be careful when buying these stamps.

Quite recently a rival Pigeon Post has started and two stamps of triangular shape

of the values 6d and 1sh have been issued in connection with it. The former is printed in blue and the latter in carmine and both are lithographed on white wove paper perf. 11½. The 6d label repays postage from the Island to the mainland, the 1sh one from Auckland to the island.

The reason of the difference in the rates is that the mainland is very much easier for the birds to find than the island.

From all accounts the rival post was established merely for the sake of the profit to be derived from the sale of stamps.

Collectors.

Coin collectors pursue their hobby with much greater zeal than is evinced by philatelists. The hot wave which is now covering our country from north to south has put a decided quietus to stamp buying in the city, and has seriously cut down the mail trade of stamp dealers, whereas the coin trade is but slightly affected.

Coin auctions are held every month in the year, while very few stamp amateurs would care to see their albums offered at auction during July or August, and yet stamps command higher prices than coins, and their are fifty philatelists to one numismatist, and coins are more easily injured in hot weather than stamps. There must be some reason. What is it?

The hot weather will soon pass away and when the mercury begins to go down watch the prices of stamps go up. In all our forty year's experience in the stamp business we have never seen the foundation laid for so many good collections.

Canada Specials



100,000 really Grand Assortment of Maple and Figure 1, 2 and 3c, the best values being most abundant. 45 cents a 1000, \$4 for 10M.

5c Maple, \$5.50 a 1000.

2c Imperial Maps, \$3.80 a 1000, all shades.

Green Law Revenue Stamps. Many dealers are buying these, and during the past few weeks I have sold over 40,000. Price \$4 a 1000. Not many more left.

7000 Bill Stamps, 1st, 2nd and 3rd issues, magnificent assortment and a fine stock for any dealer for approval trade. Price for the entire lot \$42.

Adams' 1901 Canada Revenue Catalogue, just issued, 50c a dozen, better than ever, 3rd edition. Retail at 10c.

Every dealer should handle my Stamp Mounts, in metallic covers, imported from France, retails at 10c a case. 2 doz in a box, \$1.75 gross postfree, big profit.

1c Jubilee, \$1.60 per 12.

6c Jubilee, \$8 per 12.

6c " \$3 per 12.

6c red-brown unused 1870, 90c per 12.

Large \$5 Supreme Court, 1st issue, \$6 per 12.

25c and 50c Electric Light, \$4 per 50.

Gas Inspection, fine asst, \$2 per 50.

CANADA	Per 10	Per 100
1859, 1c	25	2.25
1859, 5c	20	1.60
1868, 1c	80	8.00
1868, 2c	70	7.00
1868, 3c	70	7.00
79-90 5c	5	1.75
79-90 6c	5	3.00
79-90 8c	15	1.50
79-90 10c	25	1.35
79-90 15c	50	4.00
79-90 20c	50	4.00
79-90 30c	140	14.00
79-90 50c	9	8.10
Jub. 1c	45	4.50
Jub. 3c	8	2.40
Postcards	5	4.00
Maps 2c	3	1.80
Maple 1c	3	1.80
Maple 2c	3	1.80
Maple 3c	3	1.80
Maple 5c	3	1.80
Maple 6c	3	1.80
Maple 8c	3	1.80
Maple 10c	3	1.80
Figure 1c	20	2.00
Figure 2c	20	2.00
Figure 3c	20	2.00
Figure 5c	20	2.00
Figure 6c	20	2.00
Figure 8c	20	2.00
Figure 10c	20	2.00
Figure 15c	20	2.00
Figure 20c	20	2.00
Figure 25c	20	2.00
Figure 30c	20	2.00
Figure 35c	20	2.00
Figure 40c	20	2.00
Figure 45c	20	2.00
Figure 50c	20	2.00
Figure 55c	20	2.00
Figure 60c	20	2.00
Figure 65c	20	2.00
Figure 70c	20	2.00
Figure 75c	20	2.00
Figure 80c	20	2.00
Figure 85c	20	2.00
Figure 90c	20	2.00
Figure 95c	20	2.00
Figure 100c	20	2.00
Figure 105c	20	2.00
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Figure 115c	20	2.00
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Figure 490c	20	2.00
Figure 495c	20	2.00
Figure 500c	20	2.00
Figure 505c	20	2.00
Figure 510c	20	2.00
Figure 515c	20	2.00
Figure 520c	20	2.00
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Figure 565c	20	2.00
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Figure 575c	20	2.00
Figure 580c	20	2.00
Figure 585c	20	2.00
Figure 590c	20	2.00
Figure 595c	20	2.00
Figure 600c	20	2.00
Figure 605c	20	2.00
Figure 610c	20	2.00
Figure 615c	20	2.00
Figure 620c	20	2.00
Figure 625c	20	2.00
Figure 630c	20	2.00
Figure 635c	20	2.00
Figure 640c	20	2.00
Figure 645c	20	2.00
Figure 650c	20	2.00
Figure 655c	20	2.00
Figure 660c	20	2.00
Figure 665c	20	2.00
Figure 670c	20	2.00
Figure 675c	20	2.00
Figure 680c	20	2.00
Figure 685c	20	2.00
Figure 690c	20	2.00
Figure 695c	20	2.00
Figure 700c	20	2.00
Figure 705c	20	2.00
Figure 710c	20	2.00
Figure 715c	20	2.00
Figure 720c	20	2.00
Figure 725c	20	2.00
Figure 730c	20	2.00
Figure 735c	20	2.00
Figure 740c	20	2.00
Figure 745c	20	2.00
Figure 750c	20	2.00
Figure 755c	20	2.00
Figure 760c	20	2.00
Figure 765c	20	2.00
Figure 770c	20	2.00
Figure 775c	20	2.00
Figure 780c	20	2.00
Figure 785c	20	2.00
Figure 790c	20	2.00
Figure 795c	20	2.00
Figure 800c	20	2.00
Figure 805c	20	2.00
Figure 810c	20	2.00
Figure 815c	20	2.00
Figure 820c	20	2.00
Figure 825c	20	2.00
Figure 830c	20	2.00
Figure 835c	20	2.00
Figure 840c	20	2.00
Figure 845c	20	2.00
Figure 850c	20	2.00
Figure 855c	20	2.00
Figure 860c	20	2.00
Figure 865c	20	2.00
Figure 870c	20	2.00
Figure 875c	20	2.00
Figure 880c	20	2.00
Figure 885c	20	2.00
Figure 890c	20	2.00
Figure 895c	20	2.00
Figure 900c	20	2.00
Figure 905c	20	2.00
Figure 910c	20	2.00
Figure 915c	20	2.00
Figure 920c	20	2.00
Figure 925c	20	2.00
Figure 930c	20	2.00
Figure 935c	20	2.00
Figure 940c	20	2.00
Figure 945c	20	2.00
Figure 950c	20	2.00
Figure 955c	20	2.00
Figure 960c	20	2.00
Figure 965c	20	2.00
Figure 970c	20	2.00
Figure 975c	20	2.00
Figure 980c	20	2.00
Figure 985c	20	2.00
Figure 990c	20	2.00
Figure 995c	20	2.00
Figure 1000c	20	2.00

How to Remit—Bills, M.O. or in unused Canada or US stamps.

WM. R. ADAMS

TORONTO, ONT.

FINE SETS CHEAP To Stamp Collectors

4 Foochow	10	8 Canada Bill	05
40 Japan	90	4 " green law	10
7 Columbus	18	2 Gas	06
6 Honduras, '96	25	2 New Brunswick	05
6 " "	15	14 Holland	10
2 Congo	10	10 Brazil	90
5 Costa Rica	12	5 Newfoundland	10
20 French Colonies	30	8 Australian	10
2 Greece Olympian	04	14 Roman States	15
10 Portugal Colonies	20	3 Corea	10
2 Seychelles	10	14 Servia	35
7 Roumania	15	10 Great Britain	10
3 Turkey	06	4 Hawaiian	10
6 Egypt	08	8 Samoa	15
7 Mozambique	75	6 South Africa	10
2 Liberia triangular	20	3 Nowanuggur	8
3 " "	15	4 Jamaica	05
6 " "	60	8 Cuba unused	25
38 Salvador	75	20 Canada	30
30 Honduras	80	8 " provinces	30
33 Nicassagua	75	3 Phillipine	05
20 British Colonies	15	3 Porto Rico	05
35 " "	50	10 old Spain	10
6 Sardinia	05	20	25
6 Wurtemberg	06	4 Labuan Jubilee	35
10 Argentine	15	3 Barbados	10
2 Japa War	10	4 " "	10
3 Perak	14	6 Portugal	90
6 Seychelles	75	11 " "	30
5 old stamp papers	10	2 Newfoundl'd	06
10 " "	20	36c Mauritius	60
90 " "	50	6 Canada	10
30 " "	95	Trinidad	10
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 Chill Telegraph	06	2 Soudan Camel	06
10 Canada Keys	10	4 " "	35
6 U.S. Revs	05	5 Chinese	14
10 Japan	10	13 India	15
11 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
Sembilan tiger 1,2,5,15	12	12 Roumania	20
Perak tiger, 6 var	15	9 Sweden	6
South Af Rp, 9var	15	5 Luxembourg	6
" " 12 var	25	*5 Portugal Jub	12
Seychelles, var	10	*9 Swiss	12
*4 Guatemala Jub	12	14 old Portugal	10
Labuan 1,2,5,5,6,8	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	80		
33 Nicaragua	50		
98 Salvador	60		
2 Liberia, Triangular shape	16		
4 Soudan Camel Post	12		

50 diff. Foreign, Fine	\$ 5
100 " " "	10
200 " " "	35
300 " " "	60
500 " " "	1 25
1000 " " "	3 50
2000 " " "	18 00
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, not illustrated, from England, \$1.50 and	2 25
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	80
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 " "	76
West Indies 50 " "	85
Mautoba Law Stamps, worth \$4.	1 00
1 Jubilee stamps only	30
2 " " "	50
3 " " "	1 00
4 " " "	2 00
5 " " "	8 50
New Issues, just out, 10 var	85

Remit by money order or registered letter.

CARTIER STAMP CO., TORONTO ONT.

WM. R. ADAMS, TORONTO, ONT.

A Few Stamps You Want For Sale by WM. R. ADAMS, TORONTO, ONT.

CASH WITH ORDER. PRICE LISTS FREE.

CANADA REVENUES
 Large variety, low quotations,
 to those sending want lists.
*SPECIAL—Short 7000 list, and good
 Issue Bills, fine mixture, &c.*

VICTORIA		Jubilee 1c	
1850	3p in. ligo	50	5c new
1854	1h	40	5c
1857	4p, No. 45	15	10c
1877	1p, fine	18	189D
1877	7p, No. 57	50	3c
1864	8p orange	40	3c new
1864	1sh	40	3c brown lilac
		100	3c lilac
		35	6c
		2	12c
		35	1897
		20	1897
		20	1897
		08	1897
		15	1897
		10	1897
		12	1897
		50	1897
		04	1897
		15	1897
		10	1897
		07	1897
		40	1897
		28	1897
		300	1897
		50	1897
		10	1897
		07	1897
		10	1897
		06	1897
		08	1897
		10	1897
		10	1897
		49	1897
		03	1897
		04	1897
		01	1897
		09	1897

CANADA

1852	3p solid	75	Surcharge 2c scabbie, new
1852	3p striped	75	Surcharge 2c scabbie, new
1852	3p wavy	18	Old Canada cards, 5
		200	5 var envelopes
		200	24 purple envelopes
		325	10c Special Delivery
		225	3 var 5c Reg.
		1000	2 var 3c Reg.
		800	2 var 2c Reg.
		400	10c, 10c, 10c, 10c
		175	Sheet of 8 postcards, 10c
		05	same, only one lot
		05	Unperfected 5c Reg. large
		02	envelopes, on cover
		20	NEWFOUNDLAND
		25	1857 3p unused
		25	1863 6p unused
		75	1856 2c green
		12	10c
		15	12c
		15	12c
		150	1c red brown
		50	1c w/terminated
		02	1867 1c
		02	3c, fair only
		100	3c blue
		08	5c black
		150	4c
		14	1876 1c unused, very fine
		75	2c
		200	3c unused, very fine
		16	5c
		150	5c
		18	1887 1c
		40	1c new
		05	1c
		20	2c
		06	15c shades

NEW ZEALAND

1867	1sh	85
1871	1sh	50
1898	4p, new	15
1898	7p, new	25

NEW SOUTH WALES

1860	2p	15
1853	4p, pink 8	75
1860	8p	50
	sh	75
1880	2p, red surcharge, catalogue	600
1730	new, 05	23
1871	2p	25
1871	1sh	75
Jubilee, 2p		06
1891	2p on 1sh	30

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1870	4p, 08	100
1891	1sh, 05	40

NEW BRUNSWICK

125	3p red, fine	250
70	1c new	04
30	2c new	03
40	5c new	02
100	10c new	15
100	12 1/2c	25
35	17c	12

U.S. REVENUES

130	40c UNPERFORATED	40
15	\$1 Manifest	35
100	\$1 Entry of Goods	30
20	25c Life Insurance	50
33	2c Registered Chemical Works	100
03	(per)	15
02	\$1 Inland Revenue	07
03	50c Postage of Wm.	75
25	\$1 Postage of Authority	50

Wholesale Lots

	12	100	1000
SERVIA 1891, 1d unused, list 50c each	84	8 00	
31000 Canada-Green Law Stamps, well assorted.....	12	75	6 00
*500 Phillipine 2mil, '98.....	8	60	....
*300 Venezuela, large map, Miranda. asst.....	85	6 50	....
350 Malta 1p green.....	8	60	....
800 New Zealand '82 4p.....	12	72	....
200 Guatemala '97 10c.....	15	1 00	....
" '87 2c.....	12	....	....
" '82 bird 5c.....	10	....	....
" '95 surcharges, 8 types, asst.....	45	....	....
200 " '87 1c.....	..	25	....
1000 " '86 5c.....	7	50	4 50
1500 New Zealand 1p black, obsolete.....	..	25	2 00
Portugal '95 100r.....	12	....	....
1000 Egypt Official.....	10	85	8 00
500 Mauritius 2 and 4c.....	8	40	....
Selangor tiger 8c.....	12	....	....
1400 Cuba and Porto Rico, well assorted.....	..	80	7 50
2000 New Zealand '98 asst.....	8	65	5 00
*Sierra Leone unused 1, 3, 6p and 1sh, surchg Revenue see catalogs, face value 44c, evenly asst.....	1 00	7 50	....
475 Central America, asst.....	9	75	....
Sirmoor 6 pies, elephant.....	14	....	....
88 Great Britain, 6p large letters.....	80	....	....
80 " 1sh '65.....	86	....	....
Straits, 8c on 83c.....	82	....	....
Mauritius 1c surcharge.....	24	....	....
Paraguay surcharge.....	42	....	....
Foochow, 1/2 and 1c.....	11	....	....
*181 China 1c.....	7	50	....
115 Bermudas asst.....	..	50	....
New Brunswick 5c.....	18	....	....
" 1c.....	86	....	....
Grenada Revenues, asst.....	15	....	....
Columbian envelopes, 1 and 2c asst.....	4	....	....
157 Nicaragua.....	9	60	....
125 Portugal, 100r '95.....	15	1 00	....
" 25r, '95.....	2	....	....
1000 South African.....	..	40	3 00
1c Straits green.....	12	....	....
500 Egypt, 1pia blue.....	12	50	....
1078 South America.....	..	60	5 50
*Shanghai Jub 2c.....	48	....	....
Straits 80 on 82c.....	2 60	....	....

CARTIER STAMP CO., TORONTO, ONT.