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Sro. 10895 COPYRIGHTED THE HANDY NET PRICE CATALOGUE OF THE

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES, AND WRAPPERS
OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

1900
1900 PRICE 10 CENTS.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE CANADA STAMP CO. QUEBEC.

Entered according to Act of Parliament, October 1899, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, by 'The Canada Stamp Company, Quebec.

## - STAMP POSTAGE.

First came into use in 1653, when Paris set the Fashion.
Though the use of postage stamps dates back 250 years, only a few collectors can show specimens made earlier than the present century. The custom of attaching postage stamps to letters did not become general until after 1840, and no one tried to collect the few varietics in existence before that. Some of them now would have a value thousands of times greater than their original selling price.

What probably were the first postage stamps were brought into use by the first postal collection and delivery system, which was introduced in Paris in 1653. In that year King Louis XIV. granted a privilege to a municipal dignitary, M. de Valayer, to establish letter boxes in various sections of Paris, he to collect the letters deposited therein and to charge a given fee for their delivery. The deal applied to local letters only. All mail for the outer world had to be handled in the primitive way then existing.

Valayer put up a series of boxes and organized a force of collectors and messengers in short order. But right at the start he encountered a difficulty which threatened to land him in bankruptcy. He had made no provision for the advance payment of the fees for his service, and soon found that most of the recipients of the letters refused to pay for them. He was in a serious quandary, and for a time discontinued the service. He could not afford to station a man at each letter-box to collect the tolls, and no solution to his problem came to him. Finally one day when he was discussing his hard luck in the garden of the royal court he announced his determination to give up the privilege. The Countess de Longueville had been interested in the conversation, and, with that vehemence that always distinguished her noble family, she protested against the amateur postmaster's decision.
"No, no, my dear Ohevalier," she said, " you must not think of abandoning so important an innovation. The service will soon become indispensable to all who cannot for one reason or another get about to commuticate with others in person. Consider the lame and the sick, think of those who are detained in cloisters and convents and places for punishment, and more particularly have some regard for the lords and ladies of the court, who are on their feet all day in the service of the Crown, but have no opportunity to
carry on their little amours. You have found no way to gather in your recompense in advance, but I will give you the recipe. Attention. You print a lot of little certificates with a special design. Each one you will sell for the price you charge for one letter. Pay a small consideration to a shopkeeper near every letter-hox for selling the certificates for you, deliver only such letters to which one of the - rfter ficates is attached, and your fortune is made."

Valayer's eyes snapped with joy. He jumped to his feet and, stooping gallantly, kissed the bejeweled hand of the lady. The stamps which he soon had out, he called "Billets de Ports Payé." They were like little labels, and were attached to the letters by means of wafers, one of which was supplied with each stamp sold. Blank spaces were lelt in the printing for the date of mailing, which served for a cancellation mark, and had to be filled in by the sender. The scheme met immediate success. How long it lasted and what caused its downfall is not recorded. Possibly the whim of a ruler was responsible for its discontinuance. At all events the system fell into oblivion one hundred years later, and with it the use of postage stamps.

The first serious attempt to introduce postage stamps in general was made by the little Kingdom of Sardinia in the year 1819. The certificates were thin sheets of paper to cover letters, which invariably were folded in a uniform way and size. There were no envelopes in those days. The edges of the paper bore the water-mark "Dirizione Generale delle Regie Post." The emblem was a rampant warrior en horseback, and the respective values of the stamps were indicated at 10,25 and 50 centissime, 10 centissime equalling 2 cents in American money. These were replaced by varicolored wafer stamps the following year, which remained in use until 1836. The first to follow the example of the Sardinians was Great Britain, which established its postage stamp industry in 1840. Concurrently with its adoption of penny postage in that year the British Post Offlce issued stamped letter wrappers for the first time. The penny wrappers were printed in black ink and those for two pence in blue. The square section of the wrappers intended for the address was decorated with an allegorical design by Macready, emblematic of Britain's world-wide commerce. Under this appeared "Postage One Penny," or two pence respectively. The first regular postage were issued in the year following, the values being the same-one penny and two pence.

Zurich, Brazil and Geneva adopted postage stamps in 1843. Basle followed in 1845. The United States went into the business in 1846, and the specimens still extant of that first issue are all but priceless. Russia fell in line in 1848 with stamped envelopes and France resumed her interest in the subject in 1849 , almost 200 years after her first experience with it. Belgium and Bavaria followed suit that year, and Austria, Prussia and Saxony began printing and selling stamps in 1850.

## CANADA'S STAMPS.

The 6 pence, 1851 , was used for postage on letters to the United States, except Oregon and California.

The 12 pence, of the same issue, the rarest of Canadian stamps only about 1500 of which were issued, was used for postage on letters to Great Britain, via Quebec and Halifax. (Sec. 62 Postal Regulations, Canadian Almanac, 1853, page 33.)

The 10 pence, 1855 , was used for postage on letters to Great Britain via Cunard packet from New York and Boston.

The $7 \frac{1}{2}$ penny, 1857, was also used for postage on letters to Great Britain but via Canadian packet from Quebec.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ penny of the same issue was used for postage on drop letters.

The 5 cent beaver was used for postage on ordinary provincial letters.

The 10 cent, 1859 , was used for postage on letters to the United States, except California and Oregon.

The 2 cent, 1860, was used on soldiers' letters to Great Britain.

The $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cent of the same year was used on letters to Great Britain via Canadian packet from Quebec.

The 17 cent of the same issue was also used on letters to Great Britain, but via Cunard packet frum New York and Boston.

The $186812 \frac{1}{2}$ cent was used for postage on letters to Great Britain via Canadian packet.

The 15 cent of the same issue was used for postage on letters to Great Britain, also, but via Cunard packet.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

No stamps are sent on approval to any one under any circumstances. But in the case of dissatisfaction on the part of a buyer, the purchase, if returned by next mail, will immediately be replaced by the money.

No credit is givên. Cash by money order, postal note, etc., must accompany each order.

No discount is allowed; the prices given being very low for each class of stamps.

We endeavor to fill every order by return of mail.
Orders over one dollar are sent post-free; over three dollars are enregistered at our expense.

Letters of enquiry should always contain return stamp for reply, when prompt and careful attention will be given to them.

We are ready at all times, to purchase for cash, any common or rare, used or unused Canadian or other British North American stamps, but we make no exchanges. However, any of the foregoing classes of stamps will be taken in exchange for our Albums.

## DATES.

Canada's first issue postage stamps, April, 1851.
" " stamped envelopes, February, 1860.
". " postcards, June 1871.
" " stamped wrappers, May, 1875.
" " letter sheets, February, 1893.
Nova Scotia's first issue postage stamps, September, 1851.
New Brunsiwick's first issue postage stamps. September, 1851.
Newfoundiand's first issue postage stamps, January, 1857.
" " postcards, April, 1873.
" ." stamped envelopes, 1889.
" " stamped wrappers, 1889.
Prince Edward Island's first issue postage stamps, Jan. 1861.
Vancouver Island's first issue postage stamps, July, 1865.
British Columbin's first issue postage stamps, Nov. 1865.

## EXPLANATORY.

RIBBED PAPER is a variety of wove, having lines running up, down, or across, and showing on the back of the stamp.

WOVE PAPER has an even texture, like the paper in books or newspapers.

LAID PAPER shows parallel lines close tugether, while vertically laid paper shows the same lines running up and down, instead of across.

IMPERFORATE.-Stamps having no holes or other device to aid in separating them. Stamps with smooth edges.
ROULETTED.-Stamps having a number of straight indentations between them to make them easy of separation without tearing; the common perforation being a series of small holes, as in our present issues.

PROVISIONAL.-Stamps used for a short time until more of the regular issue can be secured. At times it consists of a new value surcharged, sometimes a stamp is cut in two parts, such as a two cent value, and half of it used as a one cent stamp.

SURCHARGED.-A new value, device, or wording of any kind printed on the face of stamps, usually in a different color from the stamps.
WATERMARKED.-Containing letters, figures, or device of some kind in the paper, and done while manufacturing. Watermarks may generally be seen by holding the stamps to the light, but in the case of used stamps it is necessary first to slightly soak them, afterwards drying between blotters.

REPRINTS.-Stamps printed from the original plates after the series has gone out of use.


## THE

## HANDY NET PRICE CATALOGUE FOR 1900,

of the Postage Stamps, Envelopes and Wrappers of British North America. COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

## The Canada Stamp Company,

 QUEBEC, Canada.CANADA, N. A.
12 Pence $=1$ shilling.
100 CENTS $=1$ DOLLAR.


1851 Laid Paper.

| 1 | 3 p red | $\$ 8.00$ | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 6 p violet | 15000 | 500 |
| 3 | 12 p black | 350.40 | 30000 |

## 1852 Wove Paper.

| 4 | 3 p red' | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 0.30$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 | 6 p purple black | $\$ 4.000$ | 4.00 |
| 6 | 6 p vilet | 4500 |  |
| 7 | 12 p black | 350.00 | 300.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

1855


Perf. 12.
Wove Paper.


163 p red 12.00 Jerf. 14. Wove Paper. 12.00

## 10

THE HANDY NET PRICE CATALOGUE.


1859


1859-64

| 23 | 2e pink | 1.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ e green | 2.00 |
| 25 | 122 c blue gre↔ $n$ | 2.00 |
| 26 | 17 c blue | 3.00 |

Ribbed Paper.
$\begin{array}{ll}27 & \text { 1c pink } \\ 28 & \text { 5c vermilion }\end{array}$
750
4.00

1868

| 29 | $\frac{1}{2}$ c black | 15 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | lc brown red | 75 | 20 |
| 31 | 2c green | 75 | 10 |
| 32 | 2c deep green | 75 | 10 |
| 33 | 3c red | 50 |  |
| 34 | 3c deep red | 50 |  |
| 35 | 6c dark brown | 1.50 | 10 |
| 36 | 6e brown | 1.50 | 10 |
| 37 | 1220 c dark blue | 1.50 | 18 |
| 38 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ c blue | 1.50 | 18 |
| 39 | 15e lifac | 50 | 15 |


Wmku Large Letters. 1868-69

| 4) | $\frac{1}{2}$ e black | 10.00 | 2.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | le brown red | 10.00 | 200 |
| 42 | 1c yellow | 10.00 | 201 |
| 43 | 20 green | 10.00 | 2.50 |
| 44 | sc bright red | 10.00 | 1.50 |
| 45 | 6e brown | 15.00 | 7.00 |
| 6 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ e blue | 1500 | 3.00 |
| 47 | 15e violet | 25.00 | 8.00 |

1870 Laid Paper.
$\begin{array}{lllr}48 & \text { 1c brown } & 40.00 & 15.00 \\ 49 & 3 \mathrm{c} \text { bright red } & 12.00 & 3.00\end{array}$ $50 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$ lilac 1879
51



THE HANDY NET PRICE CATALOGUE.


THE HANDY NET PRICE CATALOGUE.


104
105
50 yellow green 50 blue green 8c blue


Maple Leaf Issue. 1897-98
$107 \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ black
108 1c bluegreen
1
2
109 2c purple
$110 \quad 2 \mathrm{c}$ light purple
111 3c carmine red
112 3e surcharged 2
113 5e dark blue
10
114 fechocolate $10{ }^{\text {eq }}$
175 8e arange 12
$116 \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ brown violet 15


Numeral Issue.
1898-99

| 117 | $\frac{1}{2}$ c black |
| :---: | :---: |
| 118 | 1e green |
| 119 | 2e purple |
| 120 | 2chlark purple |
| 121 | 2c light purple |
| 122 | 2c red |
| 123 | 3e carmine |
| 124 | 3c carmine sur. 210 |
| 125 | 5c blue |
| 126 | 6e brown |
| 127 | 8c light orange 12 |
| 128 | 10c deep violet |
| 129 | 15c steel blue |
| 130 | 20 c vermiliou |
| 181 | 50 c uitramarine |
| 132 | \$1.00 re |
| 183 | 200 dark purpla |
| 134 | 3.00 yellow brown |
| 135 | 4.00 violet |
| 136 | 5.00 olive |
| 137 | 10c green spee, delv. 1 |

Xmas Map tssue.
2
2
.50
138 brown officially sealed 1.5 ? $\quad 1.50$


## 1898-99

| 152 | 1c dark green | 3 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 153 | 2c purple | 60 | 60 |
| 154 | 2c red | 4 | 2 |
| 1155 | 3c red | 10 | 10 |
| 156 | 3c red surch'd 2 | 7 | 7 |

## Newspaper Wrappers.

Cut square or entires.


## 1875-81

$\begin{array}{lll}157 & \text { le blue and buff } & 25 \\ 158 & \text { 1c blue pale buff } & 25\end{array}$


1887-95

| 162 | le blue light buff | 15 | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 163 | le blue vellow buff | 25 | 25 |
| 164 | lc blue buff | 15 | 15 |
| 165 | le dark blue buff | 50 | 50 |
| 166 | le black straw | 5 | 5 |
| 167 | 1e black yellow | 5 | 5 |
| 168 | 1c blue buff (official) | 25 | 25 |

1898
169 1c green buff $\quad 3 \quad 3$
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND, N. A.

12 PENCE= 1 shilling.
100 CENTS $=1$ DOLLAR.


## 1861

$\begin{array}{llll}170 & 2 \frac{1}{2} p \text { pink } & 175.00 & 125.00\end{array}$ Perf. 14.
1861
17) $2 \frac{1}{2}$ p pink $\quad 4.00 \quad 4.00$


| 200 | 6p orange |  |  | 16.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 201 | $6 \frac{1}{2} p$ |  | 80.00 | 85.09 |
| 202 | 8p | " | 7.50 | 1200 |
| 203 | 1sh | " | 200.00 | 175.00 |
| 1863 |  |  |  |  |
| 204 | 1p reddish brown |  |  |  |
| 205 |  | lake | 10.00 | 16.00 |
| 206 |  | lake | 85 | 4.00 |
| 207 |  | red brown | 1.70 | 8.00 |
| 208 | 6 p | lake | 75 | 4.00 |
| 209 | $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ | " | 250 | 12.00 |
| 210 | $8{ }^{8}$ | " | 2.50 | 50.00 |
| 211 | 1sh | * | 1.50 | 15.00 |



|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 224 | 1e violet brown | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| 225 | 2c green | 150. | 1.50 |
| 226 | 3c blue | 2.50 | 1.00 |
| 2267 | 5 c blue | 2.00 | 50 |



1880
Perf. 18.
228 1c violet brown $60 \quad 60$

| 229 | le grey brown | 15 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 230 | 2c green | 15 | 12 |

$\begin{array}{lllr}231 & \text { 3e blue } & 20 & 5 \\ 252 & 5 \text { c light blue } & 30 & 15\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllr}231 & \text { 3e blue } & 20 & 5 \\ 252 & 5 \text { c light blue } & 30 & 15\end{array}$
12
$\begin{array}{llll}212 & \text { 2c green } & 1.00 & 1.00\end{array}$

6.00
5.00

2. 00
6)


| 216 13c orange | 75 | 75 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 217 24c blue | 50 | 75 |
| $1867-73$ |  |  |
| $218 \quad$ 1c lilac | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| $219 \quad$ 1c violet | 2.50 | 2.50 |



1887
$\begin{array}{llr}233 & \text { te red } & 5 \\ 234 & \text { 1c green } & 3 \\ 235 & \text { 1c deep green } & 3 \\ 236 & \text { 2c orange } & 5 \\ 237 & \text { 3e brown } & 12 \\ 238 & \text { 5c dark blue } & 15\end{array}$


239 10c black
20


## 1890-95




1897
Jubilee Issùe.

$256 \quad 4 \mathrm{c}$ olive
8

$257 \quad$ 5c reddish purple 8

$258 \quad 6 \mathrm{c}$ red brown 9
6
259 8c brown orange 15
8
260 10c slate brown
15
61 12c dark blue
12
$262 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$ red 20
$\begin{array}{lll}263 & 24 \mathrm{c} \text { blue purple } & 30 \\ 26 t & 30 \mathrm{c} \text { slate } & 40\end{array}$
26535 c slate $\quad 50$
$\begin{array}{lll}266 & 60 \mathrm{c} \text { black } & 75 \\ 50\end{array}$
1897 Surcharged.
267 1c on 3c lilac gray $\quad 1.50$
$\begin{array}{lllr}268 & \text { do } & \text { do } & 5.00 \\ 269 & \text { do do } & 20.00\end{array}$



|  | 9 | 6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{e} \quad 15$ | 8 |  |
| 15 | 10 |  |
| 20 | 12 |  |
| 20 | 15 |  |
|  | 30 | 20 |
| 40 | 25 |  |
| 50 | 30 |  |
|  | 75 | 50 |

ed.

| 1.50 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 5.00 |  |
| 20.00 |  |
| 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 |



ENVELOPE STAMPS.
Cut square or entires.


1889
$\begin{array}{llr}277 & \text { 3c violet } & 6 \\ 278 & \text { 5c blue } & 10\end{array}$
279
5c ultramarine


280

> 1c green 2e carmine 3e brown

1851

| 283 | 3p red | 20.00 | 4.00 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 284 | 6p yellow | 70.00 | 30.00 |
| 285 | 1sh bright vio. 300.00 | 140.00 |  |
| 286 | 1sh dull violet 350.00 | 165.00 |  |



Perf. 12.
1860-63

| 287 | 1c brown | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28x | 1c red lilac | 6 | 1.60 |
| 289 | 2 c orange | 3 | 30 |
| 293 | 5e brown | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 291 | 5 c olive green | 5 | 10 |
| $\stackrel{292}{ }$ | 5 c blue green | 5 | 10 |
| 293 | 10c vermilion | 15 | 50 |
| 294 | $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}$ blue | 35 | 1.50 |
| 295 | 17e black | 17 | 2.00 |

## 



12 Pence $=1$ shilling.
100 CENTS $=1$ DOLLAR.

165.00

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. A.

NOVA SCOTIA, N. A. 12 PENCE $=1$ SHILLING. 100 CENTS $=1$ DOLLAR.


1851-53
$296 \quad 1 p$ red brown 13.00
$297 \quad 3 \mathrm{p}$ blue $\quad 700$
$298 \quad 3 p$ dark blue 1000
299 6p yellow green 30.60
$300 \quad 6 \mathrm{p}$ dark green $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 0}$
301 1sh dull violet 200.0 )
302 1sh red violet 150.00


Perf. 12.
1860-64 White Paper.


Yellowish Paper.

| 309 | 1e black |
| :--- | :--- |
| 810 | 2e mauve |
| 311 | 5 e blue |
| 312 | 81 e green |

75
1.00
6.00
2.00
6.00
1.75
1.75 10. 00 13.00 150.00 155.00


PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, N.A.
12 PENCE $=1$ SHILIING.
100 CENTS $=1$ HOLEAR.


1861 rrrm. 9.
1870
329

THE HANDY NET PRICE CA'TALOGUE
d.
1.03 60
.00
1.50
$\mathbf{2 5}$

## OUR COLLECTOR'S ALBUM, with space for every

 postage stamp issued in British North America, PRICE 15 OENTS.
## THE ILLUSTRATED

## Canada gigastage §tamp Album

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 PRIOH 10 OENTTS.
## Canada Stamp Co.,

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