The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleurCovers damaged/
Couverture endommagéeCovers restored and/or leminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculéeCover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de da distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

$\square$
Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the texr. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
II se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-etre uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.


Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur


Pages damaged/
Pages endommagéesPages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées


Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tainetées ou piquées


Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence


Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue


Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-téte provient:


Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison


Caption ofi issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison


Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

$\square$
Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is iilmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.



## $S$ PE CIAL L


9p dark blue Nopr Scotia unased 450 3 plighe blat
30 blue ragistared Cznsia
Canada 1803，ic red brown

20 green
375
159

British Columbia，3p used ．．．．．． 50
2 co
Newfoundiand，splake ．．．．．．．．．． 60
71－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 100
葠比．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．影
3月…．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．名
6表
110
8 dp
140
tah
＂
3p thangeruis：
sp used
6p useà．
Nova Suctix，gp darlezeon doen
Netherlundr to se
102
200 110
100
200
206
69
1． 25
Onnady 5ebarver．．．．．．．．．．．．． 40
 We verze
US＇gas chocolates
US 6的 $30 . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.
प्रु be Taydor．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 300
TSte Jnctiser．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 43

Canade tr be browa ．．．．．．．．． 8 dis

＊700 vostritie unyaiduzed 75
＂ 100 y a ak Ficlet
Tfantitue 960 Tubine


Qu Britaín 3n blue $18088 . . . .750$


ES＇fa Rew．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1 to
USinc stawe used ．．．．．．．．．．．．． 550
US＇0 5 \＄0 wo grill used
 （Oniy sold torether）
Uragu＊y－ 8 y 5s unpert yood maxyins
Us on 10c．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．is on
18
$00^{2}$
15
703
40宗
80B5
95
㐫
49
4025
40
－2801902040
200
89058063 （0）
（0）Ustry


 ..... is
WM．R．ADAMS
TORONTO ONT
wasy ..... 1．©
65
ITowfoundiand ip ..... 175 ..... 75
 ..... 35
Natal 5xh sare，perf 15x1这 ．． 0 （\％ ..... 194
yarm Scosix fle ..... 76
Tromatal Jubileo large 1p． ..... 06
＊＊VRI On ipred ..... G7
＂$\because$ on ap brown． ..... 10
＂．＂om 2 ..... 14
4 si on 9p ..... 16
＂ $\because$ en AT ..... 2
4 4 an 6 ..... 80
12 pence fignatiz＂spoct rare ..... \％ 0
N1，strip E，paforate ..... 4 䜌 ..... 4 䜌
be eavelares antire ..... 75

Noyo Scotia le erl－brown375
Now Mrunswick Sp red ..... 17
zo asea ..... $(12$

# Che Canadian Pbilatelic Magazime THE COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY 

## Postage Stamps of Canada

On the 6th "April, 1851, was affected the transfer of the Post Office in Canada from the control of the Royal to the Colonial Government. Soon after the transfer, the Hon. J. Morriss, the first Post master General entered into a contract with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, for the manufacture of postage stamps to correspond with the reduced rates of postage. Three values were prepared and issued June 1st, 1851:

> Issue of 1855 , thin laid paper, unperforated. 3 pence red
> 6 pence violet
> 12 pence black

- Three additional values were issued in June, 1852 , the ten pence replacing the twelve pence, which was withdrawn from circulation. The twelve ( L 2 ) pence is now unatainable, only eight hundred and twenty copies being issued.


## 1ssue 1852, thick zuove paper, unperforated,

 $1 / 2$ penny rose$71 / 2$ pence green.
ro pence blue.
The three pence and six pence, in various shades, also exist on thick wove paper. In 1857 the three lower values appeared. perforated. Issue of 1857 , thick wove paper, perforated.
$1 / 2$ penny pink.
3 pence red.

6 pence violet.
About this time appeared stamps, surcharged in black rd. and 8 d, , which were spurious, no such stamps exer being issued by the Canadian Govenment.

In 1859 the Canadian currency was changed from pence to cents, and a new set of postals was prepared by the American Bank Note Company.

Issue of 1859 , thick zoove pafer perforated. icent red.
5 cents vermillion. 10 cents vjolet. I cent rose pink. scents brown red. ro cents red lilac. $121 / 2$ cents green. $121 / 2$ cents blue green. 17 cents blue. same issue unperforated.

5 cents vermillion.
1ssue of 1864, thick woove paper, perforated, 5cents pink.
By Her Majesty's proclamation, issued in 1867 , the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Eḍward Island and British Columbia were to form one Dominion which took effect July Ist; 1867. A new stamp series was prepared by the British American Bank NoteCompany, and issued April 1st, 1868.

Issue of 1868 , stout wove paper, perforated.
$1 / 2$ cent black.
1 cent browńn red.
2 cents green.
3 cents reed.
6 cents brown.
$121 / 2$ cents blue.
${ }_{15}$ cents lilac.

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

In the latter part of $\mathbf{1 8 6 8}$, the one, $\mathbf{t w o}$, three and six cents were reduced in size to correspond with the half cent stamp.

> Issue of 886 , small size, perforated. I cent orange.
> 2 cent green. 3 cents rose. 6 cents brown.

> Issue of s874, small suse, perforated. to cent rose piak.

Issue of 8875 , large size, ferforwted. 5 cent olive green.
The die of the large 5 c was prepared in 1868, but not being needed was laid aside until brought into temporary use by the change in the postal rates it was replaced by the small size five cents in the latter part of 1875 .
Issue of r875, small size, peifordted. 5 cent olive green.
Issue of r880, large size, perforated. 15 cent steel blue.
On the first of June, 1882 a new halfcent stamp was issued. The general arrangement of the former design is adhered to, but the ornamentation is much simpler, and the stamp itself smaller.
issue of r882, very small, perforated $1 / 2$ cent black.
Shortly after this the tints of the 1869 small size issue, and 15 cents., 1880 issue, were changed to the following:

2 cents yellow green.
3 cents orange.
6 cents rich brown.
10 cents carmine red.
15 cents blue grey.
An 8, a 20 and a 50 cent stamp was introduced in 1892, the first for registration
and the two latter for parcel and book post purposes.

1ssue of 1892.
The 8 came in two tints.
8 cents slate.
8 cents lilac grey
20 cents vermillion.
50 cents deep blue.
Towards the latter part of $\mathbf{1 8 9 6}$ the 8 c . was changed to a decided purple tint.

On June 19th, 1897, a series of stampe to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was prepared by the American Bank Note Company., at Ottawa, having the following denominations;--

JUBILEE ISSUE.
$1 / 2 c$. black.
Ic. orange.
2c. green.
3c. bright rose.
5c. deep blue.
6c. rich brown.
8c. violet.
10c. brown violet.
15 cent steel blue. 20c. vermillion. 50c. ultramarine $\$ 1.00 \mathrm{red}$. $\$ 2.00$ dark blue. $\$ 3.00$ yellow brown $\$ 4.00$ purple $\$ 5.00$ olive.
Early in 1898 the Jubilees were replaced by the so called Maple Leaf issue, comprising the following stamps:

## MAPLE LEAF ISSUE.

$1 / 2$ c. black.
1c. blue green.
2c. purple.
2c. light purplé.

3c. carmine red. 5c. dark blue $6 c$. chocolate.
8 c . orange
ioc. brown violet.
Owing to dissatisfaction on the part of the public, the Maple Leaves were superseded in 1899 by the present Numeral series, as follows:

NUMERAL ISSUES
3/2c. black 1
1c. green.
3c. carmine

## THE CANADIAN PRILATELIC MAGAZINE

2c. dark purple.
2c. light purple.
2c. red.

6c.brown.
8c. light orange, ioc. deep violet

In 1901 another value was added: 20c. sap green.
The remainders of the 3c. Maple Leaf and Numeral issues were surcharged 2 c . in black in 1899.

The change of postal rates from $3 c$. to 2c. on letters brought out the Mulock Imperial Map 2c. stamp at Christmas, 1898 , which remainedinuseabout twelvemonths.

REGISTRATION STAMPS.
Stamps for registered letters appeared in 1876; and were engraved by the British American Bank Note Company. The eight cent value was withdrawn from circulation in 1880.
Registrations Stamp Isswe of 1876.
2 cents orange.
2 cents vermilion.
2 cents scarlet.
5 cents green.
8 cents blue.
' $^{9.1}: \quad$ Printing Stamps,
"No visitor is permitted inside the building without one of the guides especially detailed for this service, while the work of each of the hundreds of employees is so carefully checked and recorded that even the most, significant error is readily traceable. Ink, paper, the engravers' dies, the printers' plates, are all given out on properly signed receipts, and until all are accounted for, even to the tiniest scrap of paper, the employees who have handled them are not permitted to leave the building; so that only by a wide-
spread plot could all these safeguards be successfully eluded.
"The little party was now shown into a very long room of. which was ranged a row of compartments like sentry boxes.

In each of these sat a silent engraver, bent over the small square of steel upon which he was catting some part of the design for paper money or stamps. The plates from which the stamps were formerly printed axe the property: of the Government, so that the old-designs, with i slight modification consists of a trefoil mark placed in the upper corner of the newstamps, which will serveto distinguish them from the old issues printed by the American Bank Note Company. The work of the Engravers is necessarily so painstakingand slow that the original dies are considered too expensive to use in the printing presses. Thus after the engraver has completed. a die, it is subjected to a hardening process, and the design multiplledindefinitely uponsoftsteel plates by what is known as the transfer-press.

The , visitors were shown a long row of these presses, as well as the great vaults where all the designs, dies, and plates are locked up after the day's. work.

From the silence of the engravers' department they were led into the din and clatter of the press-room below.

Here they found the new-steam presses as well as old-fashioned hand presses in operation and were able to see every detail of the actual printing of stamps. :
"The hand presses are worked by a plate printer and one assistant the printer first inking and polishing the engraved plate over a series of small gas.jets, after

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC 新AGAŻINE

which it is placed on the press. His assistant now lays a dampened sheet of paper upon the plate, the printer gives the press a turn, and a sheet of bright new stamps is drawn out at the other side.

The work is done quickly and accurateTy, but. it is a very slow process compared that of the steam presses, which turn out sheits of $400: 3 \mathrm{stamps}$ each at the rate of 100,000 stamps an hour. The steam presies carry four plates on an endless chain around the sides of a large square in the circuit of which the plates are automatically heatedona propertemperature, inked, wiped off, and printed. The blank paper is laidon the platesby one assistant, while a second helpertakes out the printed sheet. The printer in charge of the press hras the most difficult part of the work, which consists in polishing the plate with his bare palms after it has been mechanically inked. This must be done so delicately as to leave neither too much nor too little ink upon the plate, but only just enough to give a clean, fine impression."

## Paragraphs.

The coins of the Shahs of Persia have their: origin with lsma'l (1502.) They are struck in the three metals, and are remarkable for the elegance of their inscriptions, sometimes in flowing Arabic sometimes in the still more fiexous native character. The inscriptions are at first Arabic; after a religious formulæ are in this language and the royal legend in Persian, usually as a poetical distich. The Persian series is also remarkable for the Autonomous issues of its cities in
copper, the obverse bearing some type, usually an animal. The coins of the Afgans form a class resembling in inscriptions those of the Persiansand equally using Persian distichs. They commence with Ahmad Shah Durni.

A rare find in the shape of a moa's egg has been made in .New Zealand. There was a fall of earth in a dredging claim, and presently the huge egg was seen floating uninjured in the water. The discovery is the most interesting from the fact that it is the second perfect moa's egg that has ever been found. The only other perfect specimen was unearthed by a man while digging in the alluvial soil at the Kaikoura mountains in the early 60's. This egg whicn was nine inches in length and seven in breadth, was taken to England and sold for $\$ 500$. Some idea of the size of these eggs may be gleaned that a man's hat makes an excellent egg cup for them.

Probably the oldest book for home lessons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt.

The papyris. which was in excellent condition, dates from about 1700 B. C.that is about 100 years before the time of Moses. It proves that the Egyptians hiad a thorough - knowledge of elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading.
"Direction How to Attain the Knowledge of All Dark Things," etc. Numerous examples show that their principlè operations with entire units and fractions were made by the means of addition and multiplication. Subtraction and division
were not known in their present form but correct results were obtained, nevertheless. Equations were also found in the papyrus.

The standard Chinese dictionary, which was complied by one Pa -out-she who lived about $1100 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$. is the frst dictionary recorded in literáry history. It contains some 40,000 characters, each standing for a word it should be borne in mind that this was used quite 400 years before Europeans.employed writing.

A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields twenty gallons of sap, making forty pounds of dried rubber.

A point of importance to collectors is-the knowledge of the different kinds of paper used. There are many varietieswove, laid, silk thread, batonne, manilla, quadrille, pelure, etc., but of these the first two are the most important. Wove paperis the kind usedbymost newspapers, the texture being practically uniform throughout. . Laid paperis the kind used for most writing papers. In this the pulp passes over a frame composed of parallel wires, which produce alternate dark and light lines plainly visible when the paper is held so that light passes through it. Silk thread paper is that used in the English one shilling and the tenpence stamp 1847-48. It was also used by Bavaria, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, etc., in the fifties. Manila is a coarsepaper made of hemp, used for wrappers, etc. Pelure is 2 very thin paper not much used. Th New Zealand stamps of 1862 , for instance, are found on this paper. The materials used in the manufacture of paper and the processesemployed make the same kind
of paper in different shades. For instance; the United States stamps previous to 1870 are on a white wove paper of a creamish hue. The 1875 reprints of these issues (rare and valuable) are on a snow white wove paper.
The designs for the proposed new issue of British stamps, with portrait of King Edward! has been approved.
A catalogue of Canadian: revenues (third edition, 1901) has been issued by Wm. R. Adams, Toronto, Can. Price, 10 cents.
A set of seven stamps, in two colors, has been issued by the Federated Malay States. The design is a tiger in the act of springing.

## The Finish Mourning Stamp.

The inhabitants of Finland have hitherto enjoyed the privileges of home rule under the restricting influence of the Russiar: Government, and have, nnder this system, issued stamps' of their own design:and in their own currency: Latterly this arrangement has been superseded by the Government of the Czar; and an attempt to force the use of ordinary Russian stamps upon the people hasbeen made. Symbolic of their ancient and constitutional freedom, the Finns viewed with alarm the withdrawal of the stamps which bore the coat of arms of the GrandDutchy, and made moving appeals to the Autocrat of the Russians without effect.
Then was issued by some of the patriots a mourning label to commemorate the passing away of their last vestige of independence and this label was used side-
by-side with the Russian posage stamp, but, of course, not franking the letter.

The word SUOMI is the ancient name of Finland, and beloved by the peoplemany of whom are seeking relief in emigration from the enforced Russianizing now in progress.

One concession to the native susceptibllities was eventually made by the Russian Government, in allowing the new stamps to bear face values in Finnis currency of pennia and marka. The penni is equal to the centime or centesimi and 100 pennia-1 mark. This concession was altogether inadequate as a set-off in the loss sustained and the mourning stamp, as illustrated, was printed and affixed to letters posted by the patriots, while a post card embodying a large representation of the stamp was also issued. Both of these were immediately suppressed by the Rnssian officials, and their use could better be suppressed in hours than in days.

They bave been extensively exported, and both stamp and post card can be obtained in England, although, of course, neither is a potal issue in any sense of the word -being merely an interesting souvenir of a great change.
The ANGLO.RUSSIANsays, that when the measure of repression was promulgated the Finns issued a black stamp bearing the words "SUOMI-FINLAND" and the national coat of arms. This stamp they affixod to the top right corner of the envelope as a sign of mourning, whilst affixing the Russian stamp on another part of the envelope.

The Imperial Government interdicted this practice and then the Finns began to use transparent envelopes, putting the black stamp inside so that it could be seen from the outside.
The Governor-General declared this ruse to be illegal too, aud forbade it; but the people still would not give in, and the very latest information to the effect that the Finns use an india rubber stamp made in the form of a square bearing the words "Grand Dutchy of Finland," and in the centre a space just large enough to take the hated Russian stamp. Of course this also will be stopped.

11

## coins

Hard Times tokens, 75 var. ..... $\$ 400$
5 Ckinese Coins ..... 10
6 var Canada ..... 15
15 var Caniada ..... 50
5 var Hard 'Times tokens ..... 15
31000 Bond ..... 10
4 var Confederate bille ..... 15
5 fine foreign coins ..... 20
\$20 Gore Bank of Hamilton (now Canadian Bank of Commorce) ..... 200
$\$ 50$ ditto, böth rare. ..... 2.75
Centennial Philadelphia Medal, Director-Geieral ©oshorn,size to, fine in walnut, unique .... ..... 60
Ditto Art Gallory, size 48 ..... 60
Ditto Main Building, size $\mathbf{4 8}$ ..... 60
Interesting 48 -page coin book ..... 10
WM. R. ADEMS, TORONTO.

## Canada Specials

## curvinis

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

5c Maple; $\$ 5.50$ a 1000.
26 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 $40,00 \%$ Price $\$ 4$ a Iooo. 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 $\$ 43$.

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

Every dealer should handle my Stamp Mounts, in metallic covers, imported from France, retails at ioc a case. 2 doz in a box, $\$ 1.75$ gross postfree, big profit.
ho Jubilee, 81.60 per I2. 6 c Jubilee, 93 per 12.
6 c ic $\$ 8$ per 12 . 6 c red-brown unused $1870,90 \mathrm{c}$ per 12.
Large 85 Supreme Court, 1att issue, 36 per 12.
25 c and 50 c Electric Light, 84 per 50 .
Gas Inispection, fine aset, sy per 50.


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

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

## FINE SETS CHEAP



## CO Stamp Collectors

50 diff. Foreign, Fine .........\$ 5

| 100 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | " | " |  | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 | * 6 | ${ }_{6}$ | 6 |  | 35 |
| 300 | 6 | * | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 60 |
| 500 | 66 | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | I | 125 |
| 1000 | 6 | 6 | " |  | 350 |
| 2000 | " | " | " |  |  |

1000. Mired Canada; No. 1. ........ 45

1000 " No. $2 \ldots . . . . .100$
1000 " 1859 to 1899:........ 200
1000 mixed Foreign-Stamps ........ 80
25 Canada, all different.............. 20
82 " "
1000 English stamp hinges in b>x . 25
American hinges 10c, 3000 ........ 25
French Hingos, 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, 81.50 and ............... . 225
British Flàge, 50 in envelope ..... 10
United States Revenues, uaused,
face value 31, very special ...... 20
Post Card Albums, 40, 65c and .... 200
Patriotic stickers, 100 in package . 10
SOME CHOICE PACKETS
19 Isles of the Sea, 20 var ......... 30
20 Queed Victoria, 25 colonial.... 15
1717 entire posscards,many lands 60
$1310 \quad 4 \quad 25$
Asis and Africa, 100 different...... 180
British Colonies, 100 "...... 150
" ....... 75
West Indies 50 " ..... 85
Mauitoba Law Stamps, worth $84 . .100$
1 Jubilee stamps only .. ........ 90
8." "

3 " 4 ............... 100
4 " 4 "............... 200
5 . 4 "........... 850
New Issues, just out, 10 var ....... 85
Remilt by money order or registered letter.



## Wholesale Lots



