

question were sent in February, 1893, and as the party will not as much as reply, we deem it advisable to publish this in order that other collectors may employ the necessary caution with the above party. He gave as references some of the leading dealers of the United States and Europe.

A case which has given some little trouble to the Post Office officials of this city is that of a letter addressed by one of our subscribers, Mr. J. B. Lewis of Ottawa, to the *Canadian Journal of Philately*, London; this letter should have been addressed to Toronto, but as the said journal is now defunct we doubt whether Mr. Lewis would have saved anything even if it had been sent to its proper destination. The letter contained an enclosure of 50 cents for a sample copy of the said journal, and was delivered to one, J. Bernstein, jr., who was at one time publisher of the *Philatelic Journal of Canada*, but whose father put an end to his publishing career. On investigation it seems that all letters addressed to J. Bernstein, jr., are received by his father, who states that he destroys the others without opening them. A member of our firm called upon the father, who within the period of half an hour acknowledged that he received the letter, later he said he was not sure, and finally denied the receipt of the same. The Post Office people however state that the letter was delivered. We have placed the matter in the hands of the London Post Master, who will do all in his power. In the meantime in order to avoid loss it might be advisable for our readers to defer addressing letters to this party.

We have occasion to thank the publishers of *The Stamp News* for a copy of *The Stamp News annual* for 1893, which is a book well worth double the small price asked, which is but 2 sh. and 6d. The work consists of 96 pages and is nicely bound. It is replete in interesting articles, and it is noticeable that the publishers have therein articles from some of the leading philatelists of England. Among the articles especially worthy of note we might mention a few: Mr. Theo. Bull writes a brief review of philately's progress during 1893. Mr. M. P. Castell who is well known to every collector the world over, gives a very interesting philatelic narrative, and what to collectors in general will be none the less interesting is a portrait and sketch of Mr. Carl Lindenberg, who is the leading German philatelist. Mr. E. J. Nankvill, of the *London Philatelist*, tells us of the charms of specializing in the stamps of Transvaal. A first-class article on the collecting of telegraph stamps, is furnished by Mr. W. A. S. Westoby. Two or three pages very interesting notes from South Africa. An article on English Stamp Publications by John K. Tiffany. Hints on the arrangement and the collection of the Stamps of Greece, which latter article occupies about nine pages. And many other equally fine articles go to make up this excellent publication. The work is published as an extra Christmas issue of *The Stamp News* and appears every December, and is without doubt the finest publication of its kind in existence.

Mr. W. H. Brouse.



MR. W. H. BROUSE is undoubtedly the leading Canadian collector, his collection of British No. 4 American stamps is probably unexcelled. Mr. Brouse was born at Prescott, Ont. in May 1859, commenced the study of law in 1876 and was called to the bar in 1882, and at the present is a member of the well known firm of Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt and Chadwick, of Toronto. His first collection was begun in 1893 and at present he has a general collection of over 10,000 varieties, but during the last few years he has devoted most of his attention to his British North American; among the many gems which it contains we may mention the fact that it contains 5, 12 d. black Canada, and a large number of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shillings and is exceptionally fine in British North American provisionals.

WRITTEN FOR THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

Personal Pencillings.

BY W. A. WITHROW.

Philately has favored another candidate in the dealers' ranks. It is Mr. A. M. Rareshide, of New Orleans, La. Mr. Rareshide is enjoying a good trade thanks to liberal advertising. He recently sold to Mr. C. H. Mekeel of New Orleans local stamps or tickets, which were illustrated in the September, 1893, *Philatelic Journal of America*.

Dealers are warned to beware of Fairport, N. Y. It is not as honest for a town as its name would imply, as there are at least three approval sheet frauds within its limits, and the number might be doubled if each of these should take unto himself another name, as I have reason to believe one of them has already done.

While on the subject of frauds, it might be well to say that G. White Jr., of West Winsted, Conn. should be given a wide berth, and there are two parties in Fort Worth, Texas, also, who may sometime get into trouble.

The American Philatelic Dealers and Collectors Association, a society organized about a year ago for protection against frauds, is prospering. The *Southern Philatelist* which is the official organ for 1894. We have about eighty members, and a number of applications are on file. Blanks may be had of the writer whose address is Earl Park, Indiana, U. S. A.

Special to THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

"NOT GUILTY."

Acquitted, but set it in the Toils.

JOLIETTE, QUE., Jan. 19th — Mr. J. K. Hooper's trial has closed. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." However, although Mr. Hooper has been acquitted on this charge, that of murder, another charge has been brought against him, that of attempted murder. This second trial will cost the government \$10,000, and the defence about that amount. The government are going to try to prove that Mr. Hooper attempted to drown his wife prior to her death.

WRITTEN FOR THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

Before Postage Stamps

BY THOS. A. WILSON.

IF in the year 1840 you told any political financier that we would to day have a letter of two ounces or under delivered for three cents, they would laugh at you for prospecting such a thing. We would think it outrageous if we had to pay the fabulous price of one shilling or more for the delivery of a letter. This people (gentry) looked on Sir Roland Hill as a mad man when he suggested such a thing as reducing the postage to one penny. The commoner class of people were in favor of the reduction, as they could not afford to pay a shilling for the delivery of a letter, and for this one reason the gentry were not in favor of it. They also thought that it would reduce to a great extent the revenues of the country. The government claimed that it would give the post officials too much to handle.

An interesting story is told by Miss Martineau, which, perhaps, may prove interesting to the readers. Colledge, when a young man, was walking through the Lake district in England, when he, one day, saw the postman deliver a letter to a woman at a cottage door. The woman turned it over and examined it and then returned it, saying she would not pay the postage, which was a shilling. Hearing that the letter was from her brother, Colledge paid the postage, in spite of the manifested unwillingness of the woman. As soon as the postman was out of sight, she showed Colledge how his money had been wasted as far as she was concerned. The sheet was blank. There was an agreement between her brother and herself that as long as all went well with him he should send a blank sheet in this way once a week (as he served in the army), without expense of postage.

Most people would have remembered this story as a curious incident to tell. But there was to one a sense of significance of a fact. It struck Mr. Hill that there must be something wrong in a system which drove a sister and brother to cheating in order to gratify their desire to hear of one another's welfare.

I do not wonder then that a certain class of collectors save up postage stamps. A collector in the U. S. has two old postmarks, one of 1812 and 1708, also some envelopes of 1837, O. H. M. S. to Birmingham. On the other side marked, — "Opened for inspection." Now these are indeed curiosities for any collector, as we read of government letters being opened to see if the public were not trying to defraud the Government. I have myself some letters dated 1812 — "Queenston Heights," few also of "Upper Canada," but very few from Lower Canada. I might add in conclusion this piece may not be of strictly "philatelic nature," but may be of interest to the readers of *The Canadian Philatelic Weekly*.