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THE

Halifax Philatelist.

VOL. II.

DECEMBER, 1888.

No. 12.

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Halifax, Nova Scotia :
HALIFAX PHILATELIC COMPANY,
P. O. BOX 219.

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Editor,

A. B. S. DeWOLFE,
Business Manager,

H. L. HART,
Treasurer,

THEO. LARSEN,
Adv. Manager.

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" " 13c.	1		20
" " 5c., seal brown.	1		25
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" " 1c., black, "	1		08
" " 2c., mauve, "	1		08
" " 5c., blue, "	1		04
" " 10c., red, "	1		15
P. E. Island, 1d., used.	1		35
" " 2d., "	1		15
" " 2d., large perforation rare	1		20
" " 3d., "	1		15
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*British Honduras, 2c. on 50c. on 1sh. grey.	1		00
Western Australia, 1p. green on 3p. brown.	1		20
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*Norway, 2 ore on 12 ore	1		04
Ceylon, 1 rupee 12c. on 2 rupees 50c.	1		60
" " 50c. on 90c.	1		50
Wurtemberg, 2 marks yellow.	1		06
*New Caledonia, 5 on 40; 5 on 75; 5 on 1f.			1 50
" (fancy letters) 5 on 1f. (p'ain letter)			
" and the same surcharged upside down, guaranteed genuine. 8 var			

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S. E. SALISBURY,

Warsaw, N. Y.

The Halifax Philatelist.

Vol. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER, 1888.

No. 12.

Surcharged Stamps.

BY E. B. EVANS.

It seems to be a necessary evil of collecting of all kinds, that its votaries should be beset with objects more or less spurious, which not only occasion great difficulty to collectors themselves, but are liable also to bring discredit upon their pursuit. Stamp collectors appear to be peculiarly liable to be troubled in this way, for there are several classes of these objects that we have to deal with, some more, some less, difficult to decide about.

First of all, forgeries, or fac-similes, or whatever their makers or purveyors may choose to call them; there is no difficulty about these in one respect, we do not admit these into our collections if we can help it. I know of one European dealer, of the very highest class, who advertises imitations of great rarities, but I believe there is very little sale for these, as such: the great majority of the forgeries that are sold are sold as genuine stamps, by or to persons who know no better; we do not, as a rule, collect imitations. I remember in the old days, say five and twenty years ago, seeing fac similes advertised of what were supposed then to be very rare stamps: and it is possible that in the future photographs of rarities, more especially of such stamps as the Sydney views, early Philippines, and Mauritius, which exist in a number of varieties of type, may be collected, but they will probably be kept separate from the stamps which they represent, and retained principally for reference.

Second, reprints; these are of more doubtful interest, many collectors admit them, as the next best things to original impressions, but I confess that, personally, I would as soon have a good photograph of a rare stamp as a reprint. There are various classes of them, some are close imitations of the originals in color, paper, perforation, &c., and can hardly (if at all) be distinguished from them: these may be said to be, from one point of view, as good as the originals, from another, and I think the correct one, they are simply exceedingly dangerous imitations which cause a reduction in the value of genuine unused specimens. Others again, differ from the originals in almost every respect except the type; these are quite as valuable to collectors as the former class, and are free from some of the objections which attach to them.

A third species was very prevalent in the days when anything resembling a stamp was eagerly sought after, and when the number of known rarities of real stamps was very much more limited than it is now; I refer to *essays, proofs, &c.*, which are hardly looked at by the general collector at the present day, but with which at one time we were overwhelmed; they have had their day, the fittest of them survive in the collections of specialists, and the interesting designs, engraved for the special delectation of

collectors, and printed in colours to suit every taste have been consigned to the oblivion of the waste paper basket.

My fourth class is a far more troublesome one ; it consists of those varieties which many of us know, or believe, to be purely *Philatelic*, and which nevertheless are genuine issued stamps, and cannot well be refused admission to our collections. Of these, the great majority are formed by surcharges, and it is these surcharged varieties that I wish to say a few words about in this paper.

First let me endeavour to explain shortly what I mean by *Philatelic* varieties. We stamp collectors, or philatelists, are apt to misapply this word sometimes ; I have seen the term " *Philatelic Legislation* " applied to postal ordinances and notices, which had no more to do with philately than with mathematics, as if *Philatelic* and *Postal* were synonymous ; but by *philatelic* varieties, I imply those that owed their origin to the fact that there are people who collect stamps and not to the actual requirements of the people by whom they were to be used.

Let me give an example :—About the end of 1881 the supplies of 1c. and 2c. stamps ran short in British Guiana, to meet this other values were surcharged so as to convert them into 1c. and 2c. stamps. The first supply thus made was at once bought up by local collectors or speculators, and, I believe a second lot, similarly made, was exhausted in the same manner ; after which the authorities brought out the square type-set stamps, with a ship in the centre, and dated 1882, the sale of which was limited to prevent their being bought up also. Some of these plainly owed their existence to philately, had it not been for collectors the first provisionals made in 1881 would no doubt have lasted until fresh supplies arrived from England ; still, all the numerous varieties were issued and used, and it is difficult, if not impossible to draw a line between them, and admit some and reject others.

But these British Guiana provisionals are some of the most respectable individuals of their class ; there are other surcharged stamps that I feel morally certain were not overprinted because stamps of those particular values were wanted, but have been produced at the instance of local collectors, or possibly in order to use up stocks of stamps that were not likely to be required, or even in some cases to increase the revenues of a post office by increased sales to collectors and dealers. There is an issue of surcharged stamps of Guatemala, which is well known as a case in point ; the provisional issues of some of the French Colonies have been surprisingly numerous of late years, either their supplies of stamps must be sent far more irregularly than they used to be, or else philately must have a hand in the matter ; the long list of surcharged varieties of the stamps of Ceylon of a few years back, may be only the result of carelessness on the part of the authorities, who were not particular what new values were surcharged upon the various obselete ones, but philately may have had something to do with that case also. We need not, however, consider doubtful instances, there are numbers of surcharged stamps about which there is no doubt whatever that they would never have come into existence at all, but for philately. and I think that this epidemic of surcharges, from which we have now been suffering for some years, is a very great danger to our pursuit.

The question arises, what can we do to put a stop to it, or prevent its doing injury to philately? These surcharged stamps are collectable, undoubtedly, but whether they are necessary to the completeness of a collection, or not, I think is fairly open to question. A collector may reasonably say, I collect small engravings issued by various governments for use as postage stamps, if I have specimens of these in all their variations as manufactured for use, I do not care what may have been printed upon them in order to adapt them to other uses: if they were complete and available for postage without the surcharge, a specimen without the surcharge is all that I require. There are certain surcharged stamps that we should still admit on the above principle; under the head of *Montserrat* we should probably think it right to include the surcharged stamps of Antigua, there are the stamps of St. Helena again, and certain of the impressions from the Bermuda plates used at Gibraltar, which do not exist in particular colours unsurcharged; also similar stamps of Ceylon, Hongkong, Mauritius, &c., only printed in certain colours for the purpose of being surcharged, and which must be collected in that state or not at all. If collectors could be persuaded to reject or at least to refuse to give high prices for all the surcharged varieties which are simply postage stamps of one kind (complete in themselves) converted into postage stamps of some other kind, I am sure that this epidemic might speedily be stamped out, to the great benefit of philately and philatelists.

I have been studying lately a paper by a great authority on stamp-collecting, Dr. Legrand, well known as the Secretary of the Société Française de Timbrologie, upon the very subject: in which he expresses the opinion that we must accept these surcharged varieties because they were issued for use, no matter what may have occasioned the issue, and that all we have to do is to distinguish the genuine from the forged. But this is the great difficulty, and this difficulty is the great objection to these stamps from our point of view.

In the engraving and printing of stamps, great care as a rule is exercised to prevent risk of forgery: but in printing surcharges there is generally no necessity for anything of the kind, as the surcharge usually diminishes the facial value of the stamp. If anyone choose to purchase a supply of the unsurcharged stamps and print upon them a surcharge resembling more or less (or perhaps even *not* resembling) the official one, there would in all probability be no objection on the part of the authorities, even if they noticed any difference in the surcharge. For instance, suppose that provisional *penny* stamps were made by surcharging those of the value of *two pence*; any unscrupulous collector or dealer on the spot might purchase a supply of 2d. stamps, manufacture a special variety, or set of varieties of 1d. stamps for himself, taking care to pass a certain number through the post, and a few years later who could say which was the official, and which the unofficial type, unless all the copies of the latter were traced back to the one individual.

This is but one of the dangers connected with these surcharged stamps, the production of which should, I think, be discouraged as far as possible.

The Surcharged and Provisional Stamps of Nova Scotia.

DONALD A. KING.

THE title of this is no doubt startling, but it is true nevertheless. It is a well known fact in philately that nearly every country has some stamp, provisional or error, that are not found in catalogues, but which are nevertheless known to exist, as the St. Pierre Miquelon P.D., the Bremen Marken error, and so in Nova Scotia we have the so-called surcharges. In February of this year I received a parcel of old Nova Scotia stamps from a friend in Port Hastings, Cape Breton, and among them I found three 3d. stamps with 5c. in an oval printed on them, this will be seen by looking at number two of the plate. They had all been cut out of the envelopes having a part of the paper as a margin, and as I had in writing for them specified the dates between which the pence issues would be found, all the stamps had the respective dates of the letters pencilled on the backs of them. Immediately taking the three surcharged stamps I returned them and asked if the envelopes from which they were cut would be sent me, and I was lucky enough to get them. I then thought I had a bonanza, a regular surcharged stamp of Nova Scotia, overlooking the fact that there was no other cancellation marks on them. The three letters had all been mailed from the same office, Baddeck, within a month, January 13th, 20th the third the day of the month does not shew, 1860, and all addressed to the same person. To make me more sure of the fact of their being really a surcharge I saw in No. 304 of "Le Timbre Poste" an illustration of one which was in the collection of M. de Ferrari and which was precisely the same as the three I had. Being informed that the postmaster who is now at Baddeck was the same as was there in 1860 I decided to write him for information on the subject and find out how those stamps came to be surcharged. Imagine my disappointment when I received the following answer,

BADDECK, N. S., *April 24th, 1888.*

"DEAR SIR,—28 years ago I made my own stamps out of wood and had the 5c. one that appears on envelopes enclosed. Without any order I used the latter in manner thereon as I do now in a hurry with ink or date stamp. Enclosed paper shews stamps then in use but I cannot find the 5c. one. I could tell you how the wind blew and the temperature 40 years ago but I had a job to find the old stamps.

(Sgd.) ROBERT ELSLEY."

The stamps referred to in the letter were impressions from the old hand stamps in his office. To understand the latter part of this letter thoroughly, it must be understood that it was a rule of the Nova Scotia Post Office Department, (and is now of the Canadian) that a stamp should not be cancelled with pen and ink or with date stamp, but with a cancellor so that in case the stamp should come off, the postmark would be on the envelope and the origin of the letter could thus be found, this of course could not be done if the postmark was on the stamp. The objection to ink was that it could be cleaned and the stamp used again. This letter of course exploded the idea of a surcharge. Not long after this Mr. J. N. Crane shewed me an

envelope he had, which was mailed from Whycomagh, C. B., February 29th, 1860, with a pair of 3d. stamps with the figure 10 surcharged on each, but as in my own case there was no other cancellation on them. This envelope is illustrated in number one of plate. Mr. Crane's theory is, that as the currency was changed to \$ and cts. in the beginning of 1860, and that as 6d. was then worth only 10c., that the postmaster at Whycomagh put it on the 6d. stamps to shew that he sold them for that price. If this was the case I should think more would be found, and until then I will continue to believe that this surcharge was only an accidental cancellation, although in support of Mr. Crane's argument there is a figure five alongside of my own 3d. stamp, illustrated. It seems, however, a singular coincidence that his and mine should be mailed at almost the same dates, Mr. Crane's being mailed at Whycomagh, 1860. Another manner in which those stamps are likely to be thus overprinted is this, in 1854 there was a new postal treaty arranged between the United States and Nova Scotia, one of the agreements of which was that the rate should be 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and that all prepaid letters sent by Nova Scotia to the United States should be stamped on the face of them, "paid 5 cents," the equal in U. S. currency to 3d., or 10 cents if it was a double rate. This may have been occasionally struck on the stamp accidentally and would thus make a surcharge, I have myself seen an envelope in which the edge of the paid stamp has missed the 3d. stamp by only a hairsbreadth. Some of the surcharges have no doubt originated in this manner.

The provisional stamps of Nova Scotia are the split ones, of which only one value the 3d. was authorized to be so used, and that for a specific purpose, viz, to allow the rate of postage to Great Britain, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., to be made up. This cutting of the 3d. was authorized by the Post Master General, as in his report for 1853 he says, "To remedy to some extent the serious inconvenience said to be experienced by merchants and others in consequence of there being no seven and one half-penny currency postage stamps, by which parties who feel desirous could thus prepay their letters to England, and not wishing to put the province to any further expense in having another "die" prepared, I considered it expedient to allow *half* stamps to be used with those now in use, to obviate the want of accommodation complained of, and a circular was accordingly forwarded to my deputies, and a notice issued to the public to the effect that letters could be prepaid to England by stamps, by parties using a six pence or two three penny stamps together with *half a three penny stamp*. The three penny stamp to be cut diagonally, and the half to be equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. The three penny stamp alone to be used for that purpose." Both types of those provisionals are illustrated on the plate. Number five is from my own collection and shews the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. composed of two three penny and a cut one, number seven is in Mr. F. C. Kaye's collection and though it has unfortunately been cut from the envelope, it has a good margin and shews the 3d. in combination with the cut 3d.

Of the unauthorized split stamps, I have met with five varieties, number three of plate is the 6d. cut diagonally and used as three pence, number four is also 6d. but cut perpendicularly, an extremely rare

variety and is the only one I have ever seen cut in this manner. Three other varieties I have seen are not illustrated, they are the 10 cent cut diagonally and used as 5c., also cut perpendicularly and used for same, and the 5 cent cut diagonally and used for the county postage of two cents.

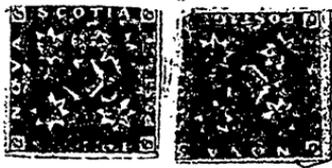
Number six of the plate is an oddity, it is a 6d. cut and used for what? under it is written in red pencil 5 cts. I have two almost the same, the other has, however, only the figure 5 in red under the half stamp. The stamps have undoubtedly prepaid the letter as the color in which the 5 cts. is written shews it, red being the paid color. They probably originated at some small post office, out of stamps and who marked them in red as paid letters and sent them and the money for stamps to the next post office, or they were given by some one on the road to a mail courier (as was the practice then, and now) with the money to prepay them, and he marked them in red as prepaid and had them stamped at the nearest post office.

All the split stamps of Nova Scotia are very rare and should be greatly valued by collectors. Off the original envelope, they are valueless, and I have been sorely disappointed more than once on receiving them in that condition. While in Nova Scotia we have not got those varieties of type-in stamps which some other countries have, still, we can make up a number of interesting varieties which are unknown to most collectors and in nearly every case have never been mentioned in catalogues.

Some Canadian Postal History.

THE presentation on Saturday to Mr. W. H. Griffin, the late Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, was an occurrence of more than passing interest. Mr. Griffin is probably the oldest official the Dominion has. He entered the public service as long ago as 1831, and has occupied the position of Deputy Minister, or actual head of the postal department, since June 12, 1857—thirty-one years. It has fallen to the lot of few men to point to so long and to so honorable a record as that attaching to Mr. Griffin's name.

The changes Mr. Griffin has witnessed since 1831, when he began his official career, have been numerous and sweeping. In the year mentioned and for twenty years afterwards the people of Canada were not bothered with postal concerns. The Imperial Government managed the post-office and gave us all the facilities it deemed desirable or necessary for the exchange of communications. The first official to regulate the postal business in what is now Canada was no less important a person than Benjamin Franklin, whose jurisdiction as Deputy Postmaster-General extended from Pennsylvania northward. Franklyn had at Quebec a postmaster named Hugh Finlay. After the declaration of independence Mr. Finlay received the appointment of Deputy Postmaster-General for all Canada. He had in 1791 eleven post-offices under his management, one as far west as Mackinaw and one as far east as the Baie des Chaleurs. He gave a weekly mail between Quebec and Montreal, and a monthly mail for this Western country. In 1800 Mr. George Heriot succeeded to the post. He gave Canada twenty-



2



Miss. Sarah Peterson

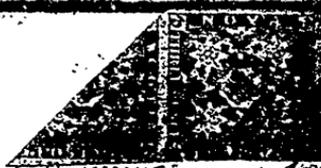
3



April 13 - 1853



Wm. L. ...
Carmelita ...

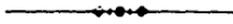


Carmelita ...
A. ...



six post-offices. Seventeen years later, under Mr. Daniel Sutherland, the number was increased and the mails were multiplied. A daily mail was established between Quebec and Montreal and a weekly mail between Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Stayner, his successor, brought the number of post-offices in 1831, the year in which Mr. Griffin entered the service, up to 151. During all this time the carrying of the letters was a profitable business. There was, for example, a profit of \$21,000 in 1824 and of \$47,000 in 1831, all which sums were duly remitted to England to swell the Imperial revenue. The rates, however, were exceedingly high. It cost eighteen cents to send a letter from Toronto to Kingston, and thirty cents to send one to Montreal. The charge for sending a weekly paper through the mails was a dollar a year, as much as the paper now costs, and the postage on a daily was over two dollars a year. When in 1851 Canada took charge, all the postal service reforms were promptly inaugurated. The postage on all letters to all destinations in Canada was reduced to six cents per half ounce, and the cost of the ocean postage from Toronto was brought down to sixteen cents. Under Mr. Griffin the rates on letters have been brought down from six cents to five cents, and, in 1868, from five cents to three cents. A one-cent rate has also been adopted for city deliveries; one cent post cards have been introduced; and newspapers have been given the freedom of the mails. Post-offices to the number of 7,534 have been established and a perfect system of communication to all points, including reciprocal postal relations with other countries, has been created. The post-office savings bank, the postal money order, and the system of registration have been given in addition during Mr. Griffin's regime.

All that is wanted now is a two-cent in the place of the three-cent postage. One obstruction stands in the way of this reform. It is the deficit in the working expenses, which last year amounted to \$854,845. Mr. Griffin probably could not advise the Ministers under whom he served to take the responsibility of a further reduction in the revenue. But he has done a good work without that, and deserves, as a result, to be remembered by the public as a worthy official.—*Mail*.



WITH this number we complete our second volume, and to our friends and patrons who have supported us for the past year we tender the most hearty thanks. Commencing with our January number we intend to enlarge our paper to 24 pages and hope during the coming year to try and make it more popular than ever. To do this we must have the support of all the Philatelists of America, by subscriptions or advertising.

Again thanking our friends for their kindness and support, we wish them all the compliments of the season.



WE understand that a Philatelic Society is about to be started in St. John. N. B. This is as it should be. Every city should form philatelic gatherings, which prove both instructive and entertaining. N. S. P. S. members can testify to this.

CHRONICLE.

Austria.—The 5kr. comes on yellow paper, and the 20kr. pneumatic envelope is surcharged 15kr. in black.

Belgium.—The 1c. has returned to its former color, olive green, and the 10c. letter card is gray blue, (both sides).

Cape of Good Hope.—Cards of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. are expected Jan. 1st.

Chamba.—On each sheet of all the values there is an error of surcharge, the "S" of "State" being replaced by "8."

Colombia.—The *A. J. P.* notes the 10c. map, printed in lilac by error.

Costa Rica.—It is stated that a new series is being made in London, inscribed "Correos y Telegrafos." Values 1, 2, 5, 20c. and 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos.

Denmark.—There is a slight change in the 4 ore envelope. The upright stroke at the right of the figure 4 does not extend below the horizontal stroke as formerly.

Dominica.—The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is blue, and the 6d. yellow brown. The 6d. green was issued on C. A. paper.

Dutch E. I.—The 15c. surcharged envelope has been succeeded by one of the same design as the 10c., color bistre.

Faridkot.—The perforated stamp resembling the first type is reported in green as well as blue, and the 1883 square type also perforated, in black brick, blue and green.

Formosa.—With reference to these stamps, Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have furnished us with some interesting information, accompanied by specimens of both the public and the official stamps. The one depicted in our last is of the latter kind, the heading reading, "*T'ai wan yu p'iao*," or "Formosa postage stamp." The centre column is the date; the right, the weight; the left, the destination; and in the border, on the extreme left, is the serial number and value, part of this remaining on the counter-foil. In all the specimens sent to us the top character in this latter row, on a line with the inscription, is in red, the rest in black, except the hand-stamps, which are in red, and which appear to be control marks, most probably affixed at the stages. In these official stamps it would seem that the particulars in the body of the stamp are not necessarily filled in, as is done in the public stamps, which are of larger size, and are a single-lined upright rectangle of 73 by 33 mm. The compartment at the top contains the inscription, "*Yu cheng shang p'iao*," or "Public Postage Stamp." The column of characters signify the same as those in the official stamps. The paper is yellowish native-laid.

The public stamps are, according to the correspondent of Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., not sold to the public; they have no fixed values, but are attached to the packet by the official in charge of the Post-Office, who fills in the value and other particulars. And this appears to us to be the fact, as the characters denoting the variable particulars and inserted in different writing and ink from those which would be permanent. The

official stamps are served out to the public offices, to be affixed to their correspondence.

As for the stamp depicted in our August number, we can learn nothing of it on the spot, and we suspect that, though genuine so far as it goes, it has only been prepared as a proposal, and is not yet in any other than an aurelian state.

OFFICIAL STAMPS. Value in blank, red and black on yellowish paper.

OFFICIAL STAMPS. " " " " white.—*Ph. Record.*

French Colonies.—*Le T. P.* notes a 75c. of 1881, surcharged "30" and postmarked "Pondicherry, 9 Avril, 1884."

Gold Coast.—There is a two penny registry envelope of usual style.

Great Britain.—The 1½d., 1887, is surcharged "Govt. Parcels."

Guatemala.—We have received new 1c. and 5c. stamp, said to have been made by a different Company. The 1c. is an exact copy of the last issue, but is (cc 43) instead of (cc 51). The 5c. has an entirely different figure 5, which is broader and has a horizontal standard below to correspond with the letters of the words "Centavos." The color is a little darker than (cc 61).

Italy.—The 30c. and 5l. unpaid letter stamps are noted with centre inverted.

Mexico.—*Der. Ph.* notes the 4c. brown (cc 95), and *Le T. P.* the envelope 10c. red. A local for Charles, used in 1867, has been discovered, it consists of an octagonal frame containing "Correos—2 Rs.—De Chalco." Black on green.

New South Wales.—The *Ph. R.* mentions the 3d. laureated stamp with watermark double line figure "2."

New Hebrides.—The *Am. Ph.* says stamps are in preparation.

Nicaragua.—The 10c. envelope noted last month comes on blue, and there is a 5c. on white.

Norway.—Card, 5 ore green on white, no frame.

Perak.—The post card comes with and without period after Perak.

Philippine Islands.—The 5c. blue postage and the 1c. brown telegraph are both surcharged, 2½c. in carmine, for postal purposes.

Poutch.—There is a complete set in black, said to be for official use.

St. Helena.—The 1d. now has C.A. watermark.

Surinam.—Stamps of 15, 20, 30, 40c. and 1 gulden are expected.

Tolima.—There are three new cubiertas, inscribed "Republica de Colombia—Correos del Departamento del Tolima," 5c. bistre, 10c. vermilion, 50c. blue, all on white paper.

Tunis.—The 1 fr. noted last month is of a new design. The inscriptions and figures are different, and the back ground instead of being plain is dotted. A whole series has been or will be issued of the new type including cards and envelopes. The 1 fr. of the first type, it is said, does not exist.

United States.—The rejected die of the 2c. envelope is reported on oriental buff, size 3. The letter sheet is now "Series 3."

NOTES.

WE have to thank the American Philatelic Company for a copy of their first auction sale catalogue. This firm deserve great commendation for their enterprise and we hope that their first sale will be a success, and followed by more.

WITH this number we give to all our paid subscribers an artotype plate, illustrating the article on the Nova Scotian stamps. All new subscribers or those desirous of having the plate can get it by remitting 25 cents, and it will be sent postpaid.

WE have often wondered why envelope collectors do not try to get a set of the Canadian unpaid Dead Letter Office stamped envelopes. In a future number we hope to give a complete list of all the values.

 THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

19 BELLEVUE PLACE, TORONTO, ONT.,

DEC. 6TH, 1886.

To the Members of the C. P. A. :

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting my report for the past month it gives me much pleasure to be able to state that the Association has been steadily growing, a statement fully borne out by the subjoined lists of applicants and new members. You will doubtless be pleased to hear that our Constitution and By-Laws are at the time of writing almost ready for delivery. In fact they will probably be in your hands before this report reaches you. Some of the members have not yet paid their dues for the past half-year although I have repeatedly written to them, and unless I hear from them before my next report is sent in I shall be under the painful necessity of dropping them from the roll. I would request you to notice that my street address has been changed, viz, from 67 Denison Avenue to 19 Bellevue Place. In conclusion I desire to take the opportunity of presenting to you that old and oft-repeated, yet still pleasant, joyous greeting: A merry Christmas. I feel sure that the traditional accompaniments of the season: peace, joy and love will be found present in no greater degree, anywhere, than in the Canada Philatelic Association.

Yours, with compliments of the season,

J. A. LEIGHTON,

Secretary C. P. A.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS.—No. 6.

- 144.—Geo. A. Kingston, Belleville, Ontario.
 145.—J. H. Gowan, Jr., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 146.—S. C. Scott, Calmar, Iowa.
 147.—J. C. Montgomery, Brantford, Ontario.
 148.—Alf. Lane, Barrie, Ontario.
 149.—Rev. M. R. Knight, Little York, P. E. I.
 150.—Geo. E. Pryor, Scranton, Pa.
 151.—Chas. E. Cameron, M. D., Montreal.
 152.—Silas D. Reed, Taunton, Mass.
 153.—W. S. Kinzer, Wooster, Ohio.
 154.—A. E. Wickens, Brantford, Ontario.
 155.—W. H. Bruce, Hartford, Conn.
 156.—C. E. Shaw, Clinton, Mass.
 157.—F. W. Nellis, London, Ontario.
 158.—Wm. J. J. Culross, Waltham, Mass.
 159.—Capt. E. T. Taylor, Upper Melbourne, P. Q.
 160.—Chas. Hyde, Truro, N. S.
 161.—Howard C. Moody, Maplewood, Malden, Mass.
 162.—Frank Hirschfeld, 59 Cunard St., Halifax, N. S.
 163.—T. H. Francis, Halifax, N. S.
 164.—Thos. F. Tobin, Halifax, N. S.
 165.—J. O. Hobby, 112 Washington St., New York.
 166.—A. R. Dodd, York Castle, St. Anns, Jamaica, W. I.
 167.—Levy Dunsford, Box 47, Peterboro, Ontario.
 168.—F. D. Grosby, South Ohio, Yarmouth, N. S.
 169.—Miss. S. A. Hamilton, Wolfville, N. S.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS.—No. 7.

- Chas. Beamish, Jr., 1424 Marshall St., Phila., Pa. Ref. Thos. Siddall,
 I. P. V., Dresden.
 A. G. Bishop, Box 67, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ref. D. A. King, J. A. Leighton.
 Paul Sicotte, 202 Rue St., Hubert, Montreal, P. Q. Ref. A. E.
 Labelle, E. Y. Parker.
 Racey U. Young, Milton, Ont. Ref. W. D. B. Spry, J. A. Leighton.
 T. J. Mitchell, 364 Fulton St., Chicago. Ref. A. P. A.
 Russell McLean, Pictou, N. S. Ref. A. J. Craig, D. A. King.
 W. H. Nienstedt, Room 14, N. W. Cor. 3rd and Pine Sts., St. Louis,
 Mo. Ref. E. W. Voute, D. A. King.
 C. J. Fuelscher, Room 14, N. W. Cor. 3rd and Pine Sts., St. Louis,
 Mo. Ref. D. A. King, Theo Larsen.
 W. J. Calder, Windsor, N. S. Ref. D. A. King, J. A. Leighton.
 Wm. H. Putnam, Lewiston, Me. Ref. A. P. A.

Nova Scotia Philatelic Association.

President, A. J. CRAIG,

Box 20, Pictou, N. S.

Vice-President, J. NOBLE CRANE,
Box 534, Halifax, N. S.*Exchange Supt.*, F. C. KAYE,
38 Kaye St., Halifax, N. S.*Librarian*, E. A. SMITH,
58 Robie St., Halifax, N. S.*Counterfeit Detector*, A. B. S. DEWOLF,
Box 219, Halifax, N. S.*Treasurer*, H. L. HART,
P. O. Box, 231, Halifax, N. S.*Secretary*, D. A. KING,
P. O., Halifax, N. S.

OFFICIAL ORGAN, HALIFAX PHILATELIST.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 21ST, 1888.

MEETING opened at 8.30 P. M. In the absence of the President, Vice-President Crane took the chair. Members present Messrs. Crane, King, Hart, Smith, E. A., Larsen, T., Hechler, Mathers, Gass, Kaye, DeWolf, Larsen, O., Francis, and Mr. C. Wesley Price as a visitor. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A letter from Mr. J. R. Findlay resigning his membership in our Association was read and accepted. Mr. Hechler gave notice of the following resolution, to be voted on the meeting of December 31st, "That the membership fee for voting members of the Society be fixed at \$2 per year, non voting \$1 per year, payable in semi-annual instalments, the same to be paid thirty days from the commencement of each half year, failure to comply with this resolution shall cause suspension of such violating member.

Thanks of the Association are due Mr. D. Garth, of London, England for copies of his auction catalogue for our library.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President.—J. NOBLE CRANE.*Vice-President*.—THEODORE LARSEN.*Librarian*.—A. B. S. DEWOLF.*Counterfeit Detector*.—HENRY HECHLER.*Treasurer*.—H. L. HART.*Auctioneer*.—T. H. FRANCIS.*Secretary*.—DONALD A. KING.*Executive Committee*—HENRY HECHLER, T. H. FRANCIS,
E. A. SMITH.*Official Organ*.—HALIFAX PHILATELIST.

There being no other business on, the usual auction sale was held and was most successful, there being upwards of 60 lots sold, and among them many bargains. Meeting closed at 11 P. M.

DONALD A. KING,

Secretary.

There will be no meeting on December 31st, it being New Year's Eve. The next regular meeting will be held on the second Monday in January, a full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought up.

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