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MARCH, 1895.

VOL VII, No. 75.

— ≡ THE ≡ —

# Dominion Philatelist

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OFFICIAL ORGAN CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION  
QUEBEC PHILATELIC CLUB.



PUBLISHED BY THE DOMINION PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CANADA.

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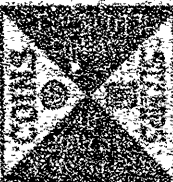
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Packet No. 101, the Columbus Packet, contains 700 different stamps from the following countries in the Western Hemisphere: Antigua, Argentine Republic, Corrientes, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada 1859 issue, Chili, Columbian Republic, Antioquia Bolivar 5 and 10 pesos, Panama, Santander, Toluca, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Danish West Indies, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre Miquelon, Martinique, Gaudeloupe, Grenada, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Guadalupe, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Porto Rico, Prince Edward Island, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Salvador, Surinam, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela and Virgin Islands. Every stamp in this packet is guaranteed a genuine original specimen in good condition. This packet does not contain stamps from the United States of America. This is a packet that no one can challenge as it contains a large number of stamps which we have estimated at their actual cost price without regard to their present increased value. The catalogue value of this packet is over fifty-five dollars. Price \$25.00, post free.

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Packet No. 103, the Mexican Packet, contains 150 different stamps of all issues, including the following rare varieties: 1856,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2; 1861,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2; 1864 (head), complete; 1864, (eagle); 1866, Maximilian, lithographed and engraved; 1869, gothic surcharge; 1868, anotado, 1872, 50c blue (error), 1879, 25, 50c; 1885, 25c; 1886, 25c; Porte de Mar, black, yellow and colored; officials, envelopes and officially sealed; Guadalupe. Every stamp in this packet is a genuine original specimen, and the packet contains absolutely no reprints. The catalogue value of the packet is over \$25.00. Price \$15.00, post free.

Packet No. 104, Price \$10.00, contains 1,000 stamps, including Fiji, Seychelles Islands, Reunion, Shanghai, Bolivar 5 pesos, and a good many other rare and valuable stamps. Price \$10.00, post free.

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Packet No. 106, Price \$5.00, contains 600 stamps, all foreign, including Gibraltar, Antioquia, Cuba 1862 (4r), Liberia, Brazil newspaper, etc., etc. Price \$5.00, post free.

Packet No. 107, Price \$5.00. Contains 250 stamps, from South, Central America, West Indies and Mexico. Price \$5.00, post free.

Packet No. 108, Price \$3.00, contains 500 stamps, all foreign, including South African Republic, Leeward Islands, New Brunswick, Liberia, Roumania 1862, Mexico, (1st issue), etc. Price \$3.00, post free.

Packet No. 109, Price \$2.00, contains 125 stamps, from South, Central America and the West Indies. Price \$2.00, post free.

Packet No. 110, Price \$2.00, contains 100 stamps, from South, Central America and the West Indies, and is entirely different from packet 109. Price \$2.00, post free.

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Packet No. 113, Price \$1.00, contains 300 stamps, from British North and Central America, including New Brunswick, British Honduras, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, etc., Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 114, Price \$1.00, contains 50 stamps, from Africa, including Morocco, Gold Coast, Congo, Tunis, Zululand, South African Republic, Liberia, etc., etc. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 115, Price \$1.00, contains 50 stamps, from Asia, including Straits Settlements, Siam, Persia, Ceylon, Shanghai, Corea, etc. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 116, Price \$1.00, contains 50 stamps, from South, Central America and Mexico, including Costa Rica, Chili, Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, Peru, etc., etc. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 117, Price \$1.00, contains 20 stamps, from the Protected Indian States, including Sirmoor, Jhind, Bhopal, Nowanuggur, etc., etc. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 118, Price \$1.00, contains 50 stamps, from Central and South America and Mexico, including Uruguay, Salvador, Bolivia, etc., etc. Entirely different from those in packet No. 116. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 119, Price \$1.00, contains 40 stamps, from Australia, including Western Australia, Fiji, Hawaiian Islands, Cook Islands, etc., etc. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 120, Price \$1.00, contains 100 stamps, from one hundred different countries. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 121, Price \$1.00, contains 100 stamps, of Spain and the Spanish Colonies, including some very scarce ones. Price \$1.00, post free.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

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Packet No. 123, Price \$1.00, contains 50 stamps, all unused, including Bolivar, Confederate States, Uruguay, Montenegro, etc. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet 124, Price \$1 00, contains 70 stamps of the West Indies, including Hayti, Leeward Islands, Bahamas, Trinidad, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, etc. Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet, No. 125, Price \$1.00, contains 100 stamps, selected from North, Central and South America, Asia, Africa and Australasia, Price \$1.00, post free.

Packet No. 126, Price 50 cents, contains 12 stamps, from the protected Indian States, including Holkar, Alwar, Soruth, Pountch, Faridko, etc., etc. Price 50 cents, post free.

Packet No. 127, Price 50 cents, contains 25 stamps, all unused, including Argentine Republic, British Honduras, Corea, Greece, Peru, etc., etc. Price 50 cents, post free.

Packet No. 128, Price 50 cents, contains 50 stamps, each from a different country, including Persia, Surinam, Bermuda, Queensland, Brazil, etc., etc. Price 50 cents, post free.

Packet No. 129, Price 50 cents, contains 35 stamps, from South America, including Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, etc., etc. Price 50 cents, post free.

Packet No. 130, Price 50 cents, contains 200 stamps, including Japan, Columbian Republic, Porto Rico, Nicaragua, etc., etc. Price 50 cents, post free.

Packet No. 131, Price 50 cents, contains 40 stamps, from Australia, including Queensland, Borneo, Samoa, Timor, New Caledonia, etc., etc. Price 50 cents, post free.

Packet No. 132, Price 25 cents, contains 10 stamps all unused, including Gambia, Bolivia, San Marino, Mexico, St. Vincent, etc., etc. Price 25 cents, post free.

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Packet No. 134, Price 25 cents, contains 125 stamps, all different, including Brazil, British North Borneo, Chili, Mexico, etc., etc. Price 25 cents, post free.

Packet No. 135, Price 25 cents, contains 50 stamps, scarcer than last, including Cuba, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Roumania, Mexico, etc., etc. Price 25 cents, post free.

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Packet No 137, Price 25 cents, contains 10 stamps, all quite scarce, including Paraguay, Guatemala, Phillipine Islands, Newfoundland, etc. Price 25 cents, post free.

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Packet No. 139, Price 25 cents, contains 25 stamps, from Africa, including Eritrea, Obock, Mauritius, Egypt, Mozambique, etc. Price 25 cents, post free.

Packet No. 140, Price 25 cents, contains 25 stamps, from Asia, including Macao, Phillipine Islands, Indo China, Shanghai, etc. Price 25 cents, post free.

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Sets Marked (†) Contains Unused Stamps Only. Sets Marked (\*) Contains Genuine Reprints from Original Plates.

## UNITED STATES.

No.	No. in Set.	Price	No.	No. in Set.	Price
1—1851-53	16c	20c	52—Finland, 1882-89	8c	8c
2—1893, Columbus, including envelopes	6	12	53—France, 1853-68	12	15
3—War Department, adhesives	7	60	54— " 1870-74	11	15
4—American Rapid Telegraph, complete	16	50	55— " 1876-90	16	15
5—American Rapid Telegraph	12	25	56—† " Offices in Levant, Cavalle, Dedeagh, Port Lagos and Morocco	4	12
6—Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph, 1885-86	6	30	57—†French Colonies, 1892, 1c, 18 different colonies	18	20
7—*Northern Mutual Telegraph, 5, 10, 20, 25c	4	25	58—†French Colonies, 1892, 2c, 18 different colonies	18	30
8—†Pacific Mutual Telegraph, 1, 5, 10, 25c	4	25	59—†French Colonies, 1892, 4c, 18 different colonies	18	45
9—Postal Telegraph, 10, 15, 25, 50c	4	25	60—†Germany, Thurn and Taxis, North and South, 1862-66	6	15
10—*Hussey's Locals, (Horseman)	5	15	61—Great Britain, 1880-87	10	10
11—*Pomeroy Locals	5	20	62—Greece, 1878-92	9	10
12—†Confederate States, 1863, 2, 10, 20c	3	40	63—†Guatemala, 1882	5	25
<b>FOREIGN.</b>			64—† " 1886, provisionals	5	50
13—†Argentine Republic, 1858	3	40	65— " 1887-91	4	12
14— " " 1873-90	7	10	66—Hawaiian Is. 1871-91	6	40
15— " " 1892	6	10	67—† " 1893, provisionals 1 and 2c	4	50
16—Austria, 1867-91	13	15	68—*Heligoland, 1867-76	11	25
17—†Barbados, envelopes and wrap pers, 1882-93	4	30	69—* " 1878, wrappers	3	8
18—Bavaria, 1849-90	10	10	70—Hungary, 1877-88	9	12
19—Belgium, 1861-66	5	8	71—India, adhesives and env., 1882-83	9	10
20— " " 1870-83	10	10	72—† " Faridkot, 1888, unperforated	8	25
21—† " newspaper stamps, 1869-93	6	10	73—†India, Faridkot, 1888, perforated	8	25
22—Bolivia, 1887-90	5	15	74—Italy, 1862-90	15	20
23—Bosnia, 1879	5	10	75—Japan, 1876-88	9	8
24—Brazil, 1850-91	7	10	76— " 1877-88	7	15
25—† " wrappers, 1889-93	3	15	77—†Liberia, 1881-92	4	30
26—Br. Guiana, 1882-91	5	12	78—Luxemburg, 1882, including officials	7	10
27—Bulgaria, 1881-89	11	20	79—Mauritius, 1885-93	5	18
28—Canada, 1859-88	8	12	80—†Mexico, 1863	5	30
29—Chili, 1880-81	7	10	81— " 1868-72	6	50
30—Columbian Republic, 1883-92	10	15	82— " 1874-78	7	35
31—†Costa Rica, 1889	6	15	83— " 1882	5	30
32—† " " 1889	7	30	84—† " 1883	5	50
33— " " 1892	4	10	85— " 1884-85	8	20
34—† " " officials, 1889	5	25	86— " 1886-87	9	15
35—†Cuba, 1857-66	7	75	87—† " Porte de Mar, 1875-80	5	20
36— " 1857-92	15	25	88— " official stamps	4	12
37— " 1870-74	9	75	89—† " officially sealed, 1885-93	3	20
38— " 1875-77	7	50	90—†Monaco, 1885-91, adhesives and wrappers	8	15
39— " 1878-79	6	40	91—New South Wales, 1882-92, adhesives and envelope	10	20
40—† " 1880-81	8	50	92—New South Wales, officials, 1889-92, adhesives and env.	6	15
41—† " 1883, 5, 10, 20c, type I.	3	40	93—New Zealand, 1873-82	6	10
42—† " 1883, 5, 10, 20c, type II.	3	40	94—†Nicaragua, 1869-78	4	25
43—† " 1883, 5, 10, 20c, type III	3	40	95—† " 1882	6	25
44—† " 1883, 5, 10, 20c, type IV	3	40	96—† " 1882	7	50
45— " 1882-88	10	25	97—† " adhesives, 1890	10	50
46— " 1890-92	11	20	98—† " " 1891	10	50
47—Denmark, 1858-85	13	10	99—† " " 1892	10	50
48—Ecuador, 1865-72	4	20			
49— " 1881	6	15			
50— " 1887	4	30			
51—Egypt, 1879-92	9	15			

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE).

No.	No. in Set.	Price	No.	No. in Set.	Price
100—†Nicaragua, official, 1890	10c	50c	120—*Roman State, 1868	7c	10c
101—† " " 1891	10	50	121—Roumania, 1880-91	8	8
102—† " " 1892	10	50	122—†Salvador, 1891	10	50
103—† " envelopes, 1890	5	25	123—† " " 1892	10	50
104—† " " 1891	6	25	124—*Samosa, 1877-82	8	20
105—† " " 1892	5	25	125—†Saxony, 1863	5	12
106—† " wrappers, 1890	3	10	126—†Serbia, 1869-73	4	10
107—† " " 1891	3	10	127—South African Republic	4	10
108—† " " 1892	3	10	128—Spain, 1857-77	10	15
109—Norway, 1856-89	1:	15	129— " 1874-89	17	15
110—Paraguay, 1887-92	5	15	130—Straits Settlements, 1884-92	5	12
111—Peru, 1881-86	7	20	131—†Surinam, 1885-93	5	12
112—Philippine Is., 1882-90	6	15	132—Sweden, 1858-66	5	12
113—Porto Rico, 1878-92	19	40	133— " 1872-85	10	10
114— " " 1878-90	10	15	134— " 1886-92	12	15
115—† " " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8m	6	10	135— " officials, 1874-84	9	15
116—†Portugal, 1892-93, provisional.	8	40	136—†Switzerland, 1862-78	6	8
117—†Portuguese Colonies, 5 reis; Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Macao, Mozambique, St. Thomas and Prince Island, Timor	7	15	137—† " 1862-78	9	20
118—† " 5, 10r, Angra, Funchal, Horta, Ponta Delgada	8	20	138— " 1884, unpaid letter stamps	6	18
119—† " 2½ r; Angola, Azores, Cape Verde, Guinea, Macao, Mozambique, St. Thomas and Prince Island	8	12	139—Tasmania, 1864-92	6	20
			140—Turkey, 1886-92	9	10
			141—Uruguay, 1887-92	7	20
			142—Venezuela, 1880-93	7	20
			143—Victoria, 1881-91	11	20
			144—Western Australia, 1882-90	6	20

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BELLEVILLE, ONT.

# The Dominion Philatelist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTING.

Vol. VII.

PETERBOROUGH, MARCH, 1895.

No. 75

## THE FUTURE OF FISCALISM.

*By Lewis G. Quackenbush.*

Fiscalism is one of the few terms of self-evident meaning which Philately has added to the English language. Most of the words coined by philatelists for philatelic uses are philological mongrels; their derivation is obscure; their meaning far fetched; and their construction weak. But the term fiscalism is an honor to its originator. It is clear, it is comprehensive, it is grammatically irreproachable, and above all it is concise and practical.

Few active philatelists need to be told nowadays what fiscalism is. The collecting of revenue stamps at present obtains to a greater extent than ever before. On both sides of the Atlantic, the study of fiscals is growing in popularity, and fiscalism is gaining a substantial foothold in the affections of no small number of earnest philatelists. In fact, the former prejudice against the humble tax stamp seems to be rapidly passing away. The last half-dozen years have marked a new era in fiscal collecting. Prior to that time, though no small amount of interest in fiscals existed, that interest was largely dormant and inactive.

Fiscals had been collected to some extent ever since the dawn of philately. Almost all collectors made a practice of preserving whatever specimens of the fiscals of their own countries as they happened to secure. But the systematic study of fiscals as a class was little practiced. Philatelists there were who, finding themselves forced to choose a speciality, had preferred to confine their energies to the study of fiscals than to divert their course into any of the ordinary channels of specialism. Some of these possessed really valuable collections and were well versed in fiscal lore. But these disciples were widely scattered; their activity was not of the conspicuous kind; and fiscalism was generally considered an insignificant branch of the science.

A bare half-dozen years have amply sufficed, however, to elevate the collecting of postage stamps to a notably higher plane in the estimation of the average collector. It must be confessed that it is still looked at askance by a certain

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1774

**G. B. CALMAN**  
receipt of a card.

Wholesale dealer in Postage Stamps, 299 Pearl St., New York. My list is the largest and cheapest published, and will be sent free, to dealers only,

57



portion of the philatelic community. But a vast majority of the best and most fairminded collectors admit its fascinating features, though comparatively few of them esteem it as highly as they do the collecting and study of postage stamps.

The reasons for this revision of philatelic sentiment are not far to seek. It is a familiar maxim that nothing succeeds like success; and the increased respect of the philatelic public for a class of stamps formerly viewed with cold indifference is no doubt largely due to the energetic and aggressive manner in which a handful of enthusiastic apostles have pushed those stamps to the front. We have viewed with admiration the plucky battle fought by the leading champions of fiscalism and the cause for which they fought has gained correspondingly in our esteem.

Though the arena in which fiscalism is chiefly winning its spurs lies across the Atlantic, its growth in public popularity has been watched with much interest on this side of the ocean. No thorough reader of the philatelic literature of Europe (especially of England) can fail to have been impressed by the increasing frequency with which fiscal collecting and matters connected therewith are being treated by foreign philatelic writers, and also by the tone of respect uniformly adopted in all press references to this branch of the science.

The press is always a pretty accurate index to public sentiment, and we may safely infer that fiscalism is growing in popularity and prominence. But we need not depend solely upon inference for this conclusion. There are certain plain and unmistakable indications that many of our European brethren are deeply interested in this branch of collecting. In the first place, European dealers making a specialty of fiscals are by no means rare, and market prices for the better class of fiscals are uniformly good. In Great Britain, in particular, the traffic in fiscals is considerable and some marked rarities bring goodly sums of money. Britain's only journal devoted exclusively to fiscalism, the *Fiscal Philatelist*, was

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unhappily, a financial failure and its publication was long since suspended. But even its brief career did much to increase the interest already decidedly evident among British collectors. Its former publishers, Messrs. F. G. C. Lundy and Walter Dorley are the Napoleons of fiscal collecting. Both are enthusiastic believers in the future greatness of fiscalism and indefatigable workers in its behalf; and to them, more than to any other two men in philately, is its present healthy and promising condition due. They have greatly helped to give it prominence by publishing the results of their researches and studies; and if the future of fiscalism is as roseate as its adherents hope it will be, to this clever pair must be given a goodly share of the credit.

Had we a Lundy and a Dorley on this side of the Atlantic, fiscal collecting here would doubtless assume a very different aspect. It must be regretfully confessed that the amount of interest displayed in fiscals in the United States and Canada is in no way comparable with the aggregated enthusiasm of European fiscalists. Nevertheless, fiscals are by no means neglected with us. Few Canadian specialists fail to take some degree of interest in the unique and interesting revenue issues of the Dominion; U. S. document revenues, at least, receive a fair share of attention from some of those who confine themselves to the collecting of U. S. stamps; and Mexican revenues thanks to the effective booming of a prominent stamp dealing concern, enjoy not a little prestige. All this, to say nothing of those who are engaged in collecting fiscals exclusively, a band larger in numbers than most American philatelists would readily believe.

After noting these facts, the interesting question presents itself, is there any probability that the collecting of revenue stamps will ever rival in popularity the collecting of postage stamps. To-day such a query seems almost absurd. In the matter of popularity one branch of collecting is so far in advance of the other that no comparison is possible. But will it always be so? Is a revolution of public taste in favor of the fiscal in any way likely or even possible?

At first thought one would unhesitatingly answer, "no." Whether rightly or not, stamps designed for postal use are generally held in much higher esteem as objects of collection than those whose utility is purely commercial. The idea is deep seated, and, although the collecting of fiscals is now viewed more liberally

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I have now in stock the following International Albums which I send post and duty paid at the regular New York retail price:

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H. F. KETCHESON,  
Belleville, Ont.

than heretofore, it will take a long time to place it on an equal standing with postage stamp collecting, if, indeed, such a state of affairs is ever reached.

There might be certain contingencies in which fiscal collecting would almost wholly take the place now occupied by postal issues ; as, for instance, if a universal postage stamp were to be adopted and the various national issues wholly retired. Without any new issues whatever, the field of postage stamp collecting would narrow down so materially that the utter abandonment of that branch of the science and the taking up of fiscalism instead might ultimately result.

This is, of course, a mere possibility and rather a chimerical one, at that. As a matter of fact, it is highly probable that the adoption of an international series would be a veritable boon to collectors, inasmuch as it would stimulate interest in philatelic research, and relieve us of the burdensome necessity of keeping track of the careless flood of new issues. In addition to this, the chances for an adoption of an international set of stamps are so exceedingly slim that we can consider it only as a very remote possibility. Taking all in all, therefore fiscalism has little to hope for in this quarter ; and if it is to increase in popularity and importance, it must depend very largely upon its own merits.

It is hardly likely that the fiscal will ever displace the postage stamp in philatelic esteem. Indeed, it is unreasonable to anticipate any such change. But there are good reasons for believing that fiscalism is destined to attain a much higher place in philatelic favor than it now holds. For fiscalism has many attractive features. A good assortment of the revenue stamps of the world makes an interesting and varied display. The designs and devices used on this class of stamps are fully as rich in historic and artistic interest as those found on postage stamps ; and there are doubtless many minute varieties to enchain the attention of those whose chief philatelic pleasure is found in the study of minor differences.

Many persons, also, are induced to drop postage stamp collecting and take up fiscalism because of the continual spread of the speculative evil. He who collects fiscals exclusively escapes all the annoyances generated by the fin-de-siecle speculative issue. This is, in itself, a potent recommendation of revenue stamp collecting ; and it would not be surprising if it did much to help fiscalism along all over the world, though it is scarcely likely that enough converts will by that means be made to give fiscalism anything like the standing which its enthusiastic adherents predict for it.

After all, it is entirely a matter of opinion and choice. If a philatelist finds himself more strongly attracted by fiscalism than by the more conventional classes of collecting, he will do well to follow his inclinations. The study of fiscals repays close and judicious application as well as any study connected with philately ; and the growth of fiscalism is in every respect to be encouraged and desired. It is a unique and interesting feature of a unique and interesting pursuit ; and its future prosperity and popularity seems to be assured.

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## WATERMARKED CANADIAN STAMPS.

*By John N. Luff.*

Most philatelic writers, when treating of the Canadian issue of 1868-75, give small space to the series watermarked with large letters. Most of them make a few speculative remarks as to the probable watermark and then drop the subject. So far as I am aware, no one has taken the trouble to ascertain what the watermark actually is. The London Society in the *North American Colonies of Great Britain*, says: "Some of the stamps on wove paper have been catalogued with a watermark, consisting of various letters. It is probable that these are portions of the name of the papermaker, which most likely exists in the margin of the sheets." Other writers are equally superficial. The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, says: "Although we catalogue as varieties the stamps on watermarked paper, it is very possible that these form a separate issue. It may have happened that the printers, having run short of the regular paper, replaced it by some similar paper that they had in stock, bearing this watermark," To this is added some interesting reasoning as to the location of the watermark, marginal or central, concluding in favor of the latter.

In the *Stamps of British North America*, by Messrs. C. B. Corwin and Donald A. King (*Metropolitan Philatelist*, June, 1891), this watermark is given more attention. The possibility that it is the words "Canada Postage" or "Canada Post Office Department" is discussed and rejected, because the authorities have found certain letters and pairs of letters which do not occur in these words.

It has seemed to me that it would be of interest, probably of value, to know exactly what this watermark is. I have therefore given the matter considerable study, and now have the pleasure of presenting the result to your readers. The extensive stock of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., being placed at my disposal, together with a quantity of stamps from private sources (for which courtesies I wish to offer my thanks) I believe I have correctly reconstructed the watermark.

As the broadest measure only 12 mm., and the stamps are about 23 mm. from centre to centre of perforations, there are usually parts of two or three letters on each stamp. I

## WANTED.

I desire to purchase for cash for a customer Canada, 1868, Watermarked series 6c., 12½c. and 15c. Send an Approval at your lowest cash price.

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have found a large number of single letters, pairs, portions of three letters, and in one instance, a pair and parts of the letters. Of many combinations I have found several examples. I have also found quite a number of stamps showing parts of two rows of letters, one above the other. Of the combinations given in the following list, I have not always found the whole of all the letters, but there has been sufficient to preclude any doubt, or the specimen has been rejected. The reader will please bear in mind, that when the stamps are viewed from the back, the letters read from right to left (at least when the sheets were placed normally in the press) as is usual with the Crown and CC, CA and other watermarks I have found the following :

E at left of stamp (the blank space at the right showing it to be an initial), E, &, & C., C, C. B., BO, BOT, TH, HW, WE, WEL, ELL, LL, and L at right of stamp (showing it to be a final.)

c at left of stamp (again an initial), CI, LU, UT, UTH, THA, HA, A space M, MI, MILL, LI., LLS, and LS at right (again a final.)

E. over C, & over CI, C. over UT, BO over THA, THW over MI, and WE over ILL.

Taking these in sequence we reconstruct the watermark.

## E. & C. BOTHWELL CLUTHA MILLS

The letters are plain double lined capitals, except the third in the first line, c, which is more fancy, having a decided hook at the end of the lower curve and the upper curve ending in a point, instead of being cut off squarely, as in the case of other letters. The E and c are followed by periods  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. square. The initial capitals E, c and B are 13 mm. high, the other letters  $10\frac{1}{4}$  mm. The upper row is about 140 mm. long, the lower about

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Nova Scotia,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cent, 1 penny, 6 pence and 1 sh.

New Brunswick, 6 pence and 1 sh.

Br. Columbia, *all*.

Newfoundland, all of the vermilion issues, and the 2 pence lake and 5c. brown. Write to

**H. F. KETCHESON, Belleville, Ont.**

122 mm., and the distance between the rows  $11\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The watermark will thus fall on twelve stamps in each sheet of one hundred. But it cannot be argued from this that the stamps with watermark are only eight times as rare as those without, as we must take into consideration the proportionately large number of sheets on ordinary unwatermarked paper. The sheets were apparently placed on the press without much care, as the letters are frequently found reversed and inverted. I have not however found any placed vertically, nor have I found any other letters than the above. In the work of Messrs. Corwin & King they list eleven letters or pairs of letters. Five of these I have found and our others will agree with mine, if we consider the sheet to have been reversed. But with two pairs I must disagree and believe that owing, to incompleteness of the letters, they mistook "HI" for TH (reversed) and "ST" for LS (reversed.)

As to the position of the watermark in the sheets, I believe it to be central. Its height, 37 mm., is great for a marginal watermark, and the fact that none of the letters have been found vertically, as is so frequently the case with marginal watermarks, is so in favor of a central location. We might also expect to find stamps on watermarked paper showing, as is not uncommon, the imprint of the contractors above or below, if the watermark were marginal. I, at least, have found none.

The question now arises, are these stamps collectible? I certainly think so. Compared with the large number without watermark, they are sufficiently scarce to indicate a provisional use of the paper and at the same time there are enough of them to show that a considerable number of sheets were printed. I think they occupy much of the same position as the New Zealand stamps on blue and white unwatermarked paper. They are on an unofficial paper, used temporarily. If one is collectible and greatly to be desired, why not the other? They are certainly more interesting than the stamps which many collect, showing letters from the margins of sheets whose centres have some other watermark, and how infinitely more interesting than collecting sets of stamps whose sole difference is the variation of half a millimeter in the perforations. I am not carping at things one can see without a microscope. Reasonable differences in perforations I consider worthy of attention, but deliver me from the half millimeters. I feel sure of one thing, specialists will recognize the interesting position of these stamps and collect them. And where the specialists lead the rest of the collecting world will follow. They may protest against the excesses of specialism, but they will do their best to get the stamps; just the same.

*American Journal of Philately.*

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## The Canadian Philatelic Association.

Organized September, 1887.

President, ERNEST F. WURTELE,  
P. O. Box 1117, Quebec, Que.

Vice-President, EDWIN B. TODD,  
St. Stephen, N. B.

Secretary-Treasurer, T. S. CLARK,  
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I. E. SCHULTZE, Montreal, Que.

W. PATTERSON,  
Montreal, Que.

### SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Members of the Canadian Philatelic Association:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to draw your attention to the following:

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP:—Scrugham, J. J., Belleville, Ont. *Refrerees*: T. S. Clark and H. F. Ketcheson.

RESIGNATIONS:—No. 291, B. C. Kenyon; 314, Rev. A. Sims; 313, G. Le Moine; 254, W. Kelsey Hall.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:—Patterson, W., Box 937, Montreal; Schultze, J. E., Box 2,415, Montreal.

#### RECEIPTS.

1895		
Jan. 21	Balance on hand . . . . .	\$17 19
April 6	Received for dues to date . . . . .	35 18
		<hr/>
		\$52 37

#### EXPENDITURE.

1895		
Feb. 11	H. F. Ketcheson, grant Official Organ to November . . . . .	\$ 5 00
Mar. 7	T. S. Clark, on account . . . . .	20 00
"	" postage, &c., to date . . . . .	7 41
April 6	Balance on hand . . . . .	19 96
		<hr/>
		\$52 37

I have been circulating the Birmingham Society's books and sales so far have been about \$65. I have written to the Secretary of the Birmingham Society requesting the return of our books, so that I can make payment to the owners. I have received some more books for the Birmingham Society as follows:

C. C. Morency, 2 sheets . . . . .	\$134 64
J. W. de C. O'Grady, 4 sheets . . . . .	£14 0 10
J. Pitblado, 1 sheet . . . . .	33 33
G. T. Hine, 1 book, . . . . .	32 23

The above have been forwarded to Birmingham, and I hope the stamps will sell well.

Yours truly,

T. S. CLARK, Secretary-Treasurer.

# The Dominion Philatelist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTING.

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WE have received "Wolsieffer's Specialties," No. C. and as usual, it is original, spicy, readable, and mailed free to all applying. Mr. Wolsieffer's new address is 181 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WE have received from D. M. Averie & Co., of Portland, Oregon, a copy of their Priced list of U. S. Letter Sheets. 75 varieties are listed and minutely described. Price 10 cts.

## The Quebec Philatelic Club.

President, MR. DAVID MITCHELL.

Vice-President, MR. GASPARD LE MOINE.

Secretary-Treasurer, MR. F. O. JUDGE.

Exchange Superintendent, MR. C. A. BISHOP.

Librarian,

## QUEBEC PHILATELIC CLUB.

The monthly meeting for March of the Q. P. C., was held on the 6th inst. at the residence of the President, No. 35 Laporte Street.

The following members were present: Messrs. Joseph, Morency, Mitchell, Thompson, Bishop and Judge.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted.

Mr. B. B. Carter requested that his name be taken off the roll of the Club as he had given up collecting. His resignation was accepted.

A motion was brought forward and enthusiastically carried to the effect, that ladies wishing to join the Club could do so, and that they would have all the privileges enjoyed by the regular members. Several well known Quebec ladies have expressed a desire to join. An amendment was made to the rule regarding the election of members to the Club, to the effect that parties wishing to join



can have their names put up and balloted on the same evening. The rule formerly read "proposed at one meeting and balloted on the following meeting."

Members were requested to bring their duplicates to the meeting for purposes of exchange.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the members that their fees for 1895 were now due.

Mr. C. C. Morency exhibited some very rare and curious envelopes (stamps on the original cover) which were greatly admired. He certainly has a knack of picking up additions in this line, and has on more than one occasion gave us a like treat. A post card was received from Capt. Ernest F. Wurtele, regretting that he would be unable to attend the meeting, having been called to Montreal on important business.

FRED O. JUDGE,  
Sec.-Treas.

\* \* \*

## THE STAMPS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

*By Donald A. King—in Stanley Gibbons Monthly.*

In common with the other British North American Colonies New Brunswick was given the control of its own Post-office Department in 1851. To meet the expected change an Act was passed on the 26th of April, 1850, establishing Inland Posts. This Statute, with the addition of a few necessary amendments, remained in force until the Confederation of the British North American Colonies on the 1st of July, 1867.

The Act was as follows :

"AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INLAND POSTS WITHIN THIS PROVINCE. "PASSED 26TH APRIL, 1850.

"Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled: 'An Act for enabling Colonial Legislatures of this Province to make such provision as may be thought fit for the Establishment, Maintenance, and Regulation of Posts or Postal Conveniences within the same, and for charging Rates of Postage for the conveyance of Letters by such Posts or Postal Communication, and for appropriating the revenue to be derived therefrom.

"I. Be it therefore enacted. &c.

"V. And be it enacted, That no postage shall be charged on letters carried through this Province, and not delivered therein.

"VI. And be it therefore enacted, That all letters delivered in this province or posted therein shall be charged at the uniform rate of Postage of three pence currency for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, together with an additional three pence for an additional half ounce, up to twelve ounces, provided always that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix a higher rate than three pence for each half ounce, for letters from those countries with which Her Majesty at such time may have no Postal Convention.

"VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be optional in every case with a party posting a letter in this Province, addressed to a party within the same or in any other British North American Colony, or in the United Kingdom, whether the postage of such letter be paid at the time of posting the same, or be paid on delivery thereof.

"IX. And be it enacted, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may cause postage stamps marked with any device thereon, and the words, 'Three pence,' to be engraved and printed, and shall cause such postage stamps to be sold at such places and under such regulations as may be established and all letters having affixed thereon any such postage stamp not previously used shall be taken to be postpaid to the extent of the value of such stamp.

"XI. And be it enacted, That all newspapers printed in the United Kingdom, and there duly stamped, which shall be received in this Province by post, shall be delivered to the person to whom they are addressed free of postage, and all newspapers printed in this Province addressed to persons in the United Kingdom shall be transmitted free of postage, and that all other newspapers transmitted within and through this Province shall pay at the rate of one halfpenny each, provided always that it shall not be compulsory to send newspapers by the Post.

"XII. And be it enacted, That Printed Books, Periodical Publications, and Pamphlets, may be transmitted by Post within this Province, at the rate of two-pence per ounce up to six ounces in weight, and the sum of three pence per ounce for each additional ounce up to sixteen ounces in weight, beyond which weight no Printed Book, Periodical Publication, or Pamphlet, shall be transmitted by Post, always provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by order reduce the rates of postage on such Printed Books, Periodical Publications, or Pamphlets, as may be deemed fit and necessary.

"XII. And be it enacted, That all papers ordered to be printed by either House of Parliament, or by Her Majesty's command, or by the Legislative Council or House of Assembly of this Province, or by virtue of an address of the Legislative Council or Assembly; as also the Royal Gazette of this Province printed by the printer of Her Majesty the Queen, shall be transmitted by post within this Province free of Postage.

"XIV. And be it enacted, That no printed paper, whether Newspaper, Books, Pamphlets, or other papers, provided by this Act to be sent by Post, shall be transmitted either free or at a reduced rate of postage unless the full conditions shall be observed :

"1st. It shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides or ends.

"2nd. There shall be no words or communication printed, on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or remarks upon it, or upon the cover of it except the name and address of the sender and of the person to whom it is sent.

"3rd. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper or parcel."

Before this Act came into force an addition to it defining more minutely the scale of weights, etc., was passed in 1851. It was as follows:

" AN ACT IN ADDITION TO THE LAW RELATING TO INLAND POSTS. " PASSED  
15TH MARCH, 1851.

" Whereas by an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and therein designated ' The Post Office Act,' a scale of weights for letters was by the sixth section established, which does not in all respects conform with the scale of weights and charges for letters and printed papers now established in the United Kingdom, and it is desirable that uniformity should, as far as possible, exist in that particular and also that authority should be given for entering into postal arrangements with the United States.

" Be it therefore enacted,

" 1st. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such orders as are necessary for causing the relative scale of weights and charges enumerated in the sixth section of the Post-office Act to correspond, as far as may be, with the relative scale of weights and charges now or hereafter to be established in the United Kingdom.

" 3rd. Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Periodicals, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the post from this Colony to the United Kingdom or from the United Kingdom to this Colony, or through the United Kingdom to or from this Colony and any other British Colony, whether the conveyance be by Packet or Private ship at the following rates of postage :

" For a single volume not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pound in weight, 6d., stg.

" For a single volume exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound and not 1 pound in weight, 1s., stg.

" For a single volume exceeding 1 pound and not 2 pounds in weight, 2s., stg., and so increasing 1s. sterling for every pound or fraction of a pound."

The Post office Act of New Brunswick is not as clear on many points as are the Acts of some of the other British North American Colonies, and an Order in Council was passed in 1851, defining the Rules and Regulations of the Post office establishment of New Brunswick.

From this Order in Council I have copied all that is of any interest from a philatelic point of view, and give it herewith.

" POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

" GENERAL REGULATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Orders, Regulations, and Appointments, in pursuance of the provisions of the Post office Acts of 1850 and 1851.

" 4. In conformity with the Post office Acts it is hereby declared, and so far as regards the Province of New Brunswick, it is ordered, as follows :—On and after this date, all letters transmitted by Post in British North America, with the exception of Packet Letters to or from the United Kingdom, and Letters to and

*To be continued.*

---

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Send good references and state which class of Sheets you require and I will be sure to please you.

## H. F. KETCHESON,

P. O. BOX 499.

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