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PUBLASHED MONTHI.Y

IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLI:CTING.

PEMERBOROUGE, DEOEMBER, 1893.
No. 60

# NOTES ON THE ‘LARGE SQUARE" SERIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES. 

By $A, J$. Derrick.

(Written for Vindin's Monthly, and read before the Philatelic Society of Victoria.)
The stamps of this series, although but few in number, have always had a warm place in my " philatelic affections," if I may be allowed such an expression; and, in turning over the pages of my album, even from my earliest experiences of collecting, there has always been a tendency to linger over this set, admire its beauties, inwardly congratulate myself on the possession of certain specimens, and point them out to my friends as being "something like" the stamps to have. I suppose that their distinctive form and appearance have been at the bottom of this, for having always been of a radical turn of mind, anything out of the stereotyped formed was sure to attract my attention, and, perhaps, even now, this may be the explanation of my liking for these stamps. Apart, however, from this, no one will deny that they have a considerable amount of inherent beauty, and the two combined make the attachment excusable. I find myself, then, on a congenial topic in starting to jot'down a few notes concerning them, and so, with the modest hope that the pleasure may not be confined to myself, I make my bow.

According to Dr. Houison, the Post-master General submitted designs for the one shilling and sixpenny values as far back as January 29th, 1852 , the Queen's head being "a copy of the India medal, designed by Levinge." If this date is correct, it is anterior to the issue of the 6 d . laureated, which took place on the 8th May, 1852, and as the Council adopted the designs on July 5th, 1852, it would appear that the 6 d . laureated were very much in the way of provisionals, for although arrangements were made for their issue on November, 1851, they were actually issued after the succeeding sixpenny had been determined on and approved ; but the wheels of the Circumlocution Office moved as slowly in those olden days as now, and the 6d. laureated enjoyed an existence of a year and nine months before it was superseded by the new one.

Although the new design was adopted in July, 1852, it was not until the beginning of February, 1854, that the plates of the shilling and sixpenny came into use, and the laureated became obsolete. Up to this date all the stamps of

For these dates and some of the other details I am indebted to Dr. Houison's book on :ie history of the N. S. W. Post Office.

New South Wales had been engraved locally, the engraving having been chiefly confined to two men-Carmichael and Jervis-the former of whom, although slow, was a very fine workman, and produced in the finely-engraved views and laureated, some very good work ; very little can, however, be said of his compeer, Jervis, whose work was of a very much coarser and less finished type. Carmichael seems to have dropped out of notice about 1852 , for all the later laureated plates and retouches were done by Jervis, such as the coarser sixpenny, the eightpenny, and the twopenny "stars in corners."

At this time the Postal Authorities seem to have made up their minds, that Jervis wasn't good enough, and it was determined to have the next lot done in England-Perkins, Bacon \& Co., of London, was the firm they naturally turned to ; for this firm had quite a notority already ; having executed some good work in connection with the early English Stamps and others. Of course, P. B. \& Co. were quite ready for the job! In adopting the design in July 1852, the Council very magnanimously gave the engraver "liberty to alter it as his discretion and experience may dictate," much, no doubt, to the engraver's satisfaction, for it virtually gave him carte blanche to do as he pleased. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. do not seem to have been at all backward in this direction, as the Council found out later on, and very likely the result would have been the same, whether this wide margin had been allowed or not.

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Mr. Perkins, of the above-mentioned firm, was a believer in the "conservation of energy," and he had long before this invented a process which "was called after his name, and which he had used in the cases of the first English plates. This was a new system of reproduction, from one mother die, of as many engravings as were required; the die was first sunk in steel, a soft cast was then made from it, this was attached to a steel roller, and then hardened ; with this, impressions were rolled into soft steel plates, and repeated as often as desired ; the plates were then hardened in turn, and the whole thing was done. They didn't always get them evenly placed, as will be seen in strips and blocks of these stamps, and others, such as the onepenny and sixpenny Queen on Throne Victoria, which were done by the same process, but all the stamps were exactly the same, and the philatelic "plater" was saved much trouble and expense. This, then, was the process employed on the production of the series under consideration, and that " conservation of energy" tendency of Mr. Perkins came to the top again. The engraving of the head was the most difficult portion to be done, in fact the only part in these stamps that had much work about it, as the rest of the design was either formed of geometrica lines or engine-turning; he therefore engraved the head, with the circular-buckled garter enclosing it, by themselves, and made them do for all the values, reproducing as before, and then adding the rest of the desigas. However, he made a thoroughly good job of it, and can easily be forgiven. Let me at this stage describe shortly the design of the two first engraved, the sixpenny and one shilling values. Ist-The sixpence: Theirs is the centre diademed head looking to the left, on a fine engine turned ground, and enclosed in a circular garter as above, showing the holes and buckle around the bottom. On the top and bottom of this circle are inscribed scrolls, the bottom one the larger of the two. These scrolls follow the contour of the circle, but are separated a short distance, from it. Between these scrolls, on each side following the circle, are four and a half three-lobed ornaments, resembling fleurs-de-lis, but these ornaments in reality continue all around the circle, and are hidden in part at the top and bottom by the inscribed scrolls, bearing the words "postage" and "sixpence." The middle

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## THE ORITTENDEN \& BORGMAN CO.,

Meotion Dominion Philatelist. 163 GRISWOLD STREET, DETROIT, MICH.
point of the top centre feurs-de-lis is very prominent, projecting well from under the scroll, having been extended so that it might be easily seen. The whole of this enclosed in a plain, white hexagon frame; which touches the outer line of the stamp at the apices at top and bottom, and comes within one-sixteenth of an inch of the side lines. The outside of the stamp has a fine lace network pattern of engine-turning, condensed as it nears the margin of the stamps. The spandrels are filled in with very fine engine-turning, which looks almost solid, and makes the lace-work of the border stand out clearly ; a single outer line encloses the whole design. The lettering is in plaln block letters in colour.

The one shilling value is very much similar in design. The fleurs-de-lis are arranged differently at the sides, and have an outer scroll on each side, as well as a small segment of a circle showing above "postage" and below "one shilling." The centre is enclosed in an octagon, instead of a hexagon, and the laced border is a good deal fuller and deeper ; the words "postage" and "one shilling " are in solid Roman capitals, and "New South Wales" in skeleton Roman capitals shaded with deeper colour. The background of the feur-de-lis, inside the curves enclosing them, is composed of parallel curved lines instead of engine-turning. "Oceania" speaks of a dot, within the segment above "Postage," and below "one shilling;" but this is simply the top of the centre feurs-de-lis as mentioned before, but in this case not specially extended. In January, 1853, an eightpenny stamp was found to be needed for private ship letters, and as a convenient multiple of the inland postage-and in March of the same year a fivepenny value was desired. In September, 1853, they were both ordered. The designs for these two stamps were approved and sent with the order, and now Perkins, Bacon Co's tendency to have their own way became apparent. They didn't see the force of engraving new dies, when they had the old ones, which could be so eassly utilized by their patent process, so they took upon themselves to ignore the designs sent, and made up the fivepenny and eightpenny stamps from those they already had on hand. They took out the feur-de-lis ornaments from the sides of the centre circle of the sixpenny, run a line around the centre of the hexagon, altered the plate, and the fivepenny plate was done! Then they treated the shilling design in the same way, and the eightpenuy was done! that is, all the work outside the inner circle, except the inscribed scrolls, was removed ; a line was added to the enclosing octagon, and the value altered. If the stamps are examined carefully it will be found that

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[^0]these are the only differences between the fivepenny and sixpenny, and the eightpenny and one shilling, respectively; for the portion of the fleur-de-lis, that weve partly covered by the scrolls. still remain in the fivepenny and eightpenny valuesonly the more prominent and easily-got-at portions being removed. When the plates arrived in the colony there was no small stir in the official dove-cote over the change in the design; a good deal of wrathful ink was expended in reports and discussions about sending the plates back ; however, they looked well, a waste of time was inevitable if the were returned, and so the departmental fire gradually cooled off, and the stamps were both issued on December ist, 1855. The fivepeuny has remained in issue until the present time. The sixpenny was in issue for 17 years, the eightpenny for 35 years, and the shilling for 22 years, although not always of course on the same paper. The printing of these stamps was what is known as "taille-douce;" that is, the lines of engraving were sunk into the plate, and in consequence the colour of the stamps is raised on the paper. The plates contained 100 stamps each. All the stamps were printed in the colony, the plates, paper, and colour, having been sent out by Perkirs, Bacon \& Co. "Oceania" contends that the sixpenny and one shilling were first printed in England ; but Dr. Houison disproves this. There is no doubt that proofs were taken from the plates in England, and it is more than likely that all proofs that ever existed were, for when the plates arrived in Australia the respective colours were with them. The fivepenny darte blue catalogued by Gilbert Lockyer, and others, and mentioned in "Oceania." was without doubt one of these proofs, for the dark green colour fivepenny was determined on before the plate was ordered. The order for the colours was sent with that for the plate; it arrived at the same time, and has been adhered to all through.
"Oceania" believes in an eightpenny printed in red-the colour of the shill-ing-as a genuine error ; but the evidence is weak. As a proof, no doubt, it exists, but only the errors of the series were in the papers used.

The whole series were first printed on a white wove paper, watermarked with a large double-lined numeral of value; but the papers were evidently very carelessly handled, for the watermarks are found reversed and inverted in each value in comparative plenty, showing that very little care was taken to see that the papers were rightly placed on the machine, and, at various times, even the wrong

## SCOTM S 18 EAST TWENTY-TEIRD STREEN, NEW YORK, N. Y. THE STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGOE, 54th EDITION Will be ready on or about November 1st.

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paper was used-the eightpenny paper being allotted to the sixpenny value and to the shilling ; and as the sixpenny stamp was most used and printed in greater numbers, it also found its way on to the paper intended for the fivepence and one shilling. The fivepenny and eightpenny were, at a later date, printed on the current "N.S.W. and Crown paper." The whole series first appeared in an imperforate state, in which form the fivepenny and eightpenny are rare. They were, however, afterwards perforated $12,121 / 2$, and 13 , and spent the greater part of their sojourn in this state. The later fivepenny and eightpenny on the "N.S.W. and Crown paper" partook of the later varieties of New South Wales perforation, and are found perf. io and 13 , as well as a compound of $121 / 2 \times 10$. The colours of the stamfs vared very considerably-the fivepenny is found in many shades of green, from very dark to very light; but the sixpenny "takes the cake," as the boys say, for there is, probably, no other stamp in existence that has appeared in so many colours and shades; in fact, there is hardly any limit to the number of shades that may be gathered ; they are in dark purple, light brown, slate grey, burnt umber, mauve, sage green, and so on ad infinitum. The eightpenny varied from a rich orange to a bright chrome, on the numeral watermark, and was light, clear yellow in the later issue. The shilling is in rose, carmine, brick red, vermilion, as well as in minor tints. "Oceania"gives the eightpence New South Wales and crown as imperf., but I, for one, do not believe in it; I do not say, however, that some collectors do not think that they have it so. It is known that they were, at one time, badly perforated, and some specimens are found with very wide margins, indeed, on two sides, and sometimes even on three; but there is always one side cut close up, and the pairs have not been produced yet. I have not thought it necessary to append to these notes any tabulated list of the stamps, as these can be had in almost any catalogue, and the principal varieties are well enough known to collectors.

Did you ever notice, though, in conclnsion, that an accident had happened to the Queen's upper lip prior to this portrait being taken? In most cases it looks as if a humble bee had stung her, and in others as if something had bitten a piece out of it ; perhaps, however, it was curled in scorn at the mean trick the engravers played the New South Wales Postal Department over the fivepenny and eightpenny.

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[^1]
## EXHIBITION OF STAMPS OF THE WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA.

On the 17th, 18 th, and 19th of October last the rooms of the London Philatelic Society were thrown open to the philatelic world for an exhibition of the postal issues of the British Colonies in the West Indies, including British Guiana and British Honduras. This is the second of these exhibitions organized in Effingham House, and we must pronounce it as even a greater success than the previous one held at the same place in the early part of the present year. We noticed many improvements, from the sight-seer's point of view, in shewing the exhibits to the best effect, not the least of these being the installation of the electric light, enabling those who could not put in an appearance during the daytime to see all that was to be seen to almost the same advantage as if it had been daylight.

The Exhibition Committee consisted of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, A. W. Chambers, Major E. B. Evans, Wickham Jones, E. J. Nankivell, R. Pearce, and last but not least, Mr. J.A. Tilleard, the secretary of the Society. These gentlemen must be congratulated on the result of their labou., which we feel sure must have been appreciated by every visitor, particularly so as these gentlemen shewed unwearying courtesy as guides and conductors to all who sought their kindly assistance.

The attendance of visitors was also greatly in excess of the previous exhibit$i_{\text {on, }}$, and we anticipate that, with the rapid growth of the Society, the increasing number of philatelists having stamps they wish to exhibit, and the still larger number of those interested in stamps and stamp-folk, that the limited resources of the cosy quarters in Arundel Street will be inadequate for future exhibitions, which may be on a more extensive scale. As it was, every available space was occupied, and any further contributions would have to have been rejected, or relegated to the cuter apartment. The following is a list of the countries shown: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Leeward Islands. Montstrrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, and Trinidad.-Stamp News.

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No. 2 of the Canadian Philatelic Magazine has reached us, and although small, it makes a very creditable showing. Published by A. M. Muirhead, 228 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

The Americam Philatelic Magazine of Omaha, Neb. characterizes F. S. Fox's account of his experiences of an encounter with Lewis Bishop published in the Pennsylvania Philatelist, as twaddle, and gives substantial proof that Fox never visited Omaha, and that his thrilling encounter was "in his mind" only.

In corroboration of the contention of Scellshopps \& Co, that the 1887 issues of Samoa were actually issued to pay postage, the editor of this journal well remembers having had an envelope handed him by a friend who knew he collected stamps, having on it a rd and 2d, cancelled, and those stamps had actually carried this letter from my friend's brother in '.'Samoa to Peterboro, Canada. No other stamps were on the cover, and no extra postage was charged.

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## CANADIAN POSTAL RATES AND REGULATIONS.

For the information of our readers at home and abroad we give herewith a synopsis of the rates and regulations of the Canadian Postal Department:-

Ist Class Matter.-Includes Letters, Post Cards, Legal and Commercial Papers wholly or partly written, with the exception of those specially exempted, and all matter of the nature of a letter or written correspondence.

The letter rate for Canada, Newfoundland and the United States is 3 cents per oz., and for all other destinations 5 cents per $1 / 2$ oz.

Insufficiently prepaid letters posted in and addressed to Canada are charged with double the amount of the postage due thereon.

When posted wholly unpaid, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.
Insufficiently paid letters for or from the United States, are charged with the deficient postage on delivery. Letters for the United States must be prepaid at least one full rate, $\mathrm{z}^{c}$.

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Letters addressed to mere initials, or to fictitious names, will not be delivered, unless a street address, the number of a box, or some other definite direction is added.

Letters bearing mutilated stamps or stamps so soiled, and defaced as to make it impossible for the sorting clerks to decide whether they have been used before or not, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Post Cards.--Nothing whatever may be attached to a post card, nor may it be cut or altered in any way. A previously used post card, bearing a i cent stamp, will not be accepted as a post card.

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## Stamps on Approval.

Fine sheets of Canada Postage and Revenue, as well as Foreign Stamps, sent on approval at from $331 / 3$ to 50 per cent. commission.
H. F. KETCHESON, Belleville, Ont.

3rd Class Matter.-Addressed to Canada.-r. Transient newspapers and periodicals. Rate, i cent per 4 oz. ; prepayment compulsory; limit of weight, 5 llss . A single paper weighing not more than $10 \%$ may pass for $1_{2}$ cent.
2. Book packets. Rate, I cent per $40 \%$; limit of weight, 5 lus., except for a single book, in which case the limit is 7 lbs.
3. Miscellaneous matter. (a) Printed pamphlets, printed circulars, etc., and also seeds, cuttings, bulbs, ctc. ; rate, a cent per $40 \%$ (b) Maps, lithographs, photographs, circulars produced by a multiplsing process casy to recugni.e, deeds, mortgages, insurance policies, militia, school and municipal returns, printed stationery, etc. ; rate, I cent per $20 z$.

Circulars, lrices Current, etc., to pass at ic. rate must be entirely prinied. Any insertion in ink, is not permissible, except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender and the date of the circular itself.

Circulars type-written, or in such a form as to resemble ty pe-written, are liable to letter rate.

All miscellaneous matter must be put up so as to admit of easy inspection. The limit of weight is 5 lbs .
4. Patterns and samples. Rate, I cent per $40 \%$; limit of weight, $24 \%$; must be securely put up and open to inspection, and boxes or linen bags should be used for flour and similar matter.

Miscellaneous Matter for the United States.-(a) Newspapers and periodicals; rate, I cent per 4 oz . (b) Other miscellaneous matter, including books; rate, I cent per 2 oz ., but a minimum prepayment of 5 cents is required for legal and commercial papers.

The limit of weight for patterns and samples is 8 oz., and for other matter under this head 5 lbs .

4th Class Matter.-Parcel Post for Canada.-Parcels must not exceed five lbs. in weight nor two feet in length by one foot in breadth or thickness. The postage is 6 cents for 4 oz., and tine parcel should be marked "by Pakcel Post." Parcels may be registered by affixing a 5 cent Registration Stamp thereto, in addition to the postage.

Insufficiently paid parcels may be forwarded charged with simply the deficient postage, provided one full rate is paid and the deficiency does not exceed one rate.

5th Class Matter.-Comprises such articles of general merchandise as are not entitled to any lower rate of postage. Postage 1 cent per oz, or fraction of an ounce. Limit of weight, 5 lbs : of size, two feet in length by one foot in width or depth. Matter claiming to be $5^{\text {th }}$ Class must bic open to inspection and there must be no correspondence enclosed. Packages of $5^{\text {th }}$ Class matter, including Seeds, Bulbs, Cuttings, Roots, may be

[^3]fhas. ACEY White, Business Manager, 3159 Farnab St., Omaifa, Neb. Agents send Stamp for Copies.

[^4]sent to the United States for the same pre payment as required within the Dominion, but the contents will be liable to Customs inspection and collection of duty in the United States. Sealed tins containing fish, lobster, vegetables, meats, \&c., if put up in a solid manner and labelled in such a way as to fully indicate the nature of their contents may be sent as 5 ti Class Matter within the Dominion, but no sealed matter can be forwarded to the United States under this head. Liquids, oils and fatty substances may be sent to places in Canada and the United States as 5 th Class Matter, if put up in accordance with the ruling referring to' such articles in the Canada Postal Guide. Electrotype blocks are included in this class. An insufficiently prepaid packet of 5 th class matter may be forwarded charged with double the deficient postage, provided the deficiency does not exceed 5 cents.

Parcel Post.-For the United Kingdon and the Countries and Colonies with which the United Kingdom maintains Parcel Post relations, and for Newfoundland, Barbados, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent Jamaica, Turks Island, Curaco and Japan.-Parcels securely and substantially packed and closed for the United Kingdom, and other countries and colonies to which parcels may be sent via England, and for Newfoundland, limited in size to 2 feet in length by one foot in width or depth. The postage for the United Kingdom, which must be prepaid, is 20 c . for the first lb . and r 6 c . for each additional lb . or fraction of a pound ; the limit of weight is in lbs. For Japan the postage is 25 c ., the limit of weight is 7 lbs . For Newfoundland, 15 c . per lb ., or fraction of a pound. For Barbados, British Guiana, Jamica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, 2oc. per lb. Parcels for Newfoundland are daily forwarded on to Halifax, N.S. For Japan, on to Vancouver, B C. For Barbadoes, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, on to St. John, N. B., and for the United Kingdom and other countries and colonies by the weekly mail and conveyed by the steamers of the Candian Lines. Parcels posted without the formalities required are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa.

Registration.-All classes of matter may be registered to places in Canada, the United States and Postal Union Countries, and the sender may entitle himself to an acknowledgement of delivery from the party addressed by the payment of a fee of 5 cents in addition to the registration fee.

## (a) Commercial Papers, (b) Books and (c) Samples, for Postal Union Countries.

"Commercial papers" comprise all papers or documents, written or drawn, wholly or partly by hand, (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence), documents of legal procedure, Deeds drawn up by public fuctionaries, copies of, or extracts from

[^5]
## INTERIOR, ONE SET FREE One set of three varieties, the 2,3 and 6 cent Interior department, unused, to each new subscriber to the Hoosier Stami, sending TWENTY FIVE CENTS and a stamped envelope for return. Foreign collectors must send 40 cents and return postage.

This Set is Catalogued at 25 Cents by Scott.
Only a few sets on hand. Send at once, and enter our $\$ 600.00$ prize contest. Advertising rates 25 cts . per inch ; cash in advance TWO THOUSAND COPIES issued monthly.

Deeds under private seal, Way-Bills, Bills of Lading, Invoices and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of Insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, and other papers of a similar description.
"Printed Papers" include periodical works, books, stitched or bound, sheets of printed music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photogra'shs, when not on glass or in frames containing glass, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, printed circulars.
(A) Limits of weight and size: 5 lbs . for the United Kingdom, and 4 lbs . for other countries, 18 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.
(B) 5 lbs. for the United Kingdom, and 4 lbs. to other countries, 2 feet long and 1 foot wide or deep.
(C) United Kingdon, 5 lbs . in weight, 2 feet in length by x foot in breadth or depth.
(C) Limits of weight to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, France, Hawaii, Italy, Portugal, Roumania and Switzerland, is 12 ozs., limit of sïze 1 foot in length by 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth. If in form of a roll it may be 12 !nches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

The limit of weight to other Postal Union Countries is 8 ozs., limit of size same as to Austria-Hungary, \&c, 心c.
Money Order Office. - In sending money by mail, it is always best to transmit by Money order, if possible. If sent by letter, is should always be registered.

Commission on Money Order.-On Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, is as follows:-

If not exceeding .......................................................... ${ }^{2 c}$.
Over $\$ 4$ " "...................... ................................. 10 5
" 10 " " ......................................................... 20 10

" 40 " " ............................. .......................... 6030

" So " " ....................................................... 10050
No single Money Order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, can be issued for more than $\$ 100$; but as many of $\$ 100$ each may be given as the remitter requires.

The other Countries and British Colonies upon which Money Orders are granted the rate of Commission in all cases being as follows:-


Matters Which Cannot be Forwarded Through the Post-Liquids, Oils,

## The October number of Filatelic Facts and Fallicies.

It will consist of 32 pages and cover, and will contain, besides other valuable and interesting matter, a sensational article about the GRILL on U. S. stamps and its Counterferting.
Every subscrimek will receive a U. S. stamp impressed with a Counterfeit Grill. which the best experts have not been able to detect from a gciutine one. Subscription 25 c. per year. Sample copy free. Price list for over 600 cheap sets also appear therein.
etc., not prorerly put up, Explosive Substances and other matter likely to entail risk or injury to the ordinary contents of the mail, camnot be sent by post.

Letters containing Gold or Silver Money, Jewels, or precious articles, or anything liable tr. Customs duties, cannot be forwarded by Post to any of the Postal Union Countries, except the United States.

Useful Hints - Registar all valuable letters, and use, except those for hot countries, sealing wax for letters containing money.

Transmit money by Money Orders.
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.
Preserve and request Correspondents to preserve envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.

Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.

Business men should be careful to authorize but a limited number of persons to receive their letters and only those in whom they have full confidence.

Please return promptly to the Postmaster, or at the Enquiry Office, misdelivered letters or other mail matter.

Letters and papers should be addressed to the Street and Number at which they are to be delivered.

Notice of Change of Residence should be promptly given to the Postmaster in writing, and renewed at the expiration of three months, or it will then elapse.

In addressing letters, add the name of the County in which the Post Office addressed is situated; if to a city, add street and number.

Letters to the United States should be addressed to the State as well as to the Post Office.

A letter addressed to a particular street will be taken out by the Letter Carrier and not delivered at the wicket, unless returned by Letter Carrier.

A Letter or Packet once posted becomes the property of the person to whom addressed, and must be forwarded to its destination. On no application, however urgent, can it be delivere $l$ back to the writer. Business men are requested not to ask for the return of Letters posted by mistake or otherwise.

$$
* \quad * \quad *
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Milan, Italy, is to have a Philatelic exhibition sometime during 1894, and Luxemburg one sometime in 1895.

RUSSIA has devised a new scheme for increasing her revenue. "By a decree that went into effect Nov. Ist, all registered letters are to be opened by the postman in the presence of the receiver, and if found to contain money from abroad, seventy-five per cent. of the amount is to be confiscated." the different countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, except the U S. and Canads. To suit every taste we hava three sizes of this package: 30 Varietirs for 25 Cents, 60 Varieties yor 50 Cents, 120 Varieties yor 81.00. Remember, ONLY Pacific Coast countries; that is, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, EASTERN ASIA and SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

# Tbe Camadian pbilatelic Rassociation. 

Organized Septemlier, iss7.

President, ERNEST F. WURTELE,<br>I. O. Box int, Quebec, Que. Vicc-President, W. KELSEY HALL, Peterborough, Ont. Secrelary-Treasurer, T. S. CLARK, Belleville, Ont.<br>Exchange Suptrintemdent, C. C. MORENCI, Box 5:3, Quebee, Que. Lilirarian, A. E. LABELLE, Montreal, Que. Counterfoit Detector, IIENRY ADES FOWLER, Toronto, Ont. TRUSTEES:<br>Chairman, DR. C. E. CAMERON, Montreal, Que.<br>J. E. SChultze,<br>Montreal, Que.<br>w. PATTERSON, Montreal, Que.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

## To the Members, Canadian Philatelic Association:

Gentiemen,-I trust that the efforts of the officers to satisfactorily arrange the many difficulties which we have had to contend with, will commend themselves to your satisfaction, and I would now take the opportunity of requesting each member to endeavor to increase our membership and usefulness in the coming year.

I heartily invite individual work on the part of the members, as we have to a great extent to depend upon it in an Association where its members are as scattered as in the C. P. A., and without which we cannot hope to arrive at that point wherein we can most benefit the Association and those connected with it.

As this is necessarily the last communication which I can issue during the current year, I desire to extend to all those who have benefited the Association in various ways, my sincere thanks for their successful efforts and my due appreciation of the same.

In concluding it but remains for me to invite further assistance from both officers and members, in the coming year, in order that it may be specially marked in the history of the C. P. A., as the one in which the greatest progress was made, not only in point of new members but in general advancement in the Exchange and other departments.

Wishing you all the Compliments of the Season, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, Ernest F. Wurtele, President Canadian Philatelic Association.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Members of the $\mathcal{C} . P . A$.,
Belleville, Ont., December 15th, 1893. Gentlemen.-Please notice the following:

NEW Memibers.
287. Benton, L. H., 175 Weir St., Taunton, Mass.
288. Staebler, L. M., I85 1/2 Dundas St., London, Ont.
289. Bartels, F., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
290. Lowe, Geo. A., 346 Ṣpadina Ave., Toronto.
291. Kenyon, B. C., Long Beach, Cal.
292. Buhl, Theo., in Queen Victoria St., London, Eng.
293. Dunning, A. W., Los Angelos, California.
294. Pearl Edw. E., West Boxford, Mass.
295. Quackenbush, Lewis G., 15 Madison St., Onedia, N Y.
296. Morton, W. D., Bank of Toronto, Barrie.
297. Hawkins, Norval A., care of Standard Oil Co., Detroit. Mich.
298. Judgé, Fred O, 124 St. Augustinc St., Quebec.
299. Banks, Chas. E., M.D., U. S. Marine Hospital, Portland. Maine.

TREASURER'S REPORT.
RECEIPTS.
Nov. 22, 1893, Balance on hand, - - - - - $\$ 2303$
Dec. 11, Dues Nǐo. 252, - - - - - - - 100
\$24 03
Dec. if, Balance on hand, $\begin{aligned} & \text { EXPENDITURE-NIL. } \\ & -\quad-\quad-\quad \text { - } \$ 2403\end{aligned}$
T. S. Clark, Secretary Treasurer-

## THE HOOPER CASE.

It has not been decided yet whether Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste or Mr. Justice DeLorimier will preside at the Hooper trial. Though the initial proceedings commence on Dec. I5, it is thought the actual trial can hardly take place till later, as a true bill must first be found by the Grand Jury. Then Messrs. Greenshields, Q.C., and Mr. Renaud, for the prisoner, will decide whether they will choose a mixed jury cr not. If they select a mixed jury Messrs. Macmaster, Q.C., and Cornellier, Q.C., who represent the crown, will have to take steps to summon it. This may throw the trial of Hooper into the early days of January, 1894. It is said that over fifty witnesses will be summoned for the crown. By the death of Mr. Webb, the druggist, who filled the prescription for Hooper an important witness for the prosecution is removed, but it is said his evidence may be read to the jury.

From a card just received from H. A. Fowler, we learn that the Canadian Fournal of Plilately bas suspended publication. No cause is assigned, but we suppose it is the usual one lack of support.

ON the night of November I4th the store W. H. Hollis, in this city, was robbed of about $\$ 1500$ worth of stamps. Prompt and well-directed measures were taken by Mr. Hollis for the capture of the thief and the recovery of the stolen property, but it was due to the acumen and energetic efforts of J. H. Makins, of Makins \& Co. that the culprit was captured within eighteen hours, and part of the stolen property recovered. The remainder will probably be in Mr. Hollis' possession within a few days.-Filatic Facts and Fallicies, San Francisco.

# The Domínion 『philatelist 



Small advertisements 15 cents per line each insertion. No discount off above rates. Advertisements for less than three months payable in advance-others payalle every three months. It is always best to remit by money order if possible. Make money orders and checks payable to
H. F. Ketcheson, Peterboroughi, Ont.

THE rarest Swedish Stamp is the 20-30 Ore Error, printed in 1879 and issued 1880. The cause of this erre! as was follows: One of the dies in the 20 ore plate of 100 having been damaged, it had to be removed and replaced by a new one. On account of the great hurry in which this had to be done an old die was used as a substitute. This, however, was a 30 ore one, wherefrom the 30 in the middle was cut out and 20 put in its place. By mistake the trettio (thirty) at the bottom of the circle remained unchanged, and this is the explanation of why the stamp has two different values- 20 in the middle and trettio (thirty) at the bottom. The printing of 6000 sheets, each containing one error, took place on the ${ }_{15}$ December, 1879, and in January of the next year 1880, sheets were sent out to different postoffices all over the kingdom. However, shortly afterward the mistake was discoverd, and circulars immediately sent out to all postoffices demanding the return of all sheets having this error. As a great many had already been sold, only 613 were returned and 970 were used for postage. The error was the fourth stamp on the fourth row to the left from the top. All errors returned to the PostmasterGeneral were burned.

THE ith edition of the International Album is now ready. It contains 600 pages, and has spaces for all stamps issued prior to Nov. Ist, 1893. Prices same as previous editions, viz., No. I, $\$ 1.50$; No. 2, $\$ 2.50$; to be obtained from H. F. Ketcheson, box 499, Belleville, Ont.

The Ideal stamp is the smallest. Any one who looks at the present half-cent Canada issue, will see a stamp that is a work of art. and not much more that half the size of our ordinary so-called small stamps.--Quaker City Pluilatelist.

United States collectors and dealers are making a "big push" to try and get stamps on the "free list" during the coming revision of the tariff; we wish them every success.

Mr. D. A. Vinden has removed from Sydney, N. S. W. to London, England, where he intends to carry on his stamp business.

The Canadian correspondent tor Mineel's Weekly Stamp Nezus, makes the statement that the present issue, 20 C and 50 c stamps of Canada are to be withdrawn; we are in a position to say that this statement is false, and that the Post Office department of Canada have not even considered the matter, but on the contrary state, that these stamps are being very generally used on large parcels and heavy letters. The same writer attempts to copy a small news note that was copied by the Canadian general press from a New York paper, to the effect that the writer of a letter may gain possession of such letter, if he could give satisfactory proof that he really was the writer. This news item referred to a ruling by the Post Office department of the United States and not Canada. Canadian postal law states, that a letter once posted becomes the property of the person whom addressed, and on no account can it be returned to the writer.

Parcels may now be sent to Great Britain up to eleven pounds weight on the following terms:-Twenty cents for the first pound, and sixteen cents for each subsequent pound or fraction thereof.

An item has been going the rounds of the Philatelic press, to the effect that the present issue, postal cards, of Canada, had been counterfeited. We have made careful inquiry to ascertain if possible, if this was true, but cannot find any post office official from the Deputy Postmaster General down who has heard anything about it. It probably had its origin from the arrest of an old man in Toronto who for some time had been gathering up used postal cards, and by some chemical process removing all traces of the writing. He would then, together with current stamps he had similarly cleaned, hawk them around from office to office and in that way sell them. As he was old and feeble many would buy from him out of sympathy. The Toronto postal authorities soon found out what he was doing, and he was arrested and punished.

Mr. Geo. A. Lowe has opened a store for the sale of stamps and coins, at 49 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. A full line of all our publications will be found in stock there, and we have appointed Mr. Lowe as agent for Toronto for The Dominion Philatelist.


[^6]Collectors looking for a permanent album and one that will not fall to pieces after handling a few times, should buy the Cosmopolitan. These albums are warranted to last for years, as all the work of binding is done by hand and not machinery. They are bound in the finest leather binding, the pages are on 6 -ply bristol-board, and all the material used is first-class. If you want a good album buy the Cosmopolitun, for sale by the publisher H. F. Ketcheson, Belleville, Ont-

Several hundred subscriptions expire with this number. All will be notified by card in a few days and we trust all will renew promptly. We thank you all for the hearty support we have received in the past and look with confidence to the coming year as the most prosperous in our existence. We have never failed to appear promptly and on time every month during the past five years and we promise 12 nuanbers during the coming year. Renew.-Subscribe.

Sir Adolphe Caron's new eight-cent stamp will cover the ordinary postage of a letter as well as the registration. Thus one stamp will take the place of twoOr, as they say in street parlance, the Postmaster-General will avoid a licking.

All British Colonies have been ordered to keep on hand, as a reserve, at least four months supply of all denomination of stamps. This arrangement will almost entirely prevent the issue of any provisionals.

The Postmaster-General of the U. S. has recommended that the old registration fee of io cents be restored owing to a large falling off in revenue, owing to the reduction of the rate to 8 cts .

The November number of the Plailatetic Fournal of America contains a portrait and short biographical sketch of Capt. Ernest F. Wurtele, Quebec, President of the C. P. A.

The celebrated Brock collection will be sold at auction by the Bogart \& Durbin Co., in New York city on Jan. 31, Feb. I, 2 and 3, 1894.

The United States P. O. Department are said to have made $\$ \mathrm{I}, 000,000$ out of the Columbian stamps sold to collectors.

IT is rumored that the letter-shect envelope now in use in the I . S . will be discontinued owing to decreasing sales.

Col. Frank P. Olney, a widely knuwn collector, of Providence, R. I., was recently elected mayor of that city.
E. T. Parker has opened an office on 23 rd St., New York city, for the sale of stamps, \&c.

The U. S. Government contemplates printing its own postage stamps for the future.

This Journal had been appointed official Journal of the Toronto Philatelic Club.

Mr. W. F. Gregory has severed his connection with the Bogart \& Durbin Co.
Abyssinia, has made application for admission into the Postal union.
San Francisco is said to have three thriving Philatelic societies.

## LATEST RE THE HOOPER CASE.

## From Our Ozen Correspondent.

$$
\text { Montreal, Que., Dec. } 15 .
$$

The grand jury of the Joliette assizes at five o'clock this evening, returned a true bill against John Reginald Hooper, on an indictment charging him with poisoning his wife. The jury, after examining about twenty witnesses, decided that there was sufficient evidence to justify them in sending the case for trial before the petit jury. The case came before the Court of Queen's Bench, which opened at Joliette this morning. The court-room was crowded throughout the day, and the greatest interest was taken in the case.

Judge Delorimier, of Montreal, presided, and in his opening address to the grand jury regarding the Hooper case he said:-"I now come to the Hooper case. The prisoner is accused of a most dreadful crime, that of murdering his wife by poison. I understaud the case is largely a circumstantial one, and I must explain to you the importance at times of circumstantial evidence. Circumstantial evidence, when linked together, may form a chain of evidence sufficient to warrant a jury in bringing in a verdict of guilty. Your duty as grand jurors is to find out if the evidence adduced by the Crown fastens the least suspicion of guilt upon Hooper. If so, it is your duty to bring in a true bill. Your duty is not to give Hooper the benefit of any doubt, that must be left to the petit jury."

The indictment against Hooper reads as follows:-"The jurors of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, presnt that John Reginald Hooper on September 18, 1893, while passing in transit from Lanoraie through the district of Joliette by a train of the Canadian Pacific railway company, did murder his wife, Georgina Leblanc."

The grand jury was composed entirely of Frenchmen and all farmers except two. When the grand jury had returned a true bill, Hooper was called before the Court to plead. The court-room was crowded at the time, and his appearance in the dock attracted the attention of every eye. Hooper appeared calm and self-possessed, and when asked whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty to the indictment, he replied in a strong voice. "Not guilty."

Mr. Renaud, one of his counsel, asked that the case be tried before a mixed jury, and the Crown counsel stated that they would have no objection. The trial was fixed for January 3rd. It is expected to last about a week. The Crown is represented by Mr. C. A. Cornellier, Q. C., and Mr. Donald MacMaster, Q. C., of Montreal ; Hooper's lawyers are, J. N. Greenshields, of Montreal, Mr. Ward, of Port Hope, and Mr. Renaud, of Joliette.

## THOMAS O. PARDOE.

Many of our readers will be pleased to know that Thos. O. Pardoe, late of Ingersoll and Yorkville, Ont., has been caught at one of the smallest swindling games we have ever heard of, by taking small amounts from poor girls out of employment. The following is clipped from the Toronto daily Mail of Dec. 15th.: That diminutive swindler, Thomas O. Pardoe, of Maitland street, was
yesterday sent to goal for fifty days by Police Magistrate Denison. It was clearly shown that this young gentleman had advertised in a local paper for five young lady type-writers to fill vacancies which never existed. He asked from each a fee of twenty-five cents, and received numerous letters in which this amount was remitted. Pardoe's little brother was badly needed as a Crown witness yesterday, but could not be found. When the case was last in court the same boy, though he should have been there then, had gone "to the country" suddenly. The defence undertook to produce him yesterday, but failed to do so. It further came out that Pardoe, now in goal, had been negotiating with a patent medicine firm for some of their goods. They had asked for some security, and he had sent them a deposit slip filled in by himself, and signed "Thomas Sanders," and submitted it as a proof that he had cash in the "Standard Bank, Yorkville," a mythical institution. This document, of course, was not considered as proof of anything in particular.

## SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER.

We are desirous of doubling the subscription list of this Journal during the coming year, and to all who remit us 50 cts . for a years subscription for 1894 , before Jan. J th, (either new or old,) we will mail a copy of Ketcheson's Catalogue of Canadian Postage and Revenue Stamps, (Price 25 zents.)

Send along your subscriptions and get the premium. Our supply is limited, so send early.

## THE 1894 EDITION <br> OF THE INTERNational postage stamp hlbum

Is now ready for delivery.
anil invite attention to the following special. features :
1 -It is on better paper than anp other album published in the world.
2. -It is better print d than ever before

3 - It contains spaces for all varieties of watermarks, and for all stamps with inverted pictures.
4. - It contains spaces for all stamps issued up to November 1st, 1893.
5. - Ample space is provided for every stainp and envelope, and most pages contain space for new issues of
6. -The Album is row ab-olutely complete, and will be made permanent by the publication of Annual
Supplements.


", " Cloth, gilt with plain cover. ${ }^{\text {" }}$ ". .
with guards and blank pa es for future issues 350
Bound in Cloth, gilt.... ....... Two roldmes.-phintel on one side of fine heavy paper.
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# MORE SARGAINS 

Thase offers are good only bin $150 h /$ famuary, and I have only ono specimon
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To parties who xaean business the abore will be sent on apcoval for prompt cash. Those wio send cash with order will get 5 per cent. disum coumt. a Money refunded-if stamps not satistactory.

# T. S. CLARK, 

BELLEVILLE, ONT, CANADA.

## OUE CATATOGUB.





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## SAMOA.

 $6 p$, and also the 189222 p. all cancelled. (8 yar:) catalogueing nearls $\$ 2,00$ for only: 50 c., jost pạin.

> - H. E. KETCHIUSOX,
> Box:499, Belleville, Ont.


FREE Yoc Mrevican stamp with every.order. Mexico; so var. 100 . 15 var. $20 \mathrm{c}, 20$ var. 25 c . 2000 hinges 15 c. 200:ass'ted: W. Austràlin, Jamaica off, Capes, Meicico, elc. 15c. Fine 75 c album only joc. 20. var. U.S. Ioc. sọ var, European, 10c. 15: var. Asia, 30. 33 - -3 to 50 per cent. com: on snles from our sheets. 36 page pricelistyrec. : Miller:MoGormack Stamp CO.
Room 53; Emlie Bláa:
St: Louls. Mo.

B. N. A. STAMP.

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