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FEBRUARY, 1895.

VOL VII, No. 74.

THE

Dominion Philatelist



OFFICIAL ORGAN CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
QUEBEC PHILATELIC CLUB.



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No.	No. in Set.	Price	No.	No. in Set.	Price
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2—1893, Columbus, including envelope	6	12	53—France, 1833-68	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, Cavale, Dedeahg, 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, (Hoiseman)	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
			64—† " 1886, provisionals	5	50
			65— " 1887-91	4	12
			66—Hawaiian Is 1871-91	6	40
			67—† " 1893 provisionals		
			1 and 2c	4	50
			68—*Heligoland, 1867-76	11	25
			69—* " 1878, wrappers	3	8
			70—Hungary, 1877-88	9	12
			71—India, adhesive sand env., 1882-83	9	10
			72—† " Faridkot, 1888, unperforated	8	25
			73—† India, Faridkot, 1888, perforated	8	25
			74—Italy, 1862-90	15	20
			75—Japan, 1876-88	9	8
			76— " 1877-88	7	15
			77—† Liberia, 1881-92	4	30
			78—Luxemburg, 1882, including official	7	10
			79—Mauritius, 1885-93	5	18
			80—† Mexico, 1863	5	30
			81— " 1868-72	6	50
			82— " 1874-78	7	35
			83— " 1882	5	30
			84—† " 1883	5	50
			85— " 1884-85	8	20
			86— " 1886-87	9	15
			87—† " Porte de Mar, 1875-80	5	20
			88— " official stamps	4	12
			89—† " officially sealed, 1885-93	3	20
			90—† Monaco, 1885-91 adhesives and wrappers	8	15
			91—New South Wales, 1882-92, adhesives and envelope	10	20
			92—New South Wales, officials, 1889-92 adhesives and env.	6	15
			93—New Zealand, 1873-82	6	10
			94—† Nicaragua, 1869-78	4	25
			95—† " 1882	6	25
			96—† " 1882	7	50
			97—† " adhesives, 1890	10	50
			98—† " " 1891	10	50
			99—† " " 1892	10	50

(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	—*Samoa, 1877-82	8 20
105	† " " " 1892	5	25	125	—†Saxony, 1863	5 12
106	† " " wrappers, 1890	3	10	126	—†Servia 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	14	15	129	— " " 1874-89	17 15
110	—Paraguay, 1887 92	5	15	130	—Straits Settlements, 1884 92	5 12
111	—Peru, 1881-8'	7	20	131	—†Surinam, 1885 93	5 12
112	—Philippine Is., 1882-90	6	15	132	—Sweden, 1858 66	5 12
113	—Porto Rico, 1873-92	19	40	133	— " " 1872 85	10 10
114	— " " " 1878 90	10	15	134	— " " 1886 92	12 15
115	† " " " 1892, ½, 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 let. ter stamps	6 18
119	†— 2½ r; Angola, Azores, Cape Verde, Guinea, Macao, Mo zambique, St. Thomas and Prince Island, Timor	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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The Dominion Philatelist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTING.

Vol. VII.

PETERBOROUGH, FEBRUARY, 1895.

No. 74

THE STUDY OF PHILATELY

By Lewis G. Quackenbush.

The number of Philatelists who collect and study their stamps in a systematic manner is undoubtedly increasing. The day of haphazard and sporadic collecting is fast passing away, and the modern philatelist is rapidly becoming a student, in every sense of the word. Twenty years ago such a term applied to a Stamp Collector would have been deemed a misnomer. Even those whose knowledge of Philately was at that time most extensive did not admit or realize that they were actually making a study of stamps and stamp lore, and did not pretend to give either the serious attention which was bestowed on studies of a more pretentious nature.

From the very first day of its existence, however, philately was more or less studied: Even though this study was of what might be termed an involuntary character, because very few collectors realized that in order to satisfy their desire for philatelic knowledge as earnest and diligent appliance was required as in becoming well posted in any of the ordinary lines of thought. It was a long time, nevertheless, before even the Philatelic world was ready to concede that stamp collecting was anything more than a time-killing pastime, and that Philately in its entirety formed a fascinating and engrossing study. But when the philatelic world did awaken to this fact, the systematic study of Philately took a fresh and vigorous start, and has continued to grow more popular ever since.

The beginner who is totally unacquainted with modern philatelic methods is usually much surprised at the very plain evidences which confront him that most

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collectors devote a great deal of thought to their hobby. He imagines at first that stamp collecting is an unintellectual pastime, requiring no great expenditure of mental energy, but he is never long in finding himself mistaken. He early learns from experience that if his collection is ever to be anything more than a mere aimless accumulation, he must follow the paths which older and wiser Philatelists agree in commending. He is told by those who should know whereof they speak that in Philately, as elsewhere, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and is bidden to drink deeper in the fount of philatelic wisdom if he would gain the best which philately has to offer.

Many young philatelists are sorely muddled over such advice. They have found collecting without either method or study in the highest degree unsatisfactory, but hesitate to give philately the close and studious attention which it requires because they cherish the erroneous notion that pleasure and study are incompatible. The experience of the greatest philatelists the world over emphatically disproves this theory. Those whose interest in philately is deepest and most lasting, and those who find the most pleasure within the pages of their albums are almost always those who have given to the pursuit a share of their attention commensurate with the pleasure which they derive. The philatelic students are the mainstay of philately. It is they, and not the skindeep school, who are pushing it on, and placing it on a higher and more enduring basis. And it is just as indubitably they who are reaping now and will reap in the future the most substantial benefits from their connection with the pursuit.

The kind of study which the philatelist gives to his pursuit is similar to that of the student in almost any other line of thought. In our reading, it is only natural for us to devote the greatest portion of our time to those subjects which interest us most. The man who is always thinking and talking of politics, will give his reading a political cast. He will devour the political columns of the newspapers, and the political articles in the magazines, as well as any interesting books on political matters that fall in his way, with the object of enlarging his

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political knowledge. He does not claim to make a study of political theories, simply absorbing and assimilating the political reading matter which falls in his hands for pleasure alone. He is, nevertheless, a student of politics.

In like manner the philatelist studies for his own pleasure. He carefully peruses the philatelic literature of the day because everything pertaining to his pursuit has a certain interest for him. He finds that in order to collect intelligently, he must familiarise himself with the best literature available on the subject. And not only that, but stamps themselves must be handled and examined direct if his knowledge is to be of any real philatelic value. It is, unfortunately, true that much of the philatelic erudition which some collectors are fond of displaying has been acquired at second hand. There are many men owning large and valuable collections, who are well posted on those subjects commonly discussed in the columns of philatelic journals, yet possess hardly a speaking acquaintance with their own stamps. It is so much easier for us to avail ourselves of the investigations which others have made than to make them on our own account that many of us depend pretty largely upon the philatelic press for our philatelic information. We study the stamp magazine first, and the stamp itself afterward; whereas that order should be reversed. The stamp itself is the real subject of our study and as such it has the first claim upon our attention. After we have learned all that it is possible to learn by direct observation, we may profitably avail ourselves of the observation of others; but the collector who is content to make use of the philatelic knowledge of the world without making an effort to add something to it in return is not tasting the full knowledge of philately.

I am led to speak of this matter somewhat warmly, because I sometimes notice an inclination on the part of the younger clan to pooh-pooh at the earnest efforts of the older and wiser heads to make philately something more than the

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pastime of a day. The scientific articles which form the leading feature of many of our journals may seem dry to the younger contingent; but if they stick to philately the time must come when they will better appreciate such matter. The tendency of the time in philatelic articles is all toward the development of philately as a study, and not as a hobby. As a study it is not one wit less pleasurable than as a hobby; and its future greatness undoubtedly lies along scientific lines.

Now, if Philately is to be considered a science (and surely no one would in this day and age deny its right to that title) it must to a certain extent be governed by the same rules and laws which obtain in all other sciences. And in scientific circles, practical knowledge is always more highly esteemed than knowledge of a purely theoretical character. The philatelic theorist must soon, therefore, give way to the practical man; if indeed, he has not already done so. The skindEEP collector no longer holds an exalted position in philatelic circles; and the glittering generalities that once passed for philatelic learning are not now held in very great respect. The great philatelist of to-day is he who enters into philately in an energetic and thorough way; and gives to his stamps all the time and thought which he can possibly spare from the ordinary duties of life.

Some one has recently said that he who wishes to study philately properly must possess plenty of time, plenty of money, and plenty of brains. The latter commodity is undoubtedly indispensable; but as to the other points mentioned there is certainly reasonable room for question. Philatelists are mostly busy men, and likewise men of modest incomes. We have our millionaires of course, but, most philatelists are able to devote to their favorite study only a small portion of their time, and are also hampered in that their pocket books will not allow them

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.

• H F KETCHESON,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., (LTD),
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IS NOW READY.

PRICE 58 CENTS, POST FREE.

It contains 625 pages and over 5000 illustrations.

It is in pocket size and can be carried around without discomfort.

It is set up from entirely new type and presents a beautiful appearance.

The prices reflect the actual present condition of the stamp market, and they will be generally accepted as the standard.

No collector can get along without it.

to purchase as many as they would like of the little, perforated text books which every philatelist student finds absolutely indispensable. Notwithstanding all this, there are few students of the science, be their means ever so small or their time ever so limited, who do not love the pursuit in which they are engaged, and find its study both interesting and profitable. Plenty of time and plenty of money are both splendid possessions for a philatelist; but a judicious investment of even a small amount of the latter in purchasing some of the aforesaid text books peculiar to this science, and of a small amount of the former in studying them, will always yield satisfactory results.

1000 WELL-MIXED CONTINENTALS } ONLY 23c.

100 fine varieties, only 12c.
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All these Stamps are in perfect condition and perforated on all 4 sides.

U. S. Unpaid "Red Brown," 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c., unused, only 40c.

Agents wanted to sell Stamps from my sheets at 50% discount; send reference.

My new price lists just out, the cheapest list out. Will be sent free on application.

George Kanfuran,

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI.

RARE STAMPS

That I have in stock, at the time of going to press, and the prices at which I will sell them.

ALL SPECIMENS ARE GUARANTEED TO BE AS DESCRIBED.

If not found satisfactory Stamps may be returned within 3 days after receipt and money will be refunded. Cash must accompany the order.

CANADA—3d, unperforated, laid paper, fine.	\$ 75	P. E. I—6d, used perforated 9 fine	\$3 00
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" 1d, " wove " fine	3 00	" 1856, 5c., red brown, a fine, unused, slip of 4 lightly cancelled	20 00
" 1c, " unused	5 00	" 1856, 5c., brown, full ornaments, a very fine specimen	1 75
" 1d, perforated, u-ed, fine	5 00	" 1868, 90c., grilled, fair	11 50
" 1d, " unused, perforations trimmed on one side	7 50	" 1869, 24c., " " fine	5 00
" 3d, perforated, used	2 25	" 1869, 30c., " " fine	3 00
" 6d, unperforated on thick spongy paper, rare and fine	7 50	DEPT. STATE—\$20, a very fine specimen	37 50
NOVA SCOTIA—1s, mauve, fine	85 00	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—A complete set all very fine used specimens	50 00
NEWFOUNDLAND—1d, vermilion, used	15 00		
" 2d, orange vermilion, used	12 50		
" 6d, scarlet	"		
" mended at top, but a rare stamp in any condition	17 00		
" 3d, green, triangular, used	2 00		
" 6d, lake, used, fair	2 00		
" 6d, lake, " very fine	8 50		
BRITISH COLUMBIA—50c., perforated, 12	10 00		
P. E. I—3c., used, fine	2 00		
" 2d, perforated 9 fine	2 00		

H. F. KETCHESON,

BOX 499,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Remit by P.O. Order, Cash or Draft on New York.

The Canadian Philatelic Association.

Organized September, 1887.

President, ERNEST F. WURTELE. *Exchange Superintendent*, C. C. MORENCY.
P. O. Box 1117, Quebec, Que. Box 513, Quebec, Que.
Vice-President, EDWIN B. TOPP. *Librarian*, A. E. LABELLE.
St. Stephen, N. B. Montreal, Que.
Secretary-Treasurer, T. S. CLARK. *Counterfeit Detector*, J. J. CODVILLE.
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TRUSTEES:

Chairman, DR. C. E. CAMERON, Montreal, Que.
J. L. SCHULTZE, W. PATTERSON,
Montreal, Que. Montreal, Que.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Members of the Canadian Philatelic Association:

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

Owing to the sudden death of Mrs. Clark, Mr. T. S. Clark, the Secretary Treasurer, has not been able to make his usual monthly report. We are sure our worthy Secretary Treasurer will have the sympathy of all the C. P. A. members in his sad bereavement.

No objections have been received, the following are now members of the C. P. A.—Coelho, T., 136 Fencluer Street, London, Eng.; Mackenzie, J. M., Imperial Bank, Toronto.

H. F. K.

* * *

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of Albrechts "Vest Pocket" Catalogue of U.S. Stamps. It is a very complete and handy little book and is the first Catalogue we have seen that prices "Cardboard Proofs." Another feature worthy of notice by all Collectors is the material advances in prices of unused U.S. Stamps.

P. E. I.

7 Varieties of P. E. I. Stamps unused, Catalogue value \$1.08 for only 75 cts. Post paid.

A. L. SCANTLEBURY,
243 1/2 St. Catherine Street Montreal.

THEODORE TOPPELL,

71 NASSAU STREET, - NEW YORK, N.Y.

DEALER IN FOREIGN STAMPS.

Approval Sheets sent to responsible parties at the following discounts:—

CLASS I.—10% These sheets contain the best grade of stamps for the advanced collector or specialist.

CLASS II.—25% Contain a high grade of stamps, new issue and special countries.

CLASS III.—33% Contain a large variety of good stamps for the average collector.

CLASS IV.—50% Contain a good variety for beginners.

Want lists desired from Collectors, which will be filled at lowest prices.

WANTED.—For a short time I can use quantities of present issue 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20 and 50 cts. Canada, 10c 2 and 5 cts., Registered in exchange and all the older issues for cash.

The Dominion Philatelist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTING.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Canada and United States, 50 cts. per year.
To Postal Union Countries, 75 cents. All other countries, \$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, 1 mo. \$1 00	3 mos. \$2 00	1 year \$8 00
Two " 1 " 1 60	3 " 4 00	1 " 16 00
Three " 1 " 2 40	3 " 6 00	1 " 24 00
One col., 1 " 6 00	3 " 14 00	1 " 56 00
One page, 1 " 10 00	3 " 24 00	1 " 80 00

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

H. F. KETCHESON, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

"WHAT is the best way to clean stamps?" is a question we are often asked. From a recent exchange we clip the following: "If they are printed in fast color—that is, in colors which will not run—put them first in *cold* water (because hot water may dissolve the sizing of the paper) and let them stay in it for an hour. Then go over the face of the stamp very gently, with a soft Camel's-hair brush. Do not scrub hard but rub with all possible mildness. In cases where this does not suffice some use non-alkaline soap on the brush, and that never fails. Stamps printed in Alinine colors or in non-fast inks like the earliest Russians, must not be put into water, but gently rubbed with a piece of soft bread.

THE case of Jno. R. Hooper has been brought to the notice of the public again by circulars which have been distributed asking for "justice" for John R. Hooper. They are addressed "To the Justice loving people and the press of Canada" and bear a head-line "An Appeal for British Justice" in large letters, following this is a long review of the case ending with these words, "Every word of yours can help right a wrong and soften the pathway of the aged father and mother of J. R. Hooper, now fast approaching the end of life's weary journey, their faltering footsteps cruelly hastened by a wrong."

WE have been favored with a copy of Morley's Catalogue and price list of the stamps of Great Britains, postage and fiscal. We are not very familiar with the minor varieties of these stamps but should say this list is very complete and should be in the hands of every Collector interested in these Stamps.

Edward Y. Parker,

37 HURON STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Specialty British North American and United States stamps. Full stock of Canadian revenue stamps always on hand. 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, on

The Quebec Philatelic Club.

President, MR. DAVID MITCHELL. Vice-President, MR. GASEARD LE MOINE.
 Secretary-Treasurer, MR. F. O. JUDGE.
 Exchange Superintendent, MR. C. A. BISHOP. Librarian.

QUEBEC PHILATELIC CLUB.

The February meeting of the above club took place on the 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. A. J. Turner, No. 17, Ste. Urseele Street.

The meeting was called to order with the President in the chair; the following members being present: Messrs. Mitchell, LeMoine, McLeod, Turner, Morency, Bishop and Judge.

The monthly statements of the different departments were read and discussed a few exchanges were made between some of the members, but as only one or two had received their 55th a great deal was not done in that line.

It is intended to hold an auction sale shortly.

This very pleasant meeting was brought to a close shortly after 10 P.M.
 FRED. O. JUDGE, Secretary.

* * *

WHEN in Montreal call at 2431 St. Catherine Street and see our stock. Collectors are always welcome.

It is now stated on good authority, that the recently announced stamp of Nyassaland are fakes.

Canada Revenue Stamps

ARE MY SPECIAL HOBBY, AND MY STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE.

I can supply most varieties at 50% off Catalogue, and will be pleased to receive want lists from, and send out Sheets to, all responsible Collectors. I have in stock now the \$10, \$20, and \$30 Quebec Law Stamps of 1890, as well as many other rarities, of these Stamps. I can supply Dealers with Small Wholesale Lots at reasonable prices. Write me if you are in need of any Canada Revenues.

H. F. KETCHESON,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

STAMPS STOLEN.

The following circular was received by us a few days ago :

" Notice is hereby given to Dealers and Collectors of Rare Stamps that the private collection of Edgar Nelson was stolen from his room at 35 Alexander Street, Montreal, on Saturday, February 16th, 1895.

It consists of a book of British North America, on original covers, about 125 in number, including Nova Scotia complete and many rarities, and a general collection then in Scott's old common sense album, embracing British North America, nearly complete, 3 Nova Scotia shillings; scarlet Newf'd shilling, and entire vermilion set; 7 New Brunsw'k, 6 pence and 1 shilling; 3 Canada 6 pence perforated, 1 is unused; Nevis unused set and 2 used; Ceylon early issues complete, also Hanover, Saxony, with German States nearly complete; all U. S. adhesives up to \$10.00 State, except rarer grills. Columbia and 1869 sets, both used and unused, Brazil all up to 1878, etc., making a collection of about 3,000, mostly OLD ISSUES. The work of over 20 years and valued over \$3,000.

I hope Dealers and Collectors will use me fairly as I have tried to do by them in the past, and be very careful in buying of strangers, especially in eastern cities, and by mail from Canada. The stolen stamps are in part rare and ought to be easily traced when offered.

Stamp journals east of San Francisco please do not make notice of this, as it might warn thieves. The owner, a collector-dealer, lost his entire stock-in-trade by robbery last March, only a very small part of which was recovered.

Being nearly prostrated by this greater misfortune, Mr. W Patterson, an experienced collector, who is acquainted with lost stamps, has kindly taken charge of case here.

Very truly, EDGAR NELTON.

If any of above are offered please cause arrest of suspected party and we will, upon being notified, be on hand promptly to prove same and take further action.
Address

W. PATTERSON,
38 Torrance Street, Montreal.

Suitable reward paid for arrest of thief or information leading to recovery of property.  Kindly file for reference.

I desire to buy the following B. N. A. Stamp. for a customer :

Any dealer or collector having any of them for sale will find a purchaser (if prices are reasonable), by writing and giving particulars of condition to me :

Canada, 10p., 7½p., 12p and 6p. perforated.

Nova Scotia, 8½ 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.

A few days after the receipt of the above circular the following account of the theft appeared in the *Montreal Daily Herald*:

STOLE THE STAMPS—DARING THIEVES WALK OFF WITH VALUABLE COLLECTIONS—EVIDENCES OF AN ORGANIZED GANG—PHILATELISTS ALARMED AT THE PROSPECT.

Postage Stamp Collectors would do well to look after their property. Within the past few days two collectors have been robbed of their albums containing many hundreds of dollars worth and the evidence shows that there is an organized gang at work.

There are many collectors in town, some making a business of it, others filling the spare moments of mercantile or professional life. Dr. Chas. E. Cameron, 53 Union Avenue, has spent many a pleasant hour in philately and naturally came into contact with Collectors from all parts of the world. Among these was Edgar Nelton, a travelling juggler and sleight of hand man. He met Nelton first about a year ago and compared notes. The juggler returned to town about the beginning of February on his way to Ottawa to fill an engagement with the Vera Semon Company. In conversation with the doctor he said that while in Georgia he had been "touched" to the extent of fully half of his collection and a diamond ring. The doctor advised him to be more careful with his remaining stamps. Nelton took a room at 35 Alexander Street and spent some time with other collectors in the city.

On February 16 Nelton and Dr. Cameron happened to meet in Takahashi's, on St. Francis Xavier Street. From there they adjourned to Nelton's rooms to have a look at his collection. His collection, however, had disappeared. It seemed that a few minutes after he had left the house a short, spare man with a black mustache called and said that he had met Nelton at the corner of the street, and as he had some business to transact, Nelton told him to go to the room and wait for him. The stranger went, but in a few minutes called out to the landlady that he would come again and left the house carrying with him Nelton's collection valued at \$3,000.

That was on Saturday night. On the following Monday evening, February 18, Dr. Cameron was advertised to deliver a lecture in Walford Hall. He left his house at 8 o'clock and a few minutes later a man called and asked for him. When told that the doctor had gone out the man said he would leave a note. He was a tall fair man, fair, with a bandage over one eye. The maid showed him to the doctor's study, gave him pen and ink and left the room. The stranger wrote the following note:

"Can you kindly call at 700 Sherbrooke Street this evening, and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. WALSH, Jr."

Then he walked out unobserved by anyone in the house. The doctor returned about 10 and found the note on his desk. To his surprise, however, he could not find any such number as 700 Sherbrooke in the directory and concluded there was some mistake. An hour later he noticed that two large albums containing stamps valued at \$500 were missing from the bookshelf. On making

inquiries he came to the conclusion that he had been "touched" by the man with the bandaged eye. So far not the slightest clue has been found to either thief. It may be said here that a few days before Nelton was robbed a man called at his house to see him, but it happened that he was in at the time, and the stranger, when he heard this, said something about a mistake, and went away again.

The news of these thefts has considerably disturbed other collectors, for a stamp of course is an extremely difficult thing to trace. Some of the collections in the city are very valuable. One St. James Street merchant has in his residence a collection which would sell any day for \$25,000. Many others have collections of less value.

* * *

INDIA, FIRST ISSUE.—THE POINTED BUST VARIETY

FROM THE "PHILATELIC WORLD."

It will be remembered by our readers that at the August meeting of the Philatelic Society of Bengal, a paper was read by Mr. G. J. Hynes, the president, on the Stamps of India, 1854 issue, which we published in our September number. At the same time Mr. Hynes exhibited the original copper plate from which the transfers were taken for the one Anna red. This plate, it is stated of the Surveyor-General's Department, was the only one ever used for printing the one anna stamp. If we accept this statement, it would be a solution of the question of the pointed bust: but Mr. Hynes himself, though he says he is unable to advance any other theory at present, is not prepared to accept this statement as a fact, and we think most, if not all Philatelists, will agree with him.

On the fac-simile sheet prepared from this copper plate the second and eighth columns all show the pointed bust, at the ratio of 24 to every 86 stamps composing the sheet (12 rows of 8), which should give 24 pointed bust stamps, in which case vertical pairs or strips would be possible, while horizontal pairs could not exist. But against this we have in our possession several horizontal pairs, triplets, and strips of four. This explanation is simple and plausible enough, but the most cursory examination shows it to be quite untenable. In addition to the pointed bust in this variety, another distinctive feature is that the lettering above and below is taller and thicker than in the common variety of the stamp. Granting for argument's sake that the ink could run so evenly that four rounded bust stamps side by side in one sheet could be converted into pointed busts, and at the same time show the peculiarity in the lettering mentioned above (which, though possible, is hardly probable) is it either possible or probable that the whole two vertical rows of 24 stamps of the pointed bust variety could, by any possible defect in the printing, be converted into rounded busts? Yet such must have been the case (if we are to accept the theory of defective printing), as in all the original sheets that have yet been seen not a single specimen of the pointed bust proper has been found among them, neither have we ever come across a pair of these stamps, one showing the rounded; and the other the pointed bust.

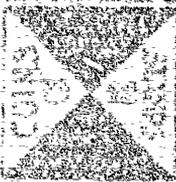
We are of opinion, therefore, from the evidence before us, both positive and speculative, that the pointed bust is a distinct and separate issue; and further, that the copper plate exhibited by Mr. Hyne was never used for printing the one

anna stamp. The eight stamps on this plate being engraved by hand, as a natural consequence show minor difference in place, and if it had been used as officially stated, the one anna stamp would exist in eight varieties. Our theory is that the pointed bust variety is a retouch of the rounded one. Proof positive of this exists in a peculiarity which every stamp of this value exhibits, whether rounded or pointed—the fifth dot in the shading of the neck, counting from the point of the bust, is slightly below the others in the row.

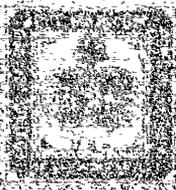
We believe that originally a single die only existed of the stamp, and this die was the rounded bust—whenever a printing of the stamp was necessary, this single die was multiplied into 96 on the litho-stone, in 12 rows of 8, every stamp being identical. As we are aware, several printings of this value took place, each time the stone being cleaned off till further supplies were needed. From constant use the die must have been getting worn (as many of the rounded bust stamps show), and at this stage it must have been retouched—or rather recut—thus causing the well-known pointed bust variety. The die being engraved on copper, a few more lines and it would be enough to turn the ordinary bust into a pointed one, and the same retouch being extended to the lettering as well, would serve to explain the minor peculiarity already mentioned.

From this recut die another sheet of 96 stamps must have been prepared in due course, and in all probability this printing was the last of the one anna stamp. Unfortunately, by some oversight, the usual complete sheet has not been preserved by the department, so that positive proof is lost. Compared with the number of printings of the rounded bust, and the large quantity issued, this last printing of the pointed bust must have been comparatively small. This would also serve to explain their rarity in comparison with the common type.

About this time—probably in the autumn of 1855—owing to the increasing demand for stamps from all over the country, as the system became better known, it evidently was decided to adopt some faster method of preparing the litho-stone, as the multiplication of the whole sheet of 96 from a single die must have been of a necessity tediously slow. To enable work to get on faster, a matrix of eight designs in copper, copied from the original die, was probably thought advisable, as this would only have to be repeated on the litho-stone twelve times to get the requisite number of 96. It was at this stage of affairs that the die must have been prepared which Mr. Hynes exhibited, and from which the authorities seem to think all printing took place. As a matter of fact, it could never have been used. The arrival of the De la Rue stamps of the 1855 issue, reaching India at the close of the year, rendering it unnecessary for the issue of any more of the local printing series, so that all the stones were finally cleaned off, and then the new type of English manufactured stamps came into general use. We trust that our remarks may help to throw a little light on the darkness which surrounds the pointed bust variety, and convince some philatelists that the stamp is a distinct variety and issue, and not an accidental print of the rounded bust. We have tried to describe the proper variety above, but before concluding our remarks would like to draw the attention of our readers to the so-called “bastard” variety of the pointed bust. This stamp is really a bad print of the rounded bust, and shows the end of the throat more or less pointed, but the lettering seldom agrees with the proper variety. The surest test for any collector not familiar with this variety is to examine the line of the bust—if it forms a perfectly straight line from the lower angle of the neck to the end of the bust, it is correct, but if there is the slightest curve or upward swell in the outline, from the neck to the end of the bust, it is the common variety. If any of our readers can throw any more light on the subject, we would be glad to hear from them.



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 ESTABLISHED
 1842
 No. 11, Market Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
 Published for the Proprietor by J. S. [Name]



EAST AFRICA
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 No. 11, Market Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

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THE COLLECTOR PUBLISHING CO.

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I am now prepared to send out fine selections of Stamps on approval on the following terms :

Selections of B. N. A., the U. S. and rarer British Colonial at *net*.

Selections of good Br. Colonial and rarer Foreign Stamps at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % discount.

Selections for collectors whose collections are less than 2000, made up of the commoner Br. Colonial and Foreign, and Canadian Revenue Stamps, (no torn or badly cancelled specimens) at 50%.

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,

BELLEVILLE, - ONTARIO.