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JULY, 1894.

VOL VI, No. 67.

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Dominion Philatelist



OFFICIAL ORGAN CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,
THE TORONTO PHILATELIC CLUB, AND
QUEBEC PHILATELIC CLUB.



PUBLISHED BY THE DOMINION PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO.
PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CANADA.

THE DOMINION PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTING.

Vol. VI.

PETERBOROUGH, JULY, 1894.

No. 67

THE NEW U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. John Wanamaker, the last Post-master-General will undoubtedly derive satisfaction from the fact that the Post Office Department has decided that the designs of the ordinary postage stamps which he adopted shall remain practically unchanged in the present fiscal year. The Columbian stamp has had its day, and as soon as the present supply is exhausted, the familiar two-cent stamp of carmine hue and the George Washington head will take its place.

Some time ago the department gave the contract for furnishing postage stamps to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which offered to perform the service at a lower rate than that of the American Bank Note Company of New York, which held the contract last year. It was a venture for the bureau to enter into this class of work, but its chief believed that he could perform it in a satisfactory manner, and after a careful examination of the matter, Postmaster-General Bissell reached the same conclusion. Provided that complications do not arise, the department will save money during the coming year. In order that the bureau might begin the issue of stamps at the beginning of the fiscal year, Mr. Bissell caused to be transferred from New York all the stock of stamps held by the American Bank Note Company on June 30. This supply comprised nearly 700,000,000 stamps, worth in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

Philatelic Literature for Sale.

Stamp News, London, England.

I have two copies of each of the following numbers of the *Stamp News* for sale; 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 76, 78, 82, 83, price 10cts. per copy. Other Journals for sale; see lists in future numbers of this Journal, or send want lists, when prices will be quoted.

H. F. KETCHESON,
Belleville, Ont.

To the credit of the department. the transfer was made in less than one week, without any friction whatever. Every stamp of this vast collection is now safe in the vaults of the bureau. The present stock will last at least seventy-five days, at the end of which time the new supply which the bureau is now engaged in providing will be drawn upon. Some idea of the output required of the bureau may be gained from the fact that last year over 9,000,000 postage stamps were used daily.

In order to distinguish its work from that of the American Bank Note Company, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has caused to be printed in the upper corners of the ordinary stamps a figure which resembles a clover leaf. This figure simply serves the purpose for which it is intended. Changes will be made in the series of ordinary stamps by the omission of the 30 and 90 cent ones, and the addition of stamps of the denominations of 50 cents, \$1, \$2, and \$5. The designs of these stamps, it was said at the Post Office Department, would probably not differ from those already familiar to the public.

A radical change has been decided upon in the newspaper and periodical series of stamps. There will be omitted the following issues; Four cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 24 cents, 48 cents, 60 cents, 72 cents, 84 cents, 96 cents, \$1.02, \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24, \$36, 48 and \$60. There will be added to this series stamps of the denominations of 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. The newspaper and periodical stamps will be made somewhat smaller than those now in use, and the designs may be eventually changed, although no order to that effect has yet been issued. The present designs represent allegori-

STAMPS FREE OF DUTY

AND

\$1.00 WORTH FREE TO YOU

HOW? We'll tell you. We want 1,000 new subscribers, and have put up 1,000 packets of choice South American Stamps, priced by Scott's 54th edition catalogue at just \$1.04 each. To all remitting 25 cents, and enclosing a stamped and self-addressed envelope for a year's subscription, to the

THE EASTERN PHILATELIST,

one of the oldest and best Stamp Magazines, 20 to 36 pages monthly. We will give a packet FREE. No Seebecks, Ecuador remainders, or trash in these packets, but desirable stamps, fit to adorn any collection.

How can we afford it? We can't, but we want 1,000 new subscribers, and we are going to make a try for them if we do lose money. Besides, we import them direct in large quantities, and get them very cheap.

SEND NOW before they are all gone. Present subscribers can obtain the premium *only* by remitting 25c. and stamped envelope, when their subscription will be extended one year. Address

F. H. PINKHAM, Publisher,
NEWMARKET, N H.

cal figures largely, some attribute of the Republic being typified. Whatever changes may be made, the series will continue to be of the same general character.

The colors have not yet been decided upon. A stamp which will look well in red may prove very unsatisfactory in blue. The lines of the engraving have much to do with the general effect.

Although the Bureau of Engraving and printing was authorized some time ago to make slight changes already outlined, samples of the work were not submitted to the Post Office Department until to-day. So far as can be ascertained this preliminary work is satisfactory, and in a few days the task of supplying the enormous demand for stamps will be actively entered upon.—*New York Times*.

* * *

THE STAMP FAKER.

A stamp often made use of by the Faker is the 1 kreutzer Baden of 1853, black on white. Copies with the paper dyed to represent the earlier and rarer issue on buff are exceedingly common on the Continent, where forging and faking, especially of the stamps of the old German States, are carried on to an enormous extent. Amongst the stamps rarer on white than on coloured paper the 1d. Nova Scotia, and 3d. New Brunswick are often erroneously included. The authorities appear agreed that these stamps were never printed on white paper, and that the condition of specimens met with in this state is due to the discharge of the colour, either by accident or design. High prices are nevertheless often asked and paid for such copies although it would be more in accordance with modern

Philatelic Supplies and Publications.

Stamp Hinges, die cut, the best in the market, 10 cts. per 1000, 3000 for 25 cts., post-paid.

Blank Approval Sheets, the finest made, 30 cts. per 100, post-paid; \$2.15 per 1000, post-paid.

Pocket Albums, made to hold 350 stamps, and finely bound in cloth and gold, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. per ten post-paid.

The Cosmopolitan Stamp Album, the best album published for advanced Collectors, printed on six-ply bristol-board, and finely bound in the best leather binding, \$5 per copy.

International Stamp Album, No. 1, bound in cloth and boards, \$1.50 post-paid; No. 2, bound in cloth and gold \$2.50 post-paid.

The Philatelist, made to hold 2,000 stamps finely and strongly bound, 25 cts. each, post-paid.

AGENT FOR CANADA, FOR

Meckel's Weekly Stamp News, the only weekly stamp paper published, \$1 per year.

The Philatelic Journal of America, \$1.00 per annum. I am also authorized to receive advertising for the above two journals.

Back Numbers of the Dominion Philatelist,

Volume 1 Dominion Philatelist, complete,	50 cts.
" 2 " " "	50 cts.
" 3 " " "	50 cts.
" 4 " " "	75 cts.
The first four volumes complete	\$2.00.
Single copies	10 cts. each.

H. F. KETCHESON,
BOX 499 BELLEVILLE, ONT.

philatelic ideas were the reverse the case. A stamp, like an engraving, to be at its best should be exactly in the condition it leaves the press.

Colour.—Changing the colour of stamps so as to represent rare varieties, or errors, has always been a favourite dodge with the Faker. All stamps are capable of being considerably altered in shade; and many, such as the browns, blues, pinks, yellows and lilacs, may be altogether changed in colour by exposure to strong light, wetting and bleaching, or the application of various acids.

Some stamps have been printed in different colours at different periods of their existence, as for instance the 1 franc French Republic of 1849, which was first issued in lake (present value about 1s.), and subsequently in orange (value £4 to £6). This offers a rare opportunity to the Faker; and specimens in a dirty orange; generally with a tinge of red, and a heavy obliteration, are frequently to be met with. These are all faked copies of the lake, a chemical bath being the principal means of altering the colour. They may generally be recognized by a certain muddiness, not at all in keeping with the style of this issue, the stamps of which were printed in clear, bright inks. There are several shades of the genuine stamp, varying from deep to light orange, the light shades being the rarest.

Errors of colour form a most interesting class of stamps, and as, at any rate amongst the early issues, they were genuine mistakes on the part of the printers, and were corrected, or recalled as soon as noticed, copies are as a rule, scarce, and used to be much sought after. In the latter issues of many countries, errors of colour have been manufactured to order, and as philatelists have a natural aversion, either to be taken in by the Faker or made capital out of by the unscrupulous postmaster, this division has of late fallen into disrepute, and is now shunned by a large section of collectors.

There is no reason however why the interest in, and value of, the genuine errors should in any way be influenced by these latter-day monstrosities. Stamps with a special history attached to them will always attract attention and invite research, and the more specialism develops the more valuable must they become.

The information obtained by the study of official records and the returns of the Government printers has been of the greatest use in authenticating the mistakes which really occurred,

Edward Y. Parker, Specialty British North American and United States stamps. Full stock of Canadian revenue stamps always on hand. 174
57 HURON STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

G. B. CALMAN 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 receipt of a card. 57

FOR THE BOYS

A Collection of 100 varieties of Foreign Stamps and an Album to put them in, post-paid for only 20 cts.
1000 Mixed Foreign Stamps, containing from 75 to 100 varieties, sent post-paid for only 50 cts.
300 Varieties of Foreign Stamps, a nice start for a collection, only 75 cts., post-paid.

H. F. KETCHESON, Belleville, Ont.

and putting collectors on their guard against the acquisition of non-existent varieties, in which the Faker formerly did a large business.

The following list contains most of the genuine errors of colour in the early issues :

<i>Antioquia</i>	1869, 5 cents, blue, lilac.
	1886, 50 cents, red on buff, orange on buff, and several in the later issues.
<i>Angola</i>	40 reis, red blue.
<i>Baden</i>	First issue, 9 kreuzers, black on green, b. on rose, a recent discovery.
<i>Columbia Rep</i>	1863, 50 cents, red, green.
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i>	1857, woodblocks, rd., blue, red.
	" " 4d., red, blue.
<i>Canada</i>	1875, 2 cents, Registration, brown, orange-vermilion.
<i>Finland</i>	1866, 10 k., brown on lilac, black on buff, on laid and wove papers.
<i>France</i>	1849, 20 cents, blue, black.
	1876, 15 cents, brown on rose, bistre
<i>Italy</i>	1855, 40 cents, blue, red.
<i>Mexico</i>	1861, 1 real, black on lilac-rose, black on green.
	1868, 12 cents, black on brown, black on green.
	1868, 50 cents, blue on rose, black on yellow.
	1868, 100 cents, brown on brown, black on brown.
	1872, 50 cents, blue, yellow.
<i>Modena</i>	1852, 25 cents, black on green, black on pale ochre.
<i>Philippine Islands</i>	1872, 62 cents, rose, mauve.
<i>Prussia</i>	1850, 1 sg., black on blue, bk. on lake.
	1857, 3 sg., blue, yellow. 3 sg., rose, yellow.
<i>Roumania</i>	1871, 5 bani, blue, rose.
<i>Saxony</i>	1851, ½ neu gr., black on light blue, black on grey.
<i>Servia</i>	1866, 2 paras, green on rose, red on mauve.
<i>Sicily</i>	1858, ½ grano, blue, yellow.
<i>Spain</i>	1855, 2 reals, blue, chocolate.
	1872, 40 cents, blue, buff.
<i>Victoria</i>	1861, 4d., headed oval, claret, rose.
<i>Western Australia</i>	1865, 2d., pale violet, bistre.
	1865, 1s., bistre, pale violet.
	1865, 1d., chrome-yellow.

Proofs.—Proofs and stamps surcharged SPECIMEN form another class which the Faker finds very useful. The former he passes as rare imperforate varieties, the latter he cleans, and having applied an obliterating mark to hide any remaining traces of the surcharge, he sells the faked article as genuine originals. Proofs of some of the pence issue of Canada, of the 1860 issues of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and of the 1866 issue of Newfoundland exist on thin wove paper in the colours subsequently adopted for the stamps. Some of these are surcharged SPECIMEN, but many are not. The Canadians when unsurcharged

APPROVAL SHEETS.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have entirely re-organized our Approval Sheet Dept. and the same is now under the charge of the well-known philatelist, MR. J. N. LUFF, formerly of San Francisco.

We are now prepared to send out Approval Sheets of all grades and we have also made up special books of stamps of the most important countries.

All applications will now have prompt attention.

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SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., (LTD),
18 EAST 23RD ST., - NEW YORK, N. Y.

may be mistaken for the stamps themselves, but as imperforate copies of the New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland issues above mentioned are unknown, the proofs should easily be recognized on any attempt being made to pass them as uncatalogued varieties.

Proofs of the 12d. Canada, in black, on wove paper, surcharged SPECIMEN along one side, are not uncommon (value about 25s.) This stamp is the rarest of the British North American Colonials, and varies in price from £20 to £50, according to condition. It is usually found on laid paper, copies on wove being of even greater value. The proofs having been cleaned and obliterated as above explained are dangerous, being usually attached to a piece of the original envelope (!) to prove the genuineness of the postmark, and hide the difference in the paper.

Nearly the entire series of English, and many of the British Colonial stamps are to be found overprinted with the word SPECIMEN. The 1s. octagonal of 1847 was the first stamp to be thus surcharged. Some of these SPECIMEN copies were trials in colour, but their chief use appears to have been for the information of the Post-office officials. The SPECIMENS were affixed to circulars addressed "To Postmasters and others who obliterate stamps," their attention being directed to the issue of a new value, or the alteration in the colour or design of one of the current ones, as might be the case. These circulars form a very interesting addition to an English collection. Notification of the recent issues does not appear to have been given by these circulars, but by cards, bearing impressions in colour of the proposed new sets of stamps.

Stamps surcharged SPECIMEN were formerly thought very little of by collectors, many of whom preferred used copies. They have of late rapidly advanced both in favour and in value, for being early impressions they are all fine copies, and are usually less defaced by the surcharge than by the postal obliteration.

Owing to the increased value of several English stamps in an unused state, the Faker has turned his attention to the SPECIMEN copies of the 6d., 10d., and 1s., octagonal 4d., small and medium garters, 2d., stars, rare perforations, 2s., brown, and £5, orange, cleaned copies of which have been offered as unused ones. This fraud is fortunately easy to detect, as the surcharge cannot be removed without injury to the design.—*Stamp News*.

* * *

THE Staten Island Philatelic Society held a special meeting at Cafe Scossa, Rue Lafayette, Paris, France, on June 24, '94, the following members being present: Henry Clotz, R. R. Bogart, R. F. Albucht, Jules Bermichon and Gustave Beil.

Scott's International Albums.

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

No. 1.—bound in boards	\$1 50
No. 2.—bound in cloth	2 50
No. 3.—bound in cloth and with blank pages for future issues	3 50
No. 4.—bound in two volumes and printed on one side of paper	
only—cloth and gilt	6 50

H. F. KETCHESON,
Belleville, Ont

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, W. KELSEY HALL, Librarian, A. E. LABELLE,
 Peterborough, Ont. Montreal, Que.
 Secretary-Treasurer, T. S. CLARK, Counterfeit Detector, J. J. CODVILLE,
 Belleville, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.

TRUSTEES:

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

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Members Canadian Philatelic Association.

GENTLEMEN,—There is nothing very stirring at present in the C. P. A., and I beg to draw your attention to the following:

NEW MEMBERS.

- 321. C. Lion, Geo., Box 2457, San Francisco, Cal.
- 322. Neifert, Wm. N., U. S. Weather Bureau, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

There are no applications for membership on hand though I have had enquiry for blank applications, and expect to have some to report next time.

I have received the following nominations for officers during the ensuing year:

For President, E. F. Wurtele; for Vice-President, Edwin B. Todd; for Sec.-Treas., T. S. Clark; for Librarian, A. E. Labelle; for Trustees, D. C. E. Cameron, J. E. Schultze, W. Patterson, Counterfeit Detector J. J. Codville.

The following papers, through their publishers, have applied to be appointed Official Organ:

1. *The Pennsylvania Philatelist*, published by C. W. Kissinger, Reading, Pa.
2. *The Canadian Philatelic Magazine*, published by A. M. Muirhead, Halifax, N.S.
3. THE DOMINION PHILATELIST, published by H. F. Ketcheson, Peterborough

As the matter of Official Organ will be decided at the Convention, I need not here give details of the various offers made by the above mentioned papers.

The following is a copy of my cash book since last statement:

RECEIPTS.

June 31. To balance on hand - - - - \$4 96

EXPENDITURE.—NIL.

July 31. By Balance on hand - - - - \$4 96

T. S. CLARK, Sec.-Treas.

RARE TAHITI

12 DIFFERENT PROVISIONAL \$5.00.

Send list of wants in French Colonies a specialty to
 GEO. CARION,

Member A. P. A. 463, P. S. of S. F. 59, P. O.
 Box 2457, San Francisco.

Same firm in Paris 83 rue Lincier.



NEW YORK BRANCH

30 East 23rd Street.

Where will be on sale a stock of used and unused postage stamps. Address all mail matter to Bethlehem, Pa.

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 " 86 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.

THE *Stamp News* of London, Eng., in commenting on the recent Fiscal exhibition at Leeds, says as follows regarding Mr. Lundy's exhibit of Canadian Revenue Stamps: Mr. Fred. Geo. C. Lundy was a most extensive exhibitor, and the Committee were indebted to him for an immense amount of assistance in every conceivable manner while arranging for the Exhibition. His exhibits included nearly all countries except Great Britain. His superb and almost complete collection of the exceedingly well-designed stamps of Mexico was one of the chief features of the general arrangement. This collection is specially rich in the oldest issues, some of which are now almost unobtainable. The engraving and designs of the Mexican stamps were worthy of special attention. The portraits on them are of prominent Mexicans, from Montezuma to the present time, and some of them show landscapes which are worthy of minute examination, while all the stamps are of native execution. Mr. Lundy's Canadians, which are the most complete collection in Europe, also formed a prominent feature. It was mounted on forty frames of small size and four large ones, measuring thirty by forty inches, the latter being for the large or long stamps for tobacco, cigars, etc. The smaller cards showed nearly all the issues of Foreign Bills, Gas Inspection, Supreme (Law) Court, Weights and Measures, and Provincial Law Stamps complete, and strongly represented in both used and unused condition. There were also shown proofs of several stamps never issued, as well as of three values of Ontario Law Stamps in various colours. The earliest lozenge-shaped stamps on law paper of Canada are exceedingly rare as also are the large ribands used for duty on cigars. One in red is very choice, only about five other copies being known. There are several rare errors, with the word "Excise" instead of "Customs," and altogether Mr. Lundy's Canadians were a splendid lot, and created much interest.

"THE Sidney Philatelic Club" only subscribes for nine Philatelic Journals, and the DOMINION PHILATELIST is one of the nine. The full list is as follows: *London Philatelist*, *Philatelic Record*, *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, *Stamp News*, *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*, DOMINION PHILATELIST, *American Journal of Philately*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

THE following is clipped from a recent number of the *Philatelic Era*. We have had a number of enquiries regarding Mr. Whilden, but having known him as an old time Philatelist, and a man of business standing, we had no hesitation in answering, we believed him O. K.: Mr. W. G. Whilden, Jr. of Boston, Mass., who for the past few months has done considerable advertising in the various stamp papers, has just had a narrow escape from receiving undesirable notoriety which we trust may be a lesson to others. About two months ago he was called to another state by a telegraphic message, and since that time has been actively at work in the employ of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, for which company he is a special agent. In his haste in complying with orders he was obliged to drop everything in connection with his stamp business and during his absence it has been constantly accumulating. Besides completely interrupting his business with collectors, a most serious complication arose with parties running his ads, who, of course, received no reply to their bills and requests for settlements, and some of them had even threatened to "advertise" him. On Saturday, the 14th inst, he returned to Boston for the first time and naturally found a large accumulation of mail awaiting him, which he says will take him some time to wade through. Mr. Whilden wishes to inform the collecting public generally and his patrons in particular that he will straighten out his correspondence as rapidly as possible, and will make arrangements which will prevent a recurrence of such a state of affairs.

A CORRESPONDENT in Ceylon sends us the following interesting information, which should be cheering to collectors, and shows hopeful signs that the postal officials out there may even yet return to the paths of virtue and forsake their latter-day depravity: "I am glad to let you know that a clean sweep has been made by the Government of surcharged stamps, cards, envelopes, etc., on the 31st March, 1894. They burned 38,000 of 5c. on 15c. olive-brown; 5,000 of 20c. on 64c., red-brown; 3,000 of 1r. 12c. on 2r. 50c., lilac-rose; besides 1,500 registered envelopes of all varieties surcharged. I heard they were offered Rs. 12,000 for the lot. They have now called in from all 'Kachcheris' and other government offices every surcharged stamp, etc., among which some fine varieties have turned up, such as 10c. on 24c., 20c. on 64c., 30c. on 36c., 15c. on 16c., 15c. on 25c., 15c. on 28c., and 25c. on 32c., besides rare old envelopes, post-cards, etc. But these are all to be destroyed, and no more are to be made." Hooray!—*Stamp News*

Cheap Albums.

I have a few copies of the Cosmopolitan Album still in stock, and till further notice will send them carriage paid, for only \$3.50, (regular price \$5.00). Remember this is the finest Blank Album published. Will be sent on approval to purchaser in Canada who will guarantee charges. Order at once.

H. F. KETCHESON,
Belleville, Ont.

WE have received many complaints from collectors in this colony and Victoria regarding the dilatoriness of the Postmaster at Tonga, both present and past, in forwarding stamps ordered and paid for in cash ; even as far back as October money had been sent of which no acknowledgement had been received. It has been proposed that concerted action be taken, and the grievances and charges against the Postmaster be forwarded to the British Consul at that place. Acting on this suggestion, our publishers are willing to receive full particulars of all complaints, and make every endeavour to have the matter thoroughly looked into.—*Vindens' Philatelic Monthly*.

DURING the month of June a Fiscal exhibition was held, in Leeds, Eng., to commemorate the passing of the William and Mary Stamp Duty Act on June 29th, 1694. The exhibition was a decided success, over 20,000 stamps being placed on view. The greatest curiosity of all being one of the famous North American half-crown stamps, that caused the American war of Independence.

DURING this month an International Exhibition of paper manufactures and publications is being held in Paris, France. Three galleries on the first floor have been set apart for Philatelic objects. It is encouraging to notice the growing interest in our hobby, and the recognition granted Philately by exhibitions of this class.

THE Philatelic Sons of America makes a good showing for a yearling. They have now a membership of 752, and a long list of applicants. They will hold their annual Convention at Niagara Falls, beginning Aug. 23, and we expect to call and see them.

THE \$1.00 Columbian stamps have been cornered by a few New York dealers and fabulous prices are being asked for them. To remedy this, the U.S. government propose issuing a lot of 10,000 of the stamps.

WE have to thank the secretary of the Almo City Philatelic Society for a copy of their 2nd annual report. This society has now 148 members and every department seems to be in a healthy condition.

SPECIAL SALE.

I am now giving special discounts on Canadian Revenue Stamps.
Write me before buying elsewhere.

My stock is very complete.

13 var Nova Scotia Bill, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 9, 10, 20,30, 40, 50 cents. Catalogue value \$4.37 for only \$2.00.

3rd issue Canada Bill fine 18 var. complete set from 1c. to \$3.00. Catalogue value \$2.01 for only \$1.00.

Ketcheson's Catalogue of Canada Revenue Stamps, 1894 Edition 25c.

H. F. KETCHESON,
Belleville, Ont.

MR. H. F. KETCHESON, editor of this Journal, will be at Niagara Falls for the week beginning Aug. 20, and expects to attend the various Conventions and give a full report of some in our August number.

M. R. F. ALBRECHT, a well known New York dealer, is now in Europe arranging for a Mammoth Auction Sale to take place at the beginning of the season, in London, England.

THE *Era* is advertising a long list of accounts for sale, and we propose to follow its example if certain quite well known dealers and collectors do not settle their accounts forthwith.

NO. 1 of the Southern Philatelic weekly has reached us, A. M. Rareshride, Houston, Texas, publisher. It presents a very creditable appearance and has our best wishes.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us, that the new 5c. Hawaii will be changed by having the word "cents" inserted, the denomination not being given at present.

HOW near complete is your collection? Scott's 54 edition catalogue lists 27358 stamps and envelopes, 2436 postal cards and 231 letter cards.

THE C. P. A. Convention will be held in Montreal, September 8th, at the Queen's Hotel. Every member should try and be present.

BRO. JEWETT contemplates changing the *Philatelic Era* from a bi-monthly to a weekly.

I HAVE ON HAND

A Fine Lot of British Colonials

AT 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

BRITISH WEST INDIES, including Leeward Island net sheets, at various discounts.

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UNITED STATES, including some rare Locals on covers, at various discounts.

CANADIAN REVENUES, including different papers in N. S. bills, at 50 per cent. discount from Ketcheson's Catalogue.

IDEAL HINGES, the best made 10c. per 1,000, 25c. per 3,000, postpaid.

T. S. CLARK,
BELLEVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"If for ever, then for ever—fare thee well." Another victim added to the unkindly Canadian Post Office. In April we had to record the speedy wind-up of the *Canadian Philatelic Weekly*, owing to the refusal of second-class rates; and now, in the DOMINION PHILATELIST for May, Mr. Ketcheson writes:—"Our readers may have noticed for the last four months that our paper has come to them prepaid by stamp." In February last, it appears, the Postmaster-General cancelled the second-class rates of our worthy contemporary, and unless they are restored, Mr. Ketcheson sees nothing for it but to suspend publication, and return his subscribers and advertisers the balance due to them.

'Twere pity that this old-established and sterling paper should sink below the horizon to appear no more. Canadian philatelists should look to it that no such slur be cast upon them, as that journalistic talent be driven from their midst. They ought to be able to keep *one* first class monthly going, by volunteering a sufficient subscription to cover the postage at the increased rate. Others have come and gone, (we are not gone yet though) with more or less flourish of trumpets, within a very short time. The DOMINION PHILATELIST has reached its 65th number, and we shall yet hope to see many more.

Canada, as everybody knows, is showing abundant signs of exceptional prosperity. As we go to press, it is little more than a week since "Dominion Day;" and Dominion Day, 1894, the 17th anniversary of Canada's baptism, finds the Inter-Colonial Conference sitting at Ottawa; while Lord Lorne aptly describes her as "a country of unlimited promise and great performance." Not only so. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada, said at the London dinner commemorating the anniversary in question:—"Notwithstanding the trade depression of recent years, Canada's commercial business and credit stood higher last year than ever before. Since 1882 the Government had been enabled to reduce the taxes upon the people to the extent of 29,000,000 dollars, or an average of 2,500,000 dollars a year, and they hoped to reduce it 1,500,000 dollars in the future. In the new tariff they hoped to make a substantial reduction upon imports from the United Kingdom. Since 1887 the savings of the people had increased from 87,000,000 dollars to 243,000,000. Altogether Canada showed a very satisfactory condition of things, and the debt of the country had practically remained stationary for five years, notwithstanding great outlay."

With all this, we cannot believe that Canadian philately is to be left without an organ.

CHEAP N. B. STAMPS.

For a short time only, I offer New Brunswick cent issues, as follows:
 Set of 6 consisting of 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½ and 17c., for only 85cts.
 Entire sheet (100 stamps), of 1c. unused, original gum for \$7.50.
 Entire sheet (100 stamps), of 10c., unused, original gum for \$25.00.
 All above postage free.

H. F. KETCHESON, Belleville, Ont.

NEIGHBOURLY NEIGHBOURS.

Written for Vindin's Monthly, by A. F. Derrick.

We are all more or less familiar with the adage, that "He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing!" and although this may be true enough as a general principle, it does not always follow in this particular sequence, for the sorrowing sometimes falls to the lot of "other fellow"—the one who does the lending. English brokers and financiers who have their own axe to grind, have been lately proclaiming, loudly, that the borrowing propensities of some of the Australian colonies, must end in sorrow to those who advance the cash. This is incorrect, we know, but it serves to illustrate what I am driving at.

There is a philatelic side, to the question of intercolonial borrowing and lending which many may not be acquainted with, but which is, nevertheless, one of considerable interest. And in this case there is again a reversion of the principle of the adage above referred to, the sorrowing is done by neither the borrower nor the lender, but by outside parties, in the shape of zealous collectors, who search without avail for many of the practical evidences of the transaction, such as the four-penny South Australian stamps, watermarked with the V. and Crown, so familiar to the philatelic occupants of what Sydney people call "The Cabbage Garden."

Most housewives know the convenience, in their domestic economy, of calling over the back fence to Mrs. Jones to kindly lend them a cup of flour, or a little butter, because the grocer hasn't come; and in their work of governing the State household, "the powers that be" are apt sometimes to find themselves in similar petty straits, and are just as likely, if Mrs. Jones is friendly, to use the same plebeian means of getting out of their difficulties. In quite a number of instances, the postal difficulties of the various colonies have made it necessary to call over the fence to one or more of their neighbours, to lend "just a little paper to print their stamps on," until the English tradesmen have brought "the order." Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia, in particular, have had to do this; and I suppose we who are interested in philately do not "sorrow" much over it, for it has added quite a number of attractive varieties to the stamps of each colony, which must otherwise have been absent. In some instances the transaction has hardly been a borrowing, as cash payment has been made for the material supplied, but in each case it was asked for and granted as a favour, so of course partakes of the same characteristics as a genuine loan.

I am proposing in this paper to enumerate the chief of these transactions, as far as they may seem to be interesting to collectors generally.

I commence with *Tasmania*, quoting as my chief authority Mr. A. F. B. Bull's work on "The Stamps of Tasmania." In November, 1869, an order was sent to England for new steel plates for 1d., 2d., 4d. and 10d. stamps. The required design was described, and a sample of the paper sent, so that the stamps might be made to suit the watermarks. This was the paper with the double-lined numeral of value, that was ordered for the large "Van Diemen's Land" set, of which a very large quantity was then on hand, and which is even now being used up for postal notes. The new designs arrived, but, alas! the instructions had not been adhered to. The stamps and plates did not suit the paper, and there was

trouble! What was to be done? De la Rue and Co. were too far away to be "gone for," and it would take too long to send again; so an appeal had to be made over the fence to the neighbours—letters were sent to the Melbourne and Sydney offices, stating the facts and asking for help. Mrs. Jones, of Sydney, graciously responded sending a supply of the paper they were then using for their 2d., 4d. and 10d. stamps—the 2d. watermark being a large single line numeral, the 4d. and 10d. being in small script and italic figures respectively. The Tasmanian 2d., 4d. and 10d. values were forthwith printed on this paper with the corresponding watermarks, and the 1d. value was twice printed on the "10" and and once on the paper watermarked "4." All this occurred in the latter part of 1870 and the beginning of 1871, as far as I know this was the only instance in which Tasmania had recourse to borrowing paper for stamp printing, and she was generous in return for it.

In 1863 Victoria was "dead beat!" The paper then in use was almost exhausted, the English supplies had not come to hand, and the unreasonable public would have stamps, (if they only had sense enough to keep what they had, what nice little unused finds might now be made), so stamps had to be provided, and a hasty circular was sent off to the Governments of Tasmania, South Australia, and New South Wales. The two former at once responded and sent a supply. Tasmania from her abundance was especially liberal, and as the paper suited, their double line 1 and double line 4 watermarks are immortalised on a great variety of the Victorian stamps, such as the 1d. netted corners, 3d. lilac, and most of the Laureated series. The paper sent from South Australia did not suit, on account of the panes of watermarks not fitting the Victorian plates, so that the whole was returned with thanks; Tasmania sent none however of the twopenny paper watermark double "2," and no such watermark has ever been used in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that it has been catalogued. This difficulty being tided over, Victoria began to use the single line numerals as the "Laureated Heads series," corresponding with each value of the stamps.

Things went "merry as a marriage bell" then for some years, but bye-and-bye trouble arose again, the paper of the most used values ran out quicker than the others, and the whole plan was abandoned in favour of the present uniform V. and crown watermark. While this was coming, the paper in stock was used up indiscriminately, and fearing that even this would not last, the Sydney P. M. G. was again appealed to, this time with success, for a supply of the bluish "N. S. W." stamp duty paper was sent. Unfortunately this turned out to be the wrong size for the press, so it was laid aside, and for 18 long years it lay "unknelted, unconfined, and unknown." The new V and crown paper speedily arrived, and the need to disturb its rest did not arise. However, in 1885 a resurrection occurred, and the New South Wales paper blossomed into $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Victorian newspaper wrappers, and in this new form is still amongst the *desiderata* of numberless collectors the wide world over. So endeth our second chapter!

South Australia comes next. In or about 1871, her star (paper) had temporarily set; and the further supply of crown and S. A. paper being still "on the mighty deep," a boon was craved of Victoria across that erratic fence, of the 141°

E. Longitude, which has been dodging about for some 8 miles or so ever since, causing all sorts of neighbourly quarrels. However, this important question was dormant then, and Victoria remembering that "one good turn deserves another," sent over a supply of her very own V. and crown paper, and the 2d. and 4d. South Australians appeared with this immortal escutcheon upon their bosoms (or backs). Its true, very few collectors can find it on the 4d., but its there! take my word for it, although it may be more your misfortune than fault that you have not found it, at any rate you can console yourself with the 2d., which is certainly often about.

Queensland comes next. (New South Wales does not seem to have borrowed at all). In 1860, after the separation from New South Wales, Queensland wanted stamps for herself, and according to Mr. Hull, while they waited, they not only borrowed paper from New South Wales, but ready-printed New South Wales stamps, and called them their own—so that to put it in an Hibernian way, the first Queensland stamps were New South Wales stamps. It is strongly believed in some quarters, that after the separation of the Port Phillip district, from New South Wales, and its formation into the colony of Victoria, Sydney Views were officially used in the Victorian post offices,—others do not believe so—and it certainly has not been demonstrated.

Western Australia, the last colony of the Australian group, has not, I think, committed itself to borrowing stamp paper, the Crown agents having, like many others of the "Circumlocution Office," little to do, and plenty to get; attended always to their duties, in this direction at any rate, and kept the busy W. A. Post Offices supplied with as many labels as the natives desired to lick on.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

As mentioned in our June number we have decided to continue the publication of this Journal, and our subscribers can count on our appearing regularly and on time after this issue. The cancelling of our 2nd class rates entails considerable additional expense, so we look to our patrons to help us out by giving us what support they can and by recommending us to their friends. We are going to make an effort to double our subscription list before Jan. 1, 1895, and if you are not already a subscriber we would like you to become one and we will try and give you your money's worth. To every new subscriber we will give free a copy of Ketcheson's Catalogue of Canada Postage and Revenue Stamps, 1894 edition.

We will also open an exchange column in our August number for the benefit of our subscribers and will insert if desired 3 notices of 20 words or less during each year, free for subscribers; to all others 1 cent per word each insertion.

If you are not already a subscriber send along your 50c. at once.

H. F. KETCHESON, Editor,
Box 789, Peterborough, Ont.

* * *

THE color of the Canada newspaper wrapper has been again changed; it is now appearing in deep blue.

NEW BRAZILIAN STAMPS.

The new series of Postage Stamps prepared in the Mints offices will be shortly in circulation.

They are finely printed, the design being engraved in wood, tinted with well combined colours.

The unpaid stamps of 10, 20, 50 reis are rose, the ciphers tinted in an oval black circle. The above values have a fine elaborate design of the Harbour of Guauabora in centre, the Pao de Assucor on the right side and the figure of a planet in top of left side (a "luminous planet" the announcement reads).

Those 100, 200, 300, 500, 700 reis are coloured bluish in frames with similar vignette to the other stamps, and a fine profile of lady wearing a laureated phrygian cap in centre of oval ground.

The stamps of 1,000 reis and those of higher values are tinted violet, and represent the head of Mercury in oval circle in the centre, and the effect of these stamps is magnificent, and surpasses in finish those with which we lately used to frank our correspondence.—*Brazilian Paper.*

WANTED.

To buy for cash a few good collections of Stamps. Will pay the highest price. Write me before selling elsewhere.

Also will purchase any good duplicates you may have for cash or will give satisfactory exchange for them.

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TO ALL.

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H. F. KETCHESON,

Belleville, Ont.

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Belleville, Ont.

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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.

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

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