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PUBLISHED BY THE DOMINION PHHLATELIC PIBLISHHNG CO, PETERBOROUGH, ONT, CANABA.

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Publisufb Mosthay
IN TIIE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLI:CTING.

Vol. VI.
PETERBOROUGE, APRIL, 1894.
No. 64

## STAMP COLLECTING AND POSTAI REVENUES.

## (From a Correspondent.)

A circular despatch from the Colonial Office, and reproduced in the Straits Times from the Selangor Government Gazette, sets forth that Lord Ripon's attention has been called to the practice of issuing surcharged postage stamps, and to the temptations which it affords to postmasters and trec,urers and other pubiic officers of making "irregular profits" by dealing with stamp collectors and others. The despatch points out that "if proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps the practice of surcharging is unnecessary, and should never be resorted to unless absolutely required for the convenience of the public."

The matter here complained of is one that has assumed wide-spread ramifications of late years, owing to the steadily increasing mania for the collection of postage stamps. The wholesale dealers in London, Paris, and elsewhere have ageits or correspondents in all the colonies. and these individuals, as soon as they hear that there is only a limited stock in hand of a stamp of a particular value (the hint, probably, being given to them by some one in the local post-office), at once buy up the stock, and then ask for more. Thereupon the colonial officials, to avoid the delay which would be involved in their sending home for fresh supplies, proceed to print on stamps of different value figures or letters representing the price of those the supply of which is exhausted, a three-penny stamp becoming a half-penny one, a two-penny stamp a four-penny one, and so on as the case may be. The stamp, thus altered in value becomes a "surcharged" one, and an immediate rush is made for it by the stamp dealers, representatives, who- more

## KETCHESON'S STANDARD CATALOGUE — OF ——— Canada Postage and Revenue Stamps.

The fth edition of Ketcheson's Canadian Catalogue is now in course of preparation and will be reaiy to mail March 1st. It will be the most complete cataloguc ever issued and will far surpass all past editions. The price will remain the same as formerly, bound in paper, $2 ; \mathrm{cts}$., in cluth, $\overline{50} \mathbf{c t s}$. Orjers will be booked now and catalogues sent as soon as out. Order now.
especially if the particular combination of figures thus brought about has not occured before-will each buy up large quantities, and consign them by registered letter to the wholesale dealers in Eurupe, to be there re-sold to collectors at 50 or 100 per cent. above what they have cost. Some dealers, instead of having a representative in each colony, will send from time to time a sum of $£ 5$ or $£ 10$ to the local postmaster with instructions, whenever a new stamp or a fresh "surcharge" is issued, to send at once specimens to that value. One dealer in Paris is reputed to keep a sum of $\npreceq 1,000$ "placed" at different post-offices throughout the world in this way. One can thus readily understand the nature of the temptations offered to postmasters, not only to gain irregular profits for themselves, but to give a greater degree of importance to their offices and to their colonies by encouraging the growth of "business done." Nor can they always help themselves, even if they do seek to discourage the practice. Two years ago the postmasier of New Caledonia announced that in future he would sell no more sheets of stamps over the counter, and that letters will have to be handed in with the value of the stamps required, and the pust-office officials would attach the stamps and "post" the letters themselves. Thereupon the agent of a wholesale dealer addressed 500 envelopes to himself, gave them in with the amount of postage, and had them duly delivered to him by the postman next day, the stamps having acquired a further value, for many collectors, by the fact that they had been used. He then removed the stamps from the envelopes, and sent them to London, the only result of the postmasters' action being a considerable increase of work for the postmen, since all the other agents, of course, pursued the same tactics.

The temptations offered, on the other hand, to the stamp dealers to bring about the issue of surcharged varicties are sufficiently indicated $1 \cdot y$ a single illustration. A dealer in London received one day a remittance of 125.6 d . in half-penny postage stamps from a person in Fiji, who was in debl to him to that amount. The stamps were all of the surcharged variety, and were speedily sold by the recipient for $£ 15$. To-day, as they rank as "obsolete," their market value would be $£ 30$.

It is still more interesting to observe how, notwithstanding the attitude assumed by our own Colonial Office, the amiable weakness of stamp collectors has come

#  published, and will be sent free, to dealers only, on reccipt of a card. <br> 57 

#  <br>  PREMIUM OFFER. 

Send 30c. and receive a year's subscription and an unused ic. green, $1 S 53$ envelope stamp, white paper.
Send 3 juc. and receive a year's subscription and a 4c. grcen on white and 4c green on amber unused cave. lope stamps.
Senn 50 cents and receive a year's subscrip ion and the twa ahove mentioned stamps and an unused 10c. [3*59] Address: THE WASHINGTON PHILATELIST, 935 F. Street, N. W , Washington, D.C. the two $4:$ green stamps, the 10 c . brown on white and an unused 10c. brown on amber.
The above stamps ara catalngued at $\$ 140$, a year's subscription is 25 cents, makins $\$ 1.65$ for only 60 cts. post paid
to be regarded as an important source of revenue by various Colonies and States. The negro Republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, possessing a population of not much more than a million people, depends largely for the replenishing of its treasury on receipts from postage stamps which, beautifully engraved in London, are really got for sale to stamp collectors throughout the world rather than to letter-writers in Liberia, the greater umber of them being bought here, and never going to Liberia at all. The fact has been recorded before, but is worth repeating-that Llberia could not afford to give any ready cash to her delegate to the Chicago Exhibition, and provided him, instead, with a large supply of postage stamps, which he was to dispose of to the best advantage, in order, in that way, to pay his expenses.

The case of the Cook Islands is particularly instructive. These islands, nine or ten in number, are situated in the Pacific Ocean, and form a coaling and provisioning station for steamers trading between New Zealand and Central America. The natives, who number 10,000 or 11,000 , are mainly of the brown Polynesian stock, and somewhat darker than Tahitians. They were formerly cannibals, but have been converted to Christianity, and now they dress like Europeans, and carry on trade with New Zealand in coffee, tobacco, cotton, and copre, living in houses built of coral, with thatched roofs. As a result of their repeated requests, a British protectorate was established over the islands in 1888, and a year and a half ago they found that the ways of civilization required the use of postage stamps. They accordingly got a supply from New Zealand-printed with a neat border, in ordinary letterpress, on ordinary gummed paper. Before long the dealers began to buy up these very unpretending stamps, and so many were asked for that the native rulers found that there was here the possibility of a market even more profitable than coffee or copra. They speedily rose to the uccasion, and, some five months ayo, they had a further issue. The new stamps were properly engraved, instead of being merely printed, and now, oi course, the wholesale dealers are sending for the " new issue" as well. For every stamp actually used in the islands for postal purposes 100 or 200 are despatched abroad, and the sale of the 100 or 200 represents no actual work at all. Indeed, it is even said the receipts from
 Send for sheets. Sample copy of the Sourhern Phifatelisi free.
[i"] Adress SOUTHERN STAMP \& PUBLISHING CO., 25 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

[^0]$\times 58$
W. SELLSCHOPP \& CO., 108 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal.

## 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 Counterfeiting.
Every sunscriber will receive a U. S. stamp impressed with a Counterfeit Grill, which the best experts have not been able to detect from a genuine one. Subscription 25c. per year. Sample copy free. Price list for over 600 cheap sets also appear therein.
this source alone are sufficient to cover all the expenses of governing the islands. In one respect, however, the new stamps have brought trouble on the people. The design chosen included a portrait of the native Sovereign, Queen Makia, and intimation has been sent from the home authorities that, inasmuch as there is a British protectorate over the islands, the use of a portrait of the native Queen on the stamps cannot be allowed. But according to recent reports the islanders are enthusiastic over the matter, and are even prepared to get up a revolution against Great britain rather than submit! What will happen remains to be seen; but in the meantime they are selling their postage stamps at a greater rate than ever.

The experience of Samoa and Tonga have been much the same-first the issue of stamps for legitimate purposes, then a rush from the wholesale dealers, and next the issue of new and specially attractive specimens in the interests of the local revenue. In the same way South American Republics, such as Nicaragua, San Salvador, Ecuador, and Honduras, are issuing new series of postage stamps almost every year. Many of the native States of India, too, are endeavoring to keep their exchequers in a healthy condition at the expense of the postagestamp collectors. Faridkot, one of the Sikh Cis-Sutlej States, south-east of Firozpur, with an area of about 640 square miles and a population of 115,000 , has issued 360 varieties of postage stamps, post cards, and stamped erivelopes since the year 1877. Even where the same design has been kept to, the changes have been rung on perforated and unperforated, oblong and square; and, of course, the Western enthusiast must have one of every kind. To suppose that all these variations have been rendered necessary by the actual reqnirements of the letter-writing public of Faridkot would be absurd. Of the other native States in India which have gone in for the same profitable business, some are not so very much larger than Hyde Park ; yet they, too, will have their fresh issue of, say, a dozen different varieties every eighteen months or two years. Persia has also entered into the business, and there seems some ground for supposing that even France has yielded to the temptation. It is not long since one set of stamps was considered sufficient for all the French colonics; but now cvery one of iS colonies, even including Obock, has a complete set of about 13 of its own, the name of the colony being printed across the face of each stamp. Some of the higher values are probably never used in the colonies at all ; but a collector of French stamps would not have his collection complete until he had every stamp for every colony-that

[^1]chas. acey White, Business Manager, 3159 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. Agents send Stamp for Copies.
(x64)

[^2]is to say, 234 altogether. Hence, whatever may be the case in the colonies themselves, there is a steady demand for them in Paris and London.

The possible excuse that the changes which take place in the almost unceasing issue of new stamps, are rendered necessary by the wearing out of the dies, is not accepted by the publisher of Vindin's Stamp-Trade Fournal, the latest addition to British periodical literature of this class. Mr. Vindin, who himself comes from Sydney; declares that the dies used for the 3d and 5d. New South Wales stamps have been in use for 40 years and are still being employed. He estimates that any one die for a small country should last at least 20 years.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the element of beauty of design is carefully studied in many of the new issues, for the express purpose, among other objects, of pleasing the eye of stamp-collectors, or of persons in any degree likely to catch the contagion. The palm in this respect is taken by the latest stamps of the North Bornco Company. These stamps, which are produced in Loncon, are simply exquisite, and it is declared by those competent to judge that there has never before been any engraving of the kind that is equal to the artistic merit and workmanship of these little letter labels. The sale of them in London alone during the first six weeks of the present year is estimated by the wholesale dealers to have brought in about $£ 2,000$. One of the fraternity is known to have bought a supply costing $£ 800$, and another invested $£ 400$, so that two dealers had $£ 1,200$ between them. On the day of their issúe 100 complete sets were sold on the London Stock Exchange-most of them, probably, to persons who were not actual collectors, but bought them on account of their biauty.

The profits of issuing postage stamps which, sold at their face value, are not called upon to represent any letter-carrying whatever must be enormous. The average cost of engraving and preparing a plate for a sheet of from 50 to 250 stamps may be put down at about $£ 200$. But the original cost of production is frequently covered by the sales during the first month, and after that the further cost is only about sixpence or so for the printing of each sheet. Yet every stamp on that sheet may realize anything from a half-penny to five shillings or more, and may, too, except as regards a very small proportion, never be seen again by the postal authorities. It is no wonder that so many colonics, states, or countries should be thus turning the stamp-collecting mania to account; and, although they may not be able to increase the stock of such Mauritius stamps as those

[^3][^4]which changed hands in London recently at the price of $£ 570$ for two, they are evidently resolved that there shall be no lack of temptation offered to collectors in the way of new and artistic varieties.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## To the Editor Dominion Plilatelist.

Quebec, April gth, I89.4.
Dear Sir,-Re: Canada Bill Stamp, 3rd issue, 9 cent, blue.
In looking over some Bill Stamps of the above mentioned issue I recently came across a used specimen of the nine cent, color of which was "blue" in lieu of the green.

I have since made enquiries here, and have ascertained that they have been seen in this color by a gentleman here, outside of which I have never heard of this difference.

It would be interesting to Fiscal Collectors to know for a certainty whether an error occured in the printing or if due to a change of colour obtained by chemical or other means.

I may add, that the stamp in my possession has the appearance of having been printed in the color in which it now appears, and can be considered a magnificent specimen.

I would respectfully request all Philatelists having any knowledge of this, what may be at present termed an "error," to enter into communication on the subject through the columns of the Dominion Philatelist, with a view of establishing the facts connected with this issue.

I remain, yours very truly,<br>Ernest F. Wurtele.

[The above mentioned stamp is a changeling. We have changed a number of the green $3 c ., 6 c$. and $9 c$ third issue bill stamps to a beautiful blue, they having all the appearance of having been printed in that color. Some time ago at St. Catharines, Ont., a young boy there found out how to change the color of these stamps, and suceeded in selling a number as "errors." We are positive that the 9 c . bill 3 rd issue was never printed in blue. To any of our subscribers who will send us three cents for postage we will send you one of the changelings.]

THE COSMOPOLITAN STAMP ALBUM IS THE BEST ALBUM PUBLISHED FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS. PRICE $\$ 5.00$. Address H. F. KETCHESON, Belleville, Ont.

[^5]

| NEW YORK BRANCH 30 East 23rd Street. | W. G. Whilden, Jr., |
| :---: | :---: |
| Where wilh be on sale a stock of used and unused postage stamps. Address all mail matter to Bethlehem, Pa. | 50 KILBY St. BOSTON, MASS. <br> Unexcelled sheet on approval. New stock, Clean stamp. Low prices. $25 \%$ and $50 \%$ discount. |

AT a recent mecting of the Philatelic Society, London, Eng., a letter was read from Mr. DeCoppet of New York, enclosing for t.' e opinion of the mecting copies of the Canada 17 cent imperforate and Vancouver Island $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. perforated, 14 at sides and bottom and $121 / 2$ at top. After careful consideration it was decided that there was not sufficient margin on the 17 cent to enable a conclusive opinion to be formed. Regarding the $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. it was decided there was not sufficient evidence that it had ever been issued with the perforations in question.

AN eastern province correspondent sends us the following information Re. Jas. P. Lunniy of St. John, N. B.: It is pretty well understood that "Lumy" is just another name for H. L. Coombs of Coomb's fraud fame. He has been operating all over the country for the last year. When the Coombs business was exposed by Mr. R. W. Hannington, this Jas. P. Lunny suddenly appeared on the scene in St. John, and it was conjectured by many at that time, that "Lnnny" was just an alias for H. L. Coombs.

Mr. A. A. Bartlett of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been elected a Corresponding Member of the $3 \cdots$ ingham Philatelic Society.

## THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

Some time ago we were able to give our readers a detailed list of part of the B. N. A. stamps in the Tapling Collection as arranged by Mr. Bacon; herewith we give you a list of the pence issues of Canada taken from a list compiled by Gordon Smith, and published in The Stamp News.

> Province of Canada.
> I.-The pence issues.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New
York, upon thin to very thin laid paper. Imperforate.
6 April. 1857.*
I. 3d., vermilion (I., 4). .
2. 6d., grey-purple (V., 5).
3. I2d., black (I., pair II., 2).
1852. (i.) On ordinary wove paper.
4. 3d, vemilion (V., strip VII., I).
5. 6d, grey-purple (V., 6).
(a) 6d, ". proof (I). (ii.) On thin wove paper.
6. 3d, vermilion (II., 2).
(a) 3d, " proof (I.)
7. 6d, purple (I., 2). (iii.) on very thin wove paper.
8. 6d, purple (2). (iv.) On thick wove paper.
9. 3d, vermilion (V.).
10. 6d, purple (II., I). (v.) On very thick wove paper.
II. 6d, purple (V.).
12. I2d, black. proof, obliterated with 6 concentric circles (I).
13. I2d, " with "SPECIMEN" surcharged vertically in red (I., and II. having "SPEcinen" discharged by chemical agency). (vi.) On thin closely ribbed paper.
14. 3d, vermilion (I., 3).

- The unused pair of 12d, which is very fine, is not unique, other pairs having been known in quite recent years.
Engraved and printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson, of New York, on unwatermarked wove paper. IMPERFORATE.

$$
5 \text { December; } 1857
$$

15. 1od., blue (thin wove) (II., 1).
16. 1od. " (thick wove) (III.).

I Aus ${ }^{3}$ ist, 1857.
17. $1=1$, rose-red (ordinary wove) (IV., 2).
( $a$ ) $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, " ( " ) proof (I).
IS. $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, " (closely ribbed paper) (I.).
19. $1 / 3 \mathrm{~d}$, " (thick wove) (III.).
20. Gd, green (ordinary wove) (V.).

Pbefolated.
チ̌anuary, is5S.
21. $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, rose-red (wove) ; perf. 12 (V.).
22. 3d,vermilion ( " ) " (V.).
23. 3d. " (") ; perce cn scic 13 (I.).
24. Gd, purple ( " ) ; perf. 12 (VI.3).
25. 6d, " (laid) " (I.).
26. 6d, " ( " ); forged perf. (I.).

The 3 d. and lod. values are not arranged according to types, the very latest idea from Canada. Undoubtedly marked differences exist in the proportionate measurements of these stamps, which can be at once detected when varieties are placed side by side; but as the cause of these differences is at the moment under discussion by philatelic authorities, I will not here say any more on the subject.

The shades of the $6 d$ are very numerous, so I have made no attempt to classify them; in fact, they are very diricult colors to describe so as to be intelligible.
(ii.) The Ceat Issue of the former types.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York, on unwatermarked wove paper. Perforated iz.

I $\mathfrak{f} u l j, 1850$.
2j. Ic., rose (X.)
2S. 2c., " (IX.)
29. jc.. vermilion, (thick wove) (VII.)
30. jc., ". (thin wove) (V.)
31. Ioc., purple, red-lilac \&e. (XXV; 2).
(a) loc., decp purple, black (I., I).
(b) 10 c ., imperforated (?) (I.)
32. $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., green (V.)
(a) $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., emerald-sreen (V.)
33. 17c., blue (VI.)

- Roman numerals referred io unused, Araliec to used specimens.

At a recent mecting of the Philatelic Sucicty, London, Eng., Mr. Fhrenboch exhibited a reconstructed sheet of the 3 pfennig stamp of Saxony, consisting of 20 stamps, including one strip of 5 , a strip of 4 and a block of 4 of these rare stamps, all in fine condition.

# Tbe Camadian $\mathbb{C b j i l a t e l i c ~ A s s o c i a t i o n . ~}$ 

Oreanized Septemticr, 1887.
frcsidcht, ERNEST F. WURTELE,
I. O. Box 1117, Quebec, Que.

Vicc-Prcsidiot, IV. KELSEY HALL,
Peterlorough, Ont.
Scirelary-Tirasurcr, T. S. CLARK,
Belleville, Ont.

Exchange Superintendent, C. C. MORENCY, Box 513 , Quebec, Que. Lilirarian, A. E. LABE:LLE,

Montreal, (Que.
Countcrfcit Detector, J. J. CODVILLE,
Ottawa, Ont.
trustees:
Chuiruat, DR. C. E. CAMERON, Montreal, Que.
J. E. SCILULT/E,

Montreai, Que.
W. PATTERSON, Montreal, Que.

## SECRETARY TREAS. REPORT.

To the Members of the C. P. A.
Gentlemen,-I am pleased to be able to report that I have sent cheques to all the creditors of the Exchange Department under Mr. Ketcheson's admisastration, so that we are now better able than ever to ask new members to join our ranks. The following still owe balances to the Exchange Department under Mr. Ketcheson.
C. E. Stewart\$ 98
G. D. Ives . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 169
W. McMahon 3 S5
A. M. Jones 66

Though they have been dunned several times, they do not seem to consider that there is any obligation on them to pay their just debts. Please note the following :

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.
Walsh, Wm. W. 162 Hollis St., Halifax ; References, D. A. King and A. A. Bartlett.

NEW MEMBERS.
316. Pitblado, J. Box 12S9, Winnipeg.
317. Scott, Fred. J. Drawer 1295, Winnipeg.

3I8. Dingman, E. W. Box IS9, Winnipeg.
I regret very much that I allowed my name to stand as reference for Geo. Warren Toronto, as he appears to have defrauded a great many dealers, myself amongst the number. I was fairly bluffed into the matter, and am to-day a poorer and possibly a wiser man therby. I will leave the romantic description of Mr. Warren's skillful modus operandi in abler hands.

## RECEIPTS.



|  | Walsh, W. W. with application |  | \$100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cameron, C. E. account, Exchange |  |  |
|  | Department . . . - . | \$691 |  |
|  | King, D. A. account, Exch. Department | 1125 |  |
|  | Campbell, G. N. account, Exchange |  |  |
|  | Department . . . . . . . . | 504 |  |
|  | Bradt, S. B. account, Exch. Department | 105 |  |
|  |  |  | 2425 |
|  | Total Receipts |  | \$53 11 |
|  | ERPENDITURE |  |  |
| April 9, | Comm'n Campbell, C. K. |  | $\ddot{\psi}$ \% 15 |
|  | Ketcheson, H. F. for 100 copies of Dominion Philatelist to be sent to members |  | 250 |
| iS | Paid Creditors of Exchange Department, under Ketcheson's administration in full, viz : |  |  |
|  | Fowler, H. A. - - - - - | \$5 59 |  |
|  | Butchart, A. S. - - - - | 295 |  |
|  | Gurdji, V. - - - - | $3{ }^{5} 7$ |  |
|  | Hall, W. K. - - - | 194 |  |
|  | Labellc, A. E. - - | 711 |  |
|  | Warren, A. E. - - | 351 |  |
|  | Clark, T. S. - - - | 521 |  |
|  | Weatherhead, E. L. - - | 528 |  |
|  | Tayler, T. E. - | 318 |  |
|  | Price, C. W. - - - - | 1235 |  |
|  | Postase, Secretary to date |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5099 \\ 251 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total Expenditure |  | 5615 |
|  | Total Reccipts - |  | 5311 |
|  | Balance due Secretary Treasurer |  | \$3 04 |

T. S. Clank, Sec. Treas.

The Philatelic Socicty of London, Eng. is now 25 years old, it having been organized April $101 \mathrm{~h}, \mathrm{IS} 69$. Three of its founding members are still active members of the Society; viz.: Sir Daniel Cooper, who was its first President; Frederick A. Philbrick, its first Vice-President, and Dr. Viner.

We have been informed that the Canada $1 S_{7} 65$ c. olive has been found on laid paper. We noted some time ago that this stamp existed on finely laid or ribbed paper, and at present have several specimens in our possession.

On Feb. 19th, 20th, 22nd and 23rd, Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper held one of the largest stamp sales that has been held for some time. It consisted of 937 lots, and the grand total realized was about $\$ 13.000$. The following prices will interest our readers :


# The Toronto $\mathbb{P l}$ bilatclic $\mathbb{C l u b}$. 

Organizad Octolicr, 1 Soz.<br>President, IV. II. Brouse.<br>Vice-President, Hakton Walikek.<br>executive committee.

R. K. Srooule F. A. Fieming. II. J. Disoman. W. Marmahon:


## THE TORONTO PHILATELIC CLUB.

## Mefing of April 4 Til.

President Brouse in the chair. Eleven members present. Report of Committee was read, showing the following to have been clected as senior members: Messrs. R. Baldwin, W. J. MacDonald, W. I. Crombie.

It was resolved that we view with extreme satisfaction the fact that the efforts of our Club have been successful in having postage stamps placed upon the free list. and admitted free of customs duties in the recent revision of the Canadian Tariff, and that we desire to express our thanks to the Hon. N. Clark Wallace for his attention given to the matter of our Club's petition, and also of the courtcous reception accorded to the officers of our club when they recently waited upon him here in this city, and also of the promptitude with which our several communications to the department met with at his hands, and that the Secretary of our club convey to him our sincere thanks in the premises, and at the same time assure him that our certain opinion is, that the finances of the Dominion will not suffer in any particular through the Government's action in having placed the postage stamps upon the free list, and also that while the matter may seem of small moment to non-collectors, at the same time, the benefits derived through correspondence and exchange with outside countries will be accelerated and increase the interest developed in Philately, which so largely tends as an educator.

Meeting adjourned 9.30 p.m.
G. A. Lowe, Scc'y.

THE TORONTO PHILATELIC CLUB.

## Meering of April iSthe.

President Brouse in the chair.
Fourteen active members present; also, Mr. C. A. Ncedham of Hamilton, corresponding member.

The following names were proposed for membership: Mr. Herbert McLaughin 49 Carlton St., proposed by G. A. Lowe, seconded by A. G. Allison ; Mr. H. S. Small, 14 Brooke Ave., proposed by G. A. Lowe, seconded by A. G. Allison.

## Report of Commither

The interim statements of the clud finances was submitted by the Sec-Treasurer showing quite a large balance on hand over all liabilities.

Mr. Needham made a few interesting remarks in reference to the formation of the Philatelic Club at Hamilton.

Mr. Necdham also showed some very rare British North American and United States stamps.

It is proposed to hold a good stamp auction at the meeting of May 2nd.
Catalogues will be issucd, and it is expected that many of the leading Philatelists of Ontario will take advantage of some of the good things that will be offered.
G. A. Lowe.

## Tbe Quebec $\mathbb{P}$ bilatelic $\mathbb{C l u b}$.

President, Mr. M. Joserm. Vice-President, Mk. D. Mitcheti.<br>Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. I, S. OMeaka.

Exchange Superintendent, Mk. C. A. Bishor.
Librarian, Mr. F. O. Judge.
Quebec, April 13, r894.
A pleasant mecting was held on the 12 th inst. at the residence of Mr. B. B. Carter, 25 west Carmel St.

The following members were present: Messrs. Joseph, Mitchell, Wurtele, Morencey, Turner, Bishop, Judge.

Mr. A. Veasey asked the club to accept his resignation, as he had decided to take no active part in i'hilatelic affairs for the present, not being able to spare the time.

The members regretted very much having to accept his resignation.
Mr. Harcourt Drum was proposed for membership, proposed by Mr. Judge, seconded by Mr. Joseph.

The Secretary was instructed to purchase one half dozen duplicate books from Mr. T. S. Clark of Belleville. proposed by Mr. Wurtele, seconded by Mr. Joseph.

Mr. Carter showed a very pretty collection of crests which was much admired. The meeting was adjourned shortly after io p.m.

Fred. O. Judge, Sec.-Treas.

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## The Dominion $\mathbb{P b}$ bilatelist


H. F. KETCHESON, Peterborough, Ont.

We clip the following from the editorial columns of The Stamp $N e a i s$, as we considered the explanation a good one for the variations in the Canada pence issues, noted by Mr. Brouse, in his paper read before the London Society: "The researches of Mr. Brouse, an eminent Canadian Philatelist, into the varietiess of the rod. and other early stamps of the Dominion, or rather Province, as it was then are amongst the most noteworthy that have been made for some time. He found that the measurements of the oval in both the longer and shorter diameters varied to the extent of as much as, if not more than, I millimetre ; and he divided them into three classes of long and narrow, short and broad, and intermediate between these two cxtremes. Careful measurement, however shows that there are not three, but very many more varieties. What docs this all mean ? Can it be possible that there were more than one, nay, many plates of the iod. value? No, the suggestion is altogether preposterous. The solution must be found, as it was found to the old "longs and shorts" Ceylon controversy, in a very simple way. It is known to be an almost universal practice to wet or moisten the paper upon which printing from line-engraved piates is to be taken. This causes the paper to contract, and the degree of contraction greatly depends upon the amount of wetting the paper has received. It is also easy to understand that the make of the paper will render it susceptible of contraction in one direction more than in another. The two first types may therefore be considered as extreme examples of wetting, the difference in the type of the stamp being due to the fact that in one case the paper was "served" to the plate longitudinally, and in the other transversely. The third type is an example of least wetting, the paper having contracted so slightly as to be unrecordable by an ordinary millimetre scalc. Mr. Castle has examined both the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. and 3 d . values, where he has observed like results, and we may safely say produced from like causes."

THE collecting of postage stamps has brought into existence a professional stamp repairer, who, for a small fee, dexterously repairs mutilated stamps. His speciality is restoring the margin to envelope stamps that have been cut to shape: and have thus lost much of their philatelic value.

## RE. GEO. WARREN.

Early in January of this year, a gentleman professing to be an Englishman and the representative of The Anthony Worth Investment Co. (Ltd.) of Bristol, Englanci, appeared in Toronto. He dressed well, was of prepossessing appearance, seemed to have plenty of money and seemed an all round good fellow. He possessed a number of good stamps, and appearing anxious to exchange soon be became quite intimate with many of the collectors in that city. Mr. Brouse, who saw him several times, describes him as a handsome young fellow, about 26 years old, five feet eleven inches tall, weight about iso lbs., well built, well defined features, rather heavy jaw, smooth shaven, sandy, blue or grey eyes.

He entered into correspondence with several dealers outside of Toronto, making small purchases and paying promptly and intimating that his collection was on the way out from England and when it arrived and he could see what he wanted he would be prepared to make large purchases.

His acquaiutance with leading Toronto collectors and his square dealings with certain dealers gained for him ready references when he intinated that he desired to join the C. P. A. and The Toronto Philatelic Club. His application and references to these societies gave him what he wanted a standing and he began his work in earnest with the result that a number of the most cautious dealers were caught.

We received a letter from A. M. Kirtland which caused us to feel that something was wrong. We at once sent this letter together with all that we could glean to our solicitor in Toronto and told him to act promptly in the matter. We publish herewith his letter in answer to ours.

> Re. Geo. Warren.

## Tokoto, April jth, sonf.

## H. F Ketiheson Est., Bellivilli. Ont.

Deak Sik:-Ys :-: herein duly received. I at once saw Mr. Walker who could give me no information, but later in the day advised me by telephone to communicate with Inspector Burnham of the Toronto P.O. I accordingly went over to Burnham's office and laid the letters before him. He had already received several complaints and had interviewed Warren the day previous, who professed to be straigh tand honest. Burnham considered that the additional evidence contained in your leiters warranted him to the step and at once summoned Detective Cuddy, and together they went to Warren's boarding house. But he had flown, no one knew where. Burnham sent telegrams to various points but so far has got no trace of him. He thinks Warren is still in the city somewhere in the outskirts, or possibly gone to Montreal. He said he would advise you to write to Montreal for information, and as soon as he is located Burnham will lose no time in securing his arrest. We were just too late; however, I think he will be found within the next few days. We'll keep you posted.

Yours fraternally,
J. Е. Соок.

We fully believe that the Canadian authorities will yet get Warren, who is no other than Quigley, Morgan Bishop, etc. The Minister of Justice has taken the matter up and no expense will be spent to catch him.

I have the following for sale at best offer over \$75.00: An entire sheet of Newfoundland 2p., lake, in finest possible condition. No offer will be considered after May 20. Address your offers to H. F. Ketcineson, P.O. Box 499, Belleville, Ont., Canada.

Tint stamps of Great Britain and Reunion belonging to the Tapling Collection are now on exhibition at the British Museum．

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| 1867．2d，wmk．，4，fine | 20 |
| 1S6S．5sh．，blue and carmine，fine | 50 |
| 1866，10d．．brown on ro |  |
| Vibgin Islands，1866， $1 d$. ，perf．， 12, unused | 100 |
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