

PHILATELIC SECTION.



MS 97



LIBRARY



PHILATELICAL



COLLECTED BY



JOHN K. TIFFANY.



Nunn's Publications

Philatetical Annual - Nunn, 1881

Philatetical Annual - Nunn, 1884

Sydney Views - . . . T. M. Wears, 1884

How to Deal in Foreign Stamps - 1885

Study of Philately - Palethorpe 1886



The Philatelic Annual

Edited and Published by

C. H. NUNN,

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, ENGLAND.

Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., Stamp Dealers and Importers,

308, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

PUBLICATIONS.

An Illustrated Monthly Paper, **THE PHILATELIC RECORD:**

THE ORGAN OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Vol. I. (1879), beautifully bound in cloth, gilt lettering and edging, containing Photograph and Autograph of the late E. L. Pemberton. A small number of copies still remaining. Price 4/6, post free.

Vol. II. (1880), bound to match Vol. I., but considerably larger, contains, in addition to illustrations in the later numbers, a permanent Photo (Cabinet size) and Autograph of F. A. Philbrick, Esq., Q.C., President of the Philatelic Society of London. Price 4/0, post free.

Vol. III. commences with the February number. Subscriptions, at home and in all countries in Class A of the Postal Union, 3/6.

Specially prepared Covers for Binding Vols. I. and II., post free, 1/5.

Subscribers can have their copies bound by sending them at once to us. Price, including return postage, 1/10

The Catalogue of the Philatelic Society of London.

No. 1. Spain and Colonies, price 2/0; or sent flat, 2/1. No. 2. Gt. Britain in the press.

The Stamp Collector's Handbook.

(Second Edition). By the late E. L. PEMBERTON.

No. 1. Crown 8vo., appropriately designed cover, bound in cloth gilt, 5/6.

No. 2. Crown 8vo., on fine toned paper, handsomely bound, gilt edges, &c., 10/6.

The Philatelic Catalogue (Part I.) Price 1/1

do.

do.

(Extra Edition). Price 1/7.

The Philatelic Journal (Vol. I., 1873). 10/6.

do.

do.

(Jan. to April, 1875). The Four Parts, 1/6.

do.

do.

The Sixteen Numbers, half-bound in morocco, 12/6.

Singls numbers of the above (except January, 1873) may be had at 6d. each.

Forged Stamps, and How to Detect Them.

(The first Work of the late E. L. PEMBERTON).

An Improved Perforation Gauge and Millimetre Scale.

No Philatelist should be without one. Price 9d.

Improved Stamp Mounts.

No. 1. For Stamps about the size of the 1d. English.

No. 2. For oblong Stamps about the size of Western Australia, Egypt, &c.

No. 3. For larger stamps, such as Portugal, Liberia, &c.

A. Gummed, 6d. per 100; 3/8 per 1000.

B. Ungummed, 3d. per 100; 2/3 per 1000.

All the above are Post Free.

C. H. NUNN'S PHILATELICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FOREIGN STAMP COLLECTORS' JOURNAL.—Vol. I, bound in black cloth, gilt lettering, &c., post free, 2/0; Vol. II, ditto, post free, 2/0.

THE COIN COLLECTORS' NEWS.—Vol. I., January—December, 1880, handsomely bound up in black cloth, gilt lettering, &c., post free, 2/0.

THE STAMP DEALERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—This work consists of 32 pages in coloured wrapper, and contains the names and complete addresses of all the dealers in stamps in Great Britain to which are also added the names of several collectors, and a list of Philatelic Magazines, and numerous advertisements, &c., &c., price 4d.—post free, 5d.

THE PHILATELICAL ANNUAL FOR 1881.—This work is now ready, and contains over 50 pages of Philatelic Literature from the pens of all the best writers. This work should be possessed by every collector and dealer. A copy of the Annual will be sent upon receipt of 7d.

Address:—C. H. NUNN, Philatelic Publisher, &c., Bury St. Edmund's, England.

THE EVENT OF 1881.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO COLLECTORS.

Now ready, a NEW INTERNATIONAL STAMP DIRECTORY, containing 50 pages—size 6 x 8—and over 1000 Names and Addresses of Collectors, and a few Advertisements of Dealers. Send at once 25 cents to secure a copy, as 1000 only will be printed. Five copies, \$1.00

Agent—W. FLINT, 3, South Parade, Manchester, England.

J. T. HANDFORD, P.O. Box 3970, New York, U.S.A.

THE FOREIGN STAMP COLLECTORS' JOURNAL.

Issued on the 1st of each month, and contains from 20 to 28 pages of Philatelic matter. Price 1d. per number, post free, 1d.

Subscription—One year, 1/6; 6 months, 9d.—Post free to any part of Europe, Canada, United States, Egypt, Persia, Agora, and Madeira. All other countries 2/0 per annum, post free.

Advertisements—Whole page, 10/0; 1/2-page, 5/0; 1/4-page, 3/0; one inch, 1/6.

Short Advertisements—12 words, 3d.; and every additional 4 words 1d.

Address all Communications to—

The Office of the "Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal,"

Bury St. Edmund's, England.

Ready in April, 1881.—A new Philatelic Work, by "Mulready," entitled—

HOW TO DEAL IN FOREIGN STAMPS

This work will consist of about 18 pages, besides cover, and will contain many useful and practical hints on DEALING—Dealers—Swindlers—Reference System—Black Lists—How to Buy and Sell—Sheets for Inspection—Packets—Stock—Wholesale Dealing—Import and Export—Exchange Trade—Postage—Printing—Advertising, &c., &c. The price will be 4d., post free, 5d. A few advertisements can be received on the cover. For terms, &c., apply to the Publisher:—

C. H. NUNN, Philatelist, &c., Bury St. Edmund's, England.

STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRIVATE COLLECTORS.

Those having collections of over 2000 should send 1/4d. stamp for Rules.

THOS. STEPHENSON, Glen Caladh, Greenock.

No. 1.

Price Sixpence.

1881.

The Philatetical Annual

Edited and Published by

C. H. NUNN,

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, ENGLAND.

A YEARLY PUBLICATION,

DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO

STAMP COLLECTORS.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S:

PRINTED BY THOMAS WILKIN, ST. JOHN'S STREET.

1881.



No. 1.

Price Sixpence.

1881.

The Philatetical Annual

Edited and Published by

C. H. NUNN,

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, ENGLAND.

A YEARLY PUBLICATION,

DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO

STAMP COLLECTORS.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S:

PRINTED BY THOMAS WILKIN, ST. JOHN'S STREET.

1881.

Quarterly Journal of
Political Economy

C. H. NIXON

A YEARLY PUBLICATION



STAMP COLLECTORS

Hillman

INDEX.

	<i>Page.</i>
Advertisements	Cover, 21, 24, 41, 52
A Few Practical Hints for Young Collectors, by Rev. R. B. Earée	25
A General Comparison	32
A Host of Posts	38
An Ancient Penny Post	40
Colonial Mail Transportation	37
Curious Postal Matter	40
English Essays, by Edwd. F. Herdman	28
How the American Local Stamps were Abolished	12
Laughable Extract from an American Paper	12
My First Russian, by "Mulready"	8
Our African Colonies, by H. A. Everett	13
Our Philatelic Dealers, by the Editor	35
Philatelic Dates	39
Paper, Ink, and Gum, by T. S. Ruhhg	9
Philatelic Notes, by the Editor	29
Philatelic Comicalities	31
Post Card Collecting, By "A Lover of Post Cards"	37
Philatelic Magazines, by the Editor	39
Post Cards	39
Philatelic Cuttings	39
Stamps on Approval (A few words by a Collector)	33
The Future of Stamp Collecting, by Rev. R. B. Earée.	5
The Directory	33
The History of the V. R. Official.	20
The Stamps of Venezuela, by R. B. Spink	30
The First Invention of Postage Stamps	40

INTRODUCTION.

IT is with much pleasure that I present to the philatelic fraternity the present work, which has been published not as a pecuniary affair, but to supply the wants of all classes of philatelists. It is the only thing of its kind ever attempted in this country, and I trust will meet with a hearty reception. I have to thank all those who have so kindly assisted me in this not light undertaking, and especially those who have favoured me with their advertisements.

The publication has been delayed longer than it was expected, owing to the amalgamation of the Stamp Collectors' Annual for 1881, which was to have been published by Mr. Walter Morley, and which idea, through unforeseen circumstances, he was compelled to abandon, and he therefore handed over all articles, advertisements, &c., for publication in the present work. It has therefore greatly enhanced the value of our Annual, and, as a limited quantity only can be supplied, early application is necessary.

I have been compelled unavoidably to exclude several articles and other matter from the present number, but trust to insert in next year's issue.

In conclusion I think we may safely assert that this is the cheapest sixpennyworth of philatelic literature ever produced, and that the library of no philatelist is complete without it.

C. H. NUNN.

Bury St. Edmund's.

England, 1881.

THE

FUTURE OF STAMP COLLECTING.

(Specially Written for the "Philatetical Annual,")

BY THE REV. R. B. EHREE.

WHEN I first set up as a collector, some nineteen years ago, albums, catalogues, and, I may add, dealers' stocks were very modest affairs compared with their present proportions. Mount Brown's catalogue was a monument of philatelic knowledge and research, and a shilling was an extravagant price to pay for a stamp. But in those nineteen years there have been so many new stamps issued, and so many new countries have been added to the list of stamp-issuing states, that young people just commencing to collect are apt to feel rather frightened at the task which they have set themselves. During the last few years also, since the Postal Union has been organized, we have seen an enormous increase in the number of stamps to be collected; and it seems to us that we shall have to think seriously of the future of our favourite pursuit. Now, in most trades and manufactures, division of labour has long superseded the fashion of past days, when the handicraftsman turned out articles made by his own hand from beginning to end; and now-a-days this subdivision of labour has been carried so far that it takes twenty or thirty persons to make even a pin, or a steel pen. This is, of course, greatly to the advantage of the public, whose pins or pens are turned out by millions every week; but of course each workman merely learns that particular stage of the manufacture which is committed to his charge; the fact being that single workmen, endeavouring to cover the whole ground by themselves, would soon be left far behind. Well now; I think it cannot be denied that stamp-collecting in its entirety, is getting to be too much for any one person; and, if we go in for adhesives, envelopes, postcards, wrappers, and their corresponding official representatives (not to mention the thousands of fiscals of all sorts), we shall only succeed in getting together a poor stock of each. My idea is, therefore, that, in the time to come, collectors will have to choose *which* branch they will take up, in order to have any chance of success. I think that this is already being done in some cases: one of my friends confines himself altogether to postcards, I go in for adhesives, and another of my friends makes a speciality of envelopes. Then, too, in the years to come, I suppose that many stamps, even now very rare, will become altogether extinct, as regards all practical purposes; for, if collectors increase for the next

fifty or a hundred years at the same rate as they have done for the last ten years or so, what likelihood will there be of their obtaining obsolete stamps, which, even now, exist perhaps only in the finest collections of Europe? Some will say that long before the period named has elapsed the rage for stamp-collecting will have passed away. I think not. I know many boys take up the pursuit eagerly for a year or two, and then thrust it aside altogether; but I fancy that, at the very least, one out of every ten perseveres; and so we find the ranks of the philatelic army are yearly swelled by new recruits, who far more than make up for our losses by death and desertion. And then, stamps are like coins; they must always have a special interest of their own, even as coins have, far beyond the artificial interest which has been created in old china, bric-a-brac, &c.; so that it must be many a long year before the dealers, philatelic publishers, and album makers, find their occupation gone. A generation ago, now, people would have laughed at our pursuit: indeed, as it is, I don't know any other hobby that has been so ridiculed; and yet I know one dealer alone, at the present moment, who has £8,000 worth of stamps in stock; and it has taken *sixteen tons* of paper for the printing of an album now in the press! Then, too, the proportions already assumed by our pursuit are so great, and the demands of collectors so constant and so pressing, that even great governments have found it worth their while to reprint their obsolete stamps, solely for sale to philatelists; and smaller governments have, I am sorry to say, even manufactured (*forged*, I call it) new dies to print obsolete stamps of which the original dies have long since been destroyed. Of the former category I would take the United States as an example; and of the latter, Moldavia.

I think, then, we may take it for granted that none of those now living will see the end of stamp-collecting; and we must remember that it is, perhaps, the most innocent and most instructive of all the hobbies yet invented; so that the worst people can say of it is, that it is, in their idea, a waste of time and money.

But I am not writing an apology for philately; I am only supposed to be considering what will be its future. Well, I think that, as I said before, there will be a division of labour. As soon as collectors find that the matter, as a whole, is getting beyond the range of their time, understanding, and purse, they will be tolerably certain to make up their minds that a single branch of our pursuit is about all that can be properly attended to at once. Let it be distinctly understood that I am not *advocating* this subdivision of the subject, but merely pointing out that there is a strong probability of its becoming a necessity in the future, when the world's stamps will be numbered by millions. Then again, even now, collectors are beginning to find that no single album, *whatever* may be its plan, can properly contain adhesives, postcards, envelopes, and wrappers. The album-makers have tried to overcome this difficulty by adopting the barbarous plan of providing spaces merely for the cards, wrappers, and envelopes in a *cut* state; but of course this will not long be submitted to, because these things are only valuable in their entirety; and one might as well cut out the queen's head from one of our own penny stamps, and stick that in the album for a postage stamp, as cut the cards, &c. For my own part, I can see no possible excuse for mutilating them, except the very lame one that the albums do not contemplate their being mounted entire; and I think that

if collectors would unite in asking for a special album for cards, envelopes, and wrappers, or for either separately, on a new plan, it would not be long before such an album appeared. As the general albums are now constructed, it is utterly impossible to mount (say) 150 postcards in one of them without utterly spoiling the shape of the book; and this is hardly to be wondered at when we consider the thickness of 150 post cards. Several suggestions have already been made from time to time for a special postcard album; but I think, perhaps, that the simplest plan would be to have rather a small book, with guards between the pages, and that the cards should be fastened to these guards; the pages merely being to keep them separate, to contain the description of the cards, and for the purpose of turning over. For envelopes, a different, and much more complicated album has been invented in America, but I have never heard of its being introduced here: however, I don't see why envelopes also should not be mounted in much the same way as I have suggested for cards. As regards wrappers, I have a fancy for a tall and narrow album, so that each wrapper could be displayed at full length. There is no difficulty in mounting them; but, in any case, they ought not to be cut.

Now, whether or not collectors choose to devote themselves only to special branches of philately, I think the time is probably not far distant when separate albums, something after the manner of those here suggested, will be in common use, at any rate among more advanced amateurs; and this will, I am sure, be advantageous in every respect. It has always seemed highly awkward to be obliged to jumble together adhesives, cards, envelopes, and wrappers into one book; not only on account of the natural sequence being so broken and interrupted, but also because each collection is sure to be deficient in some one species, which necessitates the leaving of unseemly blanks. For instance, one will be more fortunate in obtaining adhesives, another with post cards, and so on; but, if separate albums are used, then this will not matter. I must here confess that, being mainly a collector of adhesives, all the cards, envelopes, and wrappers in my possession are stowed away in boxes, and not mounted at all; but when the new albums appear I shall mount my treasures separately. I think that, if the album-makers were sure of a certain sale, it would not be long before the demand could be supplied; and if (say) one hundred collectors would send me their names and addresses, as being willing to subscribe, in the event of my succeeding, I should be very pleased to enter into negotiations with some English publisher for the production of a cheap and good post card album, by way of experiment. For this purpose I subjoin my address; and applications, with any new suggestions, can be sent (on a foreign post card, price 1d.) to—

THE REV. ROBERT B. EABEE,

British Chaplain,

Jerusalem Strasse, 44-45,

Berlin,

GERMANY.

My First Russian

(By "Mulready")

Is exactly the subject I intend to say little or nothing upon, beyond the fact that when I added to my not very extensive collection of postage stamps a used specimen of the country named, I resolved to spare no pains to become a collector in earnest. Every collector has a somewhat remarkable little history connected with his stamp education or conversion:—busy evenings occupied in arrangement of the labels he thought invaluable, though his elders did not entirely fall in with his views. This history, pleasant as it must be to the author, would scarcely be considered interesting to the general reader, who may have contemplated undismayed the collapse of my first Russian through injudicious soaking in hot water. We collectors care little whether our hobby delights or annoys,—stamps will steadily increase in popularity, and almost daily we shall find new names added to the present long list; and it is relative to these I wish to trouble the reader with a suggestion. There are in the possession of many collectors and dealers stamps all but useless to the owner: they lie about in small packets, would realise next to nothing if sold, and frequently find their resting place in the waste basket. These stamps could, with very little trouble, be distributed among persons desirous of becoming collectors, to whom they would be useful. These persons could without trouble be found even in children's homes, where we are informed all such novelties are acceptable. The charity of giving away what is of no value to the owner may be questioned, but I submit that is not to be considered in this case, where the commonest known specimen is admitted as freely as the choicest varieties to the album. A moment's thought will convince the reader that thousands of stamps are kept by collectors and dealers which cannot be used for purposes of sale or exchange, but such stamps would be readily accepted by would-be collectors. Whether stamps are collected in charitable institutions I am unable to say; nor do I know whether prejudice would deny poor children the pleasure of sharing this amusement of their more fortunate brethren.

PAPER, INK, AND GUM.

(By T. S. Ruhhg.)

THE various materials—paper, ink, and gum—which are used in the manufacture of stamps, usually receive too little attention at the hands of the great majority of collectors, although in a great number of instances they are important factors in the proper classification and arrangement of stamps. I thought, therefore, when our worthy Editor asked me for a paper, that I could not do better than give short descriptions of the different varieties of paper, inks, and gum.

We will take Paper first, as this is the most important of them all. There are two chief varieties of paper—"laid" and "wove."

It will be outside the scope of this paper to enter into any of the details of their manufacture—it will be sufficient to say that although at one time they were prepared by different processes, to-day the sole difference is caused by a difference in the finishing processes through which the paper, in the course of its manufacture, passes.

Wove paper owes its name to the fact that when held up to the light it presents the appearance of being a woven fabric—this appearance is due to its being made by a woven gauge of copper wire. My readers, if they will hold up the paper on which this is printed to the light, will probably notice this peculiar appearance. Wove paper can be watermarked as it is called—that is, some portions of it are made thinner than others; and as this permits light to pass through more freely than other parts of the paper, such portions will as it were stand out from the rest. By suitable methods this thinner portion can be made to show various designs, and so we get the numerous watermarks presented by different papers. So it will be seen that there are two chief varieties of "wove" paper:—1st. Plain wove, or "Papier Uni," as French writers name it. As examples of stamps printed on this kind of paper I may name those of France, United States, Belgium, and other countries.—2nd. Wove paper watermarked. Our own stamps and those of our colonies are printed on this kind of paper.

"Laid" paper owes its name to having been originally in one part of the process of manufacture laid on a frame made up of wires arranged parallel to one another, and connected together at intervals by a series of other wires crossing them at right angles. Wherever these wires have been the paper is thinner there, and consequently the paper will present the appearance of being watermarked with a series of parallel lines. Ordinary writing paper is a good

example of laid paper. Now, as these wires may be arranged in different ways we may distinguish a great many varieties of laid papers. It will be sufficient to mention the following, giving the French equivalent for the same.

1. Laid paper (*papier vergé*). The ordinary kind of writing paper will serve as an example of this variety.
2. Paper lined for writing (*papier batonné*).
3. Laid paper lined for writing (*Papier vergé batonné*). In the 2nd there are only two sets of parallel lines, in the 3rd there are three.
4. Paper watermarked in squares (*papier quadrillé*). That peculiar kind of paper known as foreign note paper is an example of these different kinds of laid paper.

Paper is also in many varieties of thicknesses, but it is usually sufficient for the philatelist to distinguish three thicknesses—thin, medium, and thick.

Taking Gum next we find three substances in general use as the adhesive material for stamps—Gum Arabic or Gum Acacia, Gum Senegal, and Dextrine or British Gum.

Gum Arabic is the most used for this purpose, and is too well known to need any description: it appears white or colorless on the stamp.

Gum Senegal differs only from Gum Arabic in its color, which is a dark brown, and consequently when used on stamps gives them a brown appearance: it is not so effective in use as Gum Arabic.

Some reprints of Portugal can only be detected from the originals by the gum, which is brown on the originals, and white on the reprints.

Dextrine, or British Gum, is made from some one of the many kinds of starch, chiefly however from potato starch. A writer in *The Philatelic Record* has shown that between this starch and a body contained in the paper, the blued appearance so common in the early English Id. stamps is probably due.

The ink with which stamps are printed may be roughly described as a varnish colored by different materials known as pigments.

To describe these in detail will take more space than I have at my disposal, but the following list will give my readers some idea of the number used for this purpose. The pigments are divided into two classes—fugitive and permanent. Fugitive pigments are those which rapidly undergo change when exposed to the action of air, light, &c. Permanent pigments are those which do not change when so exposed.

FUGITIVE PIGMENTS.

YELLOWS. Yellow lake; Dutch, English, and Italian pinks; king's yellow; gamboge; gallstone; Indian yellow; queen's yellow; and patent yellow.

REDS. Rose pink; carmine; Florentine lake; rouge; iudine scarlet; dragon's blood; crimson and scarlet lakes.

BLUES. Intense blue; blue verditer; Prussian blue; Antwerp blue.

ORANGES. Orpiment; annotto.

GREENS. Sap green; verdigris.

PURPLES. Purple lake; burnt carmine; lac lake.

BROWNS. Brown pink; prussiate of copper.

PERMANENT PIGMENTS.

WHITES. White lead; flake white; creams white; barytic white; and zinc white.

YELLOWS. Raw sienna; jaune; chrome yellow; Naples yellow; yellow ochres; Oxford ochre; cadmium yellow.

REDS. Lac lake; red lead; chrome red; vermilion; madder lakes and carmines; light red; Venetian red; Indian red.

BLACKS. Ivory lamp, Frankfort, mineral, and blue blacks.

BLUES. Indigo; cobalt; ultramarine; small.

ORANGES. Orange lead; orange chrome; burnt sienna; burnt ochres.

GREENS. Emerald green; green verditer; chrome green; cobalt green; Brunswick greens.

PURPLES. Madder purple and purple oxides.

BROWNS. Vandyke brown; raw and burnt umbers; sepia; bistre; manganese brown; asphaltum.

From my own observations—1st, on the tints found in stamps—2nd, the true tints of the various pigments used, I think it may be laid down as an axiom that a printer of stamps and others representing a money value, never uses a simple tint made with two or more pigments. The reason is that forgers can never hit on exactly the pigments used, so that their productions will always have a different tint to the genuine, and an experienced person can frequently by this test alone tell a genuine from a forged document.

Stamp collectors should study color tints much more than they do. The Rev. R. B. Eareé, in his articles on "Forged Stamps," in the *Bazaar*, *Philatelist*, and *Philatelic Quarterly*, frequently points out that a genuine stamp can often be distinguished from a forged stamp by this test alone. Reprints of stamps do differ very often from the originals in their tint, and the difference is due to the fact that the exact pigments with which the originals were printed have been forgotten.

Messrs. De La Rue, in the stamps sent out by them, nearly always use a compound tint, besides making use of fugitive pigments. I need only call attention to the old 2½d., the new color 4d., and new penny postage stamps of Great Britain. The last value is printed in a very fugitive lake, which is readily destroyed by the action of chemical agents.

The Russians print their stamps on paper which has previously received a coating of whitening or chalk, mixed with gum water. The design is then printed on this coated paper, and when it is dipped into water this coating is washed away, carrying the design with it. The new German stamps are said to smudge in the same way, and probably for the same reason.

LUGHABLE EXTRACT FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER, DATED 1861.

(SENT BY J. SARPY.)

THE Stamp Magazines in Europe appear to have "drank the ocean dry" in reference to matters relating to the stamp business, for they are descending to the most trivial quibbles that ever were dreamed of. The dear knows it was trivial enough when they restrained their flights of imagination to the great and appalling distinctions known to exist between perforated and unperforated stamps; but when the number of perforations come to be a matter of vital importance, we think the joke is carried a little too far. Just fancy! there are two distinct issues of Belgium—one perforated 11 by 14, and the other 13 by 15. Sad, but interesting thought! How many a life is desolate because its possessor owns an 11 by 14 and cannot purchase a 13 by 15! Our advice to such a one is, don't do anything desperate, live in hope, and be resigned to your fate, for we cannot all attain perfection. A new and glorious field of action has been discovered—the St. Vincent stamps when severed are ragged at the sides! All hail! great discoverer, more to be honoured than Columbus, now will your name be preserved on the "tablets of everlasting memory!" But, seriously speaking, we think that if such trifling differences are carried out, and we stand on a point of honour as to perforation, denticulation, &c., the sooner stamp collecting dies the better, as this sort of thing is mere child's play.

HOW THE AMERICAN LOCAL STAMPS WERE ABOLISHED.

THE United States Government never did abolish the Express Posts, for it never had the power: one thing it certainly did do, it prohibited the using of the term "Post Office" on any of the stamps or signs, to the end that the public might not mistake the Express Post Offices for the G.P.O.; a course of which the Express Post proprietors had no just reason to complain. The manner in which the Government finally got rid of a great many of the Express Posts was by putting a government letter-box on every lamp-post in the cities where Express Posts existed, and conveying letters to the G.P.O. free. This event took place in 1859; previous to which time, however, boxes of tin (the lamp-post boxes are of cast-iron) had been placed throughout the cities in great profusion, but had signally failed to shake the confidence of the public in the Express Post's character for diligence and punctuality.—S.C.M.

NIGRIOR.

OUR AFRICAN COLONIES, AND THEIR STAMPS.

BY HERBERT A. EVERETT,

(*Editor of the "Philatelist's Gazette."*)

1. Cape of Good Hope (or Cape Colony).

The Cape Colony, including the territories in "Tranakei" and Basuto Land, reaches in S. lat. from 28° 10' to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 29°.

Area 222,308 sq. miles. Length 770 miles; Breadth 460 miles. Population (1874-5)—Whites 236,783; Malays 10,817; Hottentots 98,561; Fingoes 73,506; Kafirs 214,133; Various 87,184.—Total 720,984. Capital, Capetown.

The "Cape" was first discovered by one Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese, in 1486. In 1620, two English East Indian Commanders took possession, in the name of Great Britain. Colonised by Dutch East Indian Compy. in 1652; but finally taken by the English in 1815, in whose hands it has continued till the present day. The Colony has 61 fiscal divisions, and 65 magisterial districts; and has 351 post offices; 3,575 miles of telegraph wire, and over 100 telegraph offices. The principal exports are diamonds, mohair, wool, copper ore, ostrich feathers, and ivory, but there are others too numerous to be mentioned. Governor, Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson.

The first stamps were issued in 1853. Figure of Hope, seated on engine-turned ground. These are, however, familiar to all collectors, so to give every detail would be a superfluity.

1d. triangular red. 4d. triangular blue.

Color impressed on bluish paper. Watermark, anchor.

In 1857 two higher values were brought into service, viz. :—

6 pence, triangular lilac. 1 shilling, triangular green.

White paper. Watermark, anchor.

At the same time the 1853 1d. and 4d. were issued on white paper, to match the 6d. and 1/0. Several tints are found of all four values.

1861. *Native Blocks* (wood), same design as above, but on solid ground.

1d. triangular, vermilion. 4d. triangular, dark blue.

1d. ,, (error) light blue 4d. ,, (error) red.

4d. ,, " "

The 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1/0 of 1853, were issued in 1862 with slight alteration in colors, and with a somewhat glazed-looking impression.

1863-67. Design as present series. Colored impression on white. Watermark, CC and crown. Perforated.

1d. rect. rose. 6d. rect. lilac.

4d. ,, blue. 1/0 ,, green.

1868. 6d. lilac, surcharged FOURPENCE (and bar) in red capitals.

1871-77. 1d. rect. black (design as before.)

6d. ,, altered in color from lilac to mauve. } perf. 14.

5/0 ,, orange-yellow.

Professionals.—1874-80 :

1d.	surcharged in red capitals on 6d. lilac.
1d.	" " black " " 1/0 green.
3d.	" " on 2d. blue.
3d.	" " " (error Three).
3d.	" " " (Bancb).
3d.	" " (in words) rose.
3d.	" " (in figures) lilac.
4d.	" " "

Post Card.—1878. 1d. red, on buff card.

Grigoland West was until very recently considered a separate colony, but it is now one of the provinces governed by an Administrator (J. B. Innes Esq., C.M.G.) from the Cape. —Area 17,900 sq. miles. Extreme limits S. lat. 27° 40'—29° 35'; E. long. 22° 35'—25° 30'. This Colony has considerable wealth in diamonds. The first diamond was discovered at Kimberly in July, 1871. Climate of Grigoland West is very salubrious. Population (1875-77) 45,277, of which 19,377 were whites.

Stamps.—A set of stamps has been expected ever since 1870, but nothing has up to the present time been seen, beyond a quantity of the well known provisionals; of which the following is a rough list. I cannot vouch for the authenticity of all of these, and there may be others of which I make no mention; I give however all the information I am possessed of.

Surcharged G. W. (in small capital letters) in blue.

1d. rect. rose. 4d. rect. blue.

G. W. in red.

4d. blue (2 varieties).

6d. rect. lilac.

G. (large) in red.

1d. rect. grey.

6d. rect. blue.

6, 7 (or types more) of each

1d. " rose.

1/0 " green.

4d. " blue.

1/0 " dark green.

5/0 rect. orange-yellow.

G. (large) in black.

1d. rect. rose.

6d. rect. lilac.

G. (small) in red.

4d. " blue.

1/0 " green.

G. (small) in black.

1d. rect. black.

6d. rect. orange-yellow.

1d. " rose.

1/0 " green.

4d. " blue.

5/0 " orange-yellow.

Slanting G. (small) in red.

1d. rect. black.

Slanting G. (small) in black.

1d. rect. black.

1d. rect. rose.

G. (upside down) in red.

1d. rect. black.

1d. rect. (impressed twice) black.

1d. " (slanting) black.

Upright G. in black (upside down).

1d. rect. black.

1d. rect. rose.

Slanting G (upside down) in black.

1d. rect. black.

1d. rect. rose.

1d. (impressed twice) black.

1d. (impressed twice) rose.

Upright G (impressed twice) in black.

1d. rect. black.

1d. rect. rose.

G (impressed twice) in black and red.

1d. rect. rose.

2. Gambia.

This settlement was founded on the banks of the river from which it receives its name, in 1588. Area 21 sq. miles. Population (1871) 14,100, of whom, about 50 only were whites. Principal exports—wax, hides, ivory, gold dust, rice, palm oil, timber, and ground nuts.

Administrator.—Dr. Walsuis Skipton Gouldsburg, C. M. G.

Stamps.—1869. Embossed head of Victoria, in colored circle; ornaments in spandrels; inscribed "GAMBIA" in white letters, in colored tablet at top. "FOUR PENCE" at top. impressed colored on white. No watermark.

4d. rect. brown.

6d. rect. blue.

1874. As last but with watermark (OO and crown).

4d. rect. brown.

6d. rect. blue.

1880. (Design of St. Christopher adhesive.) Color impressed on white. Perf. 14. Watermark OO and crown.

1d. rect. yellow (watermark sideways).

1d. red-brown

rose

2d. "

rose

upright

5d. "

green

1/0

green

1880. Post Card (5 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches)

1d. grey on buff card.

3. Gold Coast.

Gold Coast Colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from 2° 40' to 10° E. of Greenwich; extending inland 50 miles. Calculated area 16,520 sq. miles. Population about 521,000. It was formerly possessed by the Dutch, as well as by the English. In 1872, however, the Dutch handed over to the British all forts, &c. in their possession. The greater quantity of its produce is exported to England, such as palm oil, palm kernels, ivory, gum, copal, monkey skins, &c., &c. Capital, Accra. Governor, Hon. Herbert I Ussher, C. M. G.

Stamps.—1875. Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left on horizontal lined ground, in dotted octagon frame. Inscribed in plain capitals, on white ground at top: POSTAGE—bottom: (Value in words)—sides: (left) GOLD (left) COAST. Color impressed. Perf. Watermark OO and crown.

1d. rect. blue.

5d. rect. orange.

4d. " magenta.

1880. Similar design, &c. 1d. rect. olive.

1d. rect. olive.

2d. rect. green.

Post Cards (1880) 1d. brown on buff.

4. Lagos.

Lagos is an island on the Slave Coast, and includes the north coast of the Gulf of Guinea from 2° 50' to 4° 30' E. long. On August 6th, 1861, Docemo, the native chief signed the treaty ceding the island to the Queen; by which Lagos (including the several dependencies) became British territory. Lead ore, indigo, and canoe-wood, are found in large quantities. A bi-weekly post, between Lagos and Rabba, has been recently established, which is strong evidence of advancing civilization. Population (1872) 60,221 (including 94 whites.)

Stamps.—1874-75. Disarmed head of Queen to left on horizontal lines, in oval. Inscribed in bands round oval: (at top, Lagos; at bottom, Postage); and at bottom of stamps, in plain capitals on white ground, TWOPENCE. Color impressed on white. Watermark, OC. and crown. Perf. 14.

1d. rect. lilac.	6d. rect. green.
2d. „ blue.	1/0 „ orange.
3d. „ light brown.	
4d. „ carmine.	1879. POST CARD 1½d. brown on buff.

5. Natal.

Natal is situated on the south-east coast of Africa, just under 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, between 27° 15'—31° 5' S. lat.; 29°—31° 30' E. long. It derives its name from the fact that it was discovered on Christmas day 1497, by Vas. de Ganiá. It is separated from the Cape Territory and the Orange Free States by the Drakensbury Mountains, which also form its western boundary. It has but one harbour, viz., Port Natal, and out of 22 distinct rivers running into the Indian ocean, not one is navigable. In 1837 a large number of Boers migrated to Natal, having been dissatisfied with the restrictions of the British government, but the Cape Governor taking military possession of the district, it was proclaimed a British colony in 1843, and in 1856 was converted into a distinct colony, i.e., it was no longer under the management of the Cape Governor.

Principal minerals—coal and lime.

Arrowroot, ginger, pepper, sugar, indigo, tobacco, coffee, and cotton, are grown in immense quantities.

Area 18,750 square miles. Population (1879):—Natives, 319,934; whites, 24,654; coolies, 16,999. Total, 361,537.

Governor and Comm.-in-Chief: Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.C.

Stamps.—1847. Embossed design. Crown, with word NATAL beneath, in treble rectangular frame; ONE at top between inner and second frame, and PENCE at bottom. Ornaments in corners.

1d. rect. embossed on blue paper	
1d. „ „ yellow „	
1d. „ „ rose „	

1857. Similar style, but larger. *Natal* (curved) above crown, with V. on left side of crown, and B. on left. Value in full :—

3d. (value in fancy oval) rect. embossed on rose paper

6d. (whole design enclosed in fancy frame) rect. embossed on green paper

9d. (value in wreath) rect. embossed on blue paper

1/0 (whole design enclosed in rounded octagon frame) rect. emb. on buff paper

1860. Plain background. Crowned bust of Queen on crossed lines, in linear oval. Straight lettered band at top, inscribed *NATAL*. Ditto at bottom, inscribed with value in words. Col. imp. perf. Wmk. star.

1d. rect. lake

1862. Same design, but without wmk.

1d. rect. red

3d. rect. blue

6d. rect. grey

1864. Same design, but wmk. OO and crown.

1d. rect. brown rose

6d. dull mauve

3d. ,, blue

1867. Diademed head of Victoria to left, on horizontal lined ground, in solid oval, inscribed *NATAL—ONE SHILLING*, divided by ornaments.

Ornaments in corners. Wmk. OO and crown. Col. imp. perf.

1/- rect. green

1870. Same stamps, surcharged horizontally with word *POSTAGE* in capitals :—

1d. rect. brown rose

6d. mauve

3d. ,, blue

1/- green

Surcharged in small capitals in curve under bust :—

1/- rect. green (black surcharge)

1/- rect. green (green surcharge)

1871. 1864 stamps surcharged, but in small letters, *i.e.*, not capitals.

1d. rect. rose

3d. rect. blue

6d. rect. and mauve.

1870. Surcharged twice (in block capitals) in black, on either side. Wmk. OO and crown. perf.

1d. rect. red

3d. rect. cobalt (red surcharge)

6d. rect. mauve

1873. Surcharged (in black) in ordinary capitals, *down centre*. Watermark OO and crown. perf.

1/0 rect. lilac.

1874. Surcharged twice with *postage* in black on each side. Col. imp. Wmk. OO and crown. Perf. ordinary capitals, but surcharge shorter than 1870—similar surcharge.

1d. rect. brown rose.

1874. *New design*. Issue of four stamps of a different design, as follows, on horizontal-lined ground :—

1.—Diademed head of queen in pearled circle, honeycomb design in spandrels. Inscribed (white letters on coloured ground) at top, *NATAL POSTAGE*—at bottom, value in words.

1d. rect. rose.

2.—Similar head and ground, but in oval lattice design in spandrels. Greek pattern at sides. Inscribed as on 1d. value, but coloured letters on white ground.

3d. rect. blue.

3.—Similar head, &c., enclosed in solid white oval band (inscribed as in other values). The oval is contained in fancy hexagon frame.

6d. rect. lilac.

4.—Similar head, enclosed in fanciful circular frame, &c. Inscriptions as above.
5/- large rect. red-violet.

All four values are perf., col. imp. on white, and wmkd. OO and crown.

1875. *Provisional* 1860 stamps, surcharged "Postage" across, in black.

1d. rect. red-brown	6d. rect. rose
1d. ,, yellow	1/- ,, green
6d. ,, violet	

(Pemberton mentions a variety in the 1d., viz., surcharge in *this* block capitals).

1877. *Provisionals*.

1.—1d. of 1874 issue, surcharged with $\frac{1}{2}$ and HALF in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. rect. rose.

The 1d. yellow surcharged POSTAGE and HALFPENNY in black. Original value obliterated by black bar.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. rect. yellow

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, ,, (surcharged HALFPENNY only.)

3.—The 6d. lilac (1864) surcharged with POSTAGE and ONE PENNY in black. Original value obliterated with black lines.

1d. rect. lilac.

1879. 4d. rect. brown. Design, &c., similar to 6d. lilac (1874).

1/- rect. lilac, as 1873; but without surcharge.

1880. At the latter end of the year the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose (1877) was superseded by a special stamp of plain design. Diademed head of Queen to left, on horizontal-lined ground, in plain circle, inscribed in white letters on solid colored tablets (curved). At top, NATAL POSTAGE; at bottom, ONE HALFPENNY.

At the same time the 1/- value was altered in color from green to yellow.

6. Sierra Leone.

This settlement consists of "Lion Mountain," or the peninsula of Sierra Leone, and Sherboro Island. In 1787 the peninsula was ceded to Britain, and the island in 1862. Situated 7° 20'—8° 40' N. lat. 12° 20'—13° 20' W. long.

Area, 468 square miles.

Population (1872) 37,089, including 129 Europeans.

Governor—Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.

Stamps (1861). Diademed profile of Queen to left in lined octagon. White corners; reticulated spandrels. Inscribed (on detached colored labels) SIERRA LEONE, SIX PENCE POSTAGE. Col. imp. on white paper, imperforate and perf. No wmk. 6d. rect. lilac.

Variety—On bluish paper (*perf. only*).

1872. The same, but with wmk. OO and crown.

6d. rect. mauve.

1872. Diademed head of Queen to left, in linear rectangular frame, inscribed—on left hand side—SIERRA; on right hand side—LEONE; POSTAGE at top; value in full, at bottom. Col. imp. on white; Wmk. OO and crown; perf.

1d. rect. rose	4d. rect. blue
3d. ,, buff	1/- ,, green
3d. ,, bright yellow	

1873. Same design, &c.

2d. rect. magenta.

1877. Same design, &c.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. rect. violet

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. rect. light brown

7. Transvaal.

The Transvaal Republic was established in 1840 by Dutch Boers, &c., from Cape Colony and Natal, who left these latter places in consequence of being dissatisfied with the British rule. In 1877, to prevent a war, between the colonists and the natives, the Cape Government took possession, and the Republic was annexed to the Cape.

Its limits lie between 22° 15'—28° 40' S. lat. and 26°—32° 10' E. long.

Area, 114,300 sq. miles. Population, 300,000, of whom from 28,000 to 30,000 are whites. Copper, lead, cobalt, coal, and iron, are found in immense quantities, and gold has recently been discovered in quartz reefs, &c. Administrator, Sir W. O. Lanson K.C.M.G., C.B.

Stamps.—(1). Transvaal Republic.

1860. Arms, eagle, and motto "*Eendragt maakt magt*," (signifying "Union in strength") in white, rectangle disc. Solid frame, inscribed "POSTAGE" at top; *ZAF. REP. OUBLIE* at bottom; value in words on each side; figure of value in either top corner. Color impressed on white; unperforate, and also rouletted.

1d. rect. red.	6d. rect. blue.
3d. " lilac.	1/0 " green.

The above are known as the "German Prints," because they were engraved and printed in Mecklenburg. Certain dishonest dealers, however, have procured from the printer large quantities, and printed in all the colors of the rainbow. My readers will find some useful information relating to these in recent numbers of the "Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal."

1870 (May 1st.) Native prints. Same as above, but very thick impressions. Color impressed on white. Perf. and unperf.

1d. rect. red.	6d. rect. blue. (various shades.)
1d. " black.	1/0 " green.

Envelope Stamps:—

1867. Handstamped to right. Large circle inscribed "*POTCHEFST ROOM—G.P.E*
1869.—*Z.A.R.*"

6d. circular black on white.

1869. Same design, but smaller circle, &c.

6d. circular black on white.

1869. Similar to last, but inscribed *POTCHEF-STROOM—ZAR—69—ZUIDAFRIKA.*

6d. circular black on brown.

1872. (Feb. 13th.) Type of 1869, adhesives to right. Color impressed.

6d. rect. blue.

1873. (Dec. 2nd.) Same type, but numerals of value, and also word "*ZAR*" on either side of stamp, on white ground. Color impressed to right.

6d. rect. blue.

(2). The Transvaal.

1877. Republic stamps, surcharged "*V.R.—TRANSVAAL*," as follows:—

	1d. rect. red.	Unperf.	black surcharge.
	3d. " mauve	" roul.	" "
<u>Half of</u>	6d. triangular blue	" "	" "
	6d. rect.	" unperf. roul.	black surcharge.
	6d. " "	" "	red "
	6d. " "	" "	red and black "
<u>Half of</u>	1/0 triangular green	" "	black "
	1/0 rect.	" "	" "
	1/0 " "	" "	red "
	1/0 " "	" "	" and black "

1878. Same, but on colored paper :—
 1d. rect. red on blue, imperf. Black surcharged, but not in capitals.
 1d. " " orange " " "
 3d. " lilac on buff " " "
 3d. " " green " " "
 6d. " blue " rouletted " "
 6d. " " rose, imperf. " in capitals.
 6d. " " " rouletted " "
1879. Same, but V. R. slanting.
 1d. rect. red on amber, imperf., black surcharge.
 3d. " lilac on green " "
 3d. " " yellow " "
1879. (Nov.) Same, V. R. upright, but smaller.
 1d. rect. amber on lemon 3d. rect. lilac on indigo
 3d. " lilac on green
- 1879 (Dec.) Profile of Queen to right, on lines in oval. Numeral of value in each corner. Inscribed, in solid curved labels—TRANSVAAL at top, value in full at bottom. Col. imp. on white. Perf.
 1d. rect. dull rose 6d. rect. black
 3d. " claret 1/- " green
 4d. " light green 2/- dark blue
1879. Same design.
 1d. rect., surcharged in red on 6d. black.
 The same, but surcharged in black.
 Three varieties, viz. :—Surcharge in upright capitals
 " " italics
 " " slanting "

[NOTE.—On account of the unbusiness-like conduct of Mr. Everett, in detaining proof, we must apologise for any errors found in above.—ED.]

THE HISTORY OF THE V. R. OFFICIAL.

PHILATELISTS are often in want of information respecting this stamp, and as the following account was given by Mr. Pearson Hill to the Editor of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, in 1865, I think it well to reprint it now for the benefit of both dealers and collectors :—

"The V. R. 1d. postage stamps are stamps printed from the first plate engraved, and were intended, I believe, to have been issued to the Government Department for the purpose of defraying the official postage; the V. R. being inserted to distinguish them from the ordinary labels, so as to prevent any one from using them for his private correspondence. They were never issued, as it was ultimately determined to allow official letters to be franked by the signature of the dispatching officer. Some few of these stamps, however, were printed, and some cancelled, in order that experiments might be tried with several kinds of obliterating inks which had been suggested, and a specimen of which has been mentioned to me as cancelled, with concentric rings, is one of these."

GIBBONS & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
8, KING STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.

BICYCLE ALARMS, 3 inch. diameter, worked by the forefinger or thumb, made either for right or left hand, 2/9; by post, 3/1.

BICYCLE BELLS, bronzed metal, 1½ inch. diameter, 5d.; by post, 8d.

BICYCLE LAMPS, superior finish, japanned, Front Lamp, 3/3.

" " " " Hub " 3/9.

BICYCLE OIL; keeps the spokes bright and prevents rust, acts as cleaner and as lubricator; per bottle, 5d.; by post, 9d.

BICYCLE WHISTLES, double sound, very powerful, 10d.; by post, 1/0. Wood ditto 1d.; by post, 2d.; or by the dozen, 5d.; post free, 7d.

CARD DISTRIBUTOR.—A most wonderful invention. The pack of cards is placed into the distributor, and by rolling the latter along it distributes the cards one by one—2/3, and in better quality, 3/0; by post, 4d. extra.

DRINKING CUPS, folding up, with metal case. Clean, durable, may be carried in waist pocket; indispensable for tourists, 9d.; by post, 1/0.

FRETSAW BLADES.—Nos. 00 to 4, 2d. per doz.; Nos. 5 and 6, 3d. doz.; by post, 1d. extra.

FRETSAW HANDLES, wood handle, metal bow, 12 inches long, per piece, 10d.

THE COMBINATION Glass Cutter, Knife Sharpener, Scissor Sharpener, Paper Pattern Cutter, Saw Setter, Wrench, Can Opener, Ice Pick, and Glass Breaker combined, 6d.; by post 6d.

KEY RINGS, "Split" rings at 4d., 1d., or 6d.; postage 1d. extra.

The "Triplet" key ring, corkscrew and railway key combined, 1/3; by post 1/5.

The **LETTER LOCK** can only be opened and closed by word known to the owner; capable of alteration to thousands of different words. 3 rollers, 2/3; 4 rollers, 2/6; 5 rollers, 2/9; 6 rollers, 3/3; by post, 3d. extra.

PISTOLS.—The "Young Protector Pistol," for waistcoat pocket. Each one is tested and stamped at the Government Proof-house. 5/8; by post, 5/9. Ammunition thereto (100 caps and 100 slugs) 9d.; by post, 1/0.

[We respectfully request that orders for Pistols be accompanied with a statement (containing also signature and address), that the purchaser is more than 14 years of age.]

RAILWAY KEYS, Folding, 6d.; by post 8d.

PENS.—The "Automatic Fountain Pen." The ink is contained in a strong indiarubber tube, forming part of the penholder, and is filled (by suction) by putting the point of the tube into the ink and by squeezing the tube. In writing sufficient ink is forced into the pen by simple pressure with one finger. For pocket use. The most perfect thing out. Any ink or pen may be used. In nickel plated case, 1/0; by post, 1/3.

SOCKS.—The "Indiana Socks" keep the feet dry, are non-obstructive to perspiration, manufactured of the lightest fabrics. They will also prevent the debilitating heat caused by the ordinary leather in sole of a boot, and give a perfectly even surface to the foot; uncovered, 2d. a pair; covered, 3d. a pair; by post, 2d. extra.

PASTE POWDER.—By the addition of a little water, or by simply using with a wet brush, a strong and effective adhesive composition, equal to gum or paste, is instantly made. Will keep for years without spoiling, and is always ready for use. In boxes, 3d.; post free, 6d. Large size, 6d.; post free, 9d.

LIQUID MAHOGANY.—Produces a hard enamelled mahogany surface on any description of wood. Per bottle, 6d. and 1/0; by post, 9d. and 1/4

LIQUID EBONITE.—This preparation produces an instantaneous jet black polished surface, equal to the finest china lacquer, on wood, paper, or metal articles, however delicate. It is thoroughly durable and supercedes staining or polishing. Per bottle, 6d. and 1/0; by post, 9d. and 1/4.

Price List of Novelties post free on application.

Price List of Rubber Stamps post free on application.

Price List of El Copiante (the new and improved Copying Apparatus) post free on application.

Price List of Foreign Stamps post free on application.

Genuine Foreign Stamps.

The stamps contained in the following packets are the very best ever offered for the money, in fact they are well worth treble the price asked. All are in good condition and perfect.

The different stamps contained in each packet are not enumerated for want of space, but purchasers may depend on getting the best value for their money.

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY.

No. 1	contains 25 varieties of European and Colonial, post free	...	...	4d.
" 2	" 10 " South American and Colonial, post free	...	...	4d.
" 3	" 20 " South American and European	...	...	7d.
" 4	" 10 " rare South American Stamps	...	...	7d.
" 5	" 10 " West Indian Stamps	...	...	7d.
" 6	" 30 " European and West Indian Stamps	...	...	1/1
" 7	" 20 " South American	...	...	1/1
" 8	" 20 " West Indian Stamps	...	...	1/1
" 9	" 12 " South American Stamps	...	...	1/1
" 10	" 12 " Colonial Stamps	...	...	1/1

The stamps contained in packets Nos. 9 and 10 will be found extremely rare, containing stamps of old issues, none of less value than 1d. each by catalogue.

Cheap Sets of Genuine Foreign Stamps.

UNUSED.

Austrian Telegraphs set of 8	...	...	9d.
" "	" 3	...	2d.
Austrian Italy	" 7	...	4d.
Argentine Republic	" 5	...	3d.
Bavaria (old figure)	" 6	...	2d.
Brazil	" 5	...	2d.
Canada (bill stamps)	" 7	...	3d.
Denmark	" 5	...	2d.
France, 1c. gr., 75c., 1fr., 5fr.	" 4	...	6d.
French Colonies	" 5	...	2d.
German (Telegraphs)	" 8	...	3d.
Lombardy	" 7	...	4d.
Martinique	" 5	...	2d.
Russia	" 7	...	2d.
Roumania	" 5	...	2d.
Sweden	" 6	...	2d.
" (unpaid)	" 10	...	4d.
Spain, rare	" 6	...	4d.
" (old issues)	" 6	...	3d.
" "	" 5	...	2d.
" "	" 20	...	8d.
Straits Settlements	" 6	...	4d.

USED.

Bavaria set of 5	...	...	3d.
" (return ltr. stamps)	" 6	...	3d.
Brunswick	" 3	...	2d.
Baden (land post)	" 3	...	4d.
Bergedorf	" 5	...	6d.
Constantinople	" 3	...	4d.
France	" 4	...	2d.
German Empire	" 12	...	6d.
Hamburg	" 6	...	4d.
" (envelopes)	" 7	...	1/0
Heligoland	" 7	...	10d.
Helsingfors	" 2	...	4d.
Hanover (envelopes)	" 2	...	4d.
Italy	" 7	...	6d.
Naples	" 7	...	1/0
Oldenburg	" 5	...	6d.
Rome	" 4	...	3d.
Sardinia	" 4	...	2d.
Spain	" 4	...	2d.
" (official)	" 4	...	2d.
Saxony	" 6	...	3d.
Turkey	" 3	...	4d.
Venezuela	" 3	...	8d.

The above sets will be found the best and cheapest ever offered. All are warranted genuine. Collectors will find it to their advantage to purchase their stamps in this way.

Price lists of Foreign Stamps, Rubber Stamps, Novelties, &c., sent post free on application.

GIBBONS & CO.,

8, KING STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.

(When answering this advertisement please give name of the paper.)

RUBBER STAMPS! RUBBER STAMPS!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARE MANUFACTURED BY

GIBBONS & CO.,

8, KING STREET,

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Ornamental Initials.—Any letter in the alphabet can be had, ornamented in splendid style, complete with box, pad, and bottle of ink, post free, 1/2.

Monograms.—Any 2-letter monogram, complete with box, pad, and endorsing ink, post free, 1/8.

Any 3-letter monogram, complete with box, pad, and endorsing ink, post free, 3/8.
Marking ink can be had instead of endorsing at 3d. extra.

Pretty Names.—Alice, Maud, Minnie, Nellie, Kate, &c., over seventy-two ladies' names kept in stock. Any stamp included in this selection costs, complete with box, pad, and bottle of any colored ink, 1/2, post free.

One Line Stamps, which may be used for stamping paper, &c., or as Linen Markers, can be supplied in over 100 different styles of type. Price, complete with box, ink, and pad, 2/6, post free.

The Climax Dater.—This stamp is the most complete ever offered: it is complete in itself, and has adjustable dates for 20 years; it is constructed with adjustable Rubber Type bands, and the required date may readily be brought into position for printing. Any kind of wording can be attached to this Dater.

Dates can be furnished in English, French, German, Spanish, and Dutch.

Price 23/0 (in Nickel Silver), post free.

The Automaton Pocket Stamp, with self-inking rubber die. Very convenient and compact. It is constructed to carry one, two, or three lines of type; the handle is made of Nickel Silver. Most useful for Collectors, Clerks, Salesmen, &c. Invaluable as linen marker.

Price complete—1-line 4/0; 2-lines 4/6; 3-lines 5/0; Autographs 5/6, post free.

All other kinds of Rubber Stamps supplied from 3/0 each upwards. Lists and estimates free on application.

Endorsing inks are supplied in violet, red, black, blue, and green.

The Patent Inexhaustable Inking Pad.—A great boon to the public; completely banishing the old uncleanly ink bottle. This patent pad is charged with sufficient ink to last for years, does not require damping, and is always ready for use. The colors will be found superior to those now in use, and a sharp clear impression is obtained, as the stamp takes up just sufficient color to make a perfect print.

A shilling box contains sufficient color to last twice as long as a shilling bottle of ink, and will keep in good condition until used up.

These Pads are supplied in 4 colors—black, violet, red, and blue. The black will be found very superior, and indelible on paper; the other colors are unsurpassed for brilliancy and permanency.

	4in. by 2½in.	3½in. by 2½in.	3in. by 1½in.
PRICES:—	2/3	1/8	1/2 Post Free.

GIBBONS & CO.,

8, KING STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON,

Foreign Stamp Dealers, General Commission Agents, and
Rubber Stamp Manufacturers.

G. & Co. have always on hand a large and varied stock of GENUINE FOREIGN STAMPS at very low prices, which they will be happy to send on approval to responsible persons, either in well assorted parcels to dealers, or arranged on sheets for collectors.

Dealers and collectors can always depend on being placed on the very best terms for prompt cash. NO CREDIT.

Agents wanted in all parts of the world for the sale of Foreign Stamps, The celebrated Multi-copying Apparatus, EL COPIANTE (manufactured solely by Gibbons & Co.) Rubber Stamps for marking note paper, linen, &c., Novelties, Machinery of all kinds, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Tricycles, Lathes, Fret Saws, Vices, Drills, Chucks, &c., &c. Terms and supply of lists on receipt of 3 stamps

All kinds of Philatelic publications supplied at published prices.

G. & Co. will be happy to receive consignments of rare stamps for prompt cash or exchange. Correspondents can depend on receiving reply per return mail. Specially wanted, South American and West Indian Stamps.

EL COPIANTE.

The new and improved Copying Apparatus for Circulars, Price Lists, Addressing Envelopes &c., &c. It is invaluable. 80 to 100 copies can be taken from one negative. It is so simple that a boy can work it. It is the very best ever offered, and is even cheaper than other worthless imitations. Hundreds of Testimonials have been received.

PRICES:—No. 1. Size 9 by 6—4/0	} Including Sponge, Corkscrew, Bottle of Ink, and packing.
" 2. " 12 " 9—8/0	
" 3. " 14 " 10—12/0	
" 4. " 20 " 12—20/0	

Price lists, setting forth the advantages of this apparatus, and specimen of work, will be sent post free on application to the sole manufacturers.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

ELLIS'S PATENT BOOT STUDS.

Being a new system of soles and heels Boots and Shoes by the wearer in a few minutes at one third the cost, and with much greater durability than by the old system.

Patented in Great Britain, America, and other countries.

The feet are kept dry, warm, and comfortable. Invaluable in wet, showery, or slippery weather or upon damp grass.

Apply them to new Boots and Shoes, or newly-soled Boots and Shoes, and save expense and trouble of repairs as long as the uppers will last.

Adopted in the Army, Police, and Postal Services.

Price 8d. per dozen, post free.

Keys for fastening to boots, 4d. each.

GIBBONS & CO.,

8, KING STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON

A FEW

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.

(By the Rev. R. B. Earée.)

THE choice of a subject for the following article having been left in my own hands, I have thought it better to select something which might prove of general interest to our young friends, rather than to discourse upon the more abstruse branches of philately; and therefore I am afraid that any advanced collector who may happen to look at these pages will not find much that is new to him. Now, in beginning a collection, the first and principal thing in the mind of a young philatelist is—

THE ALBUM;

And yet my own opinion is that nobody ought to buy an Album until he has not only got together a good lot of stamps, but has also seen a good collection, and noted how the stamps are mounted and arranged. To buy any sort of book, and to stick in the stamps anyhow, is not the way to do, if the collection is to give pleasure to its possessor for any length of time; but the book must be a good one, and the stamps must be properly arranged therein. As to the binding of the book that may safely be left to the individual taste (and pocket) of the collector; but there are two things requisite to make the album worth having, namely, that the paper be as thick and as strong as possible, and that the spaces for the stamps be upon one side only of each page. In England, the paper on which the albums are printed is generally good, but foreign albums are very inferior as a rule. Living as I do in Germany, I have many opportunities of seeing the continental albums, and I must say that all those which I have hitherto come across are printed on miserably thin paper, which is utterly worthless, except in most careful hands. If the paper be too thin it is not only liable to tear with very little handling, but it "cooks up" round every stamp mounted in it, i.e. the pages are all wrinkled and drawn up. If, on the contrary, the paper be stout, it will, with proper care, neither tear nor wrinkle. Then, again, before choosing his album, I think the beginner ought to have a clear idea as to the style of collection which he intends to follow; for it often happens that the arrangement of the album sadly cramps the collector. For instance, most of the albums now in favour provide spaces for a certain number only of the stamps of each country, ignoring even what I should consider such decided varieties as watermarked and unwatermarked, perforated and unperforated, &c. If, therefore, the beginner intends to collect such varieties as I have mentioned, he will have to see that his album provides spaces for them. I have frequently seen an otherwise good collection almost spoilt because the possessor had been hampered by the insufficiency of his album; and, to give a simple instance, it does not look nice to see perforated and unperforated Hamburgs, or watermarked and unwatermarked Hong Kongs, jumbled together as single issues. My advice, therefore, would be to choose a book with squares enough provided for each country, sufficient to contain *all* its issues. In this way the collector would not have to consider whether or not his publisher had provided space for any given

stamp. Of course, with such an album, a handbook of some kind would be required, in order to enable the amateur to tell where his stamps ought to go; but of this I shall have more to say further on. My own albums have their pages perfectly blank, but this necessitates marking places for the stamps; and I think this is hardly advisable, at any rate for a beginner.

ARRANGEMENT.

As regards the countries, I think the best arrangement is that which is now most generally adopted; and that is to make the five great geographical divisions of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania, and to place the countries alphabetically in each division. I have seen one album arranged entirely alphabetically, irrespective of geographical divisions, where, for instance, Sarawak and Sardinia would be side by side: and another, in which the countries were arranged according to their nearness to one another on the map of the world, without reference to alphabetical order. I do not think either of these plans is to be recommended; but consider the first one mentioned to be decidedly the best of the three. As regards the stamps, I think that the different emissions of each country should come chronologically, as far as possible; each emission having its stamps arranged with the lowest values first, and the highest values coming in their proper order. Of course this will in some measure depend upon which handbook is followed; but I think that even supposing, for example, the strict chronological order of a set of stamps to be (say) 6d., 1/0, 1d., 4d., 3d., ½d., I should nevertheless, for the sake of uniformity, place them according to their values, ½d., 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/0. As regards the different *kinds* of stamps (adhesives, envelopes, postcards, newspaper wrappers) I think, decidedly, that each kind ought to be kept distinct, and that all should be kept entire, and uncut. The album makers are mostly to blame in this respect, for most of them only provide spaces for cut envelopes, and some of them are even barbarous enough to give spaces for cut postcards; the latter being an utterly indefensible practice. Some of the rarest envelopes, now worth many times their weight in gold, have been rendered entirely valueless by being cut to fit album spaces.

MOUNTING.

There is *only one way* of mounting adhesive stamps, though the details differ considerably according to the tastes of individual collectors; and that way is by fastening them with a hinge of paper, so that their back can be examined as well as their faces. Some time ago I published in the "Bazaar" newspaper a full account of the quickest way to hinge the stamps, with illustrations of the whole process; and to that article I beg to refer my readers, as an account of the method would be too long for these pages. I may say, however, that the paper forming the hinge should be thin, and nearly as large as the stamp itself; and that each stamp should be fixed in the album by a single tiny spot of gum in the centre of the back of the hinge. This will be quite sufficient to keep the stamp safely in its place, and will allow of its easy and instant removal, whenever necessary. When the stamp is in its place in the book, a note of its date, watermark, perforation, &c., can be written on the hinge underneath it, so that it is only necessary to lift the stamp in order to know all about it. I generally write my notes in pencil to avoid accidents: but of course it can be done in ink if desired. As regards envelopes, postcards, and wrappers, I think that they ought to have a separate book to themselves; postcards especially, are so thick, that a decent collection of them would spoil any album which was not devoted almost entirely to them: that is to say, by causing the book to bulge out. I have not yet mounted my own collection of postcards, but I am thinking of getting a book made with guards instead of entire leaves, and fastening the cards to the said guards, so as to make the postcards themselves the leaves as it were of the book. There are of course other ways of mounting: for instance, by means of hinges, as I have recommended for adhesives, or by slipping them

under bands of paper fastened to the pages of the album, or by passing the corners through diagonal slides cut in the said pages : but, as I have not yet mounted my cards and envelopes, I hardly like to recommend one plan rather than another. As regards the adhesive material employed to fasten the stamps to the hinges, and the hinges to the book, I may say that I always use the best and *whitest* gum arabic dissolved in cold water, and applied with a *clean* brush ; but any sort of adhesive may be used, provided it is not liable to turn sour. Paste is not good to use, because it is likely to discolor the stamps after a while. However, the great thing is to use as little of the adhesive material as possible, so that the stamps may readily be removed, whenever requisite. One of the London stamp dealers sells paper hinges ready cut and gummed ; these I have used myself, and think them very convenient. They can be bought for about 5d. per hundred.

THE HANDBOOK.

This, as I have before remarked, is an absolute necessity for all who would arrange their stamps properly. For those who understand French, Moens's catalogue is the best and most complete ; but those that do not know that language had better invest in Pemberton's handbook. The only objection to the latter work is, that the adhesives, envelopes, and cards are all jumbled together ; the plan followed being strictly chronological ; but this need not present much difficulty to the collector, who can keep the spaces separate in his album.

PERFORATION—COUNTING.

I have noticed that many amateurs, otherwise learned in stamp matters, have very hazy ideas on this point ; and the expressions, "perf. 7, perf. 16, &c.," only convey to the uninitiated the information that the stamps have 7 or 16 dents *somewhere*. Now, if the perforation along the whole side or end of a stamp be counted, it is evident that the number must needs vary, not according to the machine used, but according to the size of the stamp itself. For instance, reckoned in this manner, the large 5fr. of the French Empire would have a very different perforation number than (say) the 10c. of the same issue, though *both are perforated by the same machine*. It is evident, therefore, that some other means must be employed ; and so collectors have agreed to use what is known as the "two-centimètre gage ;" *i.e.*, to count, not the whole of the perforations, but only those contained in a space of exactly two centimètres, measured along either an end or a side of the stamp. In this way the size of the stamp makes no difference ; but any variation in the number or setting of the little punches is at once detected. Cards for measuring and counting perforations (called "odontometers") have been published by Stafford Smith, and also by Pemberton & Wilson, the latter being more complete. These cards contain various sets of black dots, each set numbered from 7 ("piqué Suisse") to 16 (the first English perforation) ; and instead of having to count the perforations, it is only necessary to try the edge of the stamp against the dots, until one set is found in which the black dots fit exactly into the bottoms of the perforations. Another plan, and perhaps the simplest of all, is to cut out a piece of black paper about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and exactly two centimètres long, and paste it on a small visiting card. This will always serve as a standard ; and, to use it, it is only necessary to lay the edge of the stamp along the black paper, then, on counting the number of dents included in the space of the two centimètre gage, the proper perforation number of the stamp is ascertained.

ENGLISH ESSAYS.

(By Edward F. Herdmann).

SOME philatelists are undecided whether a collection of Essays should be commenced. There is a good deal to be said on both sides; but for my own part I think that the collection of Essays is decidedly desirable, as by their collection you not only have specimens of stamps in actual use, but also stamps which were prepared for use, and ultimately rejected, and which are very often, I am sorry to say, greatly superior both in engraving and details, to the labels that are approved of.

The number of Essays prepared for government inspection during the year 1839 are very numerous. I will endeavour to describe a few of the most important.

1.—Profile of the Queen to left in scrollwork frame; colour, light and dark rose; value, 3d. I have never been fortunate enough to see a specimen of the above stamp, but I have the information on good authority.

2.—Profile of Queen to left in trifoliate frame; background similar to that in the last issue 1d. Lake $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. This was a scarce essay, but its issue in October, 1870, as a postage stamp, renders it of little or no value.

3.—Stamp (small size) 1d., printed in italic type, in transverse oval, with two oval frames, inscribed in white letters—"Post Paid" above, and "Beaufort House" below; in transverse frame; black impression, with eight unequal red impressions.

4.—Large square stamp, inscribed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1d., on oval disc, coloured black, within which is small circular red disc, surrounded by three engine-turned frames. The centre frame inscribed at top—"Post Office Permit," and "To carry matter not exceeding in weight," below.

There are a great number of embossed Essays, but I only think it necessary to describe one, as they are very similar in design to each other, with the exception of one bearing a portrait of Prince Albert, and which I have never seen.

Small embossed white profile of the Queen to left, with tiara, and dependant curl, in oval frame, with raised engine-turned lines, black, blue, or red, on thickish paper; also on card.

The scarce V.R. is not included in either of the above lists, as I consider that it is not an Essay, but was actually in use a short time.

If any of my readers think this list short and incomplete, I would beg to remind them that it is not intended as a descriptive list, but merely a specimen of the many. Space will not admit of my giving a more detailed list, as I should otherwise like to have done.

PHILATELICAL NOTES.

(By the Editor.)

THE number of new emissions, both of adhesives, postcards, envelopes, and wrappers, &c., increase every year, and it would take several large volumes to put all these different branches of philately in; and collectors begin to find it is so. Many now collect in but on branch only.

The number of philatelic magazines which have tried to struggle into existence during the past year are legion. Out of some thirty commenced all have collapsed, with the exception of about five.

There are but four philatelic magazines of any standing or age in Great Britain, These are all issued monthly, and will supply the wants of philatelists far better than the short lived papers that now appear for a few months, and then collapse.

These four, named in order of seniority, are "Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular," established in Jan., 1876; "The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal," established in 1878; "The Philatelic Record," established in February, 1879; "The Philatelist's Gazette," published a month later—in 1879.

Of the above four only two accept advertisements from dealers generally, viz., "The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal" and "The Philatelist's Gazette." The other two devote themselves entirely to the interests of the dealers who publish them.

What may be termed the rarest fiscal stamp in the world is now in the hands of Messrs. J. W. Palmer & Co., of the Strand. This consists of one of the identical stamps by which George III. tried to force upon the inhabitants of what was then British America, the obnoxious tax upon imported teas. The said stamp can be viewed at their offices in the Strand any day between twelve and three o'clock.

Philatelic Directories are becoming plentiful, several new ones being announced to appear, but are rather a long time in making their appearance. The latest to hand is "The International Stamp Directory," which would have been far better had it been better printed, and free from typographical errors.

This is we believe the first attempt at the publication of a Philatelic Annual in the English language; but one something of the kind has appeared printed in German, called "The Philatelist's Calendar for 1881."

Philatelic swindling still continues to hold a large sway, although many suggestions and attempts have been made to eradicate this evil. There was an attempt at the formation of a Society of Stamp Dealers to hunt down and exterminate swindling, but the idea met with such a poor reception that the scheme had to be abandoned.

For the benefit of those who do not know the rates of postage between Great Britain and the United States of America, we beg to inform them that for letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. it is 2½d. (5 cents), and by Postal Union card it is 1d. (2 cents); we merely quote this from the fact that out of every ten letters we receive from the

U.S.A. at least four are prepaid by 3 cent stamps, and the postman's cheerful voice exclaims "2d. to pay." The same applies to American Collectors writing on 1 cent cards instead of 2 cent cards.

"Philately" has at last found a place in Webster's Dictionary, last unabridged edition. It is placed under the heading of "New Words."

THE STAMPS OF VENEZUELA.

(By R. B. Spink.)

IN 1819 Venezuela declared itself independent of Spain, and united with New Granada and Ecuador to form the Republic of Colombia. In 1831 the Union was dissolved, and three separated Republics were established.

On January 1st, 1859, the first stamps were issued.—Arms of Venezuela on shield surmounted by Cornucopia; crossed branches and motto in scroll below, inscription above, and value in margin at foot; lettered *LIBERTAD VENEZUELA* overarched above; *CORREO* at top; full value below. Coloured impression. Small upright stamp. There are three values, viz. :—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ rl. pale yellow, orange, and orange red
- 1 rl. dark and sky blue
- 2 rls. dull lake and brick red

There have been a large number of this series reprinted for collectors, so the used specimens are of greater value than the unused.

On August 7th, 1861, a new series made its appearance, same arms, but with horse to left on white ground. *CORREO DE VENEZUELA* above; full value below. Coloured impression. Rectangular.

- Quarto ($\frac{1}{4}$) Centavo green.
- Medio ($\frac{1}{2}$) " grey.
- Un (1) " brown.

Nov. 1863.—Spread Eagle on solid disc in a pearled circle; stars above, and inscribed scroll below on lined ground in marginal frame, bearing inscription and value. (*VENEZUELANA FEDERACION*). Col. imp. Rect.

1863. Medio real, orange, yellow, pale yellow.

Un real, dark and sky blue.

Dos reals, yellow and blue green

1864. Medio centavo, red.

Un centavo, slate.

January 1st, 1866. Arms same as 1859 issue, on solid ground, in lettered octagon, *CORREO DE LOS E.E. U.U. DE VENEZUELA*. Postage of the United of Venezuela, and full value. Col. imp. Square.

1866. Medio real, brownish violet, un real, vermilion; dos reals, yellow.

1867. Medio centavo, yellow green; un centavo, blue green.

1870. Medio real, lilac carmine.

1874-75. Type 1866, with a blank surcharge in two lines, in minute lettering. Col. imp. Square.

There are two varieties of surcharge, viz., small surcharge :—*Contra-sens Estampillas de Correos*.

Large surcharge :—*Contraseno Estampilla de correo*.

The following are the values :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 centavo slate | 1 vermilion |
| 2 centavos green | 2 reals yellow |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ real rose | |

The next series were issued the former part of 1880. The design is the profile of General Bolivar, to the left in an oval, above which is *VENEZUELA*; and *CENTOS* between

the figures of value below; the whole being enclosed in a rectangular frame. The impression is in colour on plain paper, and the stamp is perforated 11½.

The following are the values:—

5 cents rect. blue	50 cents rect. brown
10 cents rect. carmine	1 bolivar rect. green
25 cents rect. yellow	

The next stamps we have to consider are the "Escuelas" (school) series. They were issued for this purpose:—To pay with their value the maintenance of the public schools at said place. All are surcharged with a minute inscription across the stamp:—

DECRETO DE 27 DE JUNIO DE 1870.

0281 H U OIKAF HU 4E HU OIKEDQI

Some magazines give the inscription as printed across the middle of the stamp. This is an error, as I have in my collection one surcharged at the bottom, only one line being visible. The 50 centimos stamp also exists perforated 12½, but without the minute surcharge; also the value spelt "centimos" instead of "centesimos."* It is stated that the Escuelas series are to be used for inland, the 1880 Venezuela for foreign postage.

The following are the values:—

1871. ESCUELAS in words.

1 centavo rect. orange	5 centavos rect. orange
2 centavos rect. orange	

1879. ESCUELAS, value in figures.

1 centesimo rect. lemon	90 centesimos rect. blue
1 " " orange	50 centimos " yellow
5 " " "	1 Venezalana " red
10 " " blue	3 " " "
30 " " "	5 " " "
50 " " "	

The inscription on the 1859, 1863, 1866, show alterations in the constitution or government of the country, similar to those of Granada.—1st. VENEZUELA.—2nd. VENEZUELA CONFEDERATION.—3rd. UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

A few words on the geographical part of the country will close these notes. The capital is Caracas (about 35,000 inhabitants), 4665 miles south-west of London. The population is only 1,565,000, or about three to a square mile.

Some writers include the La Guaira Stamps in their lists, but I have omitted the same, as they were used by a local mail-packet company to convey letters between the Danish Islands, St. Thomas, and the Venezuelan ports, and are therefore quite a separate series.

PHILATELICAL COMICALITIES.

There can be no question that the letter-carriers are an ill-used body, for they are continually driven from pillar to post.

Among the advertised letters at the Fall River is one to "The Proprietor of the best Hotel in the City," and the postmaster is boarding round a week with each to decide to whom it belongs.

Coats of mail—The postmen's uniforms.

Why are stamps like race-horses? Because they all go to the post.

Why are the postmen on duty in the east central district of London not over-worked? Because they always carry their letters E. C. (easy).

* Since writing the above I have procured other values perforated, and it appears there exists a series for inland postage use.

When is a postman like a printer? When he distributes his letters.

Why must a telegram be slower in transmission than a letter? Because it has to pass through so many posts before reaching its destination.

What country employing stamps denotes a feeling of cold? Chili.

What is the difference between a post and a postage stamp? The one is always stuck up, while the other is always stuck down.

Why are gentlemen's love letters so liable to go astray? Because they are always mis(s)-directed.

A cockney inquired at the G.P.O. the other day for a letter for "'Enery Hogden." He was told there were none. "Look 'ere," he replied, "you've hexamined a hodd letter for my name—it don't commence with a haitch!—It begins with a ho! Look hin the 'ole that's got the ho's!"

Why is a sheet of postage stamps like distant relations? Because they are but slightly connected.

Take away my first, second, or all my letters, and still I remain the same. The postman.

The first postal card received in Aberdeen, from an Aberdeen lady, was marked "Private."

The young ladies at the post-office are likely to remain unmarried—they are always sending the mails away.

An event truly to be deplored. The post-office has got rid of its *Manners*.

An Irishman wrote on the corner of a letter prior to posting it—"Please hasten the delay of this."

What is to be done with a stamp that won't keep on? Why, stick it on again, "by gum!"

A letter carrier—An envelope.

Where does the Queen meet with the coolest reception? At the post-office: because they put her head in a bag, and throw it about.

Why are postage stamps like children? Because it is necessary to lick them well before they will stick to anything.

If postage stamps were to swear, what would they be most likely to swear by? "By gum!"

What is the difference between a schoolmaster and a postage stamp? One sticks with a lick, and the other licks with a stick.

Why is a stamp like a Member of Parliament? Because it has M.P. at the end of its name.

☞ Jones, smelling a bad smell in the post-office, and asking what it was, was told it might be the dead letters.

In what way do we daily dishonour Her Majesty? First we tear off her head, and then we lick her, and, not content with that, by gum, we stick her!

What genuine stamp proclaims by its name that it is false? The *Un-real* value of St. Domingo.

☞ Men of letters? Postmen and Compositors.

☞ What species of poultry exist in postage stamps? The black Spanish, and the speckled Hamburg.

The young man who swallowed the postage stamp from his lover's letter because her lips had touched it, will regret to learn that she had used a stamp damper.

A GENERAL COMPARISON.

General Lee can conquer a host,
General Grant is the Yankee's boast,
And of Sherman they're proud, but I like most
Our well-known and useful General Post.

[We think it only fair to state that several of the above comicallities are extracted from back numbers of "The Stamp Collector's Magazine," and "The Philatelist's Gazette."—ED.]

THE DIRECTORY.

MR. Walter Morley, when he announced his intention of publishing *The Stamp Collectors' Annual*, which is now being amalgamated with *The Philatelic Annual*, also stated that it was his intention to publish a complete list of dealers, British as well as Foreign. Now to do this in a proper manner would take a work many times larger than the present, and even then it would not be made complete; so we have therefore thought it best to entirely omit this feature from the present work, and to leave it to be taken up by works about to be published, relating solely to that especial branch.

This applies also to the directory of collectors. There were some fifty names sent in, and we omit these in justice to those who have not sent in theirs. Besides, in one or two instances, one person has drawn up the names of several collectors, and many of whom we know would not care to have their names placed before the public.

Those who require Directories can obtain them. The best and most recent are as follows:—*The Stamp Dealers of Great Britain*—a Directory containing the names and addresses of nearly all the British Stamp Dealers, also several collectors, a list of philatelic magazines, and numerous advertisements, 32 pages in size, in coloured wrapper, price 5d., post free. Published in 1880, by C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmund's. Another very good one is Alexandre' Owitches *Universal Stamp Dealers' Address Book*, to be obtained, price 3/6, from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C. There has also lately appeared a new Directory called *The International Stamp Directory*, by J. T. Handford of New York (see advt.) This work only gives collectors' addresses.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

(A few words by a Collector.)

MOST dealers have now adopted the almost universal system of sending selections of stamps, postcards, envelopes, and newsbands to any person who may ask for them. In commencing a collection it is generally agreed that the best and cheapest method is by purchasing packets and sets, but as the collection becomes more advanced the approval system must eventually be resorted to. This approval system is a great boon to collectors, and would prove a great disadvantage if it were done away with. It enables the collector to see the specimens before purchasing, and leaves him at full liberty to purchase or return them. There are few trades in which a greater risk is incurred, or in which more implicit confidence is reposed in correspondents, than

in the stamp trade, so it therefore behoves every collector, worthy of the name, to act honestly.

Just consider a dealer sending stamps on approval, to the value of a few pounds, to a person he has never heard of before, and that that person never returns the stamps or their equivalent in cash ; it is about as mean an action as anyone could possibly be capable of. Now this is really in many instances actually the case, as we may evidence from the reports continually to be witnessed in the philatelic press. Does not this account in a great measure for the high prices collectors often have to pay for stamps that are sent on approval. They may be marked at catalogue prices, but catalogue prices are as a rule exorbitant, and no one can deny that stamps are to be purchased at much below catalogue prices. Dealers would, I have no doubt, supply us with cheaper sheets, if the swindling by collectors in the way described could be stopped. Some collectors think that a high rate of commission is cheaper, but from experience I can assert that it is not ; if you receive discount you pay for it, and to say the least of it, it is a pure case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. If the stamps were priced at the very lowest no commission could be allowed.

As long as this state of affairs is allowed to exist, *bona fide* collectors can never be supplied with sheets at the cheapest rate.

But dealers themselves are in a great measure to blame. Many, in their anxious endeavours to procure a trade, will send their most valuable sheets to anyone. I myself have been deluged with sheets, some exceedingly common ones, and all of which were entirely unsolicited on my part. Some dealers seem to labour under the delusion that because the collector gives one order, he is quite willing to receive sheets on approval about every alternate week or so. Dealers who wish to gain popularity would do well to guard against this system.

Notwithstanding these faults on the part of the dealers, it is no reason why collectors should act dishonourably. All collectors have duplicates, and the great question, and one of great importance to the collector, is what he is to do with them ? The possession of these duplicates comes about in many ways, such as purchasing of packets and sets, &c. I once had a small lot of unused duplicates which had cost me about 1/0 per dozen. These I sent to a dealer, and he generously offered me 2d. per dozen for them. Certainly a very profitable speculation to the dealer—not for me ! Now could not something be arranged between the collector and dealer for disposing of the duplicates of the former, and which would benefit them both ? For instance, suppose dealers stipulated that when a collector had duplicates he should exchange so many for others from sheets with every shilling-worth purchased ; or let collectors exchange their 2d. stamps with 1d. ones from the dealers' sheets, consoling themselves with the old adage

"a fair exchange is no robbery." But it must be taken into account that the dealer forgoes trouble, expense, and risk in the pursuit of his occupation of sending selections on approval. My opinion is that some of the above plans might be made a success, with the cordial co-operation of all philatelists, and would eventually close the missing link between the dealer and collector, and would render the interesting and instructive study of Philately a greater pleasure than now.

OUR PHILATELICAL DEALERS.

(By the Editor.)

ACCORDING to the intention, as announced in our prospectus, we give below a brief review of the price lists issued by various dealers, and refer our readers to their advertisements, which appear in the present work. We trust those dealers who do not find their firms mentioned here, will overlook it, on the consideration that they failed to comply with our request.

MESSRS. STANLEY, GIBBONS, & Co.—This is the largest firm of dealers in the world, and has now been established nearly 20 years. Besides dealing largely in both the retail and wholesale businesses, Messrs. S. G. & Co. have published from time to time many valuable publications, among which we may mention *The Stamp Collectors' Handbook*, *The Improved and Imperial Stamp Albums* (a new edition of the latter, in two vols. is now ready); also *The Philatelic Album*, for the use of advanced collectors. Besides these Messrs. S. G. & Co. publish one of the best catalogues it is possible to obtain, at the low price of 1/0, the last edition of which includes all new issues up to 1881, and also about 2000 illustrations. Dealers should obtain their wholesale price List (the largest published), and collectors should see their retail price list, both of which are sent post free on application.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD, KING, & Co.—This firm has now been established a little over ten years, and issues a large retail and wholesale price list, post free; also a stamp exchange circular for the year 1881. They also publish the *Crown Stamp Album*.

MESSRS. ALFRED SMITH & Co.—This old established firm is too well known to need much comment here. Their speciality appears to be The Rowland Hill Stamp Packets and cheap sets. This firm were the publishers of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, and when the publication of that work ceased, they commenced the publication of *The Monthly Circular*, which is still continued.

MESSRS. PEMBERTON, WILSON, & Co.—This is the firm of the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, and they publish monthly the *Philatelic Record*. They make a speciality of rare stamps, and supply the wants of advanced collectors.

MESSRS. C. N. BUTLER & Co.—This firm, established in 1876, has made rapid progress, issuing a catalogue (42 pages in size); also a retail price list, and are publishers of a new album—the *Globe Stamp Album*. They publish a paper monthly called *The Philatelic Review*.

MESSRS. THOS. RIDPATH & Co.—Publish a catalogue (44 pages), and send the same free on receipt of a stamp for postage. They also issue a cheap wholesale price list.

THE STAMP COMPANY.—This firm deals principally in the wholesale line.

MESSRS. GIBBONS & Co.—Dealers in novelties and makers of india-rubber stamps, and also of a newly invented and first-class copying apparatus, at a low price, called "El Copiante." They also make foreign stamps a speciality.

MESSRS. DAWSON & Co.—Wholesale trading is the principal feature of this firm.

MESSRS. FREDK. E. TOZER & Co.—Are indiarubber stamp manufacturers as well as stamp dealers.

MESSRS. TH. BUHL & Co.—This is a new and enterprising firm, issuing a wholesale and retail price list, and the prices we note are to suit all purchasers.

And now we come to the single firms.

MR. C. H. NUNN.—It is not usual for a person to give a review of himself, and I therefore refrain from doing so, but merely wish to state that I established my business as a stamp dealer in 1873, and have made progress, and have published since 1878 the *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*; and in February, 1880, a stamp directory of British dealers called *The Stamp Dealers of Great Britain* (32 pages) in colored wrapper, price 4d., by post 5d. During 1880 I also published the *Coin Collectors' News*, which completed one Vol., and is now succeeded by the *Numismatic Quarterly*. I am also editor and publisher of the present work, and another one is announced shortly to appear, published by me, viz., *How to Deal in Foreign Stamps*.

MR. W. CLIFFORD.—This gentleman makes it a speciality to supply dealers in small quantities at the same prices as if a lot were purchased. He has just had engraved, at an enormous cost, a set of twenty private embossed halfpenny post cards: they are very finely done, and ought to be possessed by every collector, if not for his collection, as an artistic novelty.

MR. WALTER MORLEY.—He issues various price lists, and formerly was the proprietor of *The Monthly Exchange*, and latterly of *The Stamp Dealer's Gazette*, both of which are now discontinued. Mr. Morley sends us his 1/0 Christmas packet, which we find upon examination to be very cheap at the price.

MR. G. H. F. GALE sends us two of his approval sheets, which combine both quality and cheapness. Their price list of packets also compares very favorably with those of other dealers.

COLONIAL MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

IN 1713, when our great-great-grandfathers were loyal subjects of Queen Anne, and Yankee Doodle had not as yet been even dreamed of, an act, entitled "An Act to Provide for the more Speedy Conveyance of Public Letters, Packets, &c.," was passed by the Maryland Assembly, sitting at the city of Annapolis, which required that the sheriffs of the various counties should have care of and expedite their conveyance with the following duties and compensations:—"To the Sheriff of Anne Arundel Co.: 1500 pounds of tobacco, and obliges him to convey the mails as directed, and must go over to the Eastern Shore, to Kent Island, and deliver them there to the Sheriff of Queen Anne's Co., or to his Deputy. To the Sheriff of Queen Anne's Co.: 1400 pounds of tobacco, and to convey as required to the city of Annapolis. To the Sheriff of Cecil Co.: 1000 pounds of tobacco, to Convey as instructed to the northward, to New Castle upon the Delaware. And to the Sheriffs of Talbot, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's, each 800 pounds of tobacco. To Sheriffs of Kent, Dorchester, Prince George's, and Baltimore, each 600 pounds of tobacco.—To be paid annually and in full of all charges incurred."—From *The Philatelic Monthly*.

POST CARD COLLECTING.

(By "A Lover of Postcards.")

I HAVE been induced to write the following short article merely because of the interest that I take in this branch of Philately. Postcards are, I believe, becoming more and more popular day by day. Collectors, and every person interested in philately, now perceive that this branch merits greater attention than it has hitherto received at their hands: it is becoming more important, and as a proof I have only to refer the reader to the large number of new issues during the year 1880. I am surprised that postcards have not found their way into more collections than they have: they are a branch of our postal service, and as such deserve a place among a finished collection of stamps. Most collectors will no doubt desire to keep them separate from their collection of stamps, as they tend to make an album very bulky. Some postcards are exceedingly well executed: take for instance the Guatemala and Newfoundland and other such cards equally as pretty. Nearly all our small colonies have now got their own post cards, as they provide a cheap way of communication, and form a

lucrative branch to the Revenue; and they would be greatly missed were their issue withdrawn. The manufacturers of our Postal Union Cards have adopted a similarity in them which will no doubt prove objectionable to some collectors; they are easily recognisable, and that is all. If dealers would give more attention to postcards, I am sure more persons would collect. A person can easily form a complete collection of postcards, while to form a complete collection of stamps would not only consume an immense amount of time but also a small fortune.

A HOST OF POSTS.

That little word *post* has meanings a host,
 And in this respect is the lexicon's boast,
 For there's no other word that ever we heard
 That has been so much twisted, and bothered, and blurred.

There are *posts* of honour, and *posts* of pride,
 And a thousand *posts* in the world beside;
Posts in the streets, and *posts* to the lamps,
 And some walking *post-men*—remarkable scamps!

There are bank-*post* bills, as current as gold,
 And cheques *post-dated* not pleasant to hold;
 And that wonderful *post* with but *four* letters to it,
 That has all other letters in Europe pass through it!

You *post* in the navy, promoting the brave,
 You *post* in the army for being a knave;
 You *post* the pony whenever you bet,
 And you *post* off to prison when taken for debt!

Post-orbits are given for gold on your life,
 You're examined *post-mortem*, if murdered in strife;
 You *post* by horses, or *post* by train,
 And the latter *steam-style* is styled *posting* again!

If a man any great punctuality boast,
 You say of him "he's to be found at his *post*;"
 But if you're kept waiting you inwardly groan,
 And say, "What a fellow he is to *post-pon*."

You *post* your books of account by millions,
 You call your galloping boys *postillions*;
 And you try to save your tin of a verity,
 Just to leave to your young *posterity*.

"From pillar to *post*," was a saying, you know,
 But now in a pillar to *post* we go;
 And an author's friends, to amuse or fume us,
 Print, after his death, his works *post-humous*.

PHILATELICAL MAGAZINES.

ALTHOUGH we could, if space permitted, give full particulars of all Philatelic Magazines, we refrain from so doing, and content ourselves with giving a description of those published in Britain.

MESSES. ALFRED SMITH & Co.'s MONTHLY CIRCULAR is issued monthly, as its name implies, contains 8 pages and no advertisements but those of the publishers, gives monthly a list of New Emissions, and a monthly Philatelic News letter.

THE FOREIGN STAMP COLLECTORS' JOURNAL is the next in order of seniority. No. 1 was published on November 1st, 1878, and has appeared every month since. The success attending the publication of this journal has indeed been remarkable. When first published it only contained 4 pages: now it has attained the enormous size of 20, 24, 28, and even 30 pages a month.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD.—Published first in February, 1879, and may be classed as a magazine for advanced philatelists, and as such is first rate.

THE PHILATELIST'S GAZETTE.—Published first in March, 1879, has changed hands more than any paper, but is now we trust firmly settled in the hands of Mr. H. A. Everett.

THE PHILATELIC REVIEW.—Published first in January, 1880.

THE NOVELTY GAZETTE AND STAMP REVIEW.—Published first in October, 1880, but is not strictly devoted to philately.

THE PHILATELIC STAR is a new candidate for favour, and No. 1 for March and April is fairly good, but we cannot say how long its publication may last.

[There are many others, but owing to their uncertainty of life, we omit all mention of them. Many new ones are announced, but there is little chance for their success in a field already so full.—Ed.]

PHILATELICAL DATES.

March 22nd, 1765.—Stamp Act Passed.

January 10th, 1840.—First issue of Postage Stamps.

September 16th, 1861.—Post Office Savings Bank Established.

January 10th, 1870.—Post Cards issued.

POST CARDS.

A RETURN, issued by the German Postmaster General, shows that the number of post cards used in Europe in 1878 to have been 342,000,000. Of that number 111,455,000 were posted in the United Kingdom; 108,741,000 in Germany, and 30,522,000 in France. In the United States during 1879, 246,000,000 cards were posted, and it is estimated that during 1880 the figure will rise to 300,000,000. The German Postal Authorities estimate the number of cards in use throughout the Postal Union at 700,000,000.—WALTER MORLEY.

PHILATELICAL CUTTINGS.

THE SHIP STAMPS OF BUENOS AYRES.—The 1 peso *brown* was printed from the plate (or stone) of the 5 peso orange, which value, in consequence of a reduction in the rates, became obsolete. Of the word CINCO, the first and the two last letters were erased, leaving the word

IN, signifying *one*. The 1 peso blue of 1859, was printed from the plate (or stone) of the 4 peso red (which like the 5 peso had become obsolete), and the original denomination, *cuatro*, having been but partly erased, many collectors observing the traces of this word, have been led to think that a 4 peso blue was emitted: this is however an error.

Dr. Gray's Illustrated Catalogue.

AN ANCIENT PENNY POST.—It may not be generally known that from about two years before the death, in 1685, of Charles II., a penny post had been established in London. Robert Murray, an upholsterer, enjoys the honour of having suggested that, as the city had grown too large for messengers, a post should be started from one end of London to another. Murray's post was afterwards assigned to William Dockwra. Among the early regulations was one to the effect that all letters not exceeding a pound in weight should be charged one penny for the city and suburbs, and twopence for any distance within a radius of ten miles.—*The Philatelic World.*

CURIOUS POSTAL MATTER.—The Searcher department of the New York post office, in the space of one month, gathered from the mail-bags the following curious and heterogeneous collection of unmailable matter: Received Alive.—Rattle snakes, black snakes, copperhead snakes, moccasin snakes, cats, grasshoppers, bees, hornets, wasps, alligators, canary birds, potato bugs, horned frogs, tortoise, turtles. Received Dead.—Mice, butterflies, humming birds, rats, insects, squirrels, quails, bugs, pheasants. Cooked Articles.—Plum pudding, boiled quail, ham sandwiches, bread and butter, cake, crackers, bread pudding, jelly, custard, cheese, sausages. Miscellaneous.—Pistols, loaded cartridges, torpedoes, medicines, glassware, clothing, soiled under-garments, baby clothes, hosiery, hair brushes, combs, carpenters' tools, pieces of machinery, fence wire, gold and silver watches, jewellery, notions and novelties of all kinds; shrubs, roots, scions, herbs, fresh and dried; fruits and flowers, and last, but far from least, six cases of dynamite, which was promptly thrown into East River.—*The New Jersey Philatelist.*

THE FIRST INVENTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—Early in 1837 Mr. Rowland Hill broached his plan of Penny Postage, which was adopted after a full investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1839. The invention of Postage Stamps is generally ascribed to the English, but a Stockholm paper, the *Tyskitten*, says that so far back as 1823 a Swedish officer, Lieutenant Trekenber, petitioned the Chamber of Nobles to propose to the Government to issue stamped papers, especially destined to serve for envelopes for prepaid letters. The fact, it adds, is duly recorded in the minutes of the Chamber under date of the 23rd March, 1823.—*R. B. Spink.*

W. Clifford,

FOREIGN STAMP IMPORTER,
CRANBOURNE STREET,
HULL, ENGLAND,

OFFERS the following very cheaply priced sets. Terms—
Cash with order. Postage extra.

3	Sets of 8 varieties	Italy, 1878, 2c. surcharged on					
	official, unused	...	...	...	...	...	1/2
3	„ 8 varieties	„ „ 2c. surcharged used					1/0
3	„ 8 „	Turkey, 1865 unused	...	...	...	...	1/3
3	„ 20 „	Denmark used	...	...	...	...	9d.
3	„ 4 „	Persia, head Shah, 1876, 1, 2, 5,					
	10 sh. used	...	...	...	...	...	1/3
3	„ 6 varieties	Roumania, 1865-6 unused	...	...	...	...	1/6
3	„ 3 „	„ 1865 „	...	...	...	...	9d.
3	„ 5 „	Japan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 45 shahi,					
	used	...	...	...	...	...	1/2
3	„ 5 „	Turkey, 1876, Ott. Emp., paid					
	letters, 10, 20, 50, paras ; 2, 5 piastres	...	...	...	...	...	1/3
3	„ 3	Venezuela Escuela, 1879, 1, 5, 10 c., used					1/9
3	„ 8	Switzerland, unpaid letters, 1, 2, 5, 10,					
	20, 50, 100, 500 c., used	...	...	...	...	...	2/0

W. CLIFFORD,

Foreign Stamp Importer,

Cranbourne Street, Hull,

Offers at low wholesale rates the following small lots—these are at lower rates than those usually charged by any other wholesale dealer, even when 12 stamps of each variety are taken at one time.

Terms—Cash with Order. Postage extra.

3	stamps	Venezuela	Escuela	1879	5c.	...	5d.	3	stamps	Porto Rico	surch.	1875	25c.	...	7d.
3	"	"	"	"	10c.	...	8d.	3	"	"	"	1877	25c.	...	3d.
3	"	Mexico	"	1874	25c.	...	2d.	3	"	"	"	1878	25c.	...	3d.
3	"	"	"	1879	5c.	...	4d.	3	"	Bavaria	Env. stamps	3kr.	...	3d.	
3	"	"	"	"	10c.	...	6d.	3	"	Surinam	unused	23c.	...	4d.	
3	"	Peru	"	1874	50c.	...	9d.	3	"	Newfoundland	"	1880	1c.	...	4d.
3	"	"	"	"	18c.	...	2/0	3	"	Deccan	"	1873	1a.	...	9d.
3	"	"	unused	1877	5c.	...	6d.	3	"	Cashmere	"	1880	3pi.	...	5d.
3	"	"	used	"	10c.	...	2d.	3	"	Germany	env. stamps	1gr.	...	3d.	
3	"	"	"	"	20c.	...	6d.	3	"	Cape of Good Hope	3d. sur-	...	...	...
3	"	"	unused	1879	1c.	...	2d.	3	"	Philippine Isles	1876	250mil.	...	10d.	
3	"	"	"	1880	10.	...	3d.	3	"	"	1877	125mil.	...	10d.	
3	"	"	"	"	2c.	...	5d.	3	"	Portugal	"	26reis	...	3d.	
3	"	"	used	"	5c.	...	2d.	12	"	New Zealand	"	2s.	...	10d.	
3	"	"	unsd. unpd. ltrs.	"	1c.	...	5d.	3	"	"	"	6s.	...	1/9	
3	"	"	"	"	18c.	...	2/8	3	"	Bulgaria	"	1879	5k.	...	4d.
3	"	"	wavy lines	1858	1d.	...	2/6	3	"	France	"	1876	75c.	...	3d.
3	"	Spain	"	1872	4pe.	...	5d.	12	"	"	"	"	1fr.	...	2d.
3	"	"	"	1874	4pe.	...	6d.	6	"	"	"	"	5fr.	...	4d.
3	"	"	"	"	10pe.	...	1/8	3	"	Iceland	official	"	4sk.	...	4d.
3	"	"	"	1876	1pe.	...	4d.	3	"	"	"	"	8sk.	...	4d.
3	"	"	"	"	4pe.	...	1/0	3	"	"	"	"	10aur.	...	5d.
3	"	"	"	"	10pe.	...	1/8	6	"	"	"	"	20aur.	...	5d.
3	"	"	"	1876	1pe.	...	3d.	6	"	British	Guiana	1876	1c.	...	3d.
3	"	"	"	"	4pe.	...	1/0	12	"	"	"	"	2c.	...	3d.
3	"	"	"	1879	1pe.	...	7d.	12	"	Bosnia	"	1879	1k.	...	3d.
3	"	Peru	"	1876	1kr.	...	7d.	6	"	"	"	"	5k.	...	3d.
3	"	"	"	"	4kr.	...	11d.	3	"	"	"	"	10k.	...	4d.
3	"	"	"	1876	1sh.	...	2d.	3	"	Argentine	Republic	1867	4c.	...	4d.
3	"	"	"	"	2sh.	...	2d.	3	"	Brazil	"	1868	60r.	...	3d.
3	"	"	"	"	5sh.	...	4d.	3	"	Sandwich	Isles	1875	2c.	...	2d.
3	"	"	brown border	1879	1kr.	...	1/0	3	"	Hungary	"	"	20k.	...	3d.
3	"	"	blue	"	5kr.	...	4/0	3	"	U.S.A.	Post Office	"	3c.	...	2d.
3	"	"	red	1880	1sh.	...	5d.	6	"	"	Post due	"	5c.	...	2d.
3	"	"	yellow	"	2sh.	...	8d.	3	"	"	"	"	10c.	...	3d.
3	"	"	green	"	5sh.	...	8d.	3	"	"	"	"	50c.	...	7d.
3	"	Italy	unpaid letters	1869	1li.	...	3d.	3	"	Chili	"	1877	20c.	...	5d.
3	"	"	"	"	2li.	...	4d.	3	"	"	"	1878	5c.	...	2d.
3	"	Cuba	"	1879	25c. de p.	...	2d.	3	"	Guatemala	"	1879	1re.	...	10d.
3	"	"	"	"	50c. de p.	...	2d.	3	"	Bavaria	"	"	1mk.	...	2d.
4	"	"	"	1880	50c. de p.	...	2d.	4	"	Norway	"	"	500r.	...	2d.
3	"	"	"	"	25c. de p.	...	3d.	3	"	Bhopal	unused	1879	1an.	...	9d.
3	"	"	"	"	1pe.	...	1/0	9	"	"	"	1880	1an.	...	5d.
12	"	Turkey	mixed	"	"	...	3d.	3	"	Japan	"	1873	30so.	...	1/8
6	"	"	Ot. E. pd. lt.	1876	10pa.	...	3d.	3	"	"	"	1876	20se.	...	10d.
6	"	"	"	"	20pa.	...	3d.	3	"	"	"	"	30se.	...	1/9
3	"	"	"	"	50pa.	...	2d.	3	"	"	"	1876	5se.	...	2d.
3	"	"	"	"	5pi.	...	8d.	3	"	"	"	"	10se.	...	3d.
3	"	Porto Rico,	surch.	1874	25c.	...	7d.	3	"	"	"	"	"	...	3d.

And hundreds of other varieties equally as cheaply priced.

THE following rare stamps (duplicates) are offered at prices far below the rates charged by any dealers, even when 12 stamps of each variety are taken at one time. Terms Cash with Order.

Postage extra.

PRICE PER SINGLE STAMP.

Bolivar, 1863-6, 1 peso red...	5/0	Deccan, official, 1868, 1 anna sur-	
„ 1878, 5c. ...	5d.	charged, red ...	3/0
„ 1879, 5c. ...	4d.	„ „ 1870, 2 anna skeleton	3/6
„ 1879, 10c. ...	8d.	„ „ 1873, $\frac{1}{2}$ „ surchd.	3d.
„ 1863-6, 10c. ...	1/3	„ „ „ 3 „ „	2/0
Natal, 1857, 6d. embossed ...	10/0	„ „ 1869, $\frac{1}{2}$ „ skeleton	7d.
U.S. America, 1857, 60c. periodical	1/6	„ „ „ 2 „ „	1/4
„ 72c. ...	2/0	Japan, 1873, 30 sen ...	7d.
„ 84c. ...	3/0	„ 1875, 15 „ ...	4d.
„ 96c. ...	3/0	„ 30 „ ...	8d.
„ 1861-6 90c. ...	5d.	„ 1873, 20 „ ...	4d.
„ postage due 10c. ...	2d.	„ 1879, 50 „ ...	8d.
„ 30c. ...	3d.	British Guiana, 1853, 1c. red	5/0
„ 50c. ...	3d.	„ „ 4c. blue	3/8
Venezuela "Escuela," 1879, 5c. ...	2d.	Ecuador, 1872, 1 peso	1/0
„ „ „ 10c. ...	3d.	Paraguay, 1880, 5 reals	1/9
„ „ „ 1880, 5c. ...	2d.	Cuba „ 1 peseta	6d.
„ „ „ 10c. ...	3d.	Bulgaria, 1879, 10 kop.	3d.
New Granda, 1860, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. ...	4/0	Peru, 1858, 1 dinero blue	10d.
„ „ 1 peso ...	2/0	„ wavy lines, 1858, 1 peseta red	1/6
„ 1863, 20c. ...	2/3	„ 1880, 1 mol. surcharged	1/2
„ 1864, 5c. ...	7d.	Corrientes, 1871, 3c. rose	1/2
„ „ 20c. ...	2/0	Mexico, provisional, 1867, 2 reals	3/0
„ „ 50c. ...	2/3	New Brunswiok, 1857, 6d. yellow	6/0
„ 1865, 25c. ...	8d.	Peru, 1874, 50c. ...	4d.
„ „ 50c., large letters	1/2	Persia, provisional, 1876, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 sha.	1/8
„ „ 50c. small	1/2	„ 1878, 4 kran blue	1/0
„ „ 1 peso vermilion	8d.	„ brown border, 1879 1 kn. blue	5d.
„ „ 1 peso carmine	1/0	„ blue border „ 5 kn. blue	1/4
„ 1867, 50c. ...	9d.	„ red, 1880, 1 shahi	2d.
„ „ 1 peso vermilion	8d.	„ yellow border, 1880, 2 shahi	2d.
„ „ 1 peso carmine	10d.	„ green „ „ 5 „	3d.
„ „ 5 „ ...	5/0	Turkey, paid letters, 1876, 5 piastres	3d.
„ „ 10 „ ...	5/0	Guatemala, 1879, $\frac{1}{4}$ real	4d.
„ 1870, 10 „ ...	3/0	Bhopaul, perforated, 1880, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna	2d.
„ 1865, 5c. registration A	8d.	Soruth, 1 anna	2d.
„ 1870, 5c. „ B	6d.	Cashmere, 1880, 3 pies	2d.
Brunswick, 1851, 2 silb. gros.	8d.	Philippine Isles, 1877, 125 mil	4d.
Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and envelope stamp	4d.	„ „ 250 mil	4d.
Brazil, 1843, 60 reis large	1/0	Honduras, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$ real, surcharged	2/0
Oldenburg, 1861, 3 grs. yellow	1/3	„ 1878, 1 „ „	2/0
La Guaira, 1864, $\frac{1}{2}$ real blue	4d.	Queensland, registration	3d.
Deccan, official, 1868, 1 anna sur-		New Zealand, 5/0	7d.
charged, black	2/0	Granada Confederation, large red,	
		1868, 10 peso	3/0

And many other rare duplicates for disposal.

W. CLIFFORD,

Foreign Stamp Importer, Cranbourne Street, HULL.

W. CLIFFORD,

Foreign Stamp Importer,

CRANBOURNE STREET,

HULL, ENGLAND.

A TASTEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE INNOVATION.

W. CLIFFORD offers his Private HALFPENNY EMBOSSED ENGLISH POST CARD, in four unique Engraved Designs—each design in five different colors.

These Cards have been specially engraved, at very great expense, for W. Clifford, by one of the first artists in England. They are artistic, elegant, and neat. The special and distinguishing characteristics of these Cards are, that they comprise four distinct designs, each design a work of art in itself, and each embracing five different colors: this, combined with their novelty and elegance, makes them a most desirable and valuable acquisition to any collection of stamps.

The designs are registered for security against piracy.

Terms—Cash with Order. Postage extra.

Price (the set of Twenty Varieties) 3/0.

Special Terms for DEALERS ONLY on application.

IMPORTANT TO ALL PHILATELISTS.**JUST PUBLISHED.****THE GLOBE STAMP ALBUM.**

G. N. BUTLER & Co. beg to bring the above work before the notice of Collectors. No trouble or expense has been spared in making it one of the most replete and effective Albums that can possibly be produced for the price. It is of the favourite oblong shape. Size, 9 x 6 inches. Handsomely bound in cloth, lettered on side, sprinkled edges, &c. The inner arrangements have been carefully prepared by an experienced collector, who has introduced many desirable features that hitherto were only to be found in costly works. It contains illustrations of rare stamps. Guards between leaves. A handsome coloured Frontispiece and spaces designed for the reception of nearly 4000 stamps, including those issued to the most recent date, with ample room left for future emissions. This latter fact is worthy of particular attention, as many albums that are being largely retailed at double the price, do not provide for one-quarter the stamps at present in existence.

Price 2s., Post free, 2s. 4d.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Now Ready. Demy 8vo. 42 Pages.

New Descriptive Priced Catalogue.

This book quotes unprecedented low prices for thousands of different Stamps, Post Cards, Envelopes, &c. Collectors are strongly recommended it before paying the exorbitant rates (which are usually termed "Catalogue Prices") for their stamps, &c.

Price, Post Free, 4d.

An indispensable acquisition to the Library of all Philatelists.**THE PHILATELIC REVIEW.**

Published Monthly, Subscriptions 1/6 per annum. Specimen Copy Post Free. New Detailed Prospectus of 300 Packets, Sets, Stamp Albums, Gratis on application. Wholesale Price List, the cheapest published, Free to the Trade.

C. N. BUTLER & CO., 26, High Street, Maidenhead.**ESTABLISHED 1876.**

SPECIALITIES FOR 1881.

100 Varieties of genuine Foreign Stamps all entirely different, including very rare St. Domingo, Persia, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Montevideo, Throndjems, Trinidad, &c., post free, 1/0

200 Genuine Varieties of Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps, including very rare Persia lion and sun, New Granada, France 5 francs, Gold Coast, Nicaragua, Salvador, Iceland, Bhopal, Sirmoor, St. Domingo, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Porto Rico, Uruguay, Bermuda, &c., post free, 2/2.

300 Varieties used and unused, post free, 5d.

Hundreds of good and cheap sets of stamps in stock. We give a few prices below, all postage extra.

Haligoland, Set of 10	1/0	Spain, Set of 40	1/3
Christiansund ,, 6	6d.	Canada ,, 12	1/8
Denmark ,, 20	4d.	Iceland ,, 9	1/3
Italy, 1878 ,, 8	6d.	Brazil ,, 12	6d.

Sheets on approval. Our sheets of Colonials are unsurpassed for cheapness. Special sheets for beginners from 4d. each. Retail Lists free.

Wholesale List to dealers only. Hundreds of good varieties in small quantities of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at wholesale prices, not to be rivalled. Selections sent to responsible parties.

Note the Address:—

G. H. & F. GALE,
7, CAROLINE SQUARE, MARGATE.

Foreign Postage & Fiscal Stamps for Collections

ALL GUARANTEED GENUINE.

The 6d. Packet contains 50 varieties, post free, 7d.

The 2/0 Packet contains 200 varieties, post free, 2/1.

The 10/6 Packet contains 300 varieties, post free, 10/7.

New Descriptive Price List and Catalogue (44 pages), the best, latest, and most reliable published, free on receipt of stamps for postage.

Wholesale Price List (trade only) free on application.

Selections of Stamps and Sheets sent for inspection.

Collections and all kinds of rare stamps bought.

THOS. RIDPATH & Co.,
4, CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

IMPORTANT TO ALL PHILATELISTS.

NOW READY, THE SECOND EDITION OF

Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps.

BRILL further improvements have been effected in the above publication, amongst which, especially noticeable, are Illustrations of the different values of Cashmere and Cabul Postage Stamps, thus rendering their identification easy (specially engraved for this work), a thorough revision, based on the latest information, of the various issues of the British Colonies, and many other important alterations. Every known stamp is included, together with many secondary varieties, and in numberless instances the prices have been greatly reduced.

An APPENDIX, greatly augmented, has also been published, containing nearly 2000 Illustrations, with reference numbers corresponding with the Catalogue.

Price Post-free.	To Great Britain, Europe, United States, Canada & Egypt.	Other Countries comprised in the Postal Union.	Countries not comprised in the Postal Union.
The Price Catalogue	6d.	9d.	1/0
The Appendix	6d.	9d.	1/6
The Two Bound Together	1/0	1/6	2/0
Handsome Gilt Cloth Reading Covers, fitted with elastic band and adaptable to this, or any future Edition, price 1/0; or	1/2	1/4	1/6

NEW + PACKETS + OF + STAMPS

(GREATLY IMPROVED, AND ALL WARRANTED GENUINE.)

No. 12.—THE SIXPENNY PACKET OF UNUSED STAMPS contains 12 varieties, including Persia, head of Shah, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brasil 1878, Lubeck first issue, Roman States 10c., Heligoland, Swiss unpaid letter stamp, Servia, Luxemburg, Mauritius 4d., France 1878, and Hamburg envelope. Post free, 7d.

No. 15.—THE SHILLING PACKET OF UNUSED STAMPS contains 20 varieties, including Cyprus, China 1 candarin, Nicaragua 1878, Bhopal, rare Japan, Provisional Italy, Dutch Indies 2c., Spain (obsolete), Azores, Belgium, Provisional Mauritius, Sardinia 20c. red, Heligoland 10 pf. envelope, Egypt 1879, Finland, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post free, 1/1.

No. 18.—THE HALF-CROWN PACKET OF UNUSED STAMPS contains 40 varieties, including amongst others Fernando Po, Cashmere 1879, Jhind, Curaçao, rare St. Thomas and Deccan envelopes (uncut), Gold Coast, Mosambique, Griqualand, Portugal journal, Honduras, Maderanthal, United States of Columbia, Soruth, St. Helena, Sweden unpaid, 1½d. English envelope, Spain (head of Liberty), Barbadoes, Nowannggur, Nevis, Falkland Isles, Swiss envelope, Honolulu, Bahamas, Russia, San Marino, Bergedorf, Newfoundland, Roumania, Egypt, Servia, Saxony, Sardinia, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post free, 2/7.

No. 20.—THE FIVE-SHILLING PACKET OF RARE UNUSED STAMPS contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes:—Japan, Victoria, Canada, and Norway (1877 issue); also adhesives:—Cabul, Samoa, Cuba 1879, Surinam, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Turkey 1878, Provisional ½d., Natal, Alwar, Griqualand, Soruth, Dominica, Sarawak 2c. U. S. State, British Honduras, set of 8 Egypt (newest issue), Granada Confederation, Bergedorf, Cashmere, Brunswick, Persia, Rigi Coulm, Hungary 1878, Transvaal (new issue), Mecklenburg-Stralits, Trinidad, Rigi Scheideck, Swiss Newsband, Luxemburg, Chili 1877, Nowannggur, Finland, Porto Rico, Lubeck, Belgium, Spain, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post free, 5/1.

No. 2.—THE SIXPENNY PACKET OF USED FOREIGN STAMPS contains 60 varieties, all different, including Egypt (1879), Spain (1 peseta), scarce Danish Service, Italy official, Saxony, Chili, U. S. Treasury, Danish, Hungary, old Prussian, Greece, Sweden, Bavarian (new and old issues), &c. Post free, 7d.

STANLEY GIBBONS & CO.,

Stamp Importers and Philatelic Publishers,
8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE FOURTH EDITION

OF THE

Imperial Postage Stamp Album

IN TWO VOLUMES,

Entirely Revised, and brought up to the present date,

BY E. S. GIBBONS.

STANLEY GIBBONS & CO. have the pleasure to announce that the above Work is now ready, the first volume of which consists of the whole of the European postal issues (350 pages). The Second Volume includes the remaining continents of Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania.

In addition to the numerous new issues that will be included, many important improvements have been effected in the existing portion of the work, the general plan of which remains the same, having given such unqualified satisfaction.

One of the greatest drawbacks with all Stamp Albums hitherto published has been, that as soon as the books become partially filled it is found the clasps cannot be closed, and are consequently useless. S. G. & Co. are happy to state that this objection has been overcome, a Patent Expanding Clasp having been invented, obviating the above difficulty, and fully answering the purpose for which it is intended. This is a most important improvement, and will commend itself to every Collector of any experience.

**Prices of the IMPERIAL ALBUMS (Fourth Edition),
Securely Packed.**

No. 5.—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, strongly bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. The two volumes 12/6; or, post free ... 14/6

No. 6.—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, superior embossed cloth, ornamental gilt lettering and border. The two volumes, 15/0; or, post free ... 17/0

No. 7.—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, handsomely bound, with gilt lettering and ornaments, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and clasp. The two volumes 17/6; or post free ... 19/6

No. 8.—Crown 4to, on superior quality paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges and clasp. The two volumes 20/0; or, post free 22/6

No. 9.—Crown 4to, on superior quality paper, handsomely bound in morocco relief, gilt edges, two clasps. The two vols. 30/0; or, post free ... 32/6

No. 10.—Crown 4to, on superior quality paper, magnificently bound in morocco extra, full gilt backs and sides, gilt edges, two clasps. The two volumes 50/0; or, post free ... 52/6

These Albums can be obtained from—

WALTER MOBLEY, Horshamden, Staplehurst, Kent.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF CHEAP FOREIGN STAMPS FOR SALE BY

DICKESON & EVERETT, FOREIGN STAMP IMPORTERS,

42, Bayston Road, Stoke Newington, LONDON, N.

Note—(*) Used. (+) Unused.

	doz.	100	1000		doz.	100	1000
*Austria, well assorted	...	3d.	9d.	†Italy assorted, 1 and 15c.	...	3d.	1/0 6/3
*Barbadoes. ½d. and 1d.	...	3d.	1/5 12/6	*Jamaica, assorted, ½d. 1d. 2d.	...	3d.	1/6 14/0
*Bavaria, well assorted	...	3d.	10d.	*Luxembourg, well assorted	...	2d.	9d. 8/0
" 50 pfenig	...	2d.	9d. 3/3	*Newfoundland. 3c. blue	...	8d.	5/6 52/0
† " well asstd., 1, 3, 7, 9kr.	...	2d.	1/3 7/0	*New S. Wales, 1d. and 2d.	...	2d.	1/0 9/0
*Belgium 1850, 10 & 20c.	...	3d.	1/3 6/3	*New Zealand, 1d. and 2d.	...	2d.	1/0 9/0
" well assorted	...	3d.	10d.	†Nicaragua, 1c.	...	1/2	11/0 103/-
* " 1870, 1c. green	...	3d.	1/3 11/0	" 2c.	...	2/3	21/0 203/-
† " 2c. blue	...	6d.	2/6 21/3	*Norway, well assorted	...	2d.	8d. 3/0
*Brazil, well assorted	...	4d.	2/3 20/6	*Persia, (lion) ¼ kran yellow	...	5/3	40/0 320/-
*British Guiana, 1 and 2c.	...	4d.	2/3 21/0	†Peru, 1c. orange	...	1/0	7/6 73/3
†Brunswick, 1 groschen	...	2d.	9d. 6/3	*Portugal, well assorted	...	2d.	1/3 11/3
*Canada, well assorted	...	2d.	8d. 4/6	*Prussia	...	3d.	10d. 5/0
*Cape of Good Hope, ½d. & 1d.	...	2d.	1/0 9/0	*Queensland, 1d. & 2d. old & new	...	3d.	1/1 10/0
*Ceylon, 4c. slate	...	4d.	2/0 17/0	*Roumania, well assorted	...	3d.	1/0 9/0
*Chili, 6c. red 1867	...	6d.	3/0 25/9	*Russia	...	2d.	6d. 3/0
" 6c. lake, 1877	...	6d.	3/0 25/9	*St. Vincent, 1d. black	...	9d.	4/0 37/0
*Denmark, well assorted	...	1½d.	6d. 2/9	*South Australia, 2d.	...	2d.	10d. 7/3
*Dutch Indies	...	6d.	2/6 27/0	*Spain, well asstd. many issues	...	2d.	8d. 5/6
*Egypt, assorted	...	6d.	2/3 21/0	† " punc. liberty, 1 peesta gr.	...	2d.	1/0 8/0
† " official assorted	...	6d.	3/3 30/0	† " " " lilac	...	2d.	1/0 8/0
*France, well asstd., old & new	...	3d.	9d.	† " " " head	...	2d.	1/0 8/0
" 1c. black	...	3d.	1/3 11/3	† " " " 1 mill brown	...	2d.	1/0 8/0
" 2c. brown	...	6d.	2/6 22/0	*Sweden, well assorted	...	1½d.	8d. 3/0
*Germany, well asstd., no 10pf.	...	2d.	10d.	*Switzerland	...	2½d.	1/3
*Greece, well assorted	...	3d.	1/8 12/3	† " envelopes, well asstd.	...	2d.	6d. 3/3
*Grenada, 1d. green	...	8d.	4/3 40/0	*Tasmania, 1d. and 2d.	...	3d.	1/0 9/0
*Holland, well asstd., old & new	...	2d.	10d.	*Turkey, assorted	...	3d.	1/3 9/0
*Hong Kong, well assorted	...	4d.	2/4 21/0	*United States, well assorted	...	3d.	2/0
† Honduras, 1c. violet	...	6d.	5/0 42/0	" treasury	...	3d.	1/6 14/0
" 2c. brown	...	1¼	10/0 75/6	" interior	...	6d.	3/0 25/3
*Hungary Head, assorted	...	2d.	9d. 4/0	*Victoria, 1d. and 2d.	...	2d.	1/0 9/0
" present issue, asstd.	...	2d.	6d. 1/8	*Western Australia, 1d. and 2d.	...	6d.	2/6 24/0
*India, assorted	...	2d.	9d. 7/0	*Wurtemberg, well asstd. old & new	...	6d.	3/0
*Italy, well assorted	...	3d.	1/0				

Correspondence in all Languages.

All postage extra. Well assorted Continentals, 9d. per 1,000; 5,000 3/6; 10,000 6/0; 20,000 10/0.

Wanted—all kinds of stamps in exchange for the above.

Note the Address:—

DICKESON & EVERETT, 42, Bayston Rd., Stoke Newington.

Proprietors of the "Philatelists' Gazette." Specimen number, with advertising rates, post free on application.

On March 25th we shall remove to 13, Clarence Road, Hackney, N.E., where all orders and communications will receive immediate and prompt attention.

J. W. H. WITTICH,
2, Benthall Road, Evering Road, Stoke Newington,
LONDON, ENGLAND,

Has now a splendid assortment of all kinds of rare used and unused colonial and foreign stamps, and will send sheets on approval to any one supplying references.

Agents wanted everywhere. Good Commission. Low prices.

Foreign Dealers are requested to send Exchange Circulars and Wholesale Price Lists. Exchange trade desired.

Correspondence in English, French, and German.

Note the Address:—

J. H. W. Wittich, 2 Benthall Rd., Evering Rd., Stoke Newington
LONDON, ENGLAND.

John Dickeson

Begs to announce that he has entered into a partnership with Mr. HERBERT A. EVERETT, late of Brighton, and the business hitherto conducted by him will in future be carried on under the name of

DICKESON & EVERETT.

STOKE NEWINGTON.

R. R. BOGERT, 98, Front Street, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

All kinds of Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes bought, sold, and exchanged. Dealers in all parts of the world are requested to send trial invoices for exchange. Only good saleable stamps required, used or unused. First class stamps sent in return.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF

THE PHILATELIC WORLD,

Issued Monthly.

Subscription, 60 cents per Annum. Advertisements, 10 cents per Line, or 75 cents per Inch. Special rates for larger or continued Advertisements. Specimen Copy sent free on application.

R. B. SPINK,

COLLECTOR AND DEALER IN RARITIES ONLY,

HOLGATE, YORK,

Having purchased 4 collections to enrich my own, I have now on hand about 5000 rare duplicates, which are priced on sheets very cheap. This is an excellent opportunity for advanced collectors to complete their sets. Apply early.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST,

Published Quarterly, without exception the cheapest issued, is sent gratis and post free to dealers ONLY.

RETAIL LIST of many hundreds of SETS, PACKETS, ALBUMS, &c., sent gratis and post free. Superior sheets sent on approval—Agents wanted everywhere—Good commission. Special Packet for March contains 100, including Cape Δ, Nevis, Ecuador, St. Domingo, Newfoundland, Roumania, Brazil, Victoria, Barbadoes, Australia, Luxemburg, &c., price 1/1 post free. Porto Rico, 1881, set of six unused, 1/0 post free. Black Mulready, unused, 4/6.

Theodor Buhl & Co., Wynne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

CHEVELEY & CO.,

STAMP MERCHANTS,

110, FERNDALE ROAD, CLAPHAM, LONDON, W.C.

Buy, sell, and exchange all kinds of stamps, (postage, telegraph, railway, fiscal, &c.) postcards, and envelopes.

Correspondence in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

NOTICE! To meet the requirements of small dealers whose capital does not permit them to buy many stamps of one kind, we have introduced **THE DEALER'S PACKET**, price 3/6, containing 100 good saleable assorted stamps, all different. Will make excellent sheets. Money returned immediately if buyer not satisfied.

R. R. EGGERT, 98, Front Street, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

All kinds of Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes bought, sold, and exchanged. Dealers in all parts of the world are requested to send trial invoices for exchange. Only good saleable stamps required, used or unused. First class stamps sent in return.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF

THE PHILATELIC WORLD,

Issued Monthly.

Subscription, 60 cents per Annum. Advertisements, 10 cents per Line, or 75 cents per Inch. Special rates for larger or continued Advertisements. Specimen Copy sent free on application.

R. B. SPINK,

**COLLECTOR AND DEALER IN RARITIES ONLY,
HOLGATE, YORK,**

Having purchased 4 collections to enrich my own, I have now on hand about 5000 rare duplicates, which are priced on sheets very cheap. This is an excellent opportunity for advanced collectors to complete their sets. Apply early.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST,

Published Quarterly, without exception the cheapest issued, is sent gratis and post free to dealers only.

RETAIL LIST of many hundreds of SETS, PACKETS, ALBUMS, &c., sent gratis and post free. Superior sheets sent on approval. Agents wanted everywhere—Good commission. Special Packet for March contains 100, including Cape Δ, Nevis, Ecuador, St. Domingo, Newfoundland, Roumania, Brazil, Victor n. Barbadoes, Australia, Luxembourg, &c., price 1/3 post free. Porto Rico, 1881, set of six unused, 1/0 post free. Black Mulbrandy, unused, 4/6.

Theodor Buhl & Co., Wynne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

CHEVELEY & CO.,

STAMP MERCHANTS,

110, FERNDALE ROAD, CLAPHAM, LONDON, W.C.

Buy, sell, and exchange all kinds of stamps, (postage, telegraph, railway, &c.,) postcards, and envelopes.

Correspondence in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

NOTICE! To meet the requirements of small dealers whose capital does not permit them to buy many stamps of one kind, we have introduced **THE DEALER'S PACKET**, price 3/6, containing 100 good saleable assorted stamps, all different. Will make excellent sheets. Money returned immediately if buyer not satisfied.

TO
Foreign Stamp Collectors.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps, 1/6, Post. Free.

**ALFRED SMITH & CO.'S
MONTHLY CIRCULAR.**

Annual Subscription, post free, 1/0.

The Rowland Hill Stamp Packets

7d. to 10/8, post free.

THE MERCURY STAMP PACKETS.

Post free, 1/1 each.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS (see list) post free.

FOREIGN POST CARDS

(Packets I. to IV.) 1/1 each, post free.

Foreign Stamps, Coloured Scraps, Photographic Scraps,
&c., sent on approval.

ALFRED SMITH & CO.,

7, BATH STREET, BATH.

NOW READY

THE FOURTH EDITION

OF THE

Imperial Postage Stamp Album

IN TWO VOLUMES,

Including all New Issues, and Revised to 1881.

BY E. S. GIBBONS.

Prices of the IMPERIAL ALBUMS (Fourth Edition)
Securely Packed.

- No. 5.**—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, strongly bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. The two volumes 12/6, or post free 14/6
- No. 6.**—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, superior embossed cloth, ornamental gilt lettering and border. The two volumes 15/0, or post free 17/0
- No. 7.**—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, handsomely bound, with gilt lettering and ornaments, bevelled boards, gilt edges and clasp. The two volumes 17/6, or post free 19/6
- No. 8.**—Crown 4to, on superior paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges and clasp. The two volumes 20/0, or post free 22/6
- No. 9.**—Crown 4to, on superior quality paper, handsomely bound in morocco relief, gilt edges, two clasps. The two volumes 30/0, or post free 32/6
- No. 10.**—Crown 4to, on superior quality paper, magnificently bound in morocco extra, full gilt backs and sides, gilt edges, two clasps. The two volumes 50/0, or post free. 52/6

Illustrated Prospectuses Gratis. Price Catalogue (1500 engravings)
1/0, post free.

Stanley Gibbons & Co.,**8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W. C.**