# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

## With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. <br> rHE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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[Price One Penny

## The Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stant $p$ ollectors, and will have pheasure in forwarding the sender of every accepted contribution several interesting newly iswed stamps.
The index.
The index number and sevial letter after the title of the last reference to that country appeared.

IVORY COAST (21: G 223).-We illustrate the types of surcharges on the provisional parcel post set chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 211 ).

| Côte d Ivoire | Cote divoine | Cote divoire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { 点多 } 500$ | $\mathrm{fr}$ | $\mathrm{fr}$ |
| Colis Postaux | Colis Poslaux | Colis Postaux |
| Cote divoirs | Cote d'Ivoire | Cote d Ivoire |
| $\begin{aligned} & X 1 F \\ & \times 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\int N_{F R}$ | $U N E F$ |
| Colis Postrux | Colis Posldux | Colis Postaux |

JAMAICA (221 M 223).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the new $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp. Mekeel's W'eekly Stamp Neu's antedates our earliest $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by seven days, and gives 16.1 .03 as the date of isstie.
LEVANT, AUSTRIAN P.O. ( 217 H 223 ). -We illustrate the overprints of the three new stamps chronicled in E.II.S.N. No. 217
$25-2580=v_{0}$

## CEntimes ${ }_{25}^{\text {Cfntimes }} 25$ FRANC

LONG-TCHEOU (212 B 2231.-The Post Office here has had to be clused, the town being so unhealthy it was found impossible for Europeans to reside there. L'Echo de la Timbrologie says that no fewer than eleven employés of the Posi Office had died there since the lost Office was established less than a year ago. The special stamps were not even issued, although the follow. ing quantities had been printed in July 1903.

| Ic. | 1500 | $5 c$. | 4500 | $20 c$. | 2000 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2c. | 1500 | $10 c$. | 1500 | $5 f$. | 1500 |
| 4c. | 1500 | 15 c. | 1500 |  |  |

What happened to the stamps has not transpired.

MEDELLLIN (A 223).-Local Issue.-A correspondent writes to the American fournal of Philately.
"I send you enclosed a few samples of a lrical issue of stamps for this city. They are issued by a local company for local delivery of letters and packages and are in use much like the white stamps of Bogota. There are only the two kinds, 20 and 40 centavos."

The design (adds our contemporary), which is the same for both valtues, consists of a city gate upon the horizontally lined ground of a shield enclosed in a circle. Above the shield is " 1903 ." At the top is "CORREOS URBANOS"; in a frame surrounding the central position is: "DE MEDEI,LIN " and, at the bottom, in an arched label, is the value. Numerals of value are in circular disks at the sides: the whole forming an upright rectangle measuring $15 \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. They are lithographed upon white wove paper and are arranged in sheets of sixty, ten horizontally by six vertically. We list them for what they may be worth.

Lncal idhesivcs. Perf. 12.
20c. dull red.
40c. violet.

NEW SOUTH WALES (219 P 223).-Mr. A. F. Basset Hull writes as follows to the Australian Philatelist :-
"When Solomon exclaimed 'there is nothing new under the sun!' he probably spoke from the bitter depths of experience, having just discovered that his unique fourpenny Ophir, nerf. $12 \frac{4}{6}$, for which he had paid a thousand shekels, had recently been triplicated owing to a find in one of the old warehouses of larshish. Even Solom n, however, would have recognixed a discovery made by Mr. Hagen as 'something new.
"This discovery consists of a téte-béche pair of the 2 d . - Sydney View' on the original cover! This unique pair (for I believe it to be absolutely without a known parallel) franked a letter 'O.H.M.S.' and endorsed ${ }^{\text {Pal }}$ Col. Treasury, 30th July, 18jo.' The postmarks are 'Sydney-JY. 30, 1850-New South Wales' and Melbourne med U. 8, 1850 - Port Phillip."
"The stamps are from the state of the plate generally known as 'Plate II.' and are medium or slightly worn impressions. They are placed horizontally on the cover, the right hand stamp, with the value label reconstructed plate. The left hand stamp, which has its value label facing the left margin, and consequently its top label lacing the top label of the other stamp, corresponds with No. 12 on the reconstructed plate."

Mr. Hull goes on to account for the existence of the pair, of which an illustration is given (Au. JP ${ }_{11.03 / 27 \text { ). }}$

PANAMA (219G223).-We take the liberty of reproducing the following list of varieties in the l'anama provisionals from Mekeel's H'eckly Stamp Net's. The list is compiled by Mr. M. D. Senior, who has been specializing them.
Panama stamps of $1892-94$ issue surcharged REPUBLICA DE PANAMA.
tc. green, surch. in carmine horizontally.
green, surch. in carmine sideways or vertically at
the left side, surcharge reading upward.
ic. green, surch. in carmine inverted
1c. green, surch. in carmine, pair, one inverted, one reguiar.
c. green, surch. in carmine, pair, one inverted, one wreen, surch surge.
c. green, surch. in blue black (error) horizontally.
gren surch. in blue black (error) sideways. or
2c. rose, surch. in blue black horizontally.
2c. rose, surch. in blue black vertically in the centre, surcharge reading downward.
(Hori\%ontal pair, one with surcharge horizontally and the other vertically in the centre, reading downward, as above).
2c. rose, surch. in blue black, inverted
2c. rose, surch. is blue black, double surcharge, in. verted.
2c. rose, surch. in blue-black. twice surcharged, once at top and once at bottom of stamp, both inverted. cally, once at left, once at right of stamp, surcharge reading downward
(Vertical strip of three, comprising the above two twice surcharged and the inverted varieties
2c. rose, surch. in carmine (error) horizontall
5c. blue, surch. in carmine horizontaliy
5c. blue, surch. in carmine horizontally, with first four "ptters of "REPU" of Rcpublica and first letter charge in carmine. charge in carmine.
left, surcharge reading upward.
5c. blue, surch. in blue-black (error) sideways or vertically at left, surchange reading upward.
Horizontal pair, with the two above sideways surcharges in the two different colours).
toc. yellow, surch in blue-black horizontally
1oc. yellow, surch. in blue black sideways or vertically at left. surcharge teading upward.
oc. yellow, surch. in carmine (error) sideways or vertically at lef, surcharge readiof upward.
oc. violet, surch. in blue black vertically or sideways at right, and surcharge reading upward
20c. violet, surch. in blue-black, 20 c violet, surch. in carmine (error), inverted.
5oc. bistre-brown, surch. in blue-black horizontally soc. bistre-brown, surch. in blue black, inverted. (Vertical pair of above, with the two varieties, regular and inverted)
soc bistre-brown, surch. in blue-black sideways or vertically at lett, surcharge reading upward. foc bistre-brown, surch. in carmine (error) horizontally. 1 peso brown -armine, surch. in blue-black horizontally. 1 peso brown-carmine, surch. in blue-black sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
t peso brown-carmine, surcharge in carmine (error) horizontally.
(Strip, vertical, containing above three varieties).

SENEGAL (217 D 223).-We illustrate the tvpe of the surcharge on the recent provisionals (chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 217).

## 10

SOMALI COAST (207 $\mathbf{X}$ 223).-Minor variety, $1903,2 \mathrm{fr}$. green and black, names of designer and engraver at bottom omitted (AJP $11.03 / 387$ ).

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE 1221 R 223 ). Whe now illustrate the design of the R 223 ).- he now ilmstrate the design of the
purmanent King's Head series, low values. That of the higher values is similar, hut larger.


The official stamps of the new set have also been printed. We have seen a specimen copy of the followine:-


Official Adthesive.
ir. green. Overprint in black.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (217 F 223).-Our Adelaide correspondent sends us specimens of the new prin E.IV.S.N. No. 216. It is specially interesting as
it is the first to have the new perforation, an ever gruage 12 .

difhesizic. Design as above. New perforation, gauge 12 even, instead of $11 \frac{1}{2}$
6d. green (2nd. ? Printing).
The recent history of South Australian perforations is as follows:-(a) perf $11 \frac{1}{2}$, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ or componud; perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}$, alone bemg used for the
 stamps up to ox., perf. so came into general use stamps op to
in 1887 , and also for the first printing of the high valıes; (c) 1893. perf. 15; 1895. perf. 13; 1903. ralles; (c) 1893. perf. 15; 1895 , perf. 13; 1903. perf. 12 even. 1 he shade of the new od. is hittle lighter than before, but we cannot say if
this variation is peculiar to the whole printing or this variation is peculiar to
oulv to our particular sheet.

VICTORIA (218 M 223 ).-To the list of new perforation varieties in $f .11$.S.l. No. 20, we add on the anthority of the Australian fommal of Phiataly.

Alhesive. Mixed perf.
Id. green. Horiz. $12 \frac{1}{2}$; vert. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

## Questions Competition.

We appent below a selection of the Questions submitted in this Competition and have attemp ted to proside answers. Any reader who likes to criticize mat do so, and if his criticism is well. considercal, we shall be ready to publish it.

1. Why, as postage gets cheaper, does the necessity for higher value stamps increase ?

There has been a general tendency in recerit years to use postage stamps for other purposes than prepayment of letters, c.k. telegrams, revenue purpises, etc. In British Central Africa they are even used for the native hint tax, the reduction of which tax from $5 /$ to $+/$ and from $+/$ to $3 / \cdot$ alone causing the issue of the first pro-

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visionals of this Protectorate. The various taxes and fees are sometimes paid in bulk, hence for instance, the $5 / \cdot$, io and $\{1$ I.R. Official with "Accounts Branch" cancellations.
2.-Why cannot a letter go anywhere in Aus. tralia for less than 2d. when in India $\frac{1}{2}$ ana takes one from Colombo to Lahore?
It is a question of area and population. India is considerably less in size than Australia and has ioo times as many inhabitants. We

## 

With a deficit of $£ 160,000$ per annum, Australia is chary of making the reduction in postage from 2 d . to 1 d . although it has many times been agitated for. The growth of population will no doubt in due course render a id. rate possible.
3.-Are the majority of errors in provisional issuessuchas inverted, double or treble surcharges, genuinely so or deliberately executed?
There must be extremely tew cases where anyone in authority could be held responsible for the errors. In most small colonies-British, French, German, etc.-surcharges are apphed at the local newspaper offices, which rarely pussesses up-todate printing machines. Some Colovial newspapers give the appearance of having been printed from a hand press, from type that would be somewhere about ioo years old. It is often a great strain on local resources to set up a
hundred or two overprints all exactly alike and the work must be done in a hurry, because if the surcharged stanips are not wanted at once (and they probably are), the type is most likely required to set the next edition of the local weekly. Of their big brothers rarely offend in the matter of errors. Besides, supposing that such people as stamp collectors did not exist, why should a sheet of stamps which has been accidentally surcharged wice be thrown away? It is not conly a waste, but to withdraw it and cancel it means a good many entries in the Colonial Treasurer's ledger, before it can be destroyed. How much simpler before it can
to issue it!
Sensitive stamp collectors are a nuisance to the authorities, who however generally manage to get out of the difficulty by sending irregularly printed sheets to out-stations, where they are
likely to be used up without coming to the likely to be used up without coming to the
knowledge of collectors. In Great Britain, for instance, the rod. 1867 wimk. Emblems were sent to Constantinople, the 6 d . plate 8 imperforate to the British Post Office at Alexandria, and amongst other instances we may mention the sheet of 60
a. Uganda, of which the bottom row of six ba. Uganda, of which the bottom row of six
stamps had the overprint inverted; it was sent to a sinall out-station, where doubtless the authorities thought it would be used up withont coming to the notice of collectors, but by a curions chance it was sent to this country at face value as a remittance in payment of scme magazines! Sonetimes however there happens
to be a stamp collector no the newspaper office who is alive to his opportunities. In fact a whole book might be written on this subject of how varieties occur, but the authorities are very rarely to blame.
4.-In what country or colony have stamps had he most consistently progressive rise?
North Borneo is the only colony which occurs to us as in the least degree remarkable for consistency and constancy. The others are all jumbled jumps. jerks and falls. Of course, quite
new stamp.issuing colonies which have made new stamp issuing colomes which have tu
new issues fairly regolarly, tuight be eligible.
5.-Why does the unused $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. Cyprus never
rise in value, while the unsurcharged stamp is rise in value, while the unsurch
worth many times its face value?
There were considerable remainders of the Cyprus on Great Britain stamps, all of which have, we believe, been absorbed by stamp collectors, except those of the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. value. So
long as the catalogne publishers hold unex. hausted remainders of this value, they can keep the price as low as they like.
6.-If a fd. Cyprus stamp were genuinely sent through the post to-day, what would its value be compared with a specimen used in i 879 ?
It all depends. The rational collector, who merely wants a specimen of the 4 d . stamp in his
collection-the best he can ret-would choose an collection-the best he can cet-would choose an unused copy at $3 /$ and would refuse to give more for a copy defaced with an obliteration. The
crank who thinks no stanp is genuine unless it crank who thinks no stamp is genuine unless it
has a post mark, would probably not stop to find has a posimark, likely to pay what he was asked, if the trap was batted with a good discount. The specialist who wished a used specimen for historical purposes would not look at a copy used out of date.
7.-What is the value of rare obsolete stamps
which have been relegated to the waste paper basket and destroyed, as compared with the value of those known to be in existence?
As the question stands, we should answer nothing. But perhaps we have nisunderstood
it. It is quite impossible to form any idea of the proportion of stamps destroyed to those saved: the variation in different cases is enormous. Of
the rare Niue "Thief" error, one was used and the rare Niue "Thief" error, one was used and
99 remain in existence unused, the balance being destroyed. The old id. red linglish stamps were saved in millions between the years 1850 and 1877 , the craze being at its highest about the sixties. After 1877 scarcely anyone saved them. Collectors who have found old sacks of id. red stamps will in nine cases out of ten find no plate-numbers after Nos. 170 or 180 . The proportion saved of the earlier plate-numbers m
have been many times that of later numbers.
8.-Why are some remainders of obsolete stantps dike the $4 d$. Trimidad) deliberately destroyed without reason, when the act causes a dead loss of their face value to the country concerned?
Is the 5 d. Trinidad meant? The loss is not
that of face value, surely, but only the cost of printing and the iosely, but only of a plate which cost perhaps $£ 50$ and is now rendered useless. Still, even this might have been saved, If the ordinary bue tyranny of stamp collectors charging the stamps to a value that was more in demand was followed, the stock might be made use of, and by a similar process the plate might be used till worn out. But think of the outcry from stamp collecturs! Yet how many collectors who, when they change their address and have any considerable stock of note paper on hand, think of throwing if away? Most business men, at all events, invest in a rubber stamp and surat all events, invest in a rubber stamp and sur-
charge it vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, charge it vertically, horizontally, or diagonally,
as the hand-stamp happens to cone to their as the hand stamp happens to come to their
hand, and no one thinks of calling them names! hand, and no one thinks of calling them names
Yet, when a Post Office follows this quite rational example, well-we will draw the veil.
9.-Will the nterest in Philately continue in the next generation?
Of course it will, but many important reforms will have to be carried out. if the hobby is to gain to any appreciable extent in popularity.
ro.-Have fiscals any interest in the future of Philately?
It is our opinion that fiscals will never obtain any hold anongst general collectors, but that
they will contmue to gain in popularity with the they will contmue to gain in popularity with the specialists, group collectors, pioneers and others.
The same remark also applies to all ciasses of The same remark also applies to all ciasses of
stamps other than postage stamps proper. Tele. kraph and revenue stamps will probably fain as much in importance during the next twenty years as "cut envelopes" have already lost and
as official stamps, et hoc genus omne, will lose. as official stamps, et hoc genus omne, will lose.
We seem to foresee a great levelling process We seem to foresee a great levelling process,
every class of stamp with its little coterie of admirers, and the General Collection of Adhesive Postage Stamps Proper-restricted to the last degree-the common band of unity with all.
ri-Why does New Zealand have so many combing machines
This question seems to have been sent to the wrong journal. Have "combing tuachines" any
connection with Hinde's Hair Curlers? Or we connection with Hinde's Hair Curlers? Or we
believe "combing machine" may be a term con believe "combing machine" may be a term con-
nected with certain industries, not however, connected with philately. Being one of the distinguished few who didn't buy the Ency. clopædia Brittanica, we must perforce indulge in ignorance. But, happy thought! Perhaps our
correspondent means "comb" machines. If so, to the question "Why does it ?" we shall some, what irrationally answer " Because it doesn't." We believe all the perforating machines at the New Zealand Govermment Printer's are "single. line" machines, hence the many compound-perforated stamps. New South Wales, on the machines obtain.
12.-Why are used copies of some old Continental issues so valuable when unused specimens of the same stamps (setting aside reprints, etc.)
are almost worthless? are almost worthbess?

Almost worthless" is an unjustifiable term. Originals are rarely catalogued at less than face vald. It is wonderfin] how quickly remainders are absorbed, and once they are gone, a stamp often reaches a ligher level than it otherwise would have done. If roo,000 stamps were printed, 1000 being jisned and the remainder ultimately sold as remainders, it is obvious tha used specimens will be more valuable. Very few continental countries have not at one time or another, sold remanders, even though perhaps of a single issue, but this has so efficiently
checked any impulse on the part of collectors to checked any impulse on the part of collectors to
buy unused Europeans when current, that when buy unused Europeans when current, that when
no remainders are forthcoming, such are enorno remainders are forthcoming, such are enor-
monsly more valuable than the used stamps. monsly more valuable than the used stamps.
That there is money in unused Europeans is That there is money in unused Europeans is
evidenced by the sale of the Castle collection for $£ 30,000$.
13.-Is there any valid reason, except red-tape, why the Government should not permit the sale
of official stamps to dealers and collectors and of official stamps to dealers and collectors and
thereby increase their revenue considerably?

No, neither is there any reason why the Government should-from the Government's point of view. It is a fallacy to suppose that the country would benefit by any considerable increase of revenue. The great majority of collectors only want these official stamps because they can't have them. Speculators and outsiders try to get them only because they think they can make a profit by selling to collectors. But if Government were one day to graciously authorize their unlimited sale, the Colonial Stamp Market would be quoting them the following week at $1 / \mathrm{r}$ per i/- face value. The revenue would benefit by about $£ 5000$ at the outside and then collectors would start their old game and endeavour to worry the life out of the authorities every time they issued a new variety. The headlines "More New Overprints" and "British Government tryNew Overprints" and "British Government try-
ing to fleece stamp collectors" (as if a few ing to feece stanip collectors (as if a few
thousand pounds made any appreciable difference thousand pounds made any appreciable difference
to the British Revenue) would give way to others "Why collect official stamps at all?" Sooner or later collectors would transfer their attention to something else they couldn't have.
14.- Why is the special set of stamps for the
eeward Islands retained now that each Leeward Islands retained now that each member has a separate set of its own?
Because the business population of the islands prefer a set of stamps of reasonable size. Apart, however, from this, the demand by collectors is very uncertain. One week ro,000 stamps of a quently it is difficult to gauge the probable demand accurately, and certain values are liable to be unexpectedly exhausted. Our readers know what happened in Seychelles, the 3 cents being bought up by collectors. In Montserrat the new $\frac{1}{2} d$. stamp has similarly been bought up and is still ont of issue. It is consequently fortunate that there is the general Leeward Islands set to fall back upon. Even if an island runs out of this, it can manage to borrow a small stock from one of the other islands to go on with. By thas means, the necessity for sur charged provisionals is avoided.
If the question had been turned round the other way and had read "Why does each island have a separate set of its own, whilst there is a
general set answering all practical purposes?" general set answering all practical purposes?"
we should suggest that it may be Pride. If the reader will imagme himself for a moment a little island in a hig ocean, wouldn't he take pride in possessing a set of stamps all his own? And if collecturs, in their generosity, were to say "We will pay the cost of pronting and give you $£ 1000$ a year hesides," what obstacle would there be in the way of realising his ambition?
I5. - Why does the Bechuanaland Protectorate continue to use surcharged British stamps, instead of liaving a design of its own.

The only reason we can think of is that the British Govermment wishes to emphasise its made, King ere a separate set of stamps to be portrait on, or local opinion might call for an arms design. As in Zanzibar and British Central Africa, there might be objections to the Head of the 13 ritish Suvereign. It is probably a question of tact, and the black surcharge across the stanps a compronise. Apart from which, there Protectorate, and scarcely any white inhabitants. i6.-Are all M.A.'s errors, or not ? From one eek or two ago I they were; from the note to day, I should say not.
An alarming question, this would be, to ask a University man! However, we will hasten to
explain that our correspondent refers to id. red explain that our correspondent refers to id. red
British stamps of $186_{+}$lettered " $\mathrm{M} A$ " in the British stamps of $186_{4}$ lettered "MA' in the
lower corners. Less than $5 \%$ of the id. red lower corners. Less than $5 \%$ of the id. red
stamps of about this date have the error of watermark.
(Note.-A further instal nent of Questions and Answers will be given next week. Something like 2oo have already been sent in, but we hope continue to be sent in for our competition until Jantary fth, mid-day, when we shall award the four prizes already announced).

## Correspondence.

To the Editor, Ewen's Weekly Stamp New's.
Mr.F. Grove Powell writes :-
'In your résumé of Stanley Gibbons' new catalogue, you make no mention of the most remarkable change of price in any English stamp, i.e., the 2 d . blue, plate 12 . The following are its fuctuations late years:-

## $\begin{array}{ccccc}1897 . & 1899 . & 1500 . & 1902 . & 1903 . \\ 1904 . & 10 / . & 5 / . & 6 / \cdot n o t p r i c e d & 40 /-\end{array}$

I think that, for a stamp 35 years old, this is hard to beat. This particular plate number was only in issue for about eight months.

It has always been a mystery to us why plate 12, unused, was priced so low. In the Editor's catalogue, latest edition (1898), it is priced $25 / \cdot$, and even at that tume was well worth
it. llate 8 , unused, is still undervalued, being it. Plate 8 , unused, is still und
especially rare in blocks.- Ev.j

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.


GROUP XII.--FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA \& OCEANIA.

| 1912 New colours, 10, $15,25,50 \mathrm{c} . . .5$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 192 Indo-China, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . |  |
|  |  |
| 193 New Caltdonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| $1932 \quad \because \quad$ New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. $\quad$. |  |
| 194 Oceania, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. .. |  |
| 1942* | colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. |
| GROUP XIII,--FRENCH FOREIGN POBT OFFICE |  |
| 201* (Turkey) Cavalle, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pı. .. .. |  |
| 202* ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pi. |
|  | Levant, 1, 2, 4 pi. |
|  | Vathy, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pi. |
| $205 *$ (Egypt), Alexandria, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., ifr. 13 |  |
|  | Port Said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr. |
| $208^{*}$ Morocco, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 centimos, 1 pes. .. .. |  |
| $210^{\circ} \mathrm{Canton}$ o | on Indo-China, 1, 2,4, 5, 10, 5 5, 20, 25,30, 40, 50, 75 C., |
| $211^{*}$ Hoi-hao " $\quad$, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . .. 12 |  |
| 212* (rgoz) Cavalle, 5, 10, 15c., r, 2, 4p. .. .. |  |
| 213** | Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 p. |
| 214* ., Levant, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40c., 2, 4 pi .. |  |
|  | Vathy, expected .. .. |
| 216 " A | Alexandria, 1, 2, 3,4, 5, 10, 15, 20, |
| 217 ", Port Said, 1. 2, 3. 4. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, |  |
| 218* ${ }^{\circ}$ | Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,10$ as. .. |
| 219 ", M | Morocco |
| 220 ", | China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr. .. |
| 220a , |  |

GROUP XIY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.
221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
222 S.W. Africa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.
224 Togo, 3, 5. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf...
GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA \& OCEANIA
231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opt.
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.
233 Kiau Tischou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25. 30, 40, 50, 80pf
23. Marianne Is.. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf

235 Marshall Is.. 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80
236 Samoa, 3, 5, to, $20,25,30,40,50,80 \mathrm{pf}$

## GROUP XYI. GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.

241 China, 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, $50,80 \mathrm{pf}$.
$242^{\circ}$ Levant, $\frac{4}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,24,4,5 \mathrm{pi}$.
$243^{\circ}$ Morocco, $3,5,10,25,30,35,50,60$
2/8 3/2

GROUP XYII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.
251*Angra, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65. 75, 80, 100 r . $251 a^{*}$ ". $115,130,150,180,2001$
252" Horta, 21, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, $\ddot{80}$, ioor. $2522^{*}$ " $115,130,150,180,200 \mathrm{r}$.
$253^{*}$ Ponta Delgada, 2h, $5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80,1$ oor.

254* Funchal, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 1 oor. . . $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$ 254a* II5, 130, 150, 180, 200 .
$291^{*}$ Albama. $10,35,40$ paras
292 Italian Levant. 1 piastra
$292^{*}$ Italian Levant. 1 piastra
293* " Tripuli(Bengasi), 1 piastra $30+$ Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3, 4, 5. 10, $12 i$ i.
306 Spanish Guinea (W Africa), 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, ip. 310 Austrian Crete, 5, 10 centimes
311 Austrian Levant, 10, 20pa., 1, 2, 5 pi.
31 ra $\because \quad, \quad$ Unpaid, 10, 2opa., $1,2 \mathrm{zp}$.
312 Russian Levant, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 kop.

355 Antioquia, $2,1,2,3,4,5,10,20,50 \mathrm{C}$




|  | 50 c . | 2/1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutch Indies, 218g. .- | 4/2 |
| $873 *$ | Eritrea 5 lire (t903) | $4 / 0$ |
| 874* | Egypt. I o piastres | 2/1 |
| $875 *$ | Fernando Poo, 40c... | - |
| 876* | , 6oc... | - |
| $877^{\circ}$ | $80 \mathrm{c} .$. | - |
| $87{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 1 peso | - |
| 879** | 2 pesos | - |
| $880^{*}$ | Italian Levant, 2 lire | 1/8 |
|  | Japan, | 2/5 |



GROUP XYIII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.

$$
\text { 261 Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r. .. .. } 8 \text { 2/5 2/10 }
$$

group Xix.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA. 270 ${ }^{\circ}$ Inhambane, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,2000$. .. $\quad . \quad 8 \quad 2,5$ 2/10 271*'. ourenzo Marques, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
$272^{\circ}$ Mozambique, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
${ }^{273}$. N Company, 22, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r. $27+^{-}$Nyassa, 2h, 5. 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r. $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 5 & 211 \\ 2 / 5 & 2 / 1 \\ 2 / 7 & 2 / 1 \\ 2 / 7 & 211\end{array}$ group xx.- portuguese colonies in asia.


## group xxi.-ITALIAN colonies \& post offices.

$295^{*}$ Benadir (East Africa), 2, 2b., 1, 2, 21, 5, 10as. $\quad . \quad$.. $7 \quad 210$
301. Curaçao (W. Indies), 1, 2, 2t. 3. 5, 10, 12t. 15, 20, 25, 50c. .. $112 / 6$ 303 Surinam (Dutch Guiana), 1, 2, 2t, $3,5,10,12,20,15,20,25,50 \mathrm{c}, 1112 / 6$

ando (Wfrica), 1, 2, 3. 4,5,6, 8, 10, 15, 20
GROUP XXIII. - AUSTRIAN \& RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.

GROUP XXIY. COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.
356 Bolivar, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50c.
357 Panama, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, buc.
358 Santander, 1, 5, 10c.
359 Tolima, I, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c..

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27 V Grectional Varieties ${ }^{2}$. mal cypes
Great Britain-Early issues
300 Great Britain-Early issues, \&C
301 Great Britain-Officials
$3{ }^{14}$ Australia-unused


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No. $22+$ (VOL. XIl.) (Whole Number, No. 310.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, $190+$
[Price One Penny

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be mach obliged for Early Information New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamip Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stampts.
The index
The index number and serial lettcr after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN - Control Lett.rs (191 1) 224).-Mr. IV. Heath was the first reader to uotify us of the issue of stamps with control letter c. He oftained the id. value at Wellington, Salop, on 29.12.03. Our date records are as follow's :-

## 

The Rev. P. E. Raynor writes on the same subject to the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly:"On December 12th, I bought two sheets of the current halfpenny green at the Ipswich Post Office. They bore the control letter C, but this letter is now placed in the left lower corner of the sheet instead of the right; and the letter is of a different type, having a 'serif.' Ten days later (December 23rd) 1 was supplied with the old letter ' 13 '!"'
Early Dates (221 O 224). - Mr. W. Denison Roebuck has shown us two interesting new records.

Id. red, plate 225. L.udlow, 29.12 .79.
3d. plate 20, wmk. Crown. Aylesbury, i.1.81.
Althongh the id. red stamp with plate-nmmers was ufficially superseded by the " 1 d . venetian red " on I.r.8o, we have hitherto been in the the "earliest date of use" as later than the date the "earliest date of use as later than the date of official cessation from issue (the previous record having been 6.r.80). The record date of actual use for the 3d. plate 20 , wmk. crown, is now the
same as the officially anounced date of issue, so is hardly likely to be mproved upon.
Official Adhesives ( 222 P 224)-Mr. C. S. Ounton hats shown us a curiosity in the shape of a did, green, overprinted "ADMIPALTY OFFICIAD" (error, P' for R), type 1 . The error evidentiy the stamp before the surcharging operation and receiving the ink intended to form the tail of the "R." A magnifying glass reveals very faintly the uninked impression of the tail.

BRITISH HONDURAS ( $190 \mathrm{M} 22_{4}$ ).-We are informed that the following new issues are in contemplation" by the authorities.
> ic. (colour?).
> Postard. Inland use, single.
> 1c. (colour ?).

The 2oc, value will take the place of the $2+c$. III the set. the latter value being discontimued. In fact, the $2+c$, is already obsolete, the stock of the Guetn's Head stamp of this value being
already exhansted. The ic. Oueen's Head stamps are also beginning to run short.

CAPE COLONY (218 X 224).-Nne montis aro we were officially informed that the 3tf. King's Head had heen issued to the public on 13.1.03. This information was evidently inaccurate, as we have now received the following letter from the Secretiry to the General Post Office. The date 3. 1.03 is presumably that on which the supply of d. stanns was received by the Post-office:-
. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your . I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your the issue of the Cape Colony 3d. King's Head stamps, and to inform yon that the information given in my letter of the ioth August was per. fectly correct, at any rate as far as the General Post (effice, Cape Town, was concerued. A consigrment of the new 3d. stamps was actually but these stanins were not issued by the Treasury to the Cape fown Office until quite recently owing to the fact of there being very large quantities of the old issue on hand, which had quantities of the old issue on hand, which had
to be worked off."

CURACAO (216 I 224). -New stamps of ${ }^{1}$,
and $2!$ 1/ and $2 \frac{l}{2}$ guld
Dutch Indies.

DUTCH INDIES (215 P 22f)-Mr. J. 13. Robert, Editor of the Nederlandsch Tijdschift voor Postzegelkunde, kindly sends us a photograph of the desigu just selected for the high values of
the new sets of Dutch Indies, Curaçao, and the new
Surinam.


The design of the high values is simitar in size to that of the gulden values of Holland and differs from that illustrated alove in the removal of the title from under the head to a straight band at the tup of the stamp and in the orma-
mentation of the spandrels. The triangular mentation of the spandrels. The triangular
spades at the top show emblematical figures of commerce and navigation, and those at the bottom. sailing vessels. The outline of the stamp is wavy. The photograph from which we draw this description was taken in November from a die proof. The plates are expected to be ready this month ( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{O} 4$ ), and it is hoped to des. patch the first supplies of the stamps to the Colonies in February. The values and colours at present chosen are ignlden, violet ; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ gulden, marone; $2 f$ gulden, steel blue. Paper. perforation, ete., similar to that of $\mathrm{I}, 2 \frac{1}{2}$ and 5 gulten of Hulland.
GREENLAND (A 224). - We make the following extract from the laily Mail
"Muntreal, Monday Dec. 21 .
"According to the "Turonto Globe," the Dom. inion Govermment is about to open nevotiations
for the purchase of Greenland from Demmark. for the purchase of Greenland from Demmark.
It is added that the admission of Newfommand into the Canadian Confederation has been prac tically decided upon.
"It is not helieved here, however, that these schemes have reached a practical stage. The
fact that the " Toronto (ilobe" is the monthpiece fact that the "Toronto Globe " is the munthpiece of the Govermment leads to the opimion that the Federal anthorities are considering the prophety of making overtures to Newfommdand and Demmark, althongh the guestion has not yet been serionsly discussed. It is "Irged, howerer, that the purchase of Greenland would prevent any repetition of the Alaskan award fiasco

Copenhagen, Monday, Dee. 21.
"Sx years ago das 1 then telegraphed to the Canay Mall, negothations "ere opened by the purchase of circeuland. They came to bothing, as Demmark was unwilling to sell. The Government of to-day is of the same mind."
INDIA (221 11224 ).-A correspondent writes us as follows :-" May I call your attention to the facts:-(1) There are apparently two printings of the 2 las. King's Head. The first lot I olvained were clearer in the colour; there may be ither
differences. (2) The zas. hing's Head, issucd in differences. (2) The zas. King's Head, issumd in
Bombay are a slightiy different shade-more Bombay are a slightiy different shade-more blaish-than those I procured origmally trom Calcutta. (3) There are also said to be shades of the fas., fas. and Kas. King's Heal, thungh I have not at present come an,
ill the hills for my vacation.'

ITALY (221 W 22 ) - We take the following cutting from the Neacustle Chromale ( 30.12 .03 ).
Collecturs of postage stamps should loury up to procure early specimens of the new series of stamps which will he issued in Italy at the begimniug of 1904. The change was inithated by King Victor Emmamel himsett, who was not at all satisfied with the artistic merit of the postage stamps hitherto in use. His Majesty is a well. known mumisuatist, and his collection of coms. ancient and modern, is one of the most wonderfnl in the world. As the difference from the iesthetic puint of view of coins and stamps is slight, it is not surprising that the Italian Soverejgn should have turned his attention to the post office. The new stamps have been designed lyy the emment Italian painter Michetti, and for each stamp of difterent value there will be a different design. On some the King's ettigy will be in full face,
white on others it will be in profile, but all will be embellished with some daintily drawn landscape or maritime sketch, it is to be noticed also with some interest that the one centime stamps will be devoted to Volta and the two centimes stamps to his electrical successor Marconi. it is to be hoped that the new stamps will turn out well, and not produce the disappomtment created in England by its last series.

The Morning Pust (30.t2.03) furnishes further details:-
Signur Michetti has completed his designs for the coming issue of Italian postage stamps. The one-centesimostanp is dedicated to Volta, depicts the birth of new industries, and is ormamented with a lumimous crown of electrical sparks. The two-centesimi stamp is devoted to Marconi, and shows electrical waves crussing the celestial spaces, while wires henceforth useless hang from a telegraph post. The five centesimi stamp reveals a flight of swallows, surmounted by the Italian coat of arms. The ten-centesimi stamp shows the Alpine chain crowning the portrait of the king. That of fifteen-centesimi lears the portrait of the king in the centre of a maritime horizon; on that of twenty-five-centesimi is the portrat of the King in profile breaking into the Imeridian of Italy; that of forty-centesimi represents a full-face portrait of the King surmounting sents a mild -ace portrait of the king surnoming
the Shield and Star of Italy. The one-lira stamp has a portrait of the King, with anl cagle and a furtified castle as supporters.
JAMAICA (223 N 224 )-Mr. H. L. Bevir informs us that the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$., as well is the $\frac{1}{2} d$., of the new desigu was issued on 16.11 .03 .

LIBERIA (218j224)...Three new provisionals have appeared here.
dhesivis. 1892 issue, overprinted.
"Ten cents." on I6c. lilac.
"1 lifteen cents." on $2+$ c. green on buff
The Stump Collecturs' Fortuightly explains their raison detre.
first made their appearance, now surcharged first made their appearance, the Liberian rate for letter postage was 8 cents the halfoolice. Naturally stanp valucs were arranged in multiples of wight, but a few years later came a reduction in the rate to 5 cents the half-onnce, ami the stamps then current were altered to suit the new turift. There was, however, a supply lelt over of the ifre.. ${ }^{2}+\mathrm{c}$. and 32 c ., and these have now beell used up by the werprinting already described.

NEW ZEALAND (222 T $22+1$ - Mr. E. W. Mann wites:-"I note that of the N. $/$. fiscal postals s.nt by the Colonial stamp Market, the postas s.nt by the Conomal stamp, Market, the + i. is on
mark."
We find that the Colomial stamp Market's entire stock of this value is similar, but the other values stili have the old watermark.

Prostal Fiscals. Queen's Head design. Cowan
paper, wimk. N $Z$ star close together sideways $t^{\prime}$ - rose. (Issued g.03 or earher).
PANAMA (223 H 224). We take he follow. ing interestang notes from Mikiel's Nicikly Stamp Nats of 25.12 .01 .
We are modebted to Messiss. Hermann Focke amil M. 13. Senior for very carly information in regand to the second provisional issue. Gowations from both letters will prowe of interest. ITr. Focke's correspondent writes that "the new set of stamps for the Repubhe will not he out betorea month or five weeks from mow (December tib)." They are tow doubt being made in New York. Acompanying Mr. Foche's letter is a now. second printing on a piece of cooer, and is described in detail in Mr. Senion's corres. ponlence. We mikht add that this moc.shous in the word at the right the first A an inverted $V$ and in the "Panamis" at the right the second A mine tuformation, and we s lepleased to publish the resolts of his muestigation accompanying a block of four of the 2c. rose :-

I have seen and secured a few copies of the new provisional issue, referred to in my letter of yesterday; the values I have so far are the 2c. and roc.; the new closed block of 4 consists of a thick bar across every
ow of stamps, obliterating the word "COLOMBIA at the top of the original Panama stamp, while the single word "PANAAA in capital letters is over printed vertically at right and left of each stamp cading downward and upward respectively. In the 2c. the bar is in brown red with the word "PANAMA" n black, and in the toc., respectively brown orange and black. (1 understand all the other values are so treated as well, which means that the first issue is exhausted.) VARIETIES. - There are several already, viz.

1. The word "PANAMA" comes in three different sizes of type: In one stamp surcharge measures is entimeters long, surcharge measures 14 centimeters himps (he tigh and left surcharge in the right-hand entimeters long (see surcharge right and left of left hand stamps in block)
2. Inverted " Y " and inverted " Y " instead of " A " that we have the following errors of type
PANAMA (first $A$ is an inverted V).
PANAMA (third A is an inverted V).
$P_{A} N_{A} M A$ (first and second As are inverted $V s$ ).
PANAMA (last $A$ is an inverted broken $Y$
And I do not doubt but what there are others; yo can see some of the above in this block.
3. Last A of "PANAMA" has an accent ('). Only Ie of this comes in a sheet it seems.
I am led to believe that each town in the Republic of Panama is to have separate stamps; the town of Panama has these, simply surcharged "Panama" Colon will likely have them surcharged Colon, etc. base my opinion on this change from "Republic of Panama" to simple "Panama," and further because the 20c. violet has also been received here with the sur charge "Correos DAVID" in very lancy letters, cover. (Uavid is a town in D'anama Republic.)

In the first provisional issue there has been no more varieties found or seen by ine, excepting a sc. blue, turned into a perfect W , so that it reads PAWAMA in carmine surcharge ; also a 2c., which has the N turned to R , so that it reads PARAMA, instead of PANAMA.

2c. rose, surch. in dark rose and black
loc. orange, surch. in brown orange and black.
PARAGUAY (218 A 22t). -The 5c. of the


Adhesive. Perf
5c. blue
PORTUGAL $210 \mathrm{~F} 23^{2} \mathrm{H}$.-Mr. J. B. Robert, Editor of the Vederlundsch Tijdschrift voor
Postzegelkunde, informs us that. by virtue of a decree dated $13.1 \pm .03$ (Official Gazette, No. 258 , of 16.1 .o3, lishon), Unpaid l,etter stannps were to have been issued on ist January, 1go4.

Uupaid littir stamps

| 5 reis, bistre. |
| :--- |
| 10 |
| 30 |
| 0 |
| 40 |
| 0 |
| 50 |
| 50 |
| 100 |
| 100 |

The design is inscribed "PORTEADO" at top and "CORREIO" at fout. In an irregularly shaped space in the centre is the value, etc. 5 REIS A RECEBER."
PORTUGUESE COLONIES (158, 172, 195 I) 224 ).-Sune eight months ago we mentioned that a series of 112 postage due stamps (for varions culonies) was expected. We now learn that their issue is imminent and have already seen a photograph of the design, which is inscribed at top "PORTEADO" with the name of the colony just below, and at bottom "A RECEBFFR" in two lines; in the centre, the value.
QUEENSLAND (218 (224)--Our Brishane correspondent writes that new desigus for post cards are now heme prepared. He also informs us that two new values of Railivay parcel stamps were to be issued " next week," but as his report is undated, we can only assulnie with sume uncertainty that they were expected the first week of December, 1903. We are not informed which values are to be added to the existing set.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (223 G 224).-Our Adelaide correspondent writes that the latest regulations concerning official postcards is that the G.P.O. for cash and have same surcharged with the initials "O.H.A have same surcharged with the initials "O.H.M.s." at its own expense. The result will possubly be an unlanited number fype varicties in the uverprints. Hitherto, the only official postcards in use were the ordinary d. ones, overprinted "O.S."

STRAITS SETTLLEMENTS (221 N 224).1c. King's Head in the new design, so the stamp may be recorded as actually issued, date about 12.03 or earlier.

SAN MARINO (216 D 224).-The following Extract is from the Daily Mail (26.12.03).

The Government of the little republic of San Marino has just suffered a heavy loss by having $£ 9,000$ worth of rare stamps stolen.
A stamp collector recently arrived in the republic and offered the above sum for the collection. The stamps were sent to him to be exanuined, and the collector decamped with them without paying. A San Marino official followed the thief through Switzerland and Austria but lost all trace of him in Vienna
The stamps stolen are the remainders of the obsolete issues. A certain "Riccardo Schroff, of Vienna," oftered 220,000 lire for them, but having olitained possession, disappeared withont the formality of making any payment. Another bidder who offered 30,000 lire is threatening the Republic with an action for damages, but on what grounds it is not clear to see.

SUDAN (220 O 224).-A correspondent at Halfa, writes us as follows :-
"I am very sorry to inform you that the 5 mill. surcharged stamps are all sold, as there were only 50,000 surcharged. At present they are sold by outsiders at rod. each, and then they are difficult to find. Also I beg to inform you that out of the 5n,000 stamps there was one sheet of 120 stamps surcharged upside down, and they at present are sold at $2 / 6$ each, and are very difficult to be found.'

SURINAM (218 F 224). -New stamps of 1 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ gulden are in preparation, see under Dutch Indies.
TASMANIA (23: A 224), - The following cutting is from the Tasmanian Mercury of 26.1 . .03 Handy Stamp l3ooks. - The PostmasterGeneral's Department has issned id. and 2 d . postage stamps in booklet form. These booklets are to be sold to the public at value of the stamps contained therein, namely, $£ 1$, and only in the offices of the department. Inside the cover of the booklet will he found a ruled account which enables the purchaser to show how the stamps were utilised.

TRANSVAAL (22i K 22.4). - Mr. E. W. Hounsom sends us a $1 /$. Revenue stamp used on a piece of brown paper together with a 3d.
postare adhesive, both postmarked "Johannespostage adhesive, both postmarked "Johannes-
burg, i.I2.03. 45 p.m." and apparently genninely burg, $1.12 .03 \cdot 3+5$ p.m." and apparently genininely
used. We do not however consider this specimen used. We do not however consider this specimen sufficient evidence on which to chronicle a new postal fis
courtesy

## Cbe IRarconi stamp.

(Daily Mirror, 30.12.03.)
U'igue Honouk for the Wizard of Wireless Telegraphy.

So highly does the Italian (iovernment esteem Mr. Marcont, that his portrait is to be engraved on one of the new postage stamps about to be issued by the Italian rost Office. Electric waves traversing the world are also to be reits wires hanging useless, leing in the foreits wire
ground.
The stamp is unique, as this is the first time a ruler lias sanctioned such a use of the portrait of any person but the Sovereign or one of his tirect descendants.
Attempts have been made, however, by ambitious officials to take a short cut to fame by way of the postage stamp.
There was a certain Mr. Connell, PostmasterGeneral of New Brunswick, in the early sixties, who thoukht it would be a fine thing to have his head on the colony's stamps. So a charming series of varied colours and value was issued with his effigy. The Government checked this presumption sternly, called the stamps in, and cashiered the Postmaster. But some of the stamps were used, and they are now worth from $f 20$ to $£ 30$ apiece.
Major-Gelleral Baden- Powell also issued two Major-General Baden- Powell also issued two stamps at Mafeking, one showing thimself riding a cycle, the other sumply hearing his manly head
and hat. The powers at home did not encourage and hat. The powers ar home did not enconrage any further issue, and the gallant soldier no doubt regretted his mistake. These stamps
in price from zos, used to $\mathcal{L} 5$ mused.
A society of enthinsiasts who believed that Queen Victoria was only a usurper, and that a certain Bavarian princess, descendant of the House of Stuart, should by right sit on the Britısh throne, paid the lady in question the doubtful compliment of putting her portrait on a stamp. As the various Governments naturally did not encourage the stamp, the members of the society pledged themselves to set Queen Victoria's stamp upside down on their letters with their own princess portrait above. The late Queen was intensely amused when an envelope so stamped was brought to her notice, and Princess Marie of Bavaria was equally displeased, for nothing was further from her desires.
The world yet waits the philatelic freaks of the Emperor of the Sahara.

## CHRISTMAS COMPETITIONS.

Results held over till next Week.

## Panama.

We do not guarantee the accuracy of extracts from the pullic press.]

## HOW THE PANAMA POSTMASTER

 FILLED THE TREASURY.
## (Daily Mail, i.r.04.)

An amusing expedient has been adopted by the Postmaster-General of Panama for raising money for his Government, pending the receipt of $£^{2}, 000,000$ from the United States for the canal concession.
By issuing freak stamps he has obtained thousands of pounds from postage stamp collectors in the United States, who are, like philatelists the woild over, always anxious to secure extraordinary specimens.
The New York "Daily Tribune" describes the Panama Postmaster's proceedings in characPanana Postinaster's pro
teristic American style :-
"When Panama broke lonse from Colombia's apron strings every stamp fiend said: 'What will Panama do for postage stamps? Will the stamps of Colombia hitherto used be overprinted "Panama," or will a new series of stamps be issued
"The foxy Postmaster-General of Panama said What I do to the guileless stamp collectors will be plenty,' and forthwith he walked over to the printing office acruss the strect and leased the plant for a month.
"The foreman of the printing office was in structed to set the words - Repubfica de I'anama in small type, capable of being contained upon postage stamp, as many times as the limited facilities of the office would permit. Then all the sheets of stamps on hand were surcharged 'Repub lica de Panama,' and to the bank-note company of New York which furnished the stamps to Colombia for the department of Panama was sent a message to print and ship several hundred thousand sheets of stamps pending the designing and issuing of a new series.
"Incidentally the printer was given to understand that it was a rush jol, and that nobody cared how the words - Republica de Panama were printed, whether upside down or otherwise so long as the words appeared upon the stamps so long as the
'Sheets of stamps were put through the presse in every conceivable manner; sideways, horizontally, vertically, upside down and straight; printed in black, red and blue ink. All the values of al the stamps were thus surcharged, and thon
the lostmaster-General prayed for speed to the the lostmaster-General prayed for
ship with stamps from New York."
ship with stamps from New York."
In all more than forty variations were issucd As soon as letters bearing the freak stamps arrived in New York an avalanche of orders descended upon the Postmaster-General, and dollars poured by thousands into the Panama treasury.
When the shipment of stamps arrives from New York it is expected that the Panama Postmaster will alter the type used in over-printing them, so that even collectors who bought all the forty varieties at first issued will deem it necessary to secure specinens of the second issue.
The financial possibilities before the Post. master, says the " Tribune," are limitless until new and correct stamps are printed.

## Rew Patent.

## (Extract from Patent's fournal, 16.12 .03 .)

18,312. Postage stamps. Sacék, J., Zizkow, Prague, Austria. Aug. 20.
In order that postage stamps may be cancelled without the use of hand or machine stamps, they are treated chemically at the time of their manufacture, \&c., in such a manner that subsequent chemical treatment for caucellation changes their colour or renders visible marks which were previously invisible. The colour of visible marks may otherwise be changed by the cancelling treatment. The stamps may, for example, be treated wholly or in places with a solution of phenolphthalen, the marks made by which are invisible until the stamps are exposed to the action of ammonia gas. The stamps showing the places
and times of departure and delivery are affixed by means of machines, $\&$ c., at a time subsequent to the cancelling.

## Cbangelings.

Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To buy some rare Manritius Jack spent his all and had a fall,-
J ill found they were fictitious.

Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any fakes?
Yes sir, yes sir, all the latest makes;
None for the expert, none for the cute,
But plenty for the novice who thinks he's got a
"beaut."

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post ofrices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
-

GROUP XII.--FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA OCEANIA. 191 Indian Settlements, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. .. 12 192 Indo-China, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. 192 New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50 c
193 New Caledonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 193a $\quad " \quad$ New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c 94 Oceania, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c .


GROUP XIY. GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

221 German East Africa, 2, 3. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
222 U. $\quad$ S.W. Africa, 3,5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf. 223 Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 , , oppf. 224 Togo. 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.

GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ABIA \& OCEANIA.
231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 , 8opl
232 Caroline Is., 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opr
234 Marante 19., 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80p
236 Samoa, 3, 5, io, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.

GROUP XYI.-GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES
${ }_{24}{ }^{1}$ China, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.

GROUP XYII--PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.
$251^{\circ}$ Angra, 2k, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100 . $2512^{\circ}$ ir 115, 130, 150, 180, 2000
$252^{\circ}$ Horta, $21,5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80,100 r . ~$
$252 a^{\circ}$
$252 a^{\circ}$ "̈ 115, 130. 150. 180, 2000
$253^{*}$ Ponta Delgada, 2d, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100 .
${ }_{254}{ }^{\circ}$ Funchal, 27, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75,
$254^{\circ}$. 115, I30, 150, 180, 200r.

| $1 / 2$ | $1 / 5$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 / 8$ | $2 / 0$ |
| $1 / 9$ | $2 / 21$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 81$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 8$ |
| $1 / 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 / 9$ |
| $1 / 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 / 9$ |
| $2 / 3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 / 9$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 51$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 1$ |

$\begin{array}{lll}8 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$ $3 / 2$

# Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories 

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$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{t}}$. Various surcharge varieties.
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Spain-Carlist Mormps.
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271 Greece-1goo, Surcharges, nor mal types
299 Great Britain-Early issues 300 Great Brisan-Mat.

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314 Australia-unused
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$357 \underset{\text { Tasmania }}{\mathbf{H}{ }^{\text {Hawiai }}} \quad . . \quad . . \quad . . \quad$ N
${ }_{371}^{370}$ Tasmania $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Orange River Colony-used }\end{array}$
373 Colonials-various
74 Colonials--various
375 Colonials-various
$37^{6}$ Colonials-various, unused
8 O.F.S. \& O.R. Colony-unuse Ne
379 Victoria-Old issues .
379
38 I
$\mathrm{Macao}-\mathrm{var}$ ous.
382 Sweden
${ }_{3}^{383}$ South America-used
$3^{8_{4}}$ Greece-recent issues
385 French French Post Offices - use
Liberia
387 French Colonies-used
$\begin{array}{ll}388 & \text { Tunis } \\ 389 & \text { Russia }\end{array}$
389
391
392
$\begin{array}{ll}391 & \text { Greece-Head of Mercury } \\ 392\end{array}$
Net.
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16 Japan
517 Finland and Poland
543 Spain
551 Holland and Colonies
553 Egypt
559
560
560
560 New Zealand-First Type, mint
$\begin{array}{ll}561 & \text { Zanzibar on India } \\ 562 & \text { Switzerland }\end{array}$
${ }_{563}^{563}$ Switzerland
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(Established October, 1897.) PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 225. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 311. )
LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1904.
[Price One Penny.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Isskes, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITA1N-Envelope Dies (222 D 225).-The Colonial Stamp Market's consignments of envelopes were stamped during the past fortnight with the following dies:-1 ${ }^{2}, 45$ (twice), id. 58 (twice), 3 d .2 . The latter is a
novelty, so our list now stands:novelty, so our list now stands :-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 50 .
Id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to $55,57,58$.
I $\frac{1}{2 d}$., 4 d., Iod., $1 /-\cdot$ Dies 1.
2d. Dies I, 2.
6d. Dies Ito 6.
3d. Registration. Dies $I$ to 7 .
It is 46 weeks since 3 d . die 1 was chronicled in E.W.S.N. Our 3d. die 2 were probably stamped at the end of December, 1903.
Large Crown Watermurk (222 F 225). - We have to record an extremely interesting discovery. The sheets containing the error of watermark on the stamp MA., the ist in the rigth row, also show the error on the last stamp in the same row, lettered ML. We give the credit of the discovery to Mr. C. Miller, but we also received a specimen of the ML error a few days later from Mr. S. C. Pearce. Our list of "MA." errors was given in E.W.S.N. No. 222 ; we now append that of the ML errors.


Large Crown of 188 .
d. red stars. Mr. S. C. Pearce.
plate go. Mr. C. Miller (the discoverer).
Early Dates ( 224 P 225). -The following new records have been sent in:-
id. red plate 108 . London, S.E., 14.6 .68 (Mr. W. D). Roebuck).
" " $\quad$ ı20. Wolverhampton, io. io. 68 (Mr. F. J. Cowan).
" " 159. Jutona (?), 26.10.72 (Mr. J. R.
rod. plate 1 . Leeds, 18.9 .67 (Mr. W. D. Roebuck).
Offcial Stamps ( 224 Q 225).-Dr. Michael informs us that he has the $\frac{1}{2}$. Admiralty official, type II., postmarked 19.9.03, or six day's earlier type 11., postmarked 19.9.03, or six days earner
than our previously recorded earliest date of use.
BELGIUM (215 L 225). - The Newcastle
Chronicle, after speaking of the new Italian issue Chronicle, after speaking of the new Italian issue
mentions also the possibility of a new series for this Country:-" In Belgium it has also been decided to issue a series for the year 1905 in commemoration of the 75 th anniversary of Belgian independence. No decision has been come to as yet as to the colours of the new stamps, but, with ample time before them, King Leopold and his subjects seem determined to produce something creditable to the national mathetic sense. These creditable the nats in philatelismse. These ambitious attempts in philatelism are to be encouraged. There is no reason why a postage stamp should be regarded simply as a piece of tinted paper with an effigy, whose sole mission is to frank a letter or parcel."
BENADIR ( 207 K 225 ). - The Philatelic Fournal of India statee that the Italian Govern. ment has annoutced that the service for ordinary and registered letters to and from Benadir was to commence from Ist. November, 1903.

BULGARIA (216U 225) --Le Collectianneur de Timbres-Poste states that a new value is in preparation, 20st. blue.
CARTAGENA (1566 M 225) -Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste chronicles the following:
Adhcsive. Type 7 I of Colombia in Gibbons', part II. 5c. orange (formerly in violet).
CYPRUS (221 O 225.-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 9 piastres Queen's Head with marginal plate-number 4. The $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$, 1, 4, 6 and 12 piastres are the only other values yet recorded with it.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (22:O 225).-'Specimen' copies of the following have 225).--'Specimen copies of the following have
been seen by Der Philatelist.


Newspaper Bands
da. green on buff.
FERNANDO POO (214 1 225).-Chronicled by the Mitteldeutsche Pnilatelisten Zeitung.


Postcards (Single and compound). roc. dark blue on cream.
FIJI ISLANDS (205 N 225). -The following provisional postcards are noted by the Philatelic provisional postcards are
fournal of Great Britain.

Postcards.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. on $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. green.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. on $\mathrm{r} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .+1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. purple
FRENCH P.O., MOROCCO (215 J 225).Chronicled by Der Philatelist.

Postcard. Stamp inscribed "Maroc."
10c. rose on greenish.
ITALY (224 X 225).-The following new letter card is chronicled by Alfred Smith \& Son's Monthly Circular.

Letter Card.
20 cmi ., brown-red an yellow.
IVORY COAST ( 223 H 225) - Le Timbrophile de France states that two new provisional Parcel Post stamps are about to appear, 4 fr . on ${ }_{15}$ c. green "Taxe ' and $\downarrow$ fr. on 30c. red "Taxe."
JHIND (286 E 225). - The Calcutta Stamp states that the following have been issued :-

Adhrsives. Queen's Head.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow-green.
JOHORE (220 E 225).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us an entire sheet of the 5oc. on $\$ 3$. There is not a sign of a minor
variety or even a broken letter in t variety or even a broken letter on it!
KISHENGARH (155 F 225). - Stancey Gibbons' Monthly fournal has seell a new ta. stamp, of which we quote the description :-

Adhesive. New design.
ұa. pink.
"The design is similar to that of the previous stamp of that value, but it has been entirely redrawn, the inscriptions and the devices in the Shield being now in colour on white, instead of the reverse; and the supporters and the Crest appear in white, and much more clearly shown than before. We have only seen single copies at present, and we fancy that they are lithographed, instead of being hand-stamped or surface-printed like the previous issues; they are in various shades of pink, on very thick, highly surfaced paper, and imperforate. The issue probably took place in September, one of the copies shown us being used on the 22nd of that month."
MALAY STATES (216 1 225).-The $\$ 25$ of the Federated Malay States which has been out of issue for six months has now been reissued.
A mint unused copy of the $\$ 25$ "Federated Malay States " on Perak, an uncatalogued variety, recently caine up in auction, realising $£ 7$ 15/•.

MARTINIQUE (220 E 225).-We do not appear to have yet formally chronicled the 5 fr . in the current type, although the Colonial Stamp Market has had it on sale a long time.

## Adhestve. Current type.

5 fr . violet.
MEDELLIN (223 C 226).-The following is recorded by Le Courrier de Timbres poste.
"A.R." Adhcsive. Colombia, rgoz issue overprinted. "Habilitado-Medellin-AR ". in three lines, vertically, in violet on ioc. black on rose.
MONACO (191 H 225).-Change of colour noted by Collectionnear de Timbres.poste.

Eirvelope. 5c. yellow-green.
MONTSERRAT ( 206 C 225).-The following new stationery has appeared. Our correspondent gives the date of issue as September, 1903:-


Euvelopes.
id. carmine on white.
2dd. blue on white.
Rigistration Envelopc.
2d. blue (size)
ezospaper Bands.
ad. green on buff.
id. carmine on buft.
Post cards.
td. green on cream.
d. green on cream.
id. carmine on cream (single and compound).

NEW ZEALAND (224, U 225).-Mr. O. Marsh has shown us the King's Head registration
envelope. envelope.

Registration Envclopc. Size G.
3d. blue (design of stamp similar to that on new letter card.)
PARAGUAY (224 13 225). -In addition to the ic. and 5c. already chronicled, the following in the new design have been issued.


Adhesives. Design with ${ }^{\prime} 1903^{*}$ at top. Perf. $\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { 11 } 1 \frac{1}{2} \text {. } \\ \text { 2c. orange. } \\ \text { toc. violet. } \\ \text { 20c. vermilion. }\end{array} & \text { 3oc. dark blue. } \\ \text { ( } & \end{array}$
PATIALA (207 I 225).-We have already chronicled the $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2},{ }^{1} 2$ and 3 amnas of India overprinted for Patiala (Public use). The Phila. telic fournal of India now adds the following:-

Officinl adticsive. King's Head stamp of India, overprinted " Patiala-Service."
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ta. green. } \\ \text { Ia. carmine. } & \text { Bas. magenta. }\end{array}$
PENANG (A 225).-We take the following from the Straits Budget (2.12.03). Does it portend Head Straits Settlements stamps have only just reached the island?
${ }^{W}$ The Penang Guzette understands a new issue of unified stamps has been received in Penang, and will be issued to the public as soon as the old ones have been sold out. Applicatious have already been received from stamp collectors in England for copies of the new issue."
POONCH (A 225).-Variety, ia. red on thin wove paper, companion to No. ia in catalogue (PJI $12.03 / 3+5$ ).
ROUMANIA (207 N 225). - In addition to the 15 b . adhesive in violet, ler Philatelist notes: Leftir-card. isb. violet.
SOUTHERN NIGERIA (186, 185, 190 N 225).-Der Philatelist notes:-

Post card. King's Head type of adhesives.
id. carmine on cream.
SANTANDER (216 C 225). - Variety, ic. pale grey.blue, $p$. $11 \frac{1}{1}$ instead of $13 \frac{1}{2}$ (type 5) thin paper (SGMJ 12.03/114).

## SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE (223

 S 225).-In addition to the 1 rupee of the set surcharged "O.H.M.S.", the Philatelic Journal of of the following :-

Adhesives. King's Head design as above, over printed "O.H.M.S."
ta. green. $\quad$ 2as. violet and lilac.
1a. carmine and grey. 8a. light-blue and grey.
Post card. ia. calmine on cream.
SUDAN (224 P225).-We understand that the 5 mill., and 1 piastre have now been issued on Crescent and Star paper (December 1903 or earlier):

The "o O.S.G.S." stamps, intherto as carefully guarded as our own official stamps, have been somewhat unexpectedly placed on sale to the public, hence a considerable fall in price.

TASMANIA ( 224 B 225).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us sheets of the Melbourne printed $\ddagger d$. stamps, and we notice that some of them are perf. 11 instead of $12 \frac{1}{k}$, a variety not yet chronicled. The following is a revised description of the varieties which have as yet occurred.

Adhcsive. Design of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pictorial roughly printed at Melbourne on " $V$ \& Crown" watermarked paper.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$, wmk. sideways.
perfi, $\begin{gathered}\text { wmk. sideways } \\ \text { wmk. sideways. } \\ \text { wmk. sideways }\end{gathered}$
We have no news yet of the issue of the $1 /$. Queen's Head on $V$ and Crown paper but under. stand the next value of the Pictorial issue to be printed at Melbourne will be the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$.

UNITED STATES (22: B 225).-Another new issue is apparently in preparation. We quote as follows from the Liverpool fournal of Commerce. 6.1.04:-
"The Post-office Department has decided upon designs for the St. Louis World's Fair stamps, which will bear portraits as follows:-One cent, Robert K. Livingston, Minister to France, who couducted negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase; two cent, Thomas Jefferson; three-cent, James Monroe, who, with Livingstone, conducted the negotiations; five cent, l'resident M'Kinley; ten-cent, map of the United States showing the territory purchased from France. The desipis are now being made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The colours will be those used for like denominations in general use. The stamps will be abunt the size of the Chicago World's Fair stamps.

VICTORIA (2:8 M 225).-The $\frac{1}{2} d$, , and and 3 d . of the current series with the new perforation 11 have now been issued. The id. is already obsolete, and the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 3 d . were not expected to last long.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA (223 N 225).Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., report having received the $2 /$ with the new perforation.


Adhesive.
2/- red on yellow, perf. 1

## Sydney Views.

(From Otago Witness, 25.11.03.)
Last month's issue of the Australian Journal of Philately having stated that Sydney Views were in use in Victoria, Mr. Dontre, of Melbourne, has written them on the sulject as follows: "If these were in use in Victoria it would be only for a few days. Although the colony did not becone actually independent of New South Wales until July 1,1851 . postage stamps bearing the name of Victoria were in use is months before the sever ance took place, having been issued on Jamary 5. 1850 . I do not say that the views were never
in use here, but ann inclined to think that most of In use here, but ant inclined to think that most of
them bearing " butterfly' pustmarks were on ship letters cancelled at this end. My opinion in this direction is strengthened by the fact that 1 have a copy of the 3 d. lanreated New South Wales, watermark 3, with this cancellation, and I have $\stackrel{\text { also seen a } 1 \text { st V.D.L. }}{\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{d} \text {. and a } 2 \mathrm{~d} \text {. diaden }}$ N.S.W.. imperf., similarly cancelled. 1 do not think that any of these could have been issued for use in Victoria." Mr. Dunne's contention is very probably correct. In some cases the letters were posted on the ship and were not obliterated until they reached the Melbourne office.

## Our Posicard Column.

DD $^{\text {tLL }}$, readers hearing of any interesting item of News, Editor, "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News," Norwood, London. For every contribution we publish, we will send the
author an interesting and newly issued stamp.
(N.B.author an interesting.
Postcards preferred).
Mr. A. D. Moullin writes:
In going through some old letters I have come acruss one of the earliest post cards, posted on March 23th, 1872, the stamp of which is cancelled not by the usual mark but by eight clean cut circular holes in the form of a broad arrow. As have never seen one like it, I think it ma'"
A detailed and fully illustrated article on the subject of these perforated cancellations of post cards appeared in the English Specialists' fournal, No. 11, 23rd January, 1897. The information was condensed in the following note taken from Ewen's Priced Catalogue of the Stamps and Post.
(No. 6, 1898, page marks of the United $K$
88 ).-ED., E.W.S.N.].
Varieties.-Some curious methods of cancelling post cards were tried in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool from 1870 to 1874 . In the first, a portion of the card was snipped out close to the stamp, the part cut out being of 3 . designs, viz.-(1) in the shape of an inverted $U$; (2) like an inverted $V$ with upper strokes continued perpendicularly; (3) like the neck and upper half of a bottle. In the second, the stamp itself was perforated, three designs being em-ployed:-(1) a sing!e hole; (2) sunall holes ployed :-(1) a shnge e shape of an inverted orb. The anchor design

may be found found occasionally showing only three or four of the original holes. These can cellation varieties are only found ot the violet $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. post card and are of such a peculiar nature that we make an exception in describing them here, instead of under the post mark catalogue.

## First Issue, 1670.

## Thus the Liverpool Mercury.

A member of the London Philatelic Society, who has been studying in France with a view to a monogram [?! Ed., E.W.S.N.] on the postage stamps of that country, has made a curious and interesting discovery. He has fallen upon an old order in the archives of the Paris Post office, authorising the use of an adhesive label in prepayment of letter postage. The order in question is dated 1670 , or 120 years before the date when the adhesive postage stamp is said to have been introduced into England. The philatelist in question has not yet met with any stamp used ander the order referred to; but numerous specimens can hardly fail to exist in some of the public archives of Paris, or in many of the private collections of correspondents throughout the conntry. The discovery opens a new line of inguiry and rescarch, which will not be confined countries.

## Cbe Posi Olfice Ilrauritius.

A RECORD PRICE REALISED, f. $1+50$.
On Wednesday, 13 tha January, the much-talkedabout unused 2d. Post Office Mauritins was put up to anction in a crowded room by Messrs, Puttick \& Simpson. The following is, we believe a correct record of the bidding: $-£ 500,600$. 800, $1000,1050,1100,1150.1200,1250,1260,1270$, $1280,1300,1320,1340,1360,1380,1400,1+50$. The last jump of 650 seems to indicate that the purchaser was determined to have the stamp at any price. We understand it was bought on commission for some one who wishes to remain incognito and even the agent's name was not mentioned, the $f_{1450}$ iseing paid on the spot in Bank of England Notes. The stamp was shown monnted by itself, in the centre of a very large frame, and is said to be the finest unused copy in existence. It was recently discovered in a little collection made by Mr. James Bonar, of Hampstead when at school in $\mathbf{1 8 6 4 .}$

## Auction Prices.

Messes. Ventom, Bull. \& Cuoper, January 7 th. Great Britain, id. red, plate 225, mint, $38 /$ -
India, 5 Coronation Postal Guides, including set 22 stamps, obliterated Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1 JAN O3 etc.," $23 / \cdot \cdot$
Similar lots of 5 guides fetched' $20 /-$ to Similar lots of 5 guides fetched $20 /-$
$23 /$, or an average of $4 / 6$ per guide.
British Central Africa, $£ 10$ vermilion, 1896 , mint, $f 25$.
British Ceutral Atrica, $£ 25$ green, $1896, \mathrm{mint}, € 60$.

## ' bow many Stamp Collectors are there in the World ?"

## Result of Competition No. i.

We have now exammed the estimates sent in by competitors and find that the averages of same supply the following answers to the ques. tions which were set.

1.     - How many stamp collectors are there in the whole world? $2,930,000$.
2.-How many are there who are willing to spend up to a $1 /$-on a stamp? $1,066,000$.
3.-How many buy one or more of the Annual Catalogues? 250,000.
4.-How many subscribe to one or more phil atelic journals? 185,000.
5.-How many are willing to pay up to $£$ for a stamp? 37,0oo.
6.-How many are there who are willing to pay up to $£ 50$ for a stamp? 1050 .
7.- How many can afford to buy any stamp
however valuable? however valuable? 211 .
The three prizes of sets of unused Fiji are a warded as follows:-isi, Rev. G. H. Raynor (Estimates, 1,250,000; 750,000:500,000; 200,000; 50,000; 1000; 350) ; 2nd, Mr. E. S. Kirkby; 3rd, Mr. J. K. Yeates; the prizes will be sent on receipt of application for them.
We cannot say that we entirely agree with the above figures. They all appear too high. But it must be remembered that even collectors are not always active, and many collectors put away their albums for months together and sometimes years, only to return with renewed enthusiasm. In any given week, it is probable two-thirds of the great multitude of collectors are taking a holiday from their hobby. As regards the bearing of the above figures on prices, it must be taken into account that the average collector does not succeed in collecting average is probably less) and that he takes on an average is probably less) and that he takes on an
average 10 years to get them. The demand for average 10 years to get them. The demand for
any stamp in a year would thus work out at $1 / 5$ oth any stamp in a year would thus work out at in
the above numbers and the demand in any the above numbers and
given month at $1 / 600$ h.
The reply to our $4^{\text {th }}$ question is probably the least correct. It is exceedingly doubtful if there are more than 50,000 subscribers at the present moment anoongst all the philatelic journals put together. The average first-class philatelic journal has from 500 to 1.500 subscribers who pay, and probably at least half of them take one or more other philatelic journals. We believe the largest number of paid subscriptions ever held by a philatelic journal at one and the same time was 7.000. Compare these figures with the Duily Mail's 850,000 daily! Philatelic Journals in Germany are generally credited with having the largest subscription lists, but even there paid subscription lists over 1,500 are rare. Most philatelic juurnals rely on advertisements to pay the cost of reproduction, and very few can afford to refuse outside advertisements. In this select category may however be mentioned Messrs. Gebrüder Senf's Illistriertes Briffmarken fournal, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal and our own II eekly Stamp New's.
As regards catalogues, the estimate of 250,000 may probably be fairly wear the mark. The three leading catalogues, Senf, Scott, and Gibbons (part 1) are generally credited with jointly selling to the extent of 60,000 per annum or possibly a little more. And there are at least ten other popular catalogues.
It is very doubtful if there are 37,000 collectors willing to pay up to $\ell_{1}$ for a stamp. Probably not more than 1,000 or at most 1,500 specimens of a fi stamp, even of a popular colony, are sold to collectors (great booms like that of the V.R.I.'s excepted).
How many are there who are willing to pay up to fso for a stamp? The answer says 1,050 , but this seems to us absurd. We should have thought so nearer the mark. Of the $£ 25$ British Central Africa issued in 1896, only six mint un used copies are now said to be known and its rarity seems to be borne out by the fact that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are asking fiso for a specimen of it and of the $f, 10$ of the same issue. If there were 1,050 collectors willing to purchase it, how is it only 5 or 6 copies were imported ? Perhaps we may put the number af collectors in this class at 100 and count 80 of them as specialists.
As our comments are of a pessimistic rather than an optimistic nature, we shall welcome any evidence which readers can send us, to show us we are wrong. Whatever the number of collectcrs may be, we believe it is greater than it has ever been, and do not doubt for a monient that it will enormously increase in the course of the next few years.

## Questions Competition.

We regret being again compelied to hold over the result of this Competition, but an immense number of questions have been received.

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.



GROUP XIII.-FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.


| $1 / 2$ | $1 / 5$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 / 8$ | $2 / 0$ |
| $1 / 9$ | $2 / 21$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 81$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 8$ |
| $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 / 9$ |
| $1 / 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 / 9$ |
| $2 / 3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 / 9$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 52$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |



221 German East Africa, 2, 3. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
222 S.W. Africa, 3, 5, $10,20,25,30,40,50,80 p{ }^{\prime}$
224 Togo, 3, 5. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.. .
$\begin{array}{ll}2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$

GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA OCEANIA.
231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25. 30, 40, 50, 80pf
234 Marianne Is.. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
235 Marshall Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
236 Samoa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
GROUP XYI.-GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.
24 China, $3,5,10,20,25,30,40,50,80 p f$

## GROUP XYII.--PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.

$251^{*}$ Angra, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100 r .
$251 \mathrm{a}^{\circ}$ $1 / 7 \quad 1 / 11$ $252^{\circ}$ Horta, 2h, $5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80$, roor. $252 a^{*}$ i. $115,130,150,180,200 \mathrm{r}$.

$2532^{*}$
$254^{*}$ Funchal, $2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,115,130,150,180,2001$.

$\begin{array}{ll}1 / 7 & 1 / 11 \\ 2 / 9 & 3 / 2\end{array}$

## GROUP XYIII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIEG IN WEST APRICA.

265 Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
$262^{\circ}$ Cape Verde, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200 .
$263^{\circ}$ Guinea, 25, 50. 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
$264^{\circ}$ Congo, 25, 50, 65, 75. 100, $115,130,200 \mathrm{r}$.
Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.,
Norwood,
London, S.E.

## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

Obtainable from EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Ltd., Norwood, S.E.

$\begin{array}{r}232 \\ 233 \\ \hline\end{array}$

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E.IV..S.N. can also be obtanned through newsagents (by arrangement with them). The name of our city publishers ( K . W. Russell \& Co., Ltd.. 6A, Paternoster Row, E.C.) should be given when asking them to get $i t$. The price will be $4 / 4$ per annum or id. per number.

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## APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.

The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish satisfactory references.
A 5. Very fine lot of used line engraved Great Britain, arranged according to plate Nos., comer letters, \& ©
A 6. Fine lot of used Great Britain surface printed plate Nos. and Official stamps.
A10. Superb Collection of unused id. red and 2 d blue plate Nos., including singles, pairs, blocks, etc., all in mint condition and priced at a great reduction of catalogue values.
A11. Really fine lot of early Great Britain line engraved stamps, the id. black are specially well represented and include a large number of the rare double. printed corner letters.
A12. Used Great Britain surface printed stamps, including plate numbers, officials, telegraphs, Army telegraphs, control letters, postal fiscals, etc., used and unused.
Aı3. Fine assortment of Great Britain Envelope stamps, cut square and arranged according to die Nos. (King's heads only).
$\mathrm{A}_{1}$. A similar lot but consisting of Queen's head stamps only.
Bi.f. Exceptonally fine lot of early colonials in mint condition, including pence Ceylons, $15 t$ type New Zealand, Post Pald Mauritius, \&c.
Bis. Book of Unused Colonial Stamps, mostly priced from rd. to 2/., Antigua to Sriced from iut
B16. A similar lot, Southern Nigeria to Zululand.
C 4. Fine lot of used Culonials, mostly current issues (New Zealand to

C 7. Similar lot (Bahamas to New Zealand)
C 6. Used Colonials, including both obsolete and current varieties.
F6. Used and unused "Non-Colonial" Americans.
R4. Railway leetter Post Stamps, Enplish, Ayleshury to North Eastern, 50\% dis. count off catalugue prizes
R5. Railway Letter Post Stamps, remainder of England, also Scotland and Ireland $50 \%$ discount off catalogue prices.
Si. Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Duminca, and Tobago, used and unused, discount $33 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
$V_{3}$. British Somaliland, varieties Queen's Heads only.
V. Various surcharge varieties.

The following sheets and booklets are now ready, and can he sent on approval to responsible applicants.

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ece-1goo, Surcharge Pro
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mal types
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${ }_{371}$ Orange River Colony-used
Colonials-various
Colonials-various
Colonials-various
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Br. East Afr
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No. 1. 6mo., ioins. by 8ins., supplied in buff, grey, green, blue, or orange covers and containing 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves.

$$
\text { Price, } 1 / \text {-, Post Free. }
$$

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Price, 1/2, Post Free.
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Price, $1 / 4$, Post Free.
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Price, 2/6, Post Free.
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HISTORY of RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen. Descrip. tion of all varieties issued by the Railway Companies of Great Britain and Ireland under the authority of the Postmaster-General; 420 pages,
liberally allustrated throughout. liberally illustrated throughout.

> Price, 21/- post-free.

[^0]
# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)
THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 226. (VOL. XII.) (Whole Number, No. 312.)

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have plasure in forwarding the sender of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued index. $n$ k
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the tast reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Large Crown Water. mark (225 G 226).-Two more copies of the error mark ( 225 G 226 ).-Two more copies of the error
have been discovered! Miss C. Hoblyn sends have been discovered! Miss C. Hoblyn sends us id. plate 87 , also lettered MA. The complete Id. plate 87 , also lettered MA. The complete
list to date is therefore as follows:list to date is therefore as follows:


Lettered MA.
Id. red, Stars. Messrs. J. F. Caterer, F. J. Cowan,
plate 73. Mr. W. Bowes.
" 85. Miss C. Hoblyn.
" 87. Messrs. F. G. Warwick, W. Cartwright.
" ${ }^{\text {" 89. Mr. F. J. Cowan. }}$
" 89. Mr. F. G. Cowan.
", 92. Mr. V. Gregory (the discoverer). Lettered ML.
Id. red, Stars. Mr. S. C. Pearce.
" plate go. Mr. C. Miller (the discoverer).
Who will be next ?
ANTIGUA ( 209 E 226 ). -The following new stationery is chronicled by Alfred Smith \& Son's Monthly Circular.


Envelopes, id. carmine on white laid. $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. blue on white
Registration Envelope, 2d. blue (size G).
Nezuspaper Bands, itd. green on buff.
Id. carmine on buff.
Postcards, $\frac{1}{2} d$ green on cream
id. and rd. + Id. carmine on cream
ANTIOQUIA (219 P 226).-The following are chronicled by the Metropolitan Philatelist.


Adhesives. Design as above, but large numerals of value in centre instead of head. Perf.? loc. yellow.
20c. violet.
30c. brown.
40c. green.
The soc. and ip. have already been chronicled (E.W.S.N., No. 219 ).

Two new high values are reported by Le
Courrier de Timbres-poste Courrier de Timbres-poste.

Adhesives. Similar in design to 1 peso illustrated above, but with different portraits.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { pesos violet. } \\
& 3 \text { " blue. }
\end{aligned}
$$

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (212 U 226).The following novelty is recorded by Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular.

Adhesive. Current type. Wmk. and perf. as usual6 c . black.
Issued 18.11.03 or earlier.
AUSTRIAN P.O., LEVANT (223 I 226). -Der Philatelist anriounces new varieties of the postcards.

Postcards.
" 10 CENTIMES 10 " in black on toh. red Single and compound.

## AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

(217 W 226).-From the Daily Mail, 16.1.04:-
"For the first issue of Australian stamps bearing the portrait of the King plates are being prepared in Melbourne. The stamps will be issued by the Federal Government, and the present State issues will be superseded.
" While the stamps will be printed in Australia, most of the paper is made in England."
From the Evening Never, 15.1.04:-
"Curiosity has been aroused by the fact that the Australian stamps which reach this country continue to have upon their face the head of the late Queen Victoria. The reason is that there is a large supply of these stamps still in hand, and the Governments of West Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland have all decided to use up the old stock befure printing new ones.
"It is stated that the new Australian stamp will be a Federal stamp to be used all over the Commonwealth, and the plates for it are now being prepared in Melbourne.
"Most of the paper for Australian stamps is made in England by Messrs. De la Rue, whilst the printing is done in Australia."
The Australian fournal of Philately says the following have just been issued.

Postage Duc Stamps. Type II.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nos. green. } \\
& \text { zos. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Issued 11.03 or earlier.
BAVARIA (213 L 226). - The following variety of the current 8opf., although issued more than a year ago, is not catalogued.

> Adhesive. Perf. I4t.

> Bopf. Lilac, toned paper. Bot

Since 1888 there have been two sets in the current type, one on toned paper and a later one (since 1goo) on a new and quite white paper. The sopf. is only catalogued on this last.
We have met with a number of new consign. ment numbers lately, and bring our list up-todate as follows:-

Date
Dronicled (i) Toned Paper.

Judging from the above, one number is used each year, and the series consequently dates from 1874. The set in the current type first appeared in 1876 . Can any reader show us examples of the earlier numbers?

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE (169 L. 226).-The first of the King's Heads is announced by Der Philatelist.

Registration Envclope (of Great Britain, over " printed).

BELGIUM (225 M 226).-L'Echo de la Tim. brologic says that the 1905 set will bear the Head of the King as at present. There will be six values; the 10,25 and 35 c . will be typographed, as at present, whilst the $50 c$., ifr. and $2 f r$. will be engraved in taille douce.
BERMUDA (210 N 226). The Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal chronicles the following:-


Adhesive. CA 14.
fid. grey-green, centre black. (Issued 16.12.03).
The other values of this type already chronicled are the Id . and 3 d .

BENADIR (225 L 226).-The set of Benadir stamps has now been distributed by the Universal Postal Cnon, so is evidently available for international postage.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA (220 H 226). - We have now seen a 'specimen' copy of the $1 /$ value.


Adhisivi: Head ot king Edward VII., C.A. i4. 1/- blue and black.
DOMINICA (212 E 226).-The following new stationery is described by Al/red Smith \&' Son's Monthly Circulur.


Eivvelopes, id. carmine on white. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. blue on white.
Registration Envelopt, 2d. blue (size G).
Newspaper Bands, fd. green on buff.
Postcards, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. green on cream.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { id. carmine on cream (single and }
\end{aligned}
$$ compound).

FERNANDO POO (225 J 226). -The Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung gives a list of the highest control-numbers it has seen on the backs of the 1902.03 issues :-
1902, 5c. 006, 10c. 014, 25c. 003, 50c. 009, 75c.002. $1 p .002$.
1903, 2c. 190, 3c. 200, 4c. 213, 5c. 207, 10c. 051, $15 \mathrm{c} .007,25 \mathrm{c}, 045,50 \mathrm{c} .012,75 \mathrm{c} .017$, 1p. ot8, 2p. оо6, 3p. 003.
Each number is preceded by ooo, the necessity for which is not very apparent, as none of the values show anty indication of reaching even a four-figure sale. Each number represents a sheet, which is made up of two panes of 25 stamps sheet,
each.
La Cote Ricile says that fiscal stamps of the 1903 issue have been surcharged with a female figure representing the Gooldess of the Arts and Commerce surrounded with the inscription "Posesiones Espanolas de Africa Occidental," plus the Arms of Span on a white ground and the words "Habilitado Para Correos, to cen. de pesta " in four lines. Truly a marvellous collection to crowd into one surcharge. The values are :-

Fiscal stomits, surcharged roc. for postal use. $\begin{array}{lc}25 \mathrm{c} . \text { black, } & \text { surcharge red. } \\ \text { 50c. orange, } & \text { " } \\ \text { 1p. } 25 \mathrm{c} \text {. rose, } & \text { " } \\ \text { 2p. red.brown, } & \text { ". } \\ & \text { black. }\end{array}$ p. 5oc.? "" blue $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 2p. } 50 c \text {. } \\ \text { 5p. black. } & " & \text { blue } \\ \text { red. }\end{array}$

HAYTI ( $212,222 \mathrm{~N} 226$ ). We now illustrate the Comtmemorative set (anticipated in E.W.S.N. No. 212).


HONG KONG (208 A 226),-The Weekly Philutelic Era says :-"Mr. J. M. Bartels reports having seen the $\$ 30$ (clark blue and black) of the King's Head set." It is probably only an addition to the fiscal set chronicled in E.IH.S.N. No. 202.

LABUAN (208 I 226).-The Ic, and 3c. of the "Crown" type, described in E.W.S.N., No. 208, have now been isstied.

LIBERRIA (224 K 226). - Meked's II eekly Stamp News says an entirely new set is in preparation.

NEW ZEALAND (225 V 226).-Miss C. Hoblyn has shown us a copy of the id. "L'niversal" type, Local print, perf. 11, postmarked 9.z.on, which is, we believe, the earliest date of use yet recorded. It was chronicled in E.11.SN. of 23.3 .01 . Gibbons' Catalogue gives date of issue as 1 1.01, but this is presumably a misprint
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ( $22+$ H 226).-We have already chronicled the official id., 2d., \&d., 1/, $2 / 6$. Our Adelaide correspondent writes us that the set also contains the following: -

Official Adhcsives. Perforated "S.A."

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { td. green. } \\
& \text { 2td. blue. } \\
& \text { 3d. sage.green. } \\
& \text { 6d. gren, perf. :1 } \\
& 5 /- \text { rose-red. }
\end{aligned}
$$

SPANISH GUINEA (20+ F 226).-The Schureizer Briefmarkin-Zaitung mentions the following as being the highest control numbers it has met with on the rgoz issue :-10c. 000, 196 ; 50 c . 000,320 ; 75c. 000,270 .
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (224 O 226). - We have been shown a specimen of the tc. of The new series ( 1 and 3 a already chronicled. It. It is inscribed at foot "4c. Straits Settlements ${ }^{4} \mathrm{c}$." and nothing elsewhere, the remainder of the
design consisting of the King's Head in an oval design consisting of the hing's Head in an oval
surmounted by a Crown, with ferns growing up either side.

Adhesive. Head of King Edward, CA. 14
4c. Hilac on red.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA (225 O 226).The Australiant Gournul of Philately, says the current stamps are perforated " W.A." for official
Official adhesive. Perforated WA.
2d. yelliow, perf. $12 \frac{2}{2}$.

## Rew Zealand.

UNiversal penny postage.
A Parlianevitary Paper of the present Session, hearing the above heading, contains some interesting infurmation that should be placed before the philatelic pablic in a convenient and condensed form.
It appears from this document that as early as 1891 the New Zealand Parliannent passed an Act
under which a penny postage within the Coluny under which a penny postage within the Colony could be established. For nine years nothing was done to carry this legislation into effect, and it was not until the 17 th hugust, 1900 , that any
definite announcement on the sulject was made. On the last mentioned date the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon. Colonial Treasurer, amounced in his financial statement, that, on and after the ist day of Jannary, ryon, a penny postage system would be established both withint and without the Colony, which would therefore be the first in Australasia to have a universal penny postage. This measure was estimated to result in a financial loss of $£ 80,000$ per annum.
On the same date the Postmaster-General sent a trimuphant cablegram to the l'ostmasterGeneral, London:-" New Zealand introduces cominmersal penny post first Jamnary, befitting reciprocating, I send greeting on furging another reciprocating, I send sree
link in chain of Empire."
Similar messages were sent to the Postmasters. General of the Australian Colonies, the principal British P'ussessions, and America, nut forgetting Mr. Henmker Heaton, M.p., Londun-the great advocate for miversal penny postage.
A few congratulatory replies were received
from comparatuely unimportant Colonies from cotuparatively unimportant Colonies, hut
very chilling respouses came from Australia, very chilling responses came from Australa,
England, and the l马erne central administration of the C'niversal Pustal Cuion. Notwithstanding these checks to the ardour of the Maoriland authorities, steps were at once taken to procure a new postage stamp to commemorate the contemplated refurm. On the 3 oth Augnst, igoo, the P'remier cabled to the Agent-General in London:

- Intend having postage stamp commemorating Cnuersal l'enny l'ust. Inquire cost stamp exact measurement present penny stamp and same number on stecl plate. Might be designed by
l'resident Koval Academy. Female figure syum. bulical New Zealand tacilitating communication throughout the world. Lettering to be 'New Zealand C'niversal Postage, One Penny.' Tele. graph quickly if lesign can be obtained and plate engraved and sent with million stamps to reach here befure end year.
On the 5 th Scptember, the Agent-General cabled that the million stamps could be delivered early in November, free on buard, London. The cost, inchuding overtimue, would be $£ 280$, exclusive
of the charges of the President, Royal who was preparing the design. The Premier who was preparing the design. The Premier
wired his approval of this arrangement on the 7 th. idenin.
On the with September, the Agent-General
"Referring to your cablegram of the zoth August, instructing me to inquire as to the cost,
$\& c$.. of engraving by steel plate process one \&c.. of engraving by steel plate process one million postage stamps proposed to he issued in commemoration of New Zealand adopting universal penuy post. I beg to state that I at once communicated with Sir E. Poynter, (President of the Royal Academy) who expressed his willing. ness to prepare the design. I also communicated with Messrs. De La Rue \& Company and Messrs. Waterlow: Sons as regards the cost and the time in which they would undertake to supply the stamps.
Messrs. De La Rue were unable to undertake to supply the stamps within the required time. Messrs. Waterlow, however, subject to their receiving the design without delay, undertook to deliver them for shipment early in November.
Messrs. Waterlow quoted as follows :-Engraving original die, $\ell 100$; making printing plate, $£_{95}$; printing $1,000,000$ stamps, $£_{6} 62 / \mathrm{IO} /$; overtime, $£ 20$; total $£ 277 / 1 \mathrm{o} /$.
I informed you on the sth instant by cable of the price and time of delivery, and on the 7 th instant I received your reply approving the instant
same.
However, on again communicating with Sir Edward Poynter I was informed by him that he Edward Poynter I was informed by him that he
could not furnish the design befure the 21st of could not f
this month.
There was therefore, in order to get the stamps out to the Colony in time, no alternative but to obtain a design through Messrs. Waterlow, so that the work of engraving could be at once commenced.
The design furnished by their designer will, I think, be approved as artistic and as carrying out the idea expressed in your cablegram.

1 propose to send out at all events a portion of the stamps by the mail (via San Francisco) which leaves London on 17 th November next, and which is due at Wellington on the zoth December. The remainder will go by the direct steamer leaving I.ondon on the 8th November (? 28th) and should reach Wellington before the end of the year.

I have, \&c., W. P. Reeves:'
On the $2 \downarrow$ th September, Mr. Reeves cabled out inquiring what colour was to be adopted for the new stamp, and on the 27 th idem the Premier replied that the stamp must be printed in carmine, -the same as the current penny stamp. On the zoth October a cable was sent to the Agent-General ordering a second miltion of the stamps to be printed.
The paper does not contain any particulars as to when the slamps arrived, but that they were telegrati, which was selt to from the following masters thronghont the Colony:-

Weilington, 31 ist December, 1900.
"All post offices supplied with the new universal penny stamp are to open to the public to-morrow from 9 to to a.m., for the sale of the stamps. In no case are the stamps to be sold in guantities, or for collectors, or for any other purposes, except for prepaying letters intended to be posted to-morrow so as to bear the date stamp of the ist of January."

On the $f^{\text {th }}$ January, igor, the Postmaster General sent specimens of the new stamp to the l'ostmaster-General, Lundon, and to several Colonies.
Here endeth the official record of the Universal Penny Postage Stamp of New Zealand. As to the description thereof, and the mantifold and divers kinds of paper and perforation pertaining thereto, are they not written in the chronicles o philately?
-Australian Philatelist

## Sale or a Rare IRauritius Stamp.

 (From the Times, 14.1.04).Messrs. Puttick \& Simpson's sale of British, foreign and colonial postage stamps yesterday at 47, Leicester Square, included one of the rarest
stamps known to philatelists-anunused speciuen stamps known to philatelists-an unused specimen
of the 2d. blue Mauritus "Post Office "issue of of the 2d. blue Mauriturs "Post Office" issume of 1847. This stamp and the id. orange of the same
issue were toth engraved by Mr. J. Barnard, a issue were troth engraved by Mr. J. Barnard, a
watchnaker and jeweller, of Port C . onis and were watchmaker and jeweller, of Port Louns, and were
actually primted off one at a time. With the exception of about eight sets, the entire issue has disappeared, and ever since stamp-collecting becamea seriouspastime they have been regarded as the rarest of all issues. In 1865 thirteen of these stamps were discovered at Bordeaux in a merchant's office; one of each passed into the collection of M. E. Lalanne, a French collector, whose cullection passed into the possession of $M$, Piet-L,atudiere for $60,000 f$. Messrs. Stanley Gibhons \& Co. bought the two Mauritus stamps from him for $£^{680}$, and soon afterwards sold them to Mr. Avery. A few years ago another pair was acquired from a French collection for 40,0001 ., and yet another pair has changed hands at $48,000 f$., or about $\ell 1,920$. So far as the 2 d . unused stamp sold yesterday is concerned-only four or five unused examples are known-it was
recently discovered in a little collection made by
the vendor, Mr. James Bonar, of Hampstead when a boy at school in 1864, and is suid to be one of the finest in existence. It is the first of the two stamps to appear in the open market; bidding was started at $£ 500$ and stopped at Cr,450. Rumour states that it was purchased for the Prince of Wales's fine collection and that the underbidder was acting on behalf of the authorities of the German Postal Museum in Berlin. It may be mentioned that the late Mr. Tapling's collection in the British Museum contains unused examples of ;both the 1 d . and the 2 d ., and that not many years ago these were valued at $£ 300$ each.
The sale also included the following Mauritius stamps :-1848, "Post Paid" Id. orange, early medium impression, a pair- $£ 13$; another pair, no margins at right, but very fine, and on piece of original envelope- $£ 16$; another pair, very large margins, lightly cancelled - - 30 ; 2d. blue, medium impression, unused- $£$ r1; 2d. deep blue, the error "Penoe"- $£$ in 11s.; ; 2d. deep blue, on small piece of original envelope, fine colour and very lightly cancelled - 16 ; and 1859 (October) 2d. dark blue, very slightly cut into a right lower 2d. dark blue, very slightly cut into a right lower
corner- $£ 9$ ios. There were also the following: corner- $£ 9$ ios. There were also the following:
New Brunswick, $i 851$, ts. mauve, lightly cancelled New Brunswick, i851, is. mauve, lightly cancelled
$-£ 10 ;$ Newfoundland, 1857 , is. scarlet-- $£ 10$ ios.; $\overrightarrow{\text { Efio; Newfoundland, } 1857 \text {, is. scarlet-- } £ 10 \text { ios.; }}$ Nova Scotia, i851, is. violet, very lightly can-
celled- $1111 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ and Grenada, i888, 4d. on 2 s . orange, a strip of three, including one of the very rare variety with upright "d"- ${ }^{2} 7$ I5s.

## Is Original Gum of Importance?

Replies of Well-known Collectors.
(From the Weekly Phtlatelic Era).
M. H. LOMBARD,

## President Boston Philatelic Society.

It is of great importance to me. I collect unused stamps and always try to get them with untused stamps and a ways try to get them with
original gum and I would rather pay a higher price for a stamp with it, than for an equally good price for a stamp with it, than for an equally good
copy without it. I want them as issued. In many copy without it. I want them as issued. In many
cases the original gum is of great assistance in cases the original gum is of great assistance in
determining the printing of a stamp, whether it determining the printing of a stamp, whether it
is an early or later issue, or a re-issue. I advise is an early or later issue, or a re-issue. I advise
all collectors of unused stamps to collect with gum.

In these days of modern financiering, water is applied in liberal quantities to most everything. Don't apply it to your stamps. After you have had your pleasure in collecting and passed from this world, let your heirs find you have left one asset that was not watered, and they will have good cause to bless your good judgment and wisdom in collecting with original gum.

> M. H. Lombard.

## GEO. L. TOPPAN,

## Editor American fournal of Philately.

Yes, where ever it can be preserved without risk of damage to the stamp. It often serves as an important link in the chain of evidence upon which certain specimens are approved or condemned. However, it is necessary " to know your gum."
Not very long ago I sent a valuable stamp to an expert to be repaired. As originally issued it had no gum, but when it came back to me it had a beantiful coat of a rich, yellowish gum which was well calculated to attest to genuineness and age.

Geo. L. TOPham
A number of other interesting letters follow, but we have unfortunately no space to reproduce them here.]

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Iceland, Etwas über " I Gildi" Aufdrücke, Oscar ndia Herbst, GB 12.03/387.
India, Extracts from Report of the Commis. sioners for Post Office enquiries, dated Ist May, 1851, PJI $12.03 / 3^{84}$. 1898, Professor A. Hainilton, SGMJ 1898, P3/:20.
Great Britain, the engraving of the 1 d . black, B.W.H. Poole, SGMJ $12.03 / 125$.
Belgium, Die Abstempelungen, Th. Hean, MPZ Mecklenburg, Dr. F. S., MPZ 1.04/6.
Bulgaria, veue Aufschlüsse über die ersten Provisorien, A. E. Glasewald, MPZ 1.04/9. Western Australia, Literature Reference List, WPE $12.03 / 101$.
Orange Free State, some notes on the Fiscal Stamps of, by N. Yaar, SCF $12 . / 03 / \mathrm{xcSC}$ Great Britain, Varieties of the Id. blaciivk..I 12.03/202.

## Questions Competition.

We regret being again compelled to hold over the result of this Competition.

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and
Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.

No. in
Ret. Vace
Our
Palue.
Price.


GROUP X.-FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA. 163* Dahomey, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
$164^{\circ}$. French Congo, New colours, $10,15,25,50$
" $1900,4,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
$66 a^{-}$.
$167^{*}$ Ivory C̈oast, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. $. ~ . ~$
167 a Sénégai, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
168 Sénégal, $1,2,4,5,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
New colours, 108 , $15,25,50 \mathrm{c} .$.

GROUP XI--FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.
171 Anjouan, $5,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c} .$.
172
$73^{*}$ Grand Comoro, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$
$174{ }^{-}$Madagascar, $1,2,4$ colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
$\begin{array}{ll}76^{*} & \quad, \quad \text { New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c }\end{array}$
$177^{*}$ Mayotte, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
$178^{\circ}$ Nén colours, $10,15,25,50 c$.
180 Réun, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
$82^{\circ}$ Soudan, New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{C}$
183 Somali Coast, $1,2,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$

GROUP XII.-FRENCH COLONIES IN A8IA \& OCEANIA.
gt Indian Settlements, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c... 12 2/3 $2 / 8$ 912 $\quad$ New colours, 10, 15, 25,50c... $\quad . \quad 4$ o/10 $1 / 0$ 192 Indo-China, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . 192a $\because \quad$ New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
193 New Caledonia, $2,4,5$, to, $15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$

194a* ", New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c...
GROUP XIII.-FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.
203 (Turkey) Levant, 1, 2, 4 pi.
$208^{*}$ Morocco, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 centımos, .
$210^{*}$ Canton on Indo-China, $1,2,4,5$. 10, $15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
$211^{*}$ Hoi-hao ", , $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
212* (1go2) Cavalle, $5,10,1 \mathrm{Igc}, \mathrm{t}, 2,.4 \mathrm{p}$.
$\begin{array}{lll}213^{*} \\ 214^{*} & " & \text { Ledeagh, } 5,10,15 \mathrm{C} ., 1,2,4 \mathrm{p} .\end{array}$
215 " Vathy, expected
Alexandria, $1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30, \ddot{40}, 50 c ., 1 \mathrm{ft}$. Port Said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., ifr... Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,10$ as
319 ". Morocco
China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr.
GROUP XIY. GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.
221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
222 S.W. Africa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf. 223 Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50,
224 Togo, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.

## GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA \& OCEANIA

231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf
234 Marianne Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80 p
235 Marshall Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 ,
236 Samoa, 3, $5,10,20,25,30,40,50,80 p f$.

## GROUP XYI.-GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.

241 China, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opt. $242^{*}$ Levant, $\frac{4}{}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \neq 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 4,5 \mathrm{pi}$.
$243^{*}$ Morocco, $3,5,10,25,30,35,50,60 \mathrm{c}$.

## GROUP XYIL.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.

 251 *Angra, 2t, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65. 75, 80, roor. 252* Horta, 21, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25,50, $252^{\circ}$ Horta, 2, $5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80$, toor. ${ }_{253^{*}}{ }^{\text {Ponta Delgada, } 2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80,}$, 100 . 253a* " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r. $254^{*}$ Funchal, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, ioor, ...$254^{\circ}$

## GROUP XYIII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIEB IN HEST AFRICA.

261 Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
$262^{\circ}$ Clape Verde, 25,50,65,75, 100, 115, 130, 200
$263^{\circ}$ Guinea, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200 .
$264^{\circ}$ Congo, 25, 50, $55,75,100,115,130,200{ }^{2}$.
115. 130 , zoor.
$\begin{array}{ll}1 / 2 & 1 / 5 \\ 1 / 8 & 2 / 0\end{array}$

| 801 | Angola, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 802 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 803 | 700. | 2/6 | $2 / 11$ |
| $804{ }^{\circ}$ | Angra, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $805^{*}$ | , 500 " | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 806 | Cape Verde, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 807 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 808 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $809 *$ | Funchal, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $810^{*}$ | " 500 ". | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 811 | Guinea, 300 reis | 1/5 | I/8 |
| 812 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 813 | 700 " | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| 814 * | Horta, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $815 *$ | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 816 | Lourenzo Marques, 400 reis.. | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 817 | 500 " | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 818 | 700 ," | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| 819** | Macau, 47 avos. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| 820** | " 78 ", | 1/8 | 2/0 |
| 82 I | Mozambique, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 822 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 823 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| 824* Mozambique Company, |  |  |  |
|  | 300 reis. . | $1 / 1$ | 1/4 |
| 825* | - 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 826* | , 1000 | 3/6 | 4/1 |
| $827 *$ | Nyassa, 300 reis .. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| 828* | Ponta Delgada, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $829 *$ | 500 .. | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 830 | Portuguese Congo, 400 res | 1/5 | 1/3 |
| 831 | - 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 832 | " 700 ." | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| 833* Portuguese India, |  |  |  |
| $834{ }^{\circ}$ | 1 rupe | 2/8 | 3/1 |
| 835 St. Thomas \& Prince, |  |  |  |
| 836 | ., 500 ., .. | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 837 | , 700 | $2 / 6$ | 2/11 |
| $838^{\circ}$ | Timor, 47 avos | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| 839 * | " 78 , . | 1/8 | $2 / 0$ |
| 840 | Zambezia, 400 reis .. | $1 / 5$ | 1/8 |
| 841 | 500 , | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 842 | 700 +. . | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $843 *$ | Inhambane,400 . | $1 / 5$ | 1/8 |
| $844 *$ | 500 |  | 2/1 |
| $845^{*}$ | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
|  | Other Countries | and |  |
| Colonies, \&c. |  |  |  |
| $85{ }^{*}$ | Abyssinia, 8 guerches | - |  |
| 852* | 16 . | - |  |

## $0 / 10 \quad 1 / 0$

 $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 2 & 2 / 7 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 2 & 2 / 7 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 2 & 2 / 7\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 0 / 3 & 18\end{array}$ $2 / 3 \quad 2 / 8$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & : / 0 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $2 / 3 \quad 2 / 8$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $0 / 10 \quad 1 / 0$ $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 2 / 7 \\ 3 & 2 / 7\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 2 / 8 \\ \text { ro } & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}1 / 8 & 2 / 0 \\ 1 / 9 & 2 / 21\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 81 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 1 / 5 \frac{1}{2} & 1 / 9\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}5 \frac{1}{2} & 1 / 9 \\ 3 \frac{1}{2} & 2 / 9\end{array}$GROUP XIX.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA. 270 Inhambane, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200 . $271^{\circ}$. Mourenzo Marques, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200
$\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2 / 1 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 3 / 0 & 3 / 6 \\ 8 & 1 / 10 & 2 / 2\end{array}$ 273** Company, 2t, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r. 12 $274^{*}$ Nyassa, 21, $5,10,15,20,25,50,75,80,100,150$, 200r. $2745^{*}$ Zambezia, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200\%

## GROUP XX.- PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ABIA.

$281^{\circ}$ Macau, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{2}{2}, 3,4,5,8$ 10 avos
281a. " 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 3 a avos
$282^{*}$ Portuguese India, $1 \frac{1}{3}, 2 \frac{1}{2}, 4 \frac{1}{2}, 6,9 \mathrm{r}, 1,2,4,8,12 t \ldots \quad \cdots \quad \begin{array}{cccc} & 7 & 2 / 6 & 2 / 11\end{array}$

GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN
COLONIES
291*


## 291*Albanta. 10, 35, 40 paras

293*. " Tripoli (Bengasi), I piastra
295* Benadir (East Africa), 1, 2b., 1, 2, 22, 5, toas

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pairs and hlocks.
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$6 / 3$
$6 / 3$
$\therefore \quad 9 / 9$
$9 / 9$
$-\quad 7 / 9$ $7 / 9$
$10 / 9$

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Editor: h. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: EWEN'S colonial stamp market, Limited.
Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row. London. E.C.
No. 227 (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 313.)

## LONDON. SATURDAY. JANUARY 30,1904

[Price One Penny

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate che issue of E.W

GREAT BR]TAIN.-Official Stamps ( 225 R 27).-We have now seen the 3d. Admiralty Official with overprint in the new type.

Official Adhesive.
3d. King's, Head, surcharged "Admiralty Official," in type II,
Unfortunately, none of our specimens bear legible postmarks, so at present we can only say it was issued before 16.i.04.

Envelupe Dies (225 E 22;).-Recent stampings of the Colonial Stamp Market's envelopes have resulted as follows:- $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .48,48,50$; 1 d . 57 , 56 ; $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$ die 1 ; $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. die 3 ; 3 d . illegible ; list now stands :-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known.
thd Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 50
id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 58
Id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 58.
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} .$, Iod., $\mathrm{t} / . \mathrm{D}$
Dies I.
2d. Dies 1, 2. 2d d . Die 3. 3d. Dies $1,2$.
6d. Dies 1 to 6.
6d. Dies 1 to 6
3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 7.
Large Crown Watermark ( 226 H 227). -Three more copies of the error have turned up. all id. rose, "Stars," lettered ML, two being shown us by Mr. S. G. Dudley and the other by Mr. J. F. Caterer. The latter correspondent makes the likely suggestion that the "MI, error is simply the effect of putting the sheets of paper in the printing press the reverse side up. This would bring the error under the stamp lettered ML. Sheets with inverted watermark will also show different lettering, HA and HL."- Mr. F. J. Cowan has since shown us id. red, plate 83 , ML, with the error.
Eurly Date Records (225 Q 227).-Mr. F. J. Cowan has shown us the following new record : id. red, plate go. Liverpool, in.6.64.
Mr. Cowan now holds 25 records, whilst Mr. P. P. Wood is entitled to 27 . It seems as if Mr Wood is about to lose the supremacy he has held for the last four years.
Cheyue Dies (220 T 227).—Mr. H. Jenner notifies dies EC 5.10.03 and EQ 29.10.03. Still wanted DK, DN, DT to DW, EI, EL, EO, EP, ER and higher. The Editor desires to thank those readers who have kindly sent along small lots of old cheque stamps they don't want.

ANTIOQUIA (226 Q 227).-We now illus. trate the $40 \mathrm{c} ., 2$ and 3 . chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 226.


We have also the following to add to the set:


Adhesives. Perf. 12.
4p. red (J. Manuel Restrepo) 5p. red-brown (Fernanded Madrid).

CAPE COLONY (218 X 227).-Mr. H. E. Firgan has shown us the following stationery not yet recorded in E.W.S.N.

Envelope. Stamp with King's Head.
Id. rose. Envelope, square size.
apper. green on buff.
CEYLON (222 A 227). The King's Head stationery we have already chronicled comprises wrappers 2, 5 c . ; postcard. 2c.; envelope, 5 c . wrappers $2,5 \mathrm{c}$.; postcard 2 c .; envelope, 5 c .
(shades); registration envelope, roc. We now (shades); registration envelope, Moc. C. Alnow


Envelopes.
nvelopes.
2c. indigo on green, with printed inscription at top, "District Letter Envelope, price $2 k$
Cents Cents-This envelope will not pass through more than one post office, will
only be delivered when called for, and only be delivered when
will not be re-directed."
6c. brown on white. (Value in words).
Mr. H. E. Firgau has shown us the following:
Lettercard. Stamps of King's head design.
5c. brown on blue.
The 6 c . is postmarked 4.1.04. Mr. Alston also informs us of the following:

Official Adhesive.
2c. red -brown, King's head, overprinted "On
Service." Service."
The $3 c ., 5 c$. and $15 c$. "On Service" have already been chronicled.

FRENCH COLONIES (220 F 227). We take the following from the Standard, 20.i.04."Stamp Scandal in France.-Philatelists in P'aris are much disturbed by a 'slump' which has recently taken place in the prices of a number of rare stamps belonging to the Colonies of Sainte Marie, Nossi Bé, Soudan, Diego Suarez, and Benin. Thongh the Government withdrew these stamps some time ago, they recently began to make their appearance on the warket. An inquiry shows that after the stamps were withdrawn the residue were burned before a Committee of high officials from the Colonal Office. It is presumed that by some means a subordinate was able to save or purloin some of the sheets and that they are now being thrown on the market. The sudden fall in prices has caused a good deal of feeling among prices has collectors."

FRENCH P.O., CHINA (222 11227 ).-T0 the list of Tien tsin Postage Due provisionals we chronicled a month ago, L.ECho di la Tim. brolugie adds the following:-

Unpaid Letter Stamps. Postage stamps of $189{ }_{7}$ already surcharged "Chine " (Allegorical group).
(i) Overprinted "A Percevoir" horizontally.

5c. yellow-green (1), surcharge black.
loc. black on lilac
15c. blue
20c. brick red on green
3oc. brown
5ac. rose
$(1)$$\quad$ surcharge" violet.
50c. rose ( $($ ), $\quad$ surcharge black.
20c. brown-violet, 1902 issue
20c. brown-violet, 1902
(ii) Overprint obliquely in larger capitals.

The surcharge in bluish violet was done with a copper hand stamp; that in red with a rubber stamp. Of the former, the proportion was about ${ }^{100}$
specimens of each value (listed in $E . W . S . S$. specimens
No. 222).

MAURITIUS (221, 2261 227).-The Colonial Stamp Market recently showed us an entire sheet of the 12 c . on 18 c . provisional issued in 1902. Both panes are alike, and exhibit the following varieties:-

Adhesives. Panes of 60,10 rows of 6 .
12c. in black on 88 c . green and blue
(a) Single bar under " 12 cents." Top three
(b) Double-lined bar und
(c) With straight slanting serif at top of figure "I " instead of curved serif, No. 47 (5th in 8th row).

PANAMA $(22+$ I 227).-We make a further Extract on the subject of Panama varieties from Mekeel's Wickly Stamp New's (see E.II'S.N. No. 224).
"Our faithful correspondent, M. D. Senior, writes us again concerning the latest developments on the Isthmus. We quote:-
I wish to correct the opinion ventured in my last that Colon would have its stamps surcharged "COLON." With the exception of the town of "DAVID," of which 1 have seen one value surcharged in purple "CORREOS DAVID," as already advised you, it is now certain that both the towns of Colon and Panama will continue to use only the words " Republica de Panama" or simply "Panama" on their issues. as from the start; but as each town does its own surcharg. ing there is considerable difference in the design or size a 10 c of the first Provisional isees. 1 have just seen a roc. of the first rovisiol issue, coming on Colon maild Panama are noticeably larger then in tose of the black or red surcharge; the purple color and the larer size type being the characteristics of the Colon surcharge.
The second issue, chronicled in your last, hails from Panaina. I have sten since then the $1,2,5,10$ and 200 . of this issue ; the latter value has the top bar printed in place of the first a variety is an inverted $y(X)$ in and I understand this error is found in all the values I am also informed the variety A with an accent occurs four times in a sheet, instead of once, as published. I have heard it remarked that each stamp is different in the sheets of this second issue, and though I have only noticed three sizes of types, it is not surprising, as with six A's in each stamp that could be changed into inverted $\gamma$ ' $s$ and $Y$ s, more varieties could be made in their relative positions in each stamp than the number of stamps constituting a sheet.
The corresponding ad. issue, coming on the Colon mail, is entirely distinct rom the above; by means of a large and neat teters is printed PAMAMA, in quite stamp and covering the word Colombia in the of the stamp and covering ene wrat colombia in the original Return
Mr. Senior also adds some varieties of the first issue to the list already chronicled:
2c., surcharged carmine, inverted.
2c., surcharged black vertically at left of stamp.
reading upward. reading upward.
zc., surcharged black vertically at right of stamp
reading downward.
2c., unsevered pair, one surcharged carmine vertically
one surcharged black vertically both one surcharged black vertically, both reading downward. ${ }_{5 c}$ c., surcharged black, inverted.
Sc., surcharged carmine, inverted.
(Unused pair of above, two varieties.)
5 c., surcharged black vertically at
5c., surcharged black vertically at right of stamp Pair of 5 c, surc
Pair of 5 c., surcharged black, inverted; one with additional carmine surcharge, also inverted
ioc., surcharged black, inverted
20c., Kegistration stamp of Colombia, No. 518, red brown on blue paper, surcharged "Republica de Panama " horizontally in carmine at left.
20c., surcharged " Republica de Panama" horizontally in carmine at right.
20c. Registration stamp of Colombia, No. 518 surcharged roc., and resurcharged "Republica de Panama" horizontally in carmine at left.

20c. Registration of Colombia, No. 520, blue on blue paper, surcharged " Republica de Painama" horizontally
From Mekeel's Weekly Stamp New's of 16.1.o4:-
This very young Kepublic continues to furnish material for our chronicle, a number of varieties being reported by Hermann Focke, including some violet overprints. We clironicle these varieties in detail :-

FIRST ISSUE.
ic. green, violet surch. REPUBLICA DE PANAMA 1oc. orange, violet surch., targer type.

> SECOND ISSCE.

5c. blue, heavy blue line through COLOMBIt and PANAMA vertically at sides.
Mr. Focke also submits specimens of Colombian Republic registration and registration return receipt surcharged as follows:-
soc. red on 20c. reg, with further surch. in red, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA.
roc., A.R., blue. surch. 5 on the 10 and with REPUBLICA DE PANAMA over "Colombia."
Our readers will be interested in these varicties and we acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Focke for his continued co-operation.

In aldition to the above, we learn fiom Mr. C. A. Howes that the ic. and luc. of the second provisional set has appeared with a carmine verprinting. We have chronicled both of these tamps with PANAMA in black and with a bar hrongh (0).OMIBIA in an ink in hoth cases eeper than the rest of the stamp. Mr. Howes eports both the words and bar obliteratiog COLOMBIA in the values referred to as in

## Provisional Adhesives

tc. green, surch. in carmine.
roc. orange

TASMANIA (22; C 227). - We quote as follows from the Australiai Fonrmal of Philately, 15.12.03:
"We received, on the 3rd inst., a smali supply of the $1 /-$, watermark $V$ and Crown, from Mr. W. A. Weymonth, who informed us that at the time of writing the stamp was not actually in issue yet, but that he was enabled to get them through the courtesy of the Deputy Postmaster-General. We have not yet seen a used copy, nor have we heard from other sources that they have been put on sale over the counter. We have heard also that the rod. value has been printed on $V$ and Crown paper, and awaits issue when the present stock runs out. Mr. Weymouth also sent us a block of four di., with the watermark $V$ and Crown vertical. This has been accounted for previonsly."

## Pictorial design. <br> $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ ? wmk. upright foniy Queen's Head design. <br> (colours?), wmk. V and Crown (upright?)

Our Hobart correspondent sends us some of the 'hooklets' just issued and chronicled by us a fortuight ago. They are most unwieldy affairs; one cannut inagine a business man buying then, and nobody else is likely to want stamps $£_{1}$ worth at a time. The cover measures $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6in. and bears a map of Anstralia on the front (the six capitals of the States bemg alone
marked), and the inscription "Cummonwealth of Australia - Thus book contains twopenny stamps - value one pound-issued by the authority. of the Postmaster-General of the Commonnealti of Australia." On the back of the cover is a of Australia." On the back of the cover is a
view, of which one can apparently have a varied velection. In the cases under notice, the views serection. In the cases under notice, the views book, and "Hobart from Bellerive" on the ad. one. The id. book contains eight giarler-sheets one. The id. book contans eight garter-sheets
of the ordinary id. Pictorial, V and Cronn, perf. i2 the and the zd. one. four quarter-sheets of the zd. V and Crown, perf, 12d, all bound in by the margin.
We understand that the $1 /$. wink. V and Croun was issued to the pnblic at the end of December,

VICTORIA (225 N 227). - We quote as folluws irom Commerciad Intelligconce of 20.t.o4:-
". The Anstralian lustmaster. General has under consideration the expediency of granting; permission to a Delbourne firm to sell patent advertising envelopes embus:ed with a postage stamp. The patentees ofter to pay for the enlubossing and the face value of the stamps, and yet eighteen sheets of notepaper for a shilling. The loss of $5^{\circ}$ per cent. on the stamps and the commercial profit on the whole transaction is expected to be made good through advertisements placed in a thin booklet inserted in each envelope, and so ingenionsly placed that a portion of the em-
bossing stanp tonches the turned-doun edges of bossing stan! booklet in such a way that it cannot be uith. drawn without destroying the postal value of the drawn
stamp."

ZANZIBAR 221 I 226).-The anna of 1898 is now finally ohsolete and the $\frac{f}{f}$ anna in the current type has been re-issued.

## Paid Subscription-Eists of Pbilarelic Journals.

With reference to our note on this subject, Messrs. Seni Bros. write us:-"In No. 225 of your paper yon mention as greatest number of stamp-collecting was at its highest, at the beginning "if 1890 , our Illustriertes Briefmarken- Yournal numbered 17501 paying subscribers and now 12.400 plus 36 in exchange of other papers. Considering the former number of stubscribers is without competition in the whole world.'

## Questions Competition.

The first prize of toi- in our Questions Competition is awarded to Mr. L. S. Wells. The 2nd, 3 rd and + th prizes (sets of Aitutaki) go to Messrs. J. W. Heath, C. F. Dendy Marshall G. Pilgrim. We regret the delay in announcing the result, but altogether some 200 questions were submitted.

## Questions and Answers-continucd.

17.- Why dues a private company such as the British South Africa Company require for postal purposes such a high value stamp as $£ 20$ while their neighbours the Cape Colony are content with a stamp for ordnary postal purposes the highest value of which is $5 /-$ ?
The British South Africa Company requires high value stamps becanse its stamps are available for both postal and revenne purposes. The values over $£ I$ are used largely and almosi solely values over $£$ iare used largely and almosi solety
for revenue purpuses, but can be used for postal for revenue purpuses, but can be used for postal
purposes also if occasion arises. Cape Colony purposes also if occasion arises. Cape Colony
has a distinct revenue set of stamps, values from id. up to about $£$ jo. Natal till recently had id. up to about $£ j 0$. Natal till recently had
separate sets also, but has made one do in the separate sets also, but has made one do in the
King's Head series and consequently goes up to $£ 20$ instead of $5 /$
18. -Why is the name of the country in the Catalugue spelt Tonga and on the stamps them selves "Tuga."
The former is the spelling according to English orthography, and the latter according to Tongan, buth representing the same sound. The Tongans cannot pronomince ' $g$ ' alone, but as 'ng' is a very common sound, the missionaries who first reduced the language to writing, used the letter ' $g$ ' to represent the latter sound. In the same way, in Fiji for instance, $d$ is pronounced ' nd' and ' $b$ ' like 'mb.' The same thing obtains in Central Africa. If you take a map you will nutice the names of many places hegin with mb up, nd, nt, nk, etc., although some omit the nasal. The prefix 'ma' owes its use to another cause, being the sign of the plural, e.g. the Mataled "Matateleland") and speak a language y called "Ma
called Teljele.
19.-Why should the $£ 1$ stanp of such a smal place as Gold Coast be more common (accordng to catalogue value) than the $\ell 1$ stamp of Great Britain?
Because the Gold Cuast anthorities do not mind the used stamps being removed from telegrams, after the latter have been sent away to he destroyed. Large quantities of used Gold Coast stansps, chiefly $1 /$ and higher values, come on the market in this way. The inland rate is, we believe, 3 d. per word, with a minimum of $1 / \cdots$. 20.-How is it there are no 1/- grey nusur. charged stanps in Bermuda, when there are $\ddagger d$. on if. grey?

Because the $1 /$ grey are printed in London for the sole purpose of being surcharged and none are sent out to the Colony without being over printed. This method is cheaper, the necessity tor a new plate being avoided. At the same time, a colony which indulges in this surt of economy, is liable to be jumped on by collectors, who are very sensitive in the matter of sur charges, and always pretend to see in them an attack on their purses.
21. Is it true that Indian Government stamps overpinted with names of native states cannot framh letters goung beyond the borders of those states? If so, should they not be classified as locals?
There seems to be a general misconception that stamps are "lorals" if they can only frank correspondence to the borders of the state in which they are issued. We therefore take the opportunity of giving the following definition of a lucal post.

The conception "Incal post " may be defined as a
"subsidiary post which delivers as well as collecte
Most "subsidiary", posts are in private hands, hence "local pust" and "private post" are
sometimes looked upon as synonymous, but this sometimes looked upon as synonymous, but this
is inaccurate. The various Cantonal stamps of Switzerland were local in one sense, but are saved the distinction "subsidiary." They preceded the federal issue
A postage stamp issued by a country has frank. ing power within that country only, unless :-
(I) A special agreement is entered into with other countries where by the latter consent to recognize it.
(2) The issuing country, is a member of the heaiversal Postal Union," founded in 1874 , with headquarters at Berne. In this latter case, an different number of separate agreements regulations countries are avolded, and one code of of these latter are that $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, Id. and $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamps shail be respectively green, red and blue, and that the international letter rate shall be at d d. Of course, each inember agrees to recognize the others' stamps.

Whilst India is a member of the Postal Union, the Feudatory States are not and consequently their stamps do not have over-sea franking power. The latter are however parties to a special agreement with India, whereby the latter recognizes therr stamps throughout India. The recognizes their stamps throughout india. The
Native States, on the other hand, have no Native States, on the other hand, have no
agreements at all and their stamps do not frank agreements at all and their stamps do not frank
letters beyond the confines of the State. Great letters beyond the confines of the State. Great
Britain was in the same position as the latter Britain was in the same "position as the latter
nutil about 1847 . The "Id. black" never had mutil about 1847 . The "Id. black" never had
franking power beyond the borders of the United franking power beyond the borders of the United
Kingdom. About 1847, an agreement was made with the United States for, amongst other things, the mutual recognition of stamps. The reason why Mauritus was content with Id. and ad. stamps only until 1854 and nothing bigher than 4d. until 1858 , is that oversea-postage of 6 d . or 1 /per letter had to be paid in money until the latter ear, when a special agreement was entered into by which Great Britain recognized the stamps of Manritius. If a letter was posted at a sub-office in Manritius, it required Manritius stamps for the local postage, to frank it as far as the G.P.O., the ocean postage from the G.P.O. to England being prepaid in money. Great Britan entered into special agreements with most of her Colonies about the years 1857 to 186 I . Previous to 1858 none of the West Indian Islands could forward letters prepaid with their own stamps and in the few cases where they issued stamps at all, it will be seen from the catalogue they were limited chiefly to trom the catalogue they were $\frac{1}{2}$ and. values. The $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. yellow of Malta never had franking power beyond the of Malta never had franking
neighbouring Island of Gozo.
22.-Why were the Great Britain 3d. and 6d. stamps of 1883 surcharged with their own value, and why
The surcharged 3d. and 6 d . of 1883 were part of a scheme to print all the values in lilac or 'purple.' This ink had been given a trial with the id. lilac issued in 1881 (as regards postage stamps, that is to say, for it had long been used for the Revenue stamps) and having been found satisfactory, it was proposed to print all values in it. As they would be so similar in appearance, it was further suggested they should be overprinted with a large figure of value. Accordngly, some sets, values $\frac{1}{6} d$, to $\%$, were printed off in lilac and surcharged, and may be generally seen in the fine collections of British stamps extibited from time to time. The 3 d . and 6d. of this series, as we know, were actually issued for a year or su, but apparently the experiment was not entirely a success. The outcome
was the half liac and half green set of 1884 , of was the half lilac and half green set of 1884 , of
which the 9 d . green and $2 / 6$ hlac were the forewhich the $9 d$. green and $2 / 6$ hlac were the fore-
runners in 1883 . The $1 /$ plates 13 and 14 are runners in 1883 . The $1 /$ plates 13 and 14 are both known printed in lilac without any surcharge. The "half lilac and half green "scheme
is still in favour for fiscal stamps and was adopted for the Bechnanaland set for 1887 , whilst many colonial stamps issued since i885 are printed partly in one or other of the colours.
23.-What stamps (locals, railway letter, etc.) should be included in a general collection of postage stamps
We should advise every collector to collect just what interests him ; if certain stamps don't please von, leave them out; if others do, include hemp, and don't attach a hallpend worth of importance to anything yonr friends may say.
That is, of cutrse, if you look upon your collec. That is, of course, if you look upon your collec.
tion chiefly as a source of pleasure to yourself.
30--Great Britain 6d.. without letters, on blued satety paper: why is this stamp not catalogued as a matter of course? It is by no means rare in a used state and a great number must have been issued to the public.
The question of the "safety paper" issues of 1855.56 wants lonking into. In stamps printed on the genuine safety paper. such as the 4 d . of 1855.56 and the carly fiscal stamps, the ink can be easily scraped of with a knite. On the socalled 6d. on safety paper, it cannot, which leads one to suppose the latter is blued from some other cause, possibly not such as to justify its other cause, possibly not such as to
inclusion in the catalogue as a variety.
$3+$ - Why are plates 7 and 8 of the English envelopes so eageriy sought for

The Editor commenced to collect envelope stamps (not envelopes) in 1893 and has been look ing for $1 /$ dies 7 and 8 ever since. He is still after ten years waiting, without i/- die 8, but secured i,- die 7 as the result of the recent adver-
tisement in E.W.S.N. Being a 'bloater,' he tisement in E.W.S.N. Being a 'bloater,' he
prefers a row of seven specimens in his album to a single copy, hence they are both still "eagerly sought for.
35.- What is the real value of the 12 cents blue
A of Hong Kong ?

About what it is catalogued at, except in the scarce very dark shade.
36.-Why don't the Americans buy the Danish West Indies and so relieve the American dealers of their hoge stocks of this Country?

We leave this question to the Americans.
(A further selection of Qutstions and Answers will be given shortly.)

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.


## GROUP X--FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST africa.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 163 Dahomey, } 1,10,15,25,50 c . \\ 164 \text { French Congo, New colours, } 10,15,25,50 c .\end{array}\right] .$.

GROUP XI.-FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.
171 Anjouan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c... .. 12

174 " ${ }^{2}$ New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
175 Madagascar, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75
177 Mayotte, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c .
178 New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$. 50 , 18 c .
$1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40$
New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
Soudan, New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{C}$
183. Somali Coast $1,2,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$
group xil.-FRENCH COLONIES in asia \& oceania.
$\begin{array}{llllll}191 \\ \text { Indian Settlements. } 1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C} . & \text {.. } & 12 & 2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ \text { N }\end{array}$ $191 \mathrm{a} \quad$ New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{C} . . . \quad \cdots \quad 4 \quad 0 / 101 / \mathrm{c}$ 192 Indo-Cmina, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$
193 New Caledonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
193a $\quad$ New colours, 10, 15, 25, $50,50,75 \mathrm{C}$
194 Oceania, 1, 2, 4. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. ..
r94a " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 31 & 2 / 9 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 2 & 2 / 7 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
& \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 7 \frac{1}{2} & 0 / 9 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 7 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 7
\end{array}
$$



GROUP XIII.-FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES. 203 (I urkey) Levant, I, 2, 4 pi..
$208^{*}$ M oŕocco, 5, 10, 20, 25, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pi. ..
$210^{\circ}$ Carocco, $5,10,20,25,50$ centimos, I pes
215 Honton on Indo-China, 1,2,4, 5. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.
$211^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}\left(1901\right.$ hao Cavalle, ${ }^{\prime \prime}, 10,1,2,4,5,10,15,1,2,4 \mathrm{P}$.
213** $\quad$. Dedeagh, $5,10,15 \mathrm{c} ., 1,2,4 \mathrm{p}$.
214 " Levant, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 4夭.., 2, 4 pi
215 "" Alexandria, 1,2
217 ", Port Said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., If
218* "" Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,10$ as.
219 ". Morocco
220 " China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr.
Crete. 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 10, $15,20,25,30,40$, , 00 c. , fr
GROUP XIY.-GEREAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.
221
222
German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
I. S.W. Africa. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
222 Cä̈ren. S. Africa. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 , 8opr.
223 Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80
224 Togo, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf...
$\begin{array}{lll}8 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$

GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA \& OCEANIA.
231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, $50,80 \mathrm{pt}$.
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, $10,20,25.30,40,50,80 \mathrm{pf}$
234 Marshall 1s.. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf
236 Samoa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.

## GROUP XYI.-GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.

241 China, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
$243^{*}$ Morocco, $3,5,10,25,30,35,50,60 c$
9
9

## GROUP XYII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE

## 251*Angra, 2t, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, roor

 $2512^{\circ}$. $115,130,150,180,2001$$252^{*}$
$2522^{*}$
$253^{*}$ Ponta Delgada, 21, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, itoor. $254^{\circ}$ Funchal, 2h, 5, 10, $15,20,25,50,65,75$,
$2542^{\circ}$ Funchal, $21,5,15,20,25,50,65,75,80,1000$.

## GROUP XYIII.-PORTUGUEBE COLONIEB IN WEBT AFRICA.

 261 Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200 r. $262^{\circ}$ Cape Verde, 25,50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r. $263^{\circ}$ Guinea, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, $115,130,200$. $265^{\circ}$ St. Thomas and Prince, $25,50,65,75,100,115$, 130, 200rGROUP XIX.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA
270. Inhambane, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200 .
$271^{*}$ Lourenzo Marques, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r
 $274^{\circ}$ N yassa, 2h, 5, 10. 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r, ., 12 2/7 2/11 $275^{\circ}$ Kambezia, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 2000. .. $\quad . .8$ 2/5 $2 / 10$

## GROUP XX. - PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ABIA.



GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN COLONIES \& POST OFFICES.

| 291 ${ }^{\circ}$ Albanla, 10, 35, 40 paras | - |  | $0 \cdot 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 292*-Italian Levant, i piastra |  | .. 1 | $0 \cdot 212$ |
| 293** Tripoli (liengasi), 1 piastıa |  | . 1 | 012 |
| 294* " Crete (La Canea), I piastra |  | $\cdots \quad 1$ | 0/2k |
| 295* Benadir (East Africa), 1, 2b., 1, 2, 21, 5, 10as. |  | 7 | 2/0 |
| 296 Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10. 20. 25 40, 50 c , il. |  | 9 | 2/1 |

296 Eritrea, $1,2,5,10.20 .2540,50 c, 11$.
GROUP XXII. DUTCH, DANISH \& SPANISH COLONIES.
GROUP XXII. DUTCH, DANISH \& SPANISH COLONIES.
$301^{\circ}$ Curaçao (W. Indies). I, 2, 21, 3, 5, 10, 12t, 15, 20, 25, 50c.
$302^{\circ}$ Dutch Indies (Java), 1, 2, 2t, 3, 5, 10, 12t, 15, 20, 25, 50c.
30 303. Surinam (Dutch Guiana), 1, 2, 2t, 3, 5, 10, 12t, 15, 20, 25, 50c. It $2 / 6$ 304 Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, $12 \mathrm{ij} . \quad$.. 6
$3042 \quad$ "' $\quad$ U" Unpaid, 1. 4, 6, 1oc.
305 Fernando Poo(W. Africa), 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20c.
306 Spanish Guinea (W. Africa), 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 1p...
GROUP XXIII. AUSTRIAN \& RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.
3 to Austrian Crete, 5,10 centimes

313 Russian China, 1, 2, 3,5,7, 10 kop.
GROUP XXIY. COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.
355 Antioquia, $, 1,1,2,3,4,5,10,20,50 \mathrm{C}$
356 Bolivar, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50c.
357 Panama, 1, 2, 5, 10.
358 Santander, 1, 5, 1oc.
359 Tolima, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c...

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V3. Britisth Somaliland, varieties gueens Heads only.
$Y_{+}$. Yarious surcharge varietiss
. Nealand, 交d. and id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles. pairs and blocks.
NZ 2. Similar to above lut only values above :d.
N/ 5. Cook Isles. all values, 支d. $1 /-$, moluding varieties of paper and shade, in siugles. pairs and blocks.
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Labuan-unused
Labiai
Haw
370 Tasmania
371 Orange River Colony - used
373 Colonials-various
Colonials-various
Colonials-vatious
Colonials-various, unused
O.F.S. \& O.R. Colony
O.F.S. \& O.R. Colony-unused
Victoria-olid issues

Victoria-Old issues
Macao - -var ous
Sweden
South America-used
French French Post Offices-used
French Colonies $\because$ used
Tunis and Monaco
Russia
Greece-Head of Mercury
Guadeloupe - Recent Pro. visionals. unused
labuan, postally used
North Borneo, postally used
Zululand, unused
Recent obsolete Queensland, unused
bUoKlets.
Belgium-1870-99-used
Belgium-1870.99-unused
Denmark
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Spain
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Egypt
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Switzerland
. East Africa on India includ
ing varieties of surcharge
Perak, Yelangor, Sungei Ujon

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# Gwen's Weekly stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIKCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No 228 (Vol. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 314.)
LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904
[Price One Penny.

## Sub $=$ Editor Wanted.

The Publications Department of Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, I.td., at present under the sole Editorship and Managership of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, is, in consequence of considerable increase of business and with a view of future developments, desirous of appointing a Sub-Editor-Manager to take over part of ing a sub-Editor-Manager the work. A salary of $f_{1}$ ros. per week is offered, with a rise of $3 /$ - each year; holidays, offered, with a rise of $3 /$. each1 year,
two weeks in summer, one at Christmas. Contwo weeks (i) Attendance at the Company's Offices from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. or 10 a.m. to $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{ml}$., as preferred; Saturdays, 9 to 1 . (ii) Good knowledge of Stamps and Editorship; must be capable writer. (iii) Knowledge of French required (German and other languages an advantage). (iv) No private interest in stamp collecting, either as dealer or collector, except by special arrangement with the Managing Director. (v) Age immaterial.

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Infornation of New Issucs, or of Discooveres of interest to Stann
Colletors and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accepted contribution several interesting newly
issued stamps. issued stamps.
Cach paracraph number and serial letter after the the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Control Letters (224 E 228).-This week had a great surprise in store for us! The familiar control letters are now being reinforced by numbers. Mr. A. H. Stamford sends us a corver strip of three id. numbered " $\mathrm{C}_{4}$."

## C4

The varieties of the control letters we have so far heard of are as follows:-
E.W.S.N. No. 224. Id. C mentioned by Mr. W. Heath, who does not remark on anything unusual.
S.C.F. Rev. S. E. Raynor describes id. $C$ as having
S.C.F. Rev. S. E. Raynor describes id. C' as having the control letter at the lower left corner of sheet, instead of right hand.
E.W.S.N. No. 228. id. $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ as described above, letter and figure under ith stamp of row, as heretofore.
We shall be greatly obliged to readers who can submit us any other varieties and numbers, and the Editor is also prepared to buy the above varieties at a premium.
As will be noticed from our rough representation, there is no longer a continnous outer line round the sheet, but it is broken up into a series of short bars, an innovation that took place. in of short bars, an innovation to colonial stamps, about a year and a regard to colonial stamps, about a will probably be rare, and our strongest advice to readers be rare, and our strongest advice to readers is to buy them whilst they can. A ittle trouble and gd. may buy the set at present, whil
or even gol- may not suffice in a few years.
or even 90 - may not suffice in a few years.
If we are going to have a series of numbers, $\mathrm{C}_{1}, \mathrm{C}_{2}, \mathrm{C}_{3}, \mathrm{C}_{4}$, etc. , these numbers will be recorded in E.W.S.N., and whoever first send us a new number will receive the usual newly issued Colonial stamps which we give for short notes and contributions to E.W.S.N.
Cheque Dies ( 227 U 228).-We note EP 21.10 .03 .
Postmarks ( $115,214 \mathrm{H} 228$ ).-Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall writes: -" The following additions to obliterating numbers may interest some of your readers:-
London Series $89 \quad$ W.D.O.
English Series K74 (is a blank)
$\mathrm{K}_{97}$ Grimsby and Peterboro' S.T. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { K98 } & \text { Brighton and Hastin } \\ \text { K99 } & \text { Sheringham R.S.O. }\end{array}$
K99
Los Leringham R.S.O.
London and
Queenboro' S.T. Loz Lincoln S.T.
The English postmark-numbers are now in a very dormant condition, only ten new numbers,

K93 to Lo3, having been added to the Eaglish series since 1897. The original idea was to have

a duplex postmark, one half with a number consisting of three large and legible figures, and the other half with name of town, date, etc. Had the latter been struck on such dark stamps as the early id. brown, zd. blue, it would often have been illegible. However, times have changed and stamps being printed in much fainter and weaker colours, the system of large and legible index-numbers has been abanduned. The English series made its début in 1844, with Nos. I to 936 , reaching 999 about 1856 , and continuing through oor to ogg. In 1858 letters were first requisitioned, Aor being appropriated to Kingston, Jamaica (then a British Post Office) in April of that year. No. D65 was reached about 1864, G35 in 1874 and, as stated above, the first of the I , series is and, as stated above, the first of the ficuseries and illustrations (including those of the Scottish and Irish series), see Ewen's Stumdard ratalogue of irisil series), see Ewells Stundard (atalogue of
British Stamps and Postmarks, No. 6. i 898 , also British Stamps and Postmarks, No. 6. 1
Euglish Specialists' Journal, Nos. 13, 1+,

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (226 V 228).Another new value has now been issued.

Adhcsive. Current type
4c. jellow.

Issued 1.04 or earlier.
BELGIUM (226 N 228). - The Telephone stamps have now been entirely suppressed, although the remainders will be still on sale to collectors for the present.

BULGARIA (225 V 228).-The reason for the issue of the 2ost. value is the reduction of the inland letter rate from 15 to iost. For the same reason, states le Collectionneur de Timbres. poste, a letter card of rost. has been added to those of 5 and $15 s t$. already in use.

Letter card. Type of current adhesive.
to stot. carmine on bluish card.
The rost. postcard is now on blue instead of cream card.
CAPE COLONY (227 Y'228).-We now illustrate the 3 d. of the King Edward seiles.


CHILE (221 A 228).-We illustrate the sult. charge on the recent icc. on 3oc. Provisional.


FRANCE (219 L 228). - Recorded by $L e$ Collectionneur de Timbres-poste.

Postcard. Stamp of Sower type.
Ioc. carmine (issued It.t.04).
FRENCH INDIA (A 228). - The French Establishments in India have just had a pro. visional issue, a description of which we take from Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste.

Adhesives. Jssue of 1892 surcharged
0,05 in carmine on 25c. black on rose.
0,10
0,15
0,40 in black on 50 ". rose.
Fiscal stamp, Effets de Commerce, cut in half and surcharged in three lines, "Inde Fçaise - Postes- 0,05 .
0, in black on half of (No Value) blue.

GWALIOR (220 O 228). -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us an entire sheet of 240 of the $2 . \frac{1}{2}$ anmas Queen's Head, recently issued, and now said to be obsolete (a firm of stamp dealers in Gwalior State, who are asking 1/- each for the stamp, wrote to the C.S.M. by the last mall to try and replenish their stock, so apparently the stamp is not to be had in the State).

Adthesive Queen's Head Indian stamp surcharged 2 tatas. blue.
(a) Dropped (or inverted ?) O, No. 86.
(b) Tall R, No. 230.
(c) Native surcharge upset, letters being siightly out of place, No. $24^{\circ}$ (the corner

INDIA (224 I 228).-Our Boonbay correspondent sends us the $t$ anna King's Head Indian stamp in a distinct shade of grey. He also infortus us that the 2, 3 and 5 rupees of the King's Head set can be had if specially applled for.

Allhesives. With Head of King Edward.
\$a. pale grey (2nd or 3 rd printing, $1 . \mathrm{o}_{\text {\& }}$ ).
2is. yellow-brown and carmine.
3rs. green and brown.
${ }_{5} \mathrm{rs}$. violet and ultramarine.
The three high values are not yet issued to the general public.
LABUAN ( 226 J 228 ).-We have examined the Colonial Stamp Market's stock of the "Crown Colony" set and think the following classification of the perforations may be of iuterest. The new values, ic. and 3 c . are on creamy-white paper, which is slightly thicker and more opaque in the case of the 3 c .


The " 14 " peri. appears to have one or two irregular sections, which gange 12 to 127 ; one series of 28 holes, perf. i2t, and another of a dozen or so, perf. about $13 \frac{1}{2}$, but $90 \%$ of the holes are an even $1+$. Are the irregularities due to some damage to the machine having been repaired? We have not noticed any irregularities in the 12,16 , i8c., but we have sheets of the $4 c$. and 50 c . in which certain of the stamps show the irregularities on one or more sides.
MADAGASCAR (A 22S). - This French Colony has now issued a pictorial set unfortmate enough to be halled by the Parisjan philatelic enough to be hailed by the Parisian plilatelic
journals as "ridiculously uyly." I.e Collectionnear journals as "ridiculously ugly. fir Collectionneur
de Tumbres-poste gives a list of the values and de Tumures-po
and colours.

Adhesives.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ic. brown-violet. 30c. orange-red. <br> 2c. black-brown 4oc. violet. <br> 4c. brown. 5oc. bistre. <br> 5c. yellow-green. 75 c. yellow. <br> 10c. red. 1fr. green. <br> 15c. carmine. 2fr. grey-green. <br> 20c. orange. 5 fr black. <br> 25c. blue. . |  |

25c. blue.
ARTINIQUE (225 F 228). -We illustrate the surcharge of the Parcel Post stamp chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 220.


MOROCCO AGENCIES (205, 212 K 228 ). - in addition to the roc. and 25 c . of the

Adhesive "King's Head design. ©verprinted c. green.

## Issued r.ut or earlier.

NIGER COAST (195 D 228). One of the questions asked in our recent competition was, Why are not the different perforations of Niger Coast stamps catalogned." The catalogue says I2 to $1+14 \frac{1}{2}$, or 15 ." We presume the different perforations are grouped together, because of difficulty in distinsuishing the many Waterlow single line perforating machines, but in the case INiger Coast, the different perforations do not appear, on cluse examination, to be so hopelessly inextricable as might be supposed from a superficial enquiry. In the latest issue, wmk. Crown
CA, we have unly found evidence of the use of CA, we have
(i) Peri. is even.
of this perforator, Sumere in the anatony larity, 28 consecutive holes a cuapious irregu124. Elsewhere the gauge appears to be $1_{4}$ even and one may find whole sheets 14 even and one may find whole
which do not show the irregularity.
(iii) Perf. If even. even.
(iv) Perf. io, fairly
(iv) Perf. 16, faitly regular

The three first are the perforations mentioned in Gibbons' Catalogue, but perf. 16 does not seem to be known, although common on stamps of L.abuan.
Every sheet of Niger Coast stamps had a consecutive number printed at the top right hand corner, and each new pmonting of a value commenced where the preceding printing left off. We have examined the Editor's collection of corner numbers, and compiled the following able, which shows clearly that the perforations have considerable importance in distinguishing the different printings, wheh also show clearly defined variations in shade.

Niger Coast, Wmk. Crown CA.

| Highest Sheet-Numbers seen by Editor. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value | Size of Sheet | Date of First lssu | Perf. | Perf. 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Perff } \\ & 141 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perf. } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | Peri. $14$ |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 60 | 1897 | $195^{21}$ | - | - | 3126 | 4674 |
| Id. | 60 | +, | $1385{ }^{11}$ | - | - |  | $3588{ }_{\text {c }}$ |
| 2 d . | 50 |  | - | 530 | - | -- | ${ }^{3}$ |
| 2tad. | $\ddagger 8$ | 1ヵ98 | $87 .{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1500 | - | - | - |
| 6 d . | 48 | " |  | 385 | - | - | 547 |
| 2/6 | 30 | " | - | $3+3$ | - | - | 462 |
| $10 \cdot$ | 20 |  | 82 |  |  |  | 274 |
| 5d. | 48 | tomo | - | - |  |  | $8{ }^{8} 4$ |
| $1 /$ | 30 | , | - | - | 83 | - | 816 |
| (a) (b) (a) (4) |  | regreen. and int umber in | but 54 carmin rmediat armine | 985 are others sheets. others | yellow in vern all wit | ern. <br> (8) <br> urger | etc.) <br> argin etc.) |

The second "perf. ${ }^{4} 4$ " column represents the re-issme of 1 goz, when all the values except $2 d$. and $2 \frac{1}{2}$. appear to have been reprinted. There tioned, the Editor's collection making no tioned, the Editor's collection making no
pretensions to completeness, and we shonld be pretensions to completeness, and we shonld be
glad to hear from readers who can submit glad to hear from readers who can submit
anything new. Anongst others, we have not anything new. Annongst others, we have not
seen the rgooprinting of the 5 d . Crown CA, the seen the igoo priming of the 5d. Crown CA, the
Colonial Stanm Jarket's mportations of $1 g 00 \cdot 01$ Colonial Stamp Market's mportations of 1 goo.or
muformately consisting only of tho jol. No W'mk., of which the fost Office hat large remainders.
PANAMA (227 J 22S)... We agan quote fron Meket's 11 eqkiy Stump News (23.a.04).

- M. U. Sentior gives us a great deal of valuable information this week in connection with the provisional issues. The varions primtiogs are carefully clescribed and we quote bis letter in entirety:Ot the second issue, first printing, only tour varieties have so far appeared, viz:
$2 c$., with red bar at top and "Panama" at sides in
black. 5 c. ., with blue bar at top and "Panama" at sides in
red. 5 c
red.
it
loc, with yellow bar at top and "Panama" at sides
in black. in black.
zoc., wi
in black.
zoc., with purple bar at top and " panama" at sides
in red.
Varictics-t. Thite or four sizes of types. (Measurements given you before should read "millimeters" instead of "centimeters.")
2 Inverted $V$ s.s.


## 2 Inverted V's.

3. Inverted Y's.
4. A with accent.
+. A with accent.
5. Double surcharge; this has been found, I ain 5. Double surcharge; this has been found, l am
told. in the 20 c . stamp, the second surcharge being in black entirely.
The largest size types used in this issue appear respectively at the left margin of the left-hand vertica row in the sheet. and the right margin of the right-hand vertical row; in the former the surcharge reads upward printing each sheet in two operations, i.e., the first five printing each sheet in two operations, i.e., the first five
vertical rows were printed and the sheet was turned upside down and the other five then printed, so that the same varieties appearing on the left are also found on the right of each sheet, but in the opposite direction; onis actually makes every stamp in the sheet different. These second issue, first printing, stamps are going to be good, I believe, since they were in use for even a shorter time than the first issue.

The new set just out is not a third issue, but rather a second printing of the second issue, with all the errors of inverted V's and Y's and small types corrected; the letters of the words "Panama" at right and left, are all of one size in the new set, and with the bar at top, are printed ill one single colour, vermition red, on al
the values from ic. to the peso, making a clean, even surcharge.
Varictics.-I. "Panama" at right and lett of stamp, both reading upward.
2. "Panama" at right and left of stamp, both read. ing upward.
3. Thick " $N$ " in "Panama."
4. Broken "A," making a perfect inverted "V."

Each of the above varieties occur twice in a sheet; the printing was donte in two operations also in this issue, but, unlike the other, the sheet was not turned upside down for the second operation; it was simply moved forward to take in from the fifth to the tenth vertical rows, so that the varieties are found five rows
apart, but in the same horizontal row. In some sheets apart, but in the same horizontal row. In some sheets it can be noticed where the top bar overlaps another will prove a steady attempt at improvement, viz. :
I. The first provisional issue, made by rubber stamp, in a hurry, turned out, it is true, numberless varieties all in one sheet; but no two sheets were alike and the number of good varieties found very much limited.
2. The second batch of this issue tiat appeared within a week after the first, and which was evidently done with more care and leisure, was all correctly sur charged. and not one single variety found in any sheet. 3. Still on the improve, they immediately brought out the second issue, press printed, and a neat surcharge at that, the idea being to cover up the word Colombia at top of the stamps with ink of the same colour as the stamps and the inscriptions "Panama " at side in other colors that would show up well. The press and presswork in those small cities are like those four small towns here, and naturally expected the errors of inverted letters and different
however, were not allowed to run long. however, were not allowed to run long.
4. Within two weeks we fith a second printing, with all the errors corrected and at last a neat surcharge
affixed to the stamns; and only that, as on some of the affixed to the stamps; and only that, as on some of the
values, the red surcharge does not show well and may values, the red surcharge does not show well and may
possibly be changed therefore to black, I believe we possibly be changed therefore to black, I believe we permanent issue, which, it not already in use, will ver phortly be.
I believe Panama will become a very popular and interesting country for specialists.

The Colon registration stamp has been already chronicled, and we have some further mformation at hand from Mr. Senior in relation to the Colon issues
I am informed on good authority that the surcharge "Correos David," mentioned in your last chronicle, is only a postal cancellation, and further that only the cities of Colon and Panama are surcharging the stamps of the new Republic, the former supplying the city of David and other towns of the West Coast, and the latter the towns bordering on the Caribbean Sea. This is good news, as tending to relieve the fear of too many coming surcharges. The third printing of the Colon surcharge is now in use. I have just seen the soc. yellow; a bar at top covers the word Colombia and ander the bar, in two lines and in italics, the words, Republica de Panama." It is press printed, in shining black ink, and has a

PARAGUAY (225 C 228).-A new set of unpaid letter stamps has been issued.

(Tnpuid Lettcr Stants.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { puld Letter Stamps } \\
& \text { 2c. yellow-green. } \\
& \text { tc. } \\
& \text { 10c. } \\
& \text { 20c. }
\end{aligned}
$$

PORTUGAL (224 G 228). - We now illustrate the design of the mupaid letter stamps. A $20 c$. value is to be added to the sel shortly.


TOLIMA (150 B 228).-Le Collectiontrur de Timbres-poste clironicles a new issue in various designs of the Arms type.

Adhesives. Perf. (The 10c., 1, 2, 5p., also issued imperf.)
black on green
ioc. blue.
20c. orange.
5oc. black on rose.
soc. ., flesh.
ip. därk brown.
2p. grey.
5p. red
rop. black on blue.
top. ". "green. glazed paper.
TUTUILA (A 228).-The Metropolitan Phil. atelist sa\}s:-"A bill has heen introduced into the Senate providing for a government for the island colony of Tutuila, formerly a part of the Sanoan Islands. The question is, if the bill passes, what will be the postal status of the
colony and will stamps of the United States be used, or will the stamps be surcharged as in the Philippine Islauds?

## Questions Compeition.

## Questions and Answers.

24.-Why should the prices in a dealer's catalogue be taken as the probable market value of a stamp, when so many others advertise stamps for sale at 50 per cent., and more, under such catalogue prices?
This is really a question for collectors. If, uninvited, they put a dealer's catalogue on a pedestal and worship it as a "Guide to Values," they have only thenselves to blame if, after all, they have only themselves to blame if, after all,
it turns out nut to be what it never pretended to it turns out not to be what it never pretended to
be. It seems to us absolutely infantile that anybe. It seems should expect it to be possible that a cataone should expect it to be possible that a cata-
logue could be published, which would always logue conld be pubished, which would always
give the actual market values. There are some give the actual market valnes. There are some
critics who delight to go about sayng "this critics who delight to go about saying "this
stanp is catalogued io/.; in my opinion, it stamp is catalogued $10 /-;$ in my opinion, it
should be only $9 / 11 \frac{1}{2}$; I must write to the papers and point out this absurdity." In fact, it is fairly safe to say, if you find a man criticising cataloguc prices in a finicking sort of way, elther his intelligence is very much below the average, or he is actuated by spite against the catalogue publisher. These remarks are perhaps rather severe, but we maintain that it is utterly absurd to expect a catalogne to fix market values, when it is contrary to all natural laws, that the value of anything can be fixed, unless such is controlled by a monopoly, and even a monopoly can't do everything it mould like
If British Consols, the premier security of the world, can fluctuate 5 to $10 \%$ in a year, whilst many of the better class securities show a range of $20 \%$ or more between highest and lowest in the same periot, how is it possible to keep postage stame perion, how is it possible to keep post-
ags at par? The idea is ridiculous. The utmost a catalogue publisher can do in the The utmost a catalogue publisher can do in the
case of a stamp is to say, for example "this case of a stamp is to say, for example "this
"stamp is well worth, taking into consideration "stamp is well worth, taking into consideration
" demand as well as supply, io/.; my present "demand as well as supply, 1o/F my present
"stock, it is true, cost me only $5 /-$, but it may not "stock, it is true. cost me only $5 /-$, but it may not "last more than a dew montlus; when I want to
"replenish, copies are likely to be sent me on "replenish, copies are likely to be sent me on
"approval at anything fronn $5 /-$ to $8 /$ cach; but "approval at anything from 5/-to $8 /-$ cach; but sufficient at the lower figures and may have to pay $8 /$ - for some of the specimens; there are, of course, the possibilities that a 'find may come on the market during the year or that a big specialist may take a fancy to buy me ont in "order to fill several pages of his albums with "more or less distinct shades, but these eventu" alities can hardly be considered. It will be best - to price the stamp 10/-and I shall then be safe to make a pront whatever I have to pay. - Besides, such is the influence of my catalogue " that if I price the stanp $8 / 6$. no one would give " more however much it might be worth or how. "ever much I had myself paid."
Ten years ago, for instance, the $£ 1$ Anchor of Great hritam, unused, was only catalogued about E4, but collectors would not buy it because dealers would not give discount. The fact was, the stamp was even then worth more than catalogue but collectors, with blind faith in the latter, would not believe it. A year or two later, it sold from $£ 50$ to $£ 100$. It is however only it sold from $£ 50$ to $\neq 100$. It is however only
the very experienced collector who can buy stamps above catalogue prices with advantage.

In the example given above, we have seen that the dealer expects market fuctuations of a particular stamp to vary between $5 /$ and $8 /$ and bases his catalogne quotation on the latter price. Sinaller dealers, however, who do not pretend to keep stamps always in stock and make their sale price according to what they pay, quote say $10 /$. if they pay $8 / \cdot, 9 /$ - if they pay $7 /$ and so on, hence the multitude of different prices quoted for one and the same stamp by different dealers. It very often happens, however, that the big dealers get the pick of a find-all the best copies, in fact-and the small dealers then get the secondary copies cheaper. This is so well known with the large dealers, thus ensuring best quality, although paying perhaps $5 \%$ or $10 \%$ extra.
25.-There is no complete catalogue of stamps in existence. Why should not some big Philatelic Society take this matter up and issue such a thing ?
The production of a catalogue is rather a thankless task; there is always someone to find fault with it. Catalogues are almost invariably only pubished by dealers, because only dealers are benevolent enough to stand the heavy loss. Collectors are ready enough to make suggestions, but $1 /$ - or $2 /$ - is usually the limit of their financial generosity. If every collector who spends $£ 10$ a year on stamps would subscribe $£$ t a year, something tright be done, for, of course, such a catalogue would get out of date unless published every year.
(A further selection of Questions and Answers

COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.
Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.
GROUP IX.-FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA \& WEST INDIES. 151
152
 153 Guadeloupe, $1,2,4,5,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { New colours, } 10,15,25,50 c . \\
& \text { Martinique, } 1,2,4,5,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c} . \\
& \text { New colours } 10,15,25,50 c
\end{aligned}
$$

157 St. Pierte et Miquelon, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c} .12$

GROUP X-FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.
163 Dahomey, 1, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
164 French Congo, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50 c .
105 Frenc"' 1900, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c .
166 a
${ }_{167}$ Ivory Coast, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
167 a Sénégal, $t, 2,4,15,25,50 c$.
$168 \mathrm{a} \quad "$ New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c} . \ldots$
New colours, $10,15,25,50 c$.
Sénégambia, $1,2,4,5,10,15$,
GROUP XI.-FRENCH COLONIES IN EABT AFRICA.
$7^{1}$ Anjouan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75C.
$7^{2}$, New colours, to, 15, 25, 50c...
17 Grand Comoro, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 C
New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50 .
Madagascar, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$
New colours, $25,50 c$.
Mayotte, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. New colours, $10,15,25,500$.
Réunion, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
82 Soudan, New colours. 10, $15,25,50 \mathrm{C}$
183. Somali Coast, $1,2,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,7{ }_{75} \mathrm{c}$

GROUP XII.-FRENCH COLONIES IN ASLA \& OCEANIA.
t9ı Indian Settlements, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C} . . .1$
new colours, $10,15,25,50 c \ldots$. igia
ig2 Indo-China, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. $1922 \quad \because$ New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
93 New C̈aledonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25. 30, 40, 50, 75 c
93a Oceania, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
$9{ }^{2}$ Octania, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
194a New colours, $10,15,25,50 c \ldots$
GROUP XIII.--FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICEB.
203 (Turkey) Levant, 1, 2, 4 pi. .
$204^{*}$ V" Vathy, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pi.
$208^{*}$ Morocco, 5, 10, 20. 25, 50 centimos, ipes.
$210^{*}$ Canton on Indo-China, 1, 2,4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c .,
$211^{*}$ Hoi-hao "̈ $212^{*}$ (1902) Cavalle, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.

Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15C., 1, 2, 4?
Vevant, i, 2, 3,4
Vathy, expected $\quad \ddot{ }, \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad 4$
$\begin{array}{llllll}216 & " & \text { Alexandria, } 1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50 c ., 1 \text { ifr. } & 13 \\ 217 & " & \text { Port Said, } 1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50 c ., 1 \mathrm{fr} . . . & 13 \\ 214 & " & \text { Zanzibar, } \frac{1}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,10 \text { as. } & \ldots & 8\end{array}$
218. " Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,10$ as.
 $2202 \ddot{C} \quad$ Crete, $1,2,3.4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50 c$. , ifr. .. 9

## GROUP XIY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
222 S.W. Africa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
223 Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80 opf .
224 Togo, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80 pf. .

## $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$

 270 ${ }^{\circ}$ Inhambane, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200{ }^{2}$. ...
271 Lourenzo Marques, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200 $277^{\circ}$ Nyassa, 2t, $5,10,15,20,25,50,75,80,100,150,200$.
$281^{*}$ Macau, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,8$ to avos
28 Ia . $12,13,15,16,20,24,31$ avo

$283^{\circ}$ Timor, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,8$, io avos

291*Albanta. 10, 35, 40 paras
292*Italian Levant. 4 piastra


GROUP XIX.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

273*. .. Company, 2t,5, 10, 15, 20. 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r.


GROUP XX.- PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ABIA.

| $0 / 10$ | $1 / 0$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $0 / 9$ | $0 / 11$ |
| $2 / 4$ | $2 / 9$ |

GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN COLONIES \& POST OFFICES.

293*. "Tripoli (Bengasi), i piastra
294* ${ }^{*}$ Benadir (Elt (La Caneal, it piastra
$295^{*}$ Benadir (East Africa), 1. 2b., 1, 2, 2t, 5, roas. $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad 1$ 0.2d
296 Eritrea, $1,2,5,10.20,25,40$, soc., 11.
GROUP XXII. DUTCH, DANISH \& SPANISH COLONIER.
$30 I^{*}$ Curaçao (W. Indies), 1, 2, 2h, 3, 5, 10, 12d, 15, 20, 25, 50c. .. 11216 $302^{\circ}$ Dutch Indies (Java), 1, 2, 2h, 3, 5, 10, 12t, 15, 20, 25, 50c. 303 Surinam (Dutch Guiana), 1, 2, 2k, 3, 5, 10, 12 $2,15,20,25,50 c$. 11 304 Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, $12 i \mathrm{ii}$.

305 Fe ënando Poo"(W. Africa), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, io, is, 20c.
GROUP XXIII.-AUSTRIAN \& RUBSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.

GROUP XXIY. COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.
$2512^{\circ}$, $115,130,150,180,200 \mathrm{r}$. $\quad .100$
$252^{\circ}$ Horta, $2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,10,15,20,25,50$,
$253^{\circ}$ Poñta Delgada, 2t, $5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80,100{ }^{\circ}$.
253a* " $115,130.150,180,200$ r
$254^{\circ}$ Funchal, $2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80$, ioor.
$254^{*} \quad, \quad 115,130,150,180,200$.

## GROUP XYIII,-PORTUGUESE COLONIEB IN WEST AFRICA.

26 I Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200 r .
262
${ }^{262^{\circ}}$ Cape Verde, 25,50. 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200 r
$263^{\circ}$ Guinea, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200{ }^{2}$.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}264^{\circ} \text { Congo, } 25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200 r . & . . & . . & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 265^{\circ} \text { St. Thomas and Prince, } 25,50,65,75,100, & 2 / 10 & 2 / 10\end{array}$
25,50,65,75+100, 115, 130, 200r. .. $8 \quad 2 / 5 \quad 2 / 10$

Spanish Guinea (W. Africa), 5, to, 25, 50, 75, ip..
3 io Austrian Cirete, 5 , to centimes
311 Austrian Levant, 10, 20pa., 1, 2, 5 pi. .
312 Russian Levant, 1, 2,5,7, 10 kop.
China, 1, 2, 3, 5. 7, ro kop
GROUP XXIY. COLO
355 Antioquia, $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{I}, 2,3,4,5,10,20,50 \mathrm{C}$
356 Bolivar, $1,5,10,20,50 c$.
357 Panama, 1, 2, 5, 10,
358 Santander, 1, 5, 10c.
359 Tolima, $\mathrm{r}, 2,5,10,20,50 c$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 / 11 \\
& 2 / 11
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
2 / 10
$$



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NZ 2. Simbar to above but only values above td.
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Greece-rectent issue
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Trench Colonies -. used
Russia
Greece--Head of Mercury
Guadeloupe - Recent Provisionals. unused
I abuan, postally used.
North Borneo, postally used
Zululand, unused
Recent obsolete Queensland, unnused
Bahamas-
Bahamas-Ceylon unused
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1.eeward Is.-N.
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folland and Colonies
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ing varieties of surcharge Seychelles, unused Queen's Head
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# €wen's Weekly stamp Rews. 

## With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have preasure in for of every accep
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared

GREAT BRITAIN.-Control Letters (228 F 229).- Two more varjeties are shown us this week and we are now reclassifying the control letter variations as follows:-

(ii) New plates, brokenouter lines as illustrated in E.W.S.N. No. 228.
(d) Control 'C4, (sans serif) at right .. id (e) . These are chronicied on hearsay only. ${ }^{\text {C }}$, (with seifs at

The first copy of (e) was shown us by Mr. Edward Smith who informs us he purchased it about 27.1.04; the first copy of (f) by Rev. P. E. Raynor, 8.2.04. The other record holders and Rates are:-1a) Mr. W. Heath, 2g.12.03; (b) Rev. dates are:-1a) Mr. W. Heath, 29.12.03; (b) Rev.
P. E. Raynor, 12.12 .03 ; (c) Mr. C. A. Cole, 6.2.04; P. E. Raynor, 12.12 .03 ; (c) Mr. C. A. Cole, 6.2 .04 ;
(d) Mr. A. H. Stamford, before 1.2.04. Unfor(d) Mr. A. H. Stamford, before 1.2.04. Unfor-
tunately, sheets with control letter C are not yet tunately, sheets with control letter C are not yet
to be had in South London: B is still supreme to be had in South London: B is still supreme
everywhere. We therefore ask readers to make further enquiries and submit any new varieties they may come across. For a limited number of cornerstrips of three, the Editor will pay cent per cent premium.
Ruilway Lett.r Stamps (219 C 229).-We have made the somewhat surprising discovery that all Great Eastern Railway Letter Stamps of type I. (those printed by Messrs. Waterlow) were lithographed from the same original. In Ewen's History of Railway Letter Stantps it is merely stated that "it is not known whether all Waterlow's printings are from the same transfer," but in the Priced Catalogue published last year, a division into transfers I.. II. and III, was made and seemed to be justified. Recently the Editor has been lucky enough to secure two fine nnmsed blocks of the rare perf. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ issue, one of twelve and the other of fifteen stamps. On examination, the former proved to be transfer 'Il.' and the latter transfer ' 1 .' Doubt as to the accuracy of the existing classification being thus raised, all existing classification being thus raised, all Editor's collection were re-examined and three specimens of the later issues (inchuding one of 7 th specimens of the later issues (including one of 7 th
issue) proved to be from transfer I. We are issue) proved to be from transfer l. We are
therefore now in a position to state that all issues therefore now in a position to state that all issues
of type I, were from the same transfer, which of type 1 . were from the same transfer, which
consisted of two panes, each of thirty stamps in consisted of two panes, each of thirty stamps in six rows of five. The sheets were divided into panes before issue. As a corollary of this discovery, we are now amalgamating the ist and '2nd' printings in the Priced Catalogue, thus reducing the number of known printings to six. Probably each of the 60 stamps on the entire transfer was distinguishable, but only those of the left pane (Nos. I to 30) and Nos. 31 to 42 on the right pane have been yet identified with their correct positions on the sheet.

Official Stumps ( 227 S 229 ). - We have the following novelty to chronicle.
I.R. Official, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. King. Earliest date, 23.5.03.

Yet a third type of the "Admiralty Official" overprint is to hand. The letters are now smaller, being 17 instead of 2 mm . tall. Only the $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. being 11 instead of 2 mm . tall. Only the 1 did.
value has yet been met with. We also have the value has yet been met with. We also have the
ith. value in type II. Our list now stands:-

Admiralty official.
Type I. ( $2 \mathrm{~mm} .$, wide M). $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d}$.,
$\qquad$ m., narrow M). $\frac{1}{2} d ., 1 d ., 1 \frac{1}{2} d ., 3^{3}$.
 It is just possible that the difference in type
II., although very striking, may be due to light III., alt
inking.

Inverted Watermarks (A 229).-We hope shortly to publish a list of these, several long lists of known, varieties having been sent us. In the meantime we will record the current issue with this peculiarity. Mr. W. Findlater sends the
first candidate, the id. King's Head, a sheet of which with inverted watermark was issued at Leeds in December, 1903.

Large Crown Watermark (227 I 229).-Two more watermark errors are shown us by Captain Connolly, both lettered MA, one with stars and the other plate go.

Papermaker's Watermark Letters ( 180 K 229 ).Mr. J. W. Lowson informs us he has the 6d. with letter $E$ and $I /-$ with letter $F$; our list consequently now stands :-

The letter is watermarked on the side margin of each sheet (often very near the edge) either at the right or left hand side and always opposite the two top rows of the lower pane.

> King Edward Issuc.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \mathrm{Id}, 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$. Each D, E.F.
3d. E, F; rod., E,
Chaque Dies (228 V 229). - We note EL IK.7.03.
Early Date Kecords (227 R 229). - Mr. F. J. Cowan has shown us another new record.

Id. red, plate 193. Leeicester, 3.11.76.
As the record for this plate was formerly held by Mr. P. P. Wood, Mr. Cowan and he are now equal, each holding 26 records.

Postal Orders (218 K 229.,-In addition to the Pustal Orders of new design chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 218, we have now seen the following :-B $1 /-;$ C $2 /-, 2 / 6 ; \mathrm{D} 3 / /, 3 / 6 ; E 4 / \cdot ;$ $\mathrm{F}_{5} / \mathrm{F}$; L 10/-; W $20 /-$. The only ones not issued

Postmarks (2281 229). -In E.II.S.N. of $7 \cdot 2.03$ we described a trial postmark which hat been made use of in Rochdale in connection with the new scheme wherehy letters may ine posted in advance for delivery on Christmas day.
"The postmark is elliptical in shape and is
inscribed round the top "Posted in Advance" and
within, in four bines "For delivery-on-Christmas
Day-igoz," all in sans-serif capitals. The size
of the postmark is $29 \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$. . . . There is no
word 'Rochdale' named, nor date of posting,"
The Pust Office Authorities have evidently extended the system this year, as Mr. W. Beckwith sends us a letter with a somewhat smilar postmark. I.ike the other it is elliptical in shape, but mark. Sualler inner ellipse. Romnd the top is the
has a small has a smaller inner ellipse. Ronnd the top is the
inscription " posted in Advance " and round the bottom "For Delivery on Christmas Day," with bottom "For Delivery on Christmas Day, with a small cross at each end; it the centre, in two
lines, "HU.-1903." As the letter is addressed anes, "HC.-1903." As the detter is addressed
to Hull, we presime the $+H U$ 'stands for the to Hull, we prestme the name of the oftice using the postuark.

A USTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (226 X 229).-The Colunial Stamp Market has shown us a small quantity of the Postage Due stamps, of which we can glye the following description (as yet incomplete).

Unpaid Letter Stamps.
Type I. (a) Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} d ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 5 /-$
(b) Perf. $11 \times 11 \mathrm{~d}$, Id.
Type II (a) Not yet seen, 8 d .
(a) Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}+5$ d., $1 /$ -
(b) Perf. II $\times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{d}$. . 3 d . (The
(c) Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \mathrm{I}, 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d}$. (Hoth are
(d) Perf. very pale shades).
(d) Perf. $11,1 \mathrm{~d}$.
(e) Not yet seen, 4d., 1od., $2 /-, 5 /-$ $10 / \cdot, 20 /-$
yet issued, $\frac{1}{2} d ., 6 d ., 8 d$.
All type I. and type II. (a) are in the same shade of green; type II. (b), (c). (d) differ and are evidently later printings.
AZORES (A 229).-This Portugnese Colony which has so long hidden its identity (philatelically) under the names of its chief towns:-Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delyada-has just re-entered the lists under its old name. Der Philatelist chronicles:-


Postage Due Stnmps. New issue of Portugat overprinted "ACORES" in black.
5r. brown.
4 or. lilac. $\begin{array}{cl}\text { Sr. brown. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { 4or. lilac. } \\ \text { tor vermilion. } \\ 50 r . ~ c a r m i n e ~\end{array}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { lor. vermilion. } & \text { 5or. carmine } \\ \text { 3or. green. } & \text { loor. blue. }\end{array}$

BHOPAL (193 I 229).-We have already chronicled the 4 a. (E.W.S.N., No. 180) and $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ a (No. 193) of the new set with the new embossing and the following are now recorded by Stanley Gibbuns' Monthly fournal.

Adhesives.
(i) Current Issue; new embossing (circular).
ra. brown.
2a. blue.
8a. mauve.
(ii) Old stock with new embossing

| da. pale red, | Nos. $49,50,51$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| ta. black, | No. 63. |
| da. red, | No. 78. |
| ra. purple-brown, | No. 81. |
| Type i 3 redrawn; | with new embossin |

ra. purple-brown, No. 81.
(iii) 'Type 13 redrawn; with new embossing.
fa. green, imperf.

EAST AFRICA UGANDA (225 P 229).In addition to the zas. King's Head, the Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the 1 anna, issued at the beginning of $1 . \mathrm{O}_{4}$ or earlier. We also understand that the King's Head fas. and ars. have been issued.
GERMANY (220 X 229). - The Colonial Stamp Narket has shown us the current $5 p f$. in a distinct shade of pale green, surfaced paper.
HAYTI (226, O229). - It appears from La Cote Reille that this Repullic placed two complete new sets of stamps in issue on 31.12 .03 and not one. as already reported. The first is a commemorative issue.


Adhrsives. (i) Commemorative Issue. ic. green (Liberty and Arms). 1c. green (Liberty and Arms).
2c. rose (Portrait of Toussaint Louverture).
5c. blue ( 5c. blue (
7c. black on liac "(Portrait of Dessalines).

 (ii) Permanent Issue. Head of the President.
General Simon Law.
ic. green.
2c. carmine on black.
5c. blue on black.
foc. chocolate on black
20c. yellow on black.
soc. pale lilac.
We give the colours as described by our contempurary. but such combinations as "yellow On black," one would have thought impossible. Have the colours of the impression and those of the paper become transposed?

HUNGARY (219 I 229). - The Colonial Stamp Market bas shown us a new value in the current type.

## Adhesive. Current type. 12 f . violet and black.

Der Philatilist states that only 1650 sheets of roo have heen printed. On the authority of Mr. S . Estvan of Pozsony, our contemporary gives also the quantities printed of the Unpaid Jetter Stamps (all in sheets of $200,20 \times 10$ ).
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1f. } & 600,000 \\ 2 f . & 600,000\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 2f. } & 600,000 \\ \text { 5f. } & 600,000\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}12 f . & 160,000 . \\ \text { 20f. } & 900,000 .\end{array}$
100f. 300,000.
ICE[.AND (221 C 229)--Mr. L.. Hundesvang notifies us of the following additions to our list of varieties given in E.It.S.N. No. 221.
(ix.) Error 'o3-'o3 instead of 'o2-'o3.
(a) 3 aur, type $11 .:(b)$ 'o, 100 aur ; (c) 3 aur.

ITALY ( 225 Y 229).-The Express Delivery adhesive, although announced for June ist, 1903 , was only issued at the end of December or beginning of January, states Alfred Smith o Son's
Monthiy Circular. Monthiy Circular.
KISHENGARH (225 G 229). - With reference to the new ' $\ddagger$ anna' pink chronicled a month ago, we read as follows in Stanley Gibbuns' Monthly Journal.
"Mr. Ewen shows us sheets of the new stamp which we chronicled last month, and the value turns out to be $\frac{1}{2}$ anna instead of $\frac{1}{}$ anna. They
are lithographed in sheets containum eipht stamps, all separately drawn. and therefore forming eight varieties of type, differing from one another most conspicnously in the spacing of some of the lines in the hachigromid: the desigh itself has been very carefully copied. but still there are, of conrse, slight variations. The arrangement of the sheet is peculiar; the dranghtsman evidently intended to provide for sheets of ten, in two horizontal rows of five, but thousht better of it, and left two blank frames for stamps at the left of the second row."

NEW ZEALAND (226 W 229) ; - In E.W'S.S., No. 224, we chroncled the + . Postal Fiscal on Cowan paper, ami we now have the 2/6, submitted $\mathrm{b} \mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{Mr}$. G. Brumell.

Pustal Fiscal. Queen's Head design. Cowan paper, wmk. N.Z. star close together sideWays (about twice to each stamp).
$2 / 6$ brown. (lssued 24.12 .03 or earlier).
The Colunial Stamp Market has shown us new printings of the current 6d. and $1 /-$

6d. dull rose-red (3rd? Print ; a red shade by comparison with the preceding rose printings.
orange red, $4^{\text {th }}$ printing, somewhat similar to third printing but a little brighter. The sheet is numbered 470678 .
Issued 12.03 or earlier
NIGER COAST (228 E 22g).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us some more perforation varieties of the isg8-oz series.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. perf. 15. Date of postmatk illegible
$\begin{array}{lcl}\text { 1d. perf. 16. } & \text { Postmarked Old Calabar, 1.3.03. } \\ \text { 2d. perf. 14. } & \text {, Plymouth, It.10.01. }\end{array}$
2d. perf. 14
2td. perf. 14. There were at least three early print.
2td. perf. 15 .
Of the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. there seelli to have been quite a unnber of printings about 1898 . We shall be much obliged to collectors who would submit us for inspection either dated copies or corner
blocks with numbers of any values of this issue.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY (219 Q 229). -Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal illustrates the surcharge on a very interesting block of been discovered. The werprint shows three types :-(1) ordinary; (2) V dented at foot: (3) thick $V$, which occur in the following positions:

Owing to the positions of the overprint in both hatres being smmar as well as the types, it is
evident that the lettering from which the sheet evident that the lettering from which the sheed
or block was overpinted consisted of rows of three stamps only; mofortunately thete is no evidence to show how many rows.
FANAMA (228 K 229). - From Mek:el's leckly Stamp Nea's of 30.1.o4.
Mr. Sentor has studied the Colon surcharges and repurts the following:-
Oi the first Colon surcharge in rubber stamp I have setn the following:
re. green, with REPUBIACA DE PANAMA, in wo lines, in purpite.
1c. green with REPUBLICA DE PANDMA, in two lines. it magenta red.

VARIEIY: Inverted surcharge.
2c. red, with REPUBIICA ISE PANAM.A, in two 2c. Fed, with REPUBIICA DE PANAMA, in two
tines, in purple. 5c blue, with REPUBI.ICA IIE PANAMA, in two 5c. blue, with REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, in two ines, in makenta red.
VARIEIY: Inverted surcharge
roc. yellow, with REPUBIICA DE PANAMA, in two lines., in purple
toc. yellow, with REPGBLICA DE PANAMA, in wo lines. in magenta red.
VARIETY: Inverted surcharge.
IOK. Registration, No. 52, with REPUBIICCA DE PANindA, in twolines, in purple.
Variety: ioc. Registration, No. 52 , inserted surcharge, with second sutch. of RBPUBLICA DE HANAMA, not inverted, in purple. SC. Regist. Ret. Keceipt, blue, No. 102 , of RE
PUBI.ICA DE PANAMI. in purple, and Comer PUBIICA DE PANAMA. in purple, and Colombia at
boutom omitted. botion omitted.
Sc. Regist. Ret. Receip, blue, No. 102 of RE-
PCBIDAE DANAMA, vertical in purple, and Colombia at hotom omitted.
This first Colon surcharge can be easily distinguished from the first Panama surcharge, by its larger size type. inst., shown by Mr. Focke, belongs to this Colon first issue, or rather first printong, and not to Panama.) Of the second printing of Colon 1 have seen:
2c. red. surcharged over "Colombia," in large letters, "PANAMA,", horizontaliy, in purple (rubber stanip). toc. yellow, surcharged over "Colombia," horizontally: in magenta red.

VARIETY: Surcharge runs diagonally
soc. brown (i888 issue), No. 1o, runs diagonally, in magenta red.
Thave also seen the:
2oc. violet, surcharged RI:PUBLICA DE: PANAMA in two lines, and in capital Roman letters, in purple; very likely belonging to the third printing (the only very likely belonging to the third printing (the only
value I have seen in Roman letters).

Ot the third printing I have seen
green, surcharged "Republica de Panama," in wo lines, in italics, and bar across Colombia at top, all two lines, in
soc "range, surcharged "Repuhlica de Panama," in wo lines, in italics, and bar across Culombia at top, all in black.

IETY: Last "a " of Panama without accent
50c. bistre, surcharged "Republica de Panama," in in black.
VARIETY: Last *a" of Panama without accent.
20c. Regist. of Colombia, No. 518, surcharged in talics, in black.
VARIETY: Same as above.
oc. Ret. Registrat. of Colo:nbia, No. 533, surcharged italics. in magenta red.
VARIETY 1: Same as above.
Variety 2: Inverted surcharge
TOLIMA (228 C 229). - We illustrate the esigus of the new stamps chronicled last week.


Mr. Fucion Soto informs $L$ 'A ntonce Timbrolo Gigut that the following quantities of the new issue have been printed.

|  | Perf. | Imperf. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4c. green | go,000 |  |
| 1oc. blue | 55.000 | 15,000 |
| 20c. yellow | 60,000 |  |
| 5 cc . rose | 30,000 |  |
| 50:. yellowish | 20,000 |  |
| Ip. brown | 30,000 | 10,000 |
| 2p. brown | 25,000 | 10.000 |
| sp. red | 18,000 | 7,000 |
| top. blue | 8,000 |  |
| rop. green | 10,000 |  |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (226 1' 229 ). Stanley Gib'ons' Monthly funrnal states that the current type gd. may be found in two shades and the $2 /$ in three. Westralianstamps are perforated P.W.D. for use in the Public Works Department and surcharged "Medical" for use in the Medical Department.

## Questions Competition.

## Questions and Answers.

27.     - Are postage stamps used in Siberia, if so which set
The few Post Offices in Siberia are simbar to those of European Russia, ordinary Russian stalnps being issued.
28 .-What is the reason most of the Sonth and Central Amencan Republics have a new issue of postage stamps every year? What hecomes of the prevous year's suek on hand. postage?
It is a fallacy to suppose that most of the Sonth Central American Repnhlics have a new issue every year. Here is a list of the dates, all the Republics bemg included.
Argentine, $1858,1862,1864,1867,188_{4}, 1889.1892$, '99. Bolivia, $1867,1869,1876,1887,1894,1897,1899$, 1901. Brazil, 1843 , $1844,1850,1866,1878,1881$, 1890,1894 Chile, i852, $1867,1877,1881,1900,1901$,
Colombia, $1859.1860,1861.1862,1163$
Colombla, 1859 . 1860, 1861. 1862, 1563. 1864, 1865 , 868, 18,0, 1876. 1881, 1883, 1886, 1890,1898 , 899. 1900. 1901, 1902. 1903.

Panama, $1887,1892,1903$
Dominican Rep., 1862, 1866, 1879, 1880, 1885, 1899, 1900, $1901,1902$.
Ecuador, $1865,1881,1881,1887,1892,1894,1895,1895$. 1896, $1898,1899,1901$.
Guatemala, $1871,1875,1878,1879,1882,1886,1897$, 1903.
1881.

Hayti, 1881, $1887,1887,1893,1898,1898$, 1902, 1903. Honduras, $1865,1878,1890,1892,1893,1894,1895$, 1896, 1898.
Mexico, 1856, $1861,1863,1863,1866,1868,1872,1874$,
$1879,1884,1885,1886,1895,1899$.
gua, $1862,1882,1890,1891,1892,1893,1894$, Nicaragua, 1862, $1895,1896,1897,1898,1899,1900.69,1894$ Pataguay, 1870, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1892, 1900, 2902, 1903
eru, 1853. 1860, 1866, $1879,1895,1896$.
$\begin{array}{ll}1894, & 1895,1895, \\ 1896,1890, & 1891, \\ 1896,1892 & 1893 .\end{array}$ 1900. $1895,1895,1896,1896,1897,1898,1899$, Uruguay, $1856,1857,1864,1866,1877,1881,1883$, Venczuela, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1866, 1876, 1879, 1879, 18xo, : $882,1893,1898,1899$.
In the last four years, 1900 to 1903,19 new issues have been made by the 19 Republics or an average duration per issue of four years. From 18 ,0.59, average + years; $1860-69$, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ years

1870-79, 7 years; $1880-89$, 5t years; $1890-99,24$ of a Britisl issue is 5 years, but as a gentral rule of a Brishissue is 5 years, but as a gentral rule we have managed to work an mmense amount of
variation into each issue; the average life of the catalogued varieties of id. British stamps works ont at only a few weeks. Spain, from 1850 to 1879, easily held the record fur frequently changing its issues, about 20 issues in distinct designs appearing in the 30 years, an average duration of usefuluess to each of only $1 \frac{1}{2}$ years. The average life of an issue of stamps, taking the $u$ hole world over, is probably 4 years. Salvador is, we believe, the only instance of a country having more than io distinct issues in a decade, Salvador's record being 12. Spain and Nicaragua have both had just 10.
29.-Rallway Letter Stamps. Why are these more fashionable?
Because the dealers do not sell them. Why don't the dealers sell them? Because the Raj]way Companies will not supply them and it is next to impossible to get a stock otherwise. The dealers can't get them and collectors can't get them; how can they he fashionable?
31.-Admiralty forms with wrapper stamps on coloured papers. Why are they so difficult to get? Why are they not more desired by collectors? They are to the ordinary urappers what official They are to the ordinary nrapp
stamps are to ordinary statips
We do not find them at all rare, and when our publishers stocked them the supply was greater than the demand. They are very hittle collected, because collectors generally are now coming to hold the opinion we have advocated so long, namely, that whilst in an adhesive stamp, Gov ernment sells not only the stamp, but also the paper on which it is printed, in an embossed or impressed stamp it is only the impression which is sold, the paper being either supplied by the public or bought from the Post Office at a separate price, and therefore in this latter case the paper or which it is printed is not part of the stamp. "Entires" were collected in the olden days because collectors were not only collectors of stamps, but also of stationery as sold at Post Uffices. At the present day, we are stamp collectors only, and as such, there is no reason at all why we shonld neglect embossed or impressed stamps, if only we make up our minds to collect variations in the stamp and disrepard those of the paper, even though the latter be more apparent. The only distunction that may reasonahiy be made is that between white and coloured papers; the former should be preferred, because it enables one to see the true colour of the impression; the latter should be ignored for the opposite reason.
32.-Why do the Native States of India issue stamps, when the ordinary stainp of India would be quite sufficient for their needs?
The Indian Post Office has no right to interfere with the postal system of the Native States which have a perfect right to carry their own correspondence and issue their own stamps. The Native States have however granted powe to the Indian Post Uffice tc establish offices in their different towns and it is open to the popula tions of the towns to decide which system they prefer. Indian postage stamps are naturally not recognized at the native offices and vice.versá.
33.-Why are the various perforations of Niger Coast Protectorate not ptoperly classified in the Catalogue?
l3ecause they are supposed to be from one and the same machine. Two stamps perforated 7 and 16 would be connted the same variety if it cuuld be shown they were from the same machine and that there were intermediate variations, whilst two stamps perforated i2 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ and $12 \frac{3}{4}$ would be catalogued as distinct if they were from different machines and the difference was such as could be distinguished (see New South Wales in the Catalogue).
37.-Why are the stamp anctions crowded with people who never seem to make a bid?
Rare stamps apparently exercise a sort of fascination, even when there is no chance of acquiring them.
38.-Why do Stamp Collectors and Dealers talk of nothing else but stamps ?
We expect, if one could catch them in an unguarded moment, they would be found after all to be only human beings.

## Propaganda by Postage Stamp.

## Weekly Despatch.)

Madrid, Saturday, Jan. 23-The Republic are advertising their political existence by affixing postage stamps of the " Spanish Republic "' to al their letters. The offcial attitude towards th manifestation is described as one of amused tolerance. If the letters bear the proper stamp
age in legal stamps, they are duly torwarded if they do nut bear the legal stamps but only those of the " Republic" they are charged double rates.-Dalziel.

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.


GROUP X-FRENCH COLONIES IN WEBT AFRICA.
163 Dahomey, $1,10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$
164 French Congo, New colours, 10, 15, 25.
165 French"'Guine 1900, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c
 167 Ivory Coast, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15,
1672
168 Sénégal, $1,2,4,5,15,20,25,30,40,90,75 \mathrm{c}$.
New colours, 10, $15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.

GROUP XI.-FRENCH COLONIES IN EABT AFRICA.
171 Anjouan, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C} .$.
572 ." New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c..
Grand Comoro, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
Madäncar
176

2
577 Mayote"é, r, $2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c} . \ddot{ }$
i80 Réunion, New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
181
t82 Soudan, New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{C}$
183 Somali Coast, $1,2,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$

GROUP XII.-FRENCH colonies in abia \& oceania.

 192a New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. .. 193 New Caledonia, $2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C}$
New colours, 10. 15, 25, 50c. 193a
194 Oceania, 1, 2, 4. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. ..

GROUP XIII,-FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.
203 (Turkey) Levant, 1, 2, 4 pi

$210^{\circ}$ Canton on Indo China, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 c$.
$211^{*}$ Hoi-hao " I, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$
212 (1902) Cavalle. 5, $10,15 \mathrm{c} ., 1,2,4 \mathrm{p}$.
Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4P.
Levant, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20
Vathy, expected
Alexandria, $1,2,3, \ddot{4}, 5,10,15, \ddot{20}, 25,30, \ddot{40}, 50 \mathrm{c} ., \underline{\mathrm{fr}}$.
Port Said, 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., $1 \mathrm{fr} . .$.
Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5$, , 0 as.
China, 5, 10, 15. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr
Cle, $1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50 c$. , iff. ... 13
221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa $\begin{array}{lcrlllll}222 & \text { S.W. Africa, } 3,5,10,20,25,30,40,50,80 p f . & . & 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 223 & \text { Cameroons, } 3,5,10,20,25,30,40,50,80 p f . & . & \cdots & 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$ 223 Cameroons, $3,5,10,20,25,30,40,50$,
224 Togo, 3, $5.10,20,25,30,40,50,80 p \mathrm{f} . \mathrm{I}$

GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN A8IA \& OCEANIA.
231 (ierman New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opt.
232 Caroline is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50. 8op
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8op
234 Marianne Is.. 3. 5. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
235 Marshall Is., $3.5,10,20,25,30,40,50,80 p f$.
235 Marshall 1s., $3.5,10,20,25,30,40,50$,
236 Samoa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
GROUP XYI,-GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.
${ }_{241}$ China, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf. $242^{*}$ Levant, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,1,1 t, 12,2,2 t, 4,5 \mathrm{pi}$.
$243^{\circ}$ Morocco, $3,5,10,25,30,35,50,60 \mathrm{c}$.

## GROUP XYII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.

 $251^{\circ}$ Angra, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 1000 . 2512" 115, 130, 150, 180, 200, 252a* 11$253^{*}$ Ponta Delgada, 2t, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, $\underset{\text { ioor }}{ }$ 253a* 115, 130, 150, 180, 2001.


## GROUP XYIII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEBT AFRICA.


. $\begin{gathered}\text { No. in Face } \\ \text { Set. } \\ \text { Falue. Price. }\end{gathered}$ $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 2 / 8 \\ 9 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}1 / 2 & 1 / 5 \\ 1 / 8 & 2 / 0 \\ 1 / 9 & 2 / 21 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 81 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 1 / 5 \frac{1}{2} & 1 / 9 \\ 1 / 5 \frac{1}{2} & 1 / 9 \\ 2 / 3 \frac{1}{2} & 2 / 9 \\ 2 / 6 & 2 / 11 \\ 2 / 6 & 2 / 11 \\ 2 / 5 \frac{1}{2} & 2 / 11 \\ 2 / 5 \frac{1}{2} & 2 / 11 \\ 2 / 6 & 2 / 11 \\ & \\ & \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 6 & 3 / 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 3 / 0 & 3 / 6\end{array}$


| $851^{\circ}$ |
| :--- |
| $852^{*}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}3 / 0 & 3 / 6 \\ 1 / 10 & 2 / 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}1 / 7 & 1 / 11 \\ 2 / 9 & 3 / 2 \\ 1 / 7 & 1 / 11 \\ 2 / 9 & 3 / 2 \\ 1 / 7 & 1 / 11 \\ 2 / 9 & 3 / 2 \\ 1 / 7 & 1 / 11 \\ 2 / 9 & 3 / 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$

## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

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The following approval books are now ready ad will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish satisfactory references.
A 5. Very fine lot of used line engraved Great Britain, arranged according to plate Nos., corner letters, \&c.
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A1o. Superb Collection of unused id. red and 2 d blue plate Nos., including singles, pairs, blocks, etc., all in mint condition and priced at a great reduction off catalogue values
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Ar4. A similar lot but consisting of Queen's head stamps only:
$\mathrm{Br}_{4}$. Exceptronally fine lot of early colonials in mint condition, including pence Ceylons, ist type New Zealand, Post Paid Mauritius, \&c.
B15. Book of Unused Colonial Stamps, mostly priced from 1 d. to $2 /$., Antigua to South Australia.
B16. A similar lot, Southern Nigeria to Zululand.
C 4. Fine lot of used Colonials, mostly current issues (New Zealand to Zanzibar).
C 7. Similar lot (Bahamas to New Zealand).
C 6. Used Colonials, including both obsolete and current varieties.
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$V_{3}$. British Somaliland, varieties Queen's Heads only.
$V_{+}$Various surcharge varieties.
$\mathrm{N} \not Z_{3}$. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and Id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties,singles,
pairs and blocks.
N 2. Sumilar to alove but only values above ul.
unt
N/ 5. Cuok Isles, all values, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .-1 /-$, meluding varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blucks
NZ 6. Nine and Penrhyn, in singles. pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

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301 Great Britain-Officials
315 India - Sarawak
$\underset{\text { Labuan-unused }}{\text { India }}$ Straits -
Hawiai
357 Tasmania
37 I Orange River Colony $-\ddot{\text { used }}$
Colonials-various
Colonials-various
Colonials-various
Colonials various, unused
O.F.S. \& O.R. Colony-unused

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Tunis
Tunis a
Russia
Russia
Greece
391 Greece-Head of Mercury .

## visionals. unused

Labuan, postally used
394 North Borneo, postally used Recent obsolete Queensland, unused $\quad . \quad$.. $\quad$ uned
Ceylon-Leeward Is.
Leeward Is.-N. $Z$.
N.Z.-Tasmania
Tasmania to W . Aust. Fiji .
Various Colonials
4 Niger Coast
BOOKLETS
24
2
2
Belgium-1870-99-used Belgium-1870-99-unused Denmark
Luxemburg
Japan
Finland and Poland
Spain
551 Holland and Colonie
553 Egypt
New Zealand- $\ddot{F}$ irst T; $\ddot{p}$, used New Zealand-First Type, mint
Brizzerland
ing varieties on India includ
ing varieties of surcharge
Seychelles, unused Queen's Head
Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong Pululand, used and unused

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# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

## With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp of cvery, accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which he last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN. - Envelupe Dies (227 F 230).-Mr. W. A. V. Neill has shown us the 3d. egistration Envelope stainp in a new sliade, quite a light red brown. The die number, 8 , is also new.


Registration Envelope Stamp. Die ito 7 , dark red-brown (dark and medium).

Mr. Neill's example was issued at Exeter on 2.2.04 and with praiseworthy promptness he sent it to the Editor the same day.
Control Letters ( 229 G 230). - An enquiry addressed to the authorities on the subject of Control Letters has elicited the following reply:In reply to your letter of the zrd. instant, I am lirected by the Board of Inland Revenue to inform you that the letters appearing on the margins of the sheets of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and id. postage stamps are manufacturers' marks; and that the Board can give you no explanation of their object."
Messrs. De La Rue \& Co., Ltd., write:"With reference to your lester of the 15 th instant, we beg to inform you that we are instructed by the Inland Revenue not to give any information as to the marks we put in the corners of the sheet, and we regret, therefore, that we cannot comply with your request."

Anyone with a thirst for knowledge on this subject will therefore soon run up against a brick wall. But wherefore so much secrecy?

The number of possible variations in control letter $C$ are alarming, but only one other, in addition to the six mentioned last, week, has actually been seen. We classify the possibilities as follows:-


In addition to the above varieties, matters are complicated through the printers, Messrs. De la Rue \& Co., Ltd., having brought into use a batch of new plates with a series of broken lines round each pane (as illustrated in E.W.S.N. No. 228) instead of a continuous line. This latter innovation is of great phila telic importance, as it will ultimately form a line of demarcation between the printings from the first plates of King's Head British and Colonial stamps (the first printings of some Colonies have however never had any but the broken lines) and those from new plates. Of course, in the case of the Colonies, the inarginal plate-number shows this, but the number only occurs once or twice on a pane, whilst the lines run all round the pane, so that any stamp which has any margin will be capable of easy identification. We shall be interested in looking for the sheets of the current English stamps with the broken lines, as new plates are almost certain to be required sooner or later. In the meantime, it is our duty to chronicle the vagaries of the it is our duty to chronicle the vagaries of the control letters of the $\frac{1}{2} d$ and id. stamps. We shows the new system of broken lines) :-
(i). Printed from the rgor-02 plates. Continuous lines.

|  | Record Dat | Record Holder. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | ${ }^{\text {d }} 12.13 .03$ | Rev. P. E. Ra |
| d. | 8.2 .04 |  |
| d. | 29.12.03 | Mr. W. Heath. |
| ${ }^{*} \mathrm{rd}$. | 6.2 .04 | Mr. |


*These varities hav been insected by the Editor
It is noticeable that the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. are all serif varieties and the id. all sans-serif. If this is intentional, the number of possible varieties is reduced to four of each value. The Editor is anxious to buy any of the varieties in corner strips of three at double face value, except id.e (i and ii).
Stationery (220 R 230). -The King's Head Letter Cards are no longer perforated through the bottom margin. Earliest date of a card showing the innovation,-Streatham, 7.2.04.

Early Date Records (229 S 230).-Mr. F. J. Cowan has shown us another new record, and consequently now takes premier place in our lis of record holders of early dated id. red plate mumbers. We must congratulate him on the perseverance with which he has gradually increased his total until it equalled and now exceeds that of Mr. P. P. Wood, who had stood first almost since E.W.S.N. was first puhlished.
id. red, plate 207. Warrington, 20.12.77.
BRITISH GUIANA (215 U 230). - The current ic.grey.green occurs in two very distinct shades.

CAPE (228 Z 230).-Mr. G, F. M. Camronx has shown us a id. King's Head, perforated with eleven large hole in the form of a letter M. Can any reader inform us if this punching is in any way official?

CHILE (228 B 230).-Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste publishes the translation of a decree dated 15.12 .03 , authorising the creation of a complete new set of adhesive stamps, post cards and envelopes. The values, colours, and designs, (engraved en taille douce), will be as follows:-

Adhesives. The values toc. to $2 p$. will have centre
black.

## size $25 \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}$

ic. green
2 c. rose.
3c. sepia
4c. dark coffee.
Don Diego Portales
Arturo Prat.
Lord Cochrane.
5c. blue. Statute of Don Bernardo
oc. frame, pearl grey. Don Ram
2c. , pale rose. Don Manuel Blanco
Encalada.
15c. "scarlet. Don Francisco Anton:o Pinto 20c. "purple. Don Joaquin Prieto. 5c. "Med-brown. Don Manuel Buines 5oc. "sky-blue. José Joaquin Jertz.
(ii) Size $35 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$
ip. frame, golden. vellow. (Condor)
Envelopes.
2c. (colour ?) General Don Manuel Baquedano. 2c. (colour?) General Don Manuel
sc. (",) Don Patricis Lynch.
roc. (", Don Carlos Condell.
roc. ( ", ) Santiago Post Office.
Postcards, $140 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$
(i) For (colour ?) View of National Congress
ic. Ic. (colour?) View of National Congr
2c. (, ) ", the University.
(ii) For External use (single and double). 2c. (colour?) Mt. Santa-Lucia
3c. " $\quad$ ) The Mint
Letter Cards, $300 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}$.
2c. (colour ?) Don André Bello
5c. (, ) Don Ignacio Domeyko.
No doubt 1904 will be considerably advanced before the actual issue takes place.

EGYPT (igo F 230). - A correspondent informs us the i piastre blue envelope stamp is now printed in a distinct shade, grey-blue.

FRENCH CONGO (213 F 230).-Le Collec. tionneur de Timbres-poste states that the recent 5 C on 30 c . and ioc. on 2 fr . provisionals were only in use from 25.7.03 to 7.9.03.

GIBRALTAR (210 I 230). - We do not appear to lave yet noted the fact that the late $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Gibraltar, Queen's Head, was issued during 1903 in two distinct shades. Having none of the first printing of 1887 to compare, we cannot say whether either is like it or not.

NEWFOUNDLAND ( 177 H 230).-Latest importations of the ic. of the Royal Family series are in rather a deeper shade of green than heretofore. This may or may not mean a new printing.

PANAMA (229 L 230 ). - The Colonial Stamp Market has now succeeded in obtaining entire sheets of some of the recent provisional issues, so that we are able to give a more detailed description. In order that our readers may the better understand the whole subject, we are giving a résumé of our previous articles (for which we are chiefly indebted to Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News). We also append approximate market values.

## Panama (Colombia)

Third Issuc, 1892-96. Map design, unsurcharged


Note.-Durmg 1894 various values were overprinted " Habilitado, ic., 5c., or ıoc.'

Paname Republic, Nov., 1903.
First Issuc, Nov. 1903 at Panama. Surcharged with rubber stamp "REPEBLICA DE PANAMA" in two lines in varions positons each stamp separately. Very few were made and the surcharging was evidently done in great taste. The issue lasted a week. A second and large supply was then made, in which there were no misplaced surcharges or irregularities.

|  | surch | carmine | $\cdots 0$ | 6 | 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 c | - | blue-black | .. 0 | 8 | - | 3 |
| 5 | " | carmine | $\cdots \mathrm{I}$ | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 100 | " | blue-black | .. 2 | $\bigcirc$ | 1 | 6 |
| 200 | " | carmine | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 50 C | $\because$ | blue black | 10 | - | 10 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | - | 20 | o |

Note.-Errors of all seven values occur with overprint in wrong colour.

Stamps of Colombia overprinted.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { loc. on 2oc. R. sur. carmine } & 1 & 0 \\ \text { 2oc. R. } & 2 & 0\end{array}$
Registration stamp
2oc. on toc. sur. carmine
First issue, Nov., igo3, at Coldm.-Surcharged with rubber stantp as at Panama, but letters larger, in varions positions.


Second issue. Dee. ? igo3, at Panama.-Surcharge type-set, " PANAMA" at each side, reading "p at left and down at right, with thick contimuous bar through "Colombia" at top. Farliest date yet recorded, 3.12.03.

2c. sur. black bar rose ..
5c.
toc. ".
2oc.
".

Nore.-In this issue the words " lanama" are in black and the bar at the top in the same type may be roughly classified as below, but are described in detail in E.11.S.N. Nu. 224.

| (a) | PANAMA. | 15 mm . long. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) |  | 14 mm long. |
| (c) | " | 13 d to 13 mmm . |
| (d) | " | One or more A's a |

(e) last A bas ben Y 's.

Panama is a difficult word to set wholesale as it uses up an unduly large proportion of A's. More type was however quickly forthcouning and and the whole overprint moluding the bar and the whole overprint mcluding the bar
done at one operation. The second issue was in done at one operation.
use less than two weeks.

Second Issuc. December? 1903, at Colon. Sur. charged with rubber type.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (i). "PANAMA" once, in large letters. } \\
& \text { zc. surch. violet. } \\
& \text { 1oc. } \quad \text { magenta. } \\
& 500 . " \text { ". }
\end{aligned}
$$

(ii). "Republica de panama" in Roman caps. 20c. surch. violet.


Note.-In iii. a variety occurs without accent.
Third Issue, Decenter, 1903 at Panama. Same as second Panama issue but printed at one operation, no errors of lettering, "PANAMA" uniformly $\mathrm{I}_{4}$ to 15 mm . long.


Note.-Panama stamps are printed in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10 , which are cut in two before delivery by the printers (The American Bank Note Company, New York); consequently the top or bottom row of each issued sheet is imperforate at top or buttom respectively, only go stamps on each sheet beink perforated all round.
The sheet as issued contains 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10 , but the plate from which the overprinting is done contains only 50 surcharges in to rows of 5 ; it consequently takes two operations to surcharge a sheet as issued, and the right lalf is the same and shows the same varieties as the left. In the sheets before us, the setting of 50 types shows following errors. In the normal variety, "PANAMA" reads up at left and down at right.
(a) "PANAMA" reading up at both sides, Nu. 26
(b)
(c)
(d)
reading down at both sides.
reading down at both sides. No. 43
(3rd in gth row). (3rd in 9 th row).
left slightly small
third $A$ at left slightly smaller, No
38 (3rd in 7 th row $)$
right inverted
$V$
+5 (5th in gth row). thick or heavy printed $N$,
Each of the above varieties of course occurs twice on a sheet. Variety (e) has been corrected in the latest printings of the $1,2,5,10 c$.
The Colonial Stamp Market's sheets of all seven values show precisely the same varieties in the same position, but in the sheets of re., zc. and 5 c ., the risht hand halves are overprinted to , mech too much to the left and in the 5 c . the overprint is ind addition not quite straight. The
following variations due to offcentre surcharging occur in the 2c.:-
(m) "PANAMA" once at left and twise at right. (n) Twise th vertical row of sheet.
(n) Twice at right, 6th, 7th, fth, gth vertical rows.
(o) Once at right (or haliway towards centre). roth row.
In the 5 c . sheet we only have ( n ) and ( O ) and in the ic. only (o), bat it is probable the others exist. We do not of course attach any importance to varieties which orininated from such a canse and which are no doubt only to be found on a very small proportion of the sheets printed.
Fourth Issue 1got. Ordered from New York, and now in preparation; expected shortly.

SENEGAL (223 E 230).-La Cote Rielle describes three new provisionals.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.
o. 10 on 50 c .
in 60 c.


SEYCHELLES (219A 230).-The 2c. King's Head has appeared in quite a distinct shade; in
fact, almost a differeut colour. Instead of dark red-brown it is now an orange-brown.


## Adhesive. New shade; CA 14.

2c. orange-brown.
The first specimen, dated 5.11.03, is shown us by Mr. W. H. Regan.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (226 1230$)$-Mr. G. Blockey writes to the Australian Philutelist that "the King's Head on the Duty stamps does not give satisfaction, and that a profile taken from the new coinage will be substituted." These revenue stamps are printed on the same paper used for the postage stamps, and the numbering of the sheets is consequently part of
the same series as that on sheets of the latter. the same series as that
We have met with :-


The figures "003" are larger than the others, and are presumably the first of a new series (see E.W.S.N. 188 and 207).


STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (226 P 230). -Mr. L. Napier has shown us a used copy of the new 3 c . postmarked Penang, 1.1.04. We have no report yet of the issue of the 4 c .
SUDAN ( 225 Q 230).-A Khartoum corres. pondent sends us the 1 mill. with overprint "O.S.G.S." inverted. Notwithstanding its source, we are very minch inclined to regard the surcharge
as forged. The stops are round instead of square, the letters difier in shape although tolerably close imitations, and the ink of the impression is of poor quality.
The owner of most of the 5 mill. on 5 pias. with inverted overprint, of which it is said only 120 were issued, has had most of them put on letters and passed through the post, vainly imagining the postmark will give collectors more confidence in their genuineness and that he will thus be able
to charge a higher price! As a matter of fact to charge a higher price! As a matter of fact, he has depreciated their value by at least half. postmarked, but in sheets with full original gum!

A correspondent has shown us a new value of the O.S.G.S. set.


Adhesive. Overprinted "O.S.Q.S." in black.
3 mill., violet and green, wmk. Crescent and

## Issued 7.2.04 or earlier

TASMANIA (227 1) 230).-Our Hobart Correspondent sends us the new $1 /$, which we are consequently at last able to describe from sight. The wmk. V and Crown is upright (inverted in the specimen before $10 s$ ) and the perforation $12 \frac{1}{2}$ (or to be precise 12 l. The stamp is sinnilar in wink. TAS, hut slighlly deeper in shade, and the lines of shading are frequently bhurred.

We are now informed on good authority that the $1 /$. wmk.V and Crown was placed on sale at Hobart on it.i2.03.

UNITED STATES (225 C 230). - The following is taken from the New York Evening fournal, 5.2.04.
"Washington, Feh. sth. - The Burean of Engraving and Printing has received an order for the first issue of the new Lonisiana Purchase Exposition postage stan ps, $338,500,000$ are ordered and they will be placed on sale at all post offices May ist.
The one cent stamp will bear the portrait of Robert K. Livingston ; the twos, Thomas Jefferson; the threes, James Monroe; the fives,
Willian McKinlev; the tens, a miniature map of the United States, showing the territory of the United States, showing the
acquired by the Louisiana Purchase."
No country in the world can tonch the Cuited States now in the malter of Commemorative
series. series.

## Panama Surcbarges.

## (From the Metropolitan Philatelist, New York).

We have been asked to give an opinion on the stamps of the Republic of Panama, and on our own account will stretch the query to take in the country. To commence, it was conceived in sin and born in iniquity and is a lasting disgrace to our country. So far as the people are concerned, no one will credit us with being prejudiced in their favor. Nevertheless we unhesitatingly pronounce the stamps interesting and free from fraud. The entire issue of the Isthmus from its first issue as a State of Colombia have been remarkably clean, without a single example of an unnecessary issue. On the formation of the Republic the country was without stamps and it Republic the country was without stamps and it
was essential that a distinctive issue should be used, orders were at once given to have stamps used, orders were at once given to have stamps made in New York, but where good work is demanded months are required to fill such an order, but not a single day could a post office be allowed to be without stamps. But one road was open, the stamps on hand had to be sur charged.

In such a country as Panama not a single good printing office exists. Moreover if there had
been one in the capital and an order had been been one in the capital and an order had been given to send all stamps in outlying post offices
to the capital to be surcharged, all the towns would be capital to be surcharged, aliods ranging from one week to two months.' But one alterna tive remained. Each postmaster was ordered to surcharge all stamps in his office to the best of his ability and use until supplied by a new issue of the Kepublic. The surcharges are before us -a grand botch of bad work, full of errors of -a grand botch of bad work, full of errors of fraudulent is proved by the fact that we have not heard of a single instance where an extra price heard of a single instance where an extra price
has been charged for an error or a case in which the errors have been erased from the sheets the errors have been erased from the sheets
before selling to the public. The demand for these stamps is enormous, collectors recognizing that many local issues will shortly command very high prices. The various postmasters, however have not exerted themselves to make monev out of the situation, but have declined to sell the stamps except in small amounts. Again the big profit would consist in selling the peso stamps seeing that no service would have to be performed for them, but these are almost unattainable, white the one and two centavos stamps, which hardly pay for the cost of printing, are about the only values that can be obtained in quantities to supply the demands of collectors.

## British Stamps at Auction.

The fine old collection of unused British stamps formed by Mr. E. T. Sandars, was dispersed last week at Messrs. Glendining \& Co.'s Auction Kooms, and although here and there good prices were realized, we should imagine the owner will get very much less than the collection cost him. The sale is, in fact, another warning to collectors that "new issues" are really the only stamps one's capital is safely invested in. The following lots may be specially mentioned:-

2d. blue, L.C., perf. 16, mint but badly offcentre, $\mathcal{E} 7$ tos.
1d. red-brown on bleuté, L.C., perf. 16, pair, mint, $\ell_{5} 5 \mathrm{~s}$.
id. red, complete set of plate-numbers in mint pairs, $£ 14$ 5s. (very cheap).
Id. lake-red, Error OP-PC, unused, $£ 555$. 1/- octagonal, mint side-pair, threads error, £i6. iod.
6d. $6 d$.
+d. side-pair, fio.
廿d. deep" carmine, wmk. sinall Garter, imperf. (said to have cost $£ 30$ ). $£ 315 \mathrm{~s}$.
pale carmine, wmk. medium Garter, blue safety paper (cost $\{50$ ), $£ 18$ ios.
fd. rose-carmine, medium Garter, superb mint pair, cat. $€ 30$, realised $£ 14$.
gd., with hair lines, imperf., miut, $£ 12$ ios.
3d., plate 5, wink. Emblems, imperf., $£ 4$.
gd., plate 5, excessively rare, $£ 35$.
9d.+ plate 5 , excessively rare, $\neq 35$.
$1 /+$ plate 5 , wink. Emblems, imperf., $£_{4} \mathrm{5s}$
1), plate 5 , wink. Emblems, 1 mper
6d., plate 10 , imperf., inint, $£ 44 \mathrm{~s}$.

6d., plate 10 , imperf., mint,, 445 .
iod., plate 2 , imperf., mint, $f 4$ ios.
2/. brown, mint pair, $£$ io.
iol- grey-green, wimk. Cross, mint, $£ 12$ ios
10/-grey-green, wink. Cross, mint, $\ell 12$
20/- brown-lilac, wmk. Cross, mint, $f 21$.
io/. grey-green, wimk. Anchor, mint, $£ 20$ (a bargain).
20/. brown-lilac, wmk. Anchor, superb, £75. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. blue, plate 16 , imperf., inint, $42 \%$ (a bargain).
6d. grey, plate 18 , wink. Spray, imperf., $84 / \cdot$ 1/- lilac, plate 14 , mint. $£ 5$.
5d. green, 1884 , orikinal die, only 5 known, $£ 18$. 3/. Telegraphs, mint pair, 26/- (cat. $60 / \cdot$ ).
£5 " imperf., mint, 70/.(a bargain).

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

## Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.



## gROUP X--FRENCH COLONIES IN WEBT africa

163 Dahomey, 1, 10, 15, 25, 50c. ...

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0
\end{array}
$$

$1900,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$ N, 1, 2, 4,5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 167 I vory Coast, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,7 \mathrm{sc}$. 168 a
168 Sénégal, $1,2,4,5,15,20,25,3 \mathrm{c}, 40,50$
New, 75 c . 69 ". New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. ..

## GROUP XI,-FRENCH COLONIES IN EABT AFRICA.

171 Anjouan, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c} \ldots$
172 New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{C} . . \mathrm{C}$
173 Grand Comoro, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C}$
$1745^{*}$ Made" New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
$175^{\circ}$ Madagascar, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
77 Mayotte, 1, New colours, 25, 50 c
178 Mayote, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
180 Réunion, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C}$.
81 Soudan, New colours, 10, $15,25,50 c$.
183 Soudan, New colours, so, 15, 25, 50
$\begin{array}{ccc}184 & \text { Somali Coast, } 1,2,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c} . \\ & = & \text { New colours, } 1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30\end{array}$



GROUP XYIII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIESIN WEST AFRICA.
$262^{*}$ Cape Verde, 25,50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 2001
$263^{\circ}$ Guinea, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200$ r $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 5 & 2 / \\ 2 / 5 & 2 / \\ 2 / 5 & 2 / \\ 2 / 5 & 2 / \\ 2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$ $26 / 111$

## GROUP XIX. PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA


$275^{\circ}$ L.ourenzo M1arques, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200$. $\quad$.. $882 / 5$ 2/10



## GROUP XX.- PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA.

$281^{\circ}$ Macall. $2,1,2,2 \frac{2}{2}, 3,+, 5,810$ avos
$281 a^{\circ}$. $12,13,15,16,20,24,31$ avos
$282^{\circ}$ Portuguese India. 1 $\frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{2}{2}, 4 \frac{1}{2}, 6,9 r ., 1,2,4,8,12 t$.
$283^{\circ}$ Timor, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{2}{2}, 3,4,8,10$ avos
$283^{*} \quad . \quad 12,13,16,20,24,31$ avos


GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN COLONIES \& POST OFPICES.
$2 \mathrm{y}^{\circ}$ Albama. 10.35 .40 paras
$292^{\circ}$ Italian I.evant. I prastra
293. "Tripoli (Benょ;asi), t piastua

294* $\quad$ U Lrete (l.a Canea), 1 piastra
$\begin{array}{ll}015 & 0,6 \\ 0 / 2 \frac{1}{2} & 0 / 3 \\ 0124 & 0 / 3\end{array}$

GROUP XXII. DUTCH, DANISH \& SPANISH COLONIES.
 $302^{*}$ Dutch Indies (Java). 1, 2, 21, 3, 5, 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}, 15,20,25,50 \mathrm{c}$. 303 Surinam (1)utch Gurana), 1, 2, 2直, 3, 5. 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}, 15,20,25,50 c$. 11 304 Danish West indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3. 4. 5, 10, 121 .
304a** " Un, Unpaid, $1,4,6,10 \mathrm{c}$.
305 Fernando Poo (W, Africa), 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, $15,20 \mathrm{c}$
306 Spanish Guinea ( $W$ '. Africa), 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, ip.
GROUP XXIII. AUSTRIAN \& RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.
3 1o Austrian Crete, 5, 10 centimes
311 Austrian Levant, $10,20 p a ., 1,2,5 \mathrm{pI}$.
312 Russian Levänt. 1, 2, 5, 7, Io kop.
China, 1, 2, 3. 5, 7, ro kop.
GROUP XXIY, COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS
355 Antioquia, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,5,10,20,50 \mathrm{C}$
$35^{6}$ Bolivar. I, 5, 10, 20, 50c
359 Tolima, I, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c.

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Bib. A similar lot, Southern Nigeria to Zululand.
C +. Fine lot of used Colonials, mostly current issues (New Zealand to Zanzibar).
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NZ 2. Similar to above but only values above td .
N/ 5. Cook Isles, all values, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .-\mathrm{I} / .$, , meluding varieties of paper abd shade, in singles. pairs and blocks.
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$\begin{array}{ll}235 & \text { Philippine Islands } \\ 244 & \text { Luxemburg }\end{array}$
${ }_{247}$ Gremburg
visional Varieties .. reece-1900, Surcharges, nor mal types
299 Great Britain-Early issues
300 Great Britain-Early issues, \&c.
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315 India - Sarawak - Straits -Labuan-unused
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Colonials-various
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Greece-Head of Mercury
Guadeloupe - Recent nadeloupe - Recent
visionals, unused buan postally

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Labuan, postally used ...
North Borneo, postally used
Recent obsolete Queensland, unused
Bahamas-Ceylon unued
Ceylon-Leeward Is.
I.eeward Is.-N.Z.
N.Z.-Tasmania

Tasmania to W. Aust.
Fiji.
Various Colonials
404 Niger Coast
BUOKLETS
${ }^{2+2}$ Belgium- $1870 \cdot 99$-used
${ }^{2}+3$ Belgium-1870-99-unused
Denmark
Luxemburg
fapan
Finland and Poland
Spain
Holland and Colonies
Egypt
New Zealand-First Type, used
New Zealand-Fiss
New Zealand-First Type, mint Switzerland
r. East Africa on India includ
ing varieties of surcharye ing varieties of surcharge
564 Seychelles, unused Queen's Head Zululand, used and unused

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removed and other leaves can be added as required. Album No. I can conveniently hold required. Noun No. I can conveniently hold
to leaves, No. 2,60 leaves and No. 3,75 leaves. to leaves, No. 2, , 0 leaves and No. ${ }^{2}$,
Exira leaves can always be supplied.
No. 1. 6mo., roins. by 8ins., supplied in buff, grey, green, blue, or orange covers and containing 20 linen jointed quadrille ruled leaves.

Price, $1 /$-, Post Free.
No. 2. 6 mo., roins. by 8 ins., supplied in buff, grey, green, blue, orange or pink, superior quality, stout covers, 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves.

Price, 1/2, Post Free.
No. 3. to. 1 Ifins. by 9 inins., supplied in same colours as No. 2 with 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves.

Price, $1 / 4$, Post Free.
No. 4 . 4 to., itsins. by 9 ins., exactly similar to No. 3 but containing 50 leaves.

Price, 2/6, Post Free.
Extra linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves are supplied 6ino. at $3 /-$ per 100,4 to. at $3 / 6$ per ivo, post free.
$R$ ECONSTRUCTING ALBUMS, each containing 20 pages ruled into 12 squares, strongly bound in cloth-paper covers, and suit able for plating British Postage Stamps. Price
3d. each; Post free, 4 d . 3d. each ; Post free, 4d.

## STOCK BOOKS.

Stock Books containing to leaves each, with ${ }_{11}$ cross strips on each leaf, and capable of holding about 50,000 stamps. Neatly bound in leather cluth sides and lettered on back. Size of book when shut $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inus. These books are invaluable to either dealer or collector for keeping duplicate stamps in, and are offered at the exceptionally low price of $12 / 6$, or post free $13 /$.

TAMP MOUNTS of the finest quality at $1 /$. 2/6.

TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES similar to those used by the Colonial Market are supplied in four sizes and are indispensable to every philatelist for holding duplicates, etc.

Postage extra, $A$ and $B$, id. per 100 ; $C$, it per

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

No. 23I. (VOL. XII.)
Whole Number, No. 317. )

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information N New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender of every, aecepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of
ach paragraph indicate the issue of $E W S$ in each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Offcial Stamps (229 T 23I).-Mr. E. Bentley Wood informs us he has the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. King's Head I.R. Official postmarked 27.12.02, a much earlier date than that noted ast week. He also tells us that the variety of the the Army Official, which occirs on the stamps over the control letter, may be ound on the "B as well as the "A sheets. Mr. Wood also shows us the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Admiralty
Official, type II., dated i8.9.03, one day earlier Official, type ll., dated i
than the previous record.
Control Letters ( 230 H 231 ).-Mr. Edward Smith has shown us $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. control letter C , with serif and broken lines. Our list now stands :(i). Printed from the 1901-02 plates. Continuous lines.

(ii). Printed from new plates. Broken lines

| d. | $c$ | 18.2 .04 | Mr. Edward Smith. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d. | $g$ | 27.1 .04 | Mr. Edward Smith. |
| d. | h | 13.2 .04 | Mr. P. H. Young. |
| -1d. | $e$ | 1.2.04 | Mr. A. H. Stamfor |

These varieties of inspected by the Editor
For explanation of the index letters, see E.IU'S.N. No. 230.

BULGARIA (228 W 23I).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the new 20 stot. referred to in E.W.S.N., Nos. 225 and 228, and reierred to in E.H.S.N., Nos. 225 and
it turns out to be a postage due stamp.

Postage Due Adhesive. Current type, perf. ind. 20 stot. blue.

## ssued 2.04, or earlier.

CHINA (220 G 232). - Mr. W. Schmidt writes to Der Philatelist that during a temporary shortage of 1 c . stamps at Foo.chow, on 22 and $23.10 .03,2 c$. stamps cut in half were used, and fterwards packets were sent unstamped and ent Paid.
CYPRUS (225 P 231 ).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a sheet of the 2 piastres King's Head, issued 3.2 .04 or earlier. It was described in E.W.S.N. No. 221 . The only values of the set remaining to be issued are the 9 and 18 piastres.
Mr. V. Spannocchia sends us a photograph of
" at a $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre Queen's Head, surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ " at fount "I " with straight serif at top.
GERMANY (229 Y 231).-The Ifiustriertes Briefmarken 7ournal learns that the current 5 mk . stamp is likely to be changed in colour, as the
present impression in black and red is very present impression in black and red i
favorable for photographic reproduction.

HAYTI (2291P 231). We now illustrate the Ic. of the Commemorative set.


The American fournal of Philately states that the Conmemorative stamps are for use on inland correspondence only and are overprinted with a rectangular control mark "poste paye," with "I804" at left side reading up and "1904" opposite, reading down.

The permanent set is not yet issued and will make its appearance only when the $1898-99$ issue is "exhausted or otherwise disposed of."

INDIA (228 J 231).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us sheets of the King's Market has now shown us sheets of the kings
Head 2,3 and 5 rupees, and we note that they Head 2,3 and 5 rupees, and we note that they
each contain 96 stamps as in the Queen's Head issue, divided by ornamented borders into eight
panes (four side-by-side pairs) each with twelve stamps in three rows of four.


LAGOS (206 ( 231). -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of the King's Head stamps, as described in E.IV.S.N., No. igi from "specimen" copies. Our earliest dated copies are postmarked 26.r.o4, although doubtless the originally announced date of 22.I.04 was adhered to. The id. value comes over in sheets of 60 as well as 120 ; the 3d. in sheets of 60 ; and the other values in sheets of 120 , although no doubt all are printed in sheets of 120.
MANGAIA (221 B 231).-Our Cook Islands correspondent writes that he is informed that the proposed issue of overprinted New Zealand stamps for this island has been abandoned by the New Zealand postal authorities, and that ordınary Cook Islands stamps will continue to be used.
MAURITIUS (227 J 231). - L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the number of 4 c . green and violet printed and sent out to the Colony has been increased from go,ooo (as previously announced) to $1,213,440$, so there should be enough for everyone. The consumption of this value is large, being in the neighbourhood of a million per annum.

The I5c. Labourdonnais is now obsolete, all having been surcharged.

PANAMA (230 M 231). - The American fournal of Philately adds the following to our list of last week:-

First Panama Issue.
20c. Registration, surcharge blue-black
Second Panama Issue.
2c., " Panama " in black, bar in violet.
st Colon Issuc.
$50 c$. of 1887 issue, violet surcharge.
2oc., magenta surcharge.
loc. yellow, Registration, magenta surcharge.
Second Colon Issuc
50 c. , surcharge (i.) in violet.
ip. ",
5c. Registration, surcharge (i)
5c., A. R., surcharge (i.) in violet.
5c., A.R., surcharge (i.) in violet.
roc., Colombia, surcharge (i.) in magenta. 5c., surcharge (iii.) in carmine.

toc., Registration, surcharge (iii.) in black 5c., A.R., surcharge (iii.) in carmine.
In surcharge (iii) of the second Colon issue there are four stamps without the accent on the last a of Panama and one with an accent on the a of Republica. The whole setting contains 50 surcharges, so that two operations are necessary surcharges, so that two operations are necessary
to overprint each sheet. The surcharge (ii) of to overprint each sheet. The surcharge (ii) of
this issue, so far only known on the zoc. value, consists of small Koman capitals about 17 mm . high. The two lines of the surcharge measure $17 \frac{1}{2}$ and 19 mm . respectively. Our contemporary int and
gives the overprint as being carmine, which is gives the overprint as being
probably more correct than violet.
probably more correct than violet.
A roc. yellow, surcharged " R de Panama" in fancy letters, with an italic ' $n$,' and emanating from the City of Bocas del Toro, is also mentioned.

PERAK ( 163 D 231). -We have been shown a sheet of 120 of the ic. on 5c. (S.G., No. 79), and note the following varieties :-

Right pane. Nil.
Left pane. No. 26, wrong fount $e$ in "One.","
RUSSIAN P.O., LEVANT (218 G 23i).Der Philatelist chronicles a new value in the overprinted set. The values already issued are as follows:-

Adhesives. Overprinted with values in Turkish currency on ordinary Russian stamps, vertically currency on ordinary Russian stamps, vertical
laid paper. Perf. $14 \times 14 \frac{1}{2}(1 \mathrm{rbl}$., perf. 13).

|  | Control Letters. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 para in red on 2 kop. <br> 20 " expected |  |
| x pias. in red on to kop. | A $03 \Gamma$ in dark blue. |
| 2 , in black on zo kop. | A 03 A in pale blue. |
| 5 ", in red on 50 kop. | A 03 A in magenta. |
| 7 , in blue on 70 kop. | A o3 $A$ in orange. |
| ro ", in blue on 1 roul. | A 03 A in orange. |
| 35 " rumoured |  |

The control letter on the i piastre is $g$, the fourth letter of the Russian alphabet. It would be interesting to know whether any are known with either of the three first letters, $a, b, v$.

SENEGAL (230 F 231).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the surcharged unpaid letter stamps mentioned last week, and we give a more detailed description.

## 10

Unpaid Letter Stamps. Imperforate.
" 10 " in black on 50c. lilac. (3,000).
"10" in black on ifr. brown-red. ( 1,000 ). " 10 " in black? on 60 c . $(3,000$.)
The quantities given in brackets are the num. bers authorized to be issued by the Governor's decree, dated 4.12.03. The small quantities printed are further attested by the high price at which the stamps are quoted, a set costing about $\ell^{I}$ to $\ell 3$, according to whom it is bought from.
TASMANIA (230 E 23i).-Our Hobart correspondent sends us a copy of a new provisional revenue stamp.

Fiscal Adhcsivc. 3d. Stamp Duty surcharged

Issued 12.1.04 in sheets of 120 , two panes of 60 .
The Australian fournal of Philately learns that the $1 /$ - wink. V. and Crown "became available to the public at Hobart on 10.12 .03 ," one day earlier than the date officially given to our Hobart correspondent.
From the same source we learn that the $2 \frac{d}{}$. Pictorial, London print, is obsolete, so doubtless a Melbourne printing will follow.

TRANSVAAL (22. L 231).-Minor Variety. -2d. V.R.I. without stop after I., noted by Mr. V. Spannocchia.
UNITED STATES (230 D 231).-The Daily Express and Datly Illustrated Mirror are re. spectively responsible for the following:-
"An announcement which has just been made by the postal authorities at Washington, U.S.A., *ill probably be the first intimation the public has had that different kinds of stamps are issued for summer and winter.
" The pustmasters were instructed to put away the summer stamps and save them until the warm months. The reason is that the gom on the summer variety is very hard and of a special compusition, so that it can stand all warm temperatures without softening, whereas a winter stamp has a softer gum that will not harden even if exposed to the coldest weather.
"The order, it appears, was made necessary by a large supply of summer stamps having been issued by mistake."

- An announcement made by the U'S. postal authorities shows that different stamps are issued for summer and winter, the gum in each case being adopted to the climate. Why should not we go one better, and thavour our stamp gum to suit various tastes? We might thus be enabled to call for a shilling's-worth of vanilla halfpennies, or sixpenny-worth of cocoanut pennies, or even a duzen cough-no-more twopenny aniseeds. The present Havour leaves much to be desired."

The W'eckly Philatelic Era gives the text of the official notice :-

Office of Third Asst. P. M. General,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1904.

## To all Postmasters

There has recently been issued by mistake to some post offices a quantity of postage stamps gummed with
the hard summer formula, which in the winter season has caused the stamps to curl and become brittle. Postmasters who have any of these stamps in stock are directed to set them aside, to be sold during the correct the difficulty.

Edwin C. Madden,
Third Asst. P. M. General.
We take the following notes from our American contemporary also :-
The design for the Sherman-Sheridan reply ard, the plate for which was delivered last week, in beauty is a worthy rival of the McKinley card. In the upper right hand corner of the message ard is a tablet with " L'nited States of America Postal Card with Paid Reply "and below this, "This side is for address only." The upper left hand corner has a portrait of Sherman in ornamental frame with value. The reply card has n similar positıons "United States of America, Paid Reply '' and a portrait of Sheridan.

The International Postal Union statistics for goi, published last week, show that the United 1901, published last week, show that the
States stands first in the following items:-
Articles of mail matter received by and sent o each inhabitant

Length of mail routes
Number of prints sent
Amount expended
Excess of expenditures over receipts (deficiency).
Number of post offices and employees.
It stands seventh in proportion of post offices $o$ area, and second (New Zealand first) in proportion of post offices to population, and second (Germany first) in number of letter boxes for the use of the public.
The issue of stamps of all denominations was in round numbers :-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { In 1895, } 2,200,000,000 \\ & \text { In I896, } \\ & 3,000,000,000\end{aligned}$
In 1897+ 3,100,000,000
In $1898,3,500,000,000$
In 1899, 3,900,000,000
In 190I, $4,200,00,0000$
In 1902, 4,600,000,000
In 1903, $5,300,000,000$

In 1878 , the average number of sheets of money and revenue stamps printed by each employee per year was 25,000 , at an average cost of 841.14 per 1,000 sheets. In 1903, the average production per employee per year was 54,000 sheets and the cost $\$ 20.14$ per 1,000 sheets. It thus appears that the productive capacity has more than doubled and the cost decreased too per cent.
The Weekly Philatelic Era states that the St. Louis World's Fair stamps will be inscribed "Commemorative Series of 1904 " and are to be 35 by $2+\mathrm{mm}$. in size.

We clip the following from Mekecl's Weekly Stamp News:-
The growth of the Bureau [the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington], made necessary in large part by the increased consumption of postage stamps, has been remarkable during the past 25 years. For example, in 1878 persons. In 1882 it was 1000 . In 1895 it had ncreased to 1500 . In 1899 the 2000 mark was reached. In ig8 the total number of employees will reach 3000 .
It may be interesting to note the increase in the output of postage stamps since the contract for stamps was taken from the American Bank Note Company and turned over to the Bureau.
Plate Numbers (127. 181 F 231). -Our last regular list of U.S.A. plate numbers was given two years ago, and ended with No. 1385 . In E.W.S.N. we noted sundry plate numbers on the "Series of 1902 " stamps, ranging from 1475 to ${ }_{1587}$ (with many exceptions), and we are now able to reproduce from the II'cekly Philatelic Era a modern list commencing at 1680 .
U.S.A. Marginal Plate Numbers.


| 1825 to 1864 | 2c. series of 1902. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1865 to 1876 | 1c. | $"$ |
| 1877 to 1880 | 2c. | $"$ |
| 1881 to 1884 | 1c. | $"$ |
| 1885 to 1888 | 5c. | $"$ |
| 1889 to 1896 | 2c. | $"$ |
| 1897 to 1900 | 1c. | $"$ |
| 1901 to 1944 | 2c. | $"$ |
| 1945 to 1948 | 1c. | $"$ |
| 1949 to 1952 | 2c. | $"$, |
| 1953 to 1956 | 1c. | $"$ |

Plate following extract, relating to the Report of the United States Third Assistant Post. master General, is from the Weekly Philatelic Era:-"Phlatelists, being all good citizens, are naturally interested in all departments of the governmient; but it must be confessed that the governnient; but it must be confessed that third reports issued from time to time by the 1 mird Assistant Postinaster General have in them more
interesting matter from a philatelic standpoint interesting matter from a philatelic standpoint
than those issued by any other Bureau or than those
"The enormous amount of stamp business done by the Department is shown by the fact that $7,024,902,795$ pieces of stamped paper were issued to postmasters, valued at $\$ 129,331,880.61$, and $9,829,240$ stamp books, the total number issued being 7,034,732,035, valued at $\$ 129,430$, 173.01, an increase for the year of $973,275,908$ articles and $\$ 16,764,619.55$ in value.
"While figures are bewildering and statistics tiresome, it may not be amiss to give some statement of the number of stamps issued, in order that enthusiastic stamp gatherers may better form an idea of the probability of their aggregations possessing philatelic value in the future. There were issued $1,377,294,800$ ic. stamps, $3,479,529,0002 \mathrm{c}$., 170,004,720 2c. in stamp books, 40,476,800 3c., 48,128,900 4c., 78,668,600 books, $40,476,800 \quad 3 \mathrm{c}$, 4, $48,128,400$ 4c., 78,668,600
5c., 14,622,800 6c., 22,092,200 8c., $32,495,700$ 10c., $3,148,000$ 1 3c., $3,758,88 \mathrm{o}$ I5c., 265,270 50c., 52,675 $3,148,000$ I $3 c ., 3,758,880$ I5C., 265,270 50c., 52,675
$\$ 1,5,405$
$\$ 2,5,365 \$ 5$, and Io, 180,950 ioc. special $\$ 1,5,405 \$ 2,5,365 \$ 5$, and $10,180,950$ 10c. specia
delivery stamps. There were also issued 770,657,950 postal cards, including 738,125,500 1c McKinley cards.

There were also issued the following postage due stamps: ic., 5,060,300; 2c., 15,746,200; 3c. 347,$000 ; 5 \mathrm{c} ., 876,000 ; 10 \mathrm{c} ., 2,819,300 ; 300 ., 6,430 ;$
$50 c ., 5,550 . \quad$ The stamped envelopes and 50c., 5,550 . The stamped
wrappers numbered $948,654,000$.
"There were overprinted for use in the Philippines $3,000,000$ ic. stamps, 2,214,500 2c. 250,000 5C., 50,000 15 C. . 50,000 50c., $2,000 \$ 1$ $1,000 \$ 2$, and $600 \$ 5$ stamps, and 313,000 envelopes and wrappers.
"An interesting description of the stamps series of 1go2,' with the dates of issue. In this connection to note how the official colour scheme differs from that given by Scott. The denomin ations, colours and date of issue are as follows ic. green, Feb. 3, 1903; 2c. red, Jan. 17, 1903; zc. red, revised design, Nov. 12, 1903; 3c. purple Feb. I1, 1903; 4c. brown, Feb. Io. 1903; 5c. blue, Jan. 20, 1903; 6c. magenta, Feb. 20, 1903 ; 8 c dark lilac, Dec. 6, ıgoz; toc. light brown, Feb. 5, 1903; roc. light blue, special delivery, Dec. 9 1902 ; 13c. dark slate, Nov. 18, 1902 ; 15 c . olive, May 27, 1903 ; 50c. orange, March 23, 1903 ; 81
 black, june 5, 1903; \$2 stee
$\$ 5$ dark green, June 5, 1903.

It is interesting to note the prices paid by the Government for its various issines of stamps. The ordinary stamps, which include all denomin ations of regular postage stamps, cost 5.742 c per 1000 ; special delivery stamps, 15.505 c . per 1000 ; postage due stamps, 7.756 c . per 1000 The stamped envelopes and wrappers show an
average of 78.08 c . per $1000 . "$ average of 78.08 c . per $1000 . "$

VICTORIA (223 N 23I). - The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the current 3 d., perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$, in very distinct shades. Normally it is printed in a light red-brown, but there was also a very dark red-brown printing. The 3d., perf. II, was in an intermediate shade.
In comparing blocks of the old $1 /$, and the new $1 /$. re-engraved, we noticed that the word "Postage" at the sides is longer in the latter stamp.

## "Incomplete Collecting."

## (From The Adhesive.)

The above is the title of Mr. Luff's editorial in the November "American Journal of Philately," the November "American Journal of Philately, and under it he questions whether philatelist are right in holding that official stamps shat that not be collected. Mr. Luff plainly thinks that are leaving the issues of the countries incomplete, and losing a great many of the "historical and instructive features which are supposed to be part of philately." "Official stamps," says Mr. Luff, "so far as our knowledge goes, are always paid for, either directly or by being debited to the department using them and credited to the Post Office Department. Such stamps are as essential to the franking of letters as ordinary postage stamps for the letters of the general public." Concerning the argument that the different official overprints simply limited the
use of a stamp without altering its nature, Mr Luff points out that precisely the same thing might be said of British stamps surcharged for use in Zululand, and so on, the official surcharge limiting the use of stamps to a department and the other to a state. Really, what is the difference? The lately issued officials of Australian States perforated " O.S." for Victoria, "O. S.-N.S.W." for New South Wales, and "T" for Tasmania are also defended since the perforations indicate a special use sanctioned by the issuing govern ment. Now if Mr. Luff will only induce the Scot catalogue to list these perforated officials so that we can keep proper run of them, it will do more to sustain their claim to a postal status than any amount of argument. It certainly seems unjus to list the Lixemburg perforated with the word "OFFICIAL" and then omit the Australian perforated with initial signifying the same thing or to list the Tunis postage due stamps perforated with a large "T," if other officially perforated of other countries are to be ignored. Rather incon sistent, isn't it? Mr. Nankivell. commenting on sistent, isn't it ? Mr. Nankivell, commenting on
this subject, remarks that if "officials" are worth catalogne rank, why not also list the English catalogne rank, why not also list the English
label Express Delivery of mail matter, since label for Express Delivery of mail matter, since
it serves exactly the same purpose as the U.S. it serves exactly the same purpose as the U.S.
and other Delivery stamps; or the date postand other Delivery stamps; or the date post
marks of the " Paid" class, some bearing values marks of the "Paid class, some and some the words "OFFICIAL PAID." The line must be drawn somewhere, but it truly is a hard matter to settle where.

## International Directory or Pbilatelic citerature Collectors.

We have received a copy of the first edition of the above work, which has just been published, and can cordially recommend it to every earnes stamp collector as a very useful volume. It is compiled and published* by Mr. Victor Marsh and is nicely printed and arranged. To show the scope of the work, perhaps we cannot do better than quote from the index.
The Most Important Scientific Journals of the World, to the end of rgoo, V. Suppantschitsch
Notes on Some of the Handbooks in $\dddot{M y}$
Library, Library, by Rev. R. R. Thiele
Dr. Thebussen's Notes on Spanish PeriodiEin cal.
Ein Theil der $\dddot{P}$ Philatelistische $\dddot{Z}$ eitungslitteratur in den Jahren, soi ünd rgoz, by Dr. Rommel
Philatelic Journalism in the Northland A Remarkable Discovery
Some Errors of Printing in Numbering Vol. umes or Parts
Collectors of Philatelic* Literatire [four pages of names!
Dealers in Philatelic Literature
Handbooks at Auction
Reference List of Current Periodicals
Catalogues, etc
3
8
16

Advertises, etc
The above is only a selection from the titles of the numerous articles, the little book containing many other interesting notes.

## Sub-Editor Wanted.

The Publications Department of Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Lid., at present under the sole Editorship and Managership of Mr. H. Estrange Ewen, is, in consequence of view of future developments, desirons of appointing a Sub-Editor-Manager to take over part of ing a Sub-Editor-Manager to take over part of the work. A salary of $\ell_{\mathrm{I}}$ Ios. per week is
offered, with a rise of $3 /$ each year ; holidays, of ered, with a rise of $3 /$ each year; holidays,
two weeks in summer, one at Christmas. Con. two weeks in summer, one at Christmas. Con.
ditions:- (i) Attendance at the Company's ditions:- (i) Attendance at the Companys
Offices from $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. or to a.m. to $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ Offices from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. or 1o a.m. to 6 p.m.,
as preferred; Saturdays. 9 to 1. (ii) Good as preferred; Saturdays. 9 to 1 . , (ii) Good
knowledge of Stamps and Editorship; must be knowledge of Stamps and Editorship; must be
capable writer. (iii) Knowledge of French required (German and other languages an advan tage). (iv) No private interest in stamp collecting. either as dealer or collector, except by special arrangement with the Managing Director. (v) Age immaterial.

## Dotes.

Messrs. Yvert et Tellier announce their intention to publish a complete Catalogue (pre sumably not a specialist catalogue) of Fiscal Stamps this year.
orice $1 / 1 /$ Parat free if
Stamp Marreet Lid.

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.

## GROUP YIII.-UNITED STATEB AND COLONIEB.

375*United States, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, !5c. .. .. 10 $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 923 & 3 / 33 \\ 1 / 6 & 1 / 9\end{array}$ $37^{*}$ Philippines, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 C
$373^{+}$Porto Kico, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10c.

GROUP IX.-FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA \& WEST INDIES.

152 Guadeloupe, 1, 2, 4, 5, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 C .
154 Martinique, New colours, 10, $15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
155 Martinique, $1,2,4,5,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
is6
157 St. Pierre et Miquelon, $I, 2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c} .12$

GROUP X.-FRENCH COLONIES IN HEST AFRICA.
163 Dahomey, $1,10,15,25,50 c$.
164 French Congo, New colours, $10,15,25,500$
165 French"Guine $1900,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75$
朝, $2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C}$ 167 Ivory C̈oast, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. 167 a Sénégal, $1 \quad 10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
168a Senegal, $\mathrm{I}, 2,4,5,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
,

GROUP XI.-FRENCH COLONIES IN EABT AFRICA.
$17^{1}$ Anjouan
$1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
New colours,
${ }_{1} 73$ Grand Comoro, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$

176 Madagascar, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. ${ }_{1}$ New colours, 25, 50c.
177 Mayotte, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
s8o Réuñion, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
181 New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c
182 Soudan, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50C
183 Somali Coast, $1,2,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
GROUP XII.-FRENCH COLONIES IN A8IA \& OCEANIA. 191 Indian Settlements, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c... 12 ig1a Indo-Chïna, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$ tg2a ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$
 193 Oceaniä, 194 Oceania, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C}$.
1942 New colours, $10,15,25,500$

GROUP XIII.-FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.
203 (Turkey) Levant, 1, 2, 4 Pi...
${ }^{2040^{*}}$ " Vathy, 5, ${ }^{20}, 15 \mathrm{c} ., 1,1,2,4 \mathrm{pi} . .$.
$208^{*}$ Morocco, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 centimos, I pes
$210^{*}$ Canton on Indo-China, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.,
$211^{*}$ Hoi-hao
$1,4,5,10,1$
$15 \mathrm{c}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{P}$.
213 Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4p
214 " Levant, $1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40 c, 2,4 \mathrm{pi}$
216 " 217 Alexandria, $1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50 \mathrm{c}$., 1 ifr .

219 " Morocco
220 " China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr
GROUP XIY. GEREAN COLONIES IN APRICA.
221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
$\begin{array}{lll}8 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}223 & \text { Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf. } & \ldots & \ldots & 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 224 & \text { Togo, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf... } & \ldots & \cdots & 9 & 2 / 6 & 3 / 2\end{array}$
GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ABIA \& OCEANIA.
231 German New Guinea, 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8op
232 Caroline Is., 3,5,10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf
234 Marianne Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80p
235 Marshall Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50,
236 Samoa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.

GROUP XYI. GERMAN FOREION POST OFFICES.
241 China, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50,8 opf.
$242^{*}$ Levant, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}$, It, 2, 2t, $4,5 \mathrm{pi}$.
$243^{*}$ Morocco, $3,5,10,25,30,35,50,600$
$\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 3 / 0 & 3 / 6\end{array}$

GROUP XYII,-PORTUGUESE COLOMIE8 IN EUROPE.
251*Angra, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100 .
1/7 $1 / 11$ 2512** 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r
$252^{\circ}$ Horta, $2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80,100$. 252a* "̈, 115, 130, $150,180,200$.
$253^{*}$ Ponta Delgada, 2h, $5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80$, roor.
254** Funchal, 2t, 5, 10, $15,20,25,50,65,75$
$254{ }^{2}$ Funchal, $2 \frac{1,}{2}, 5,10,15,20,25,50$,


261 Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
262"Cape Verde, 25, 50, 65, 75, Lọ, 115, 130, zoor
$263^{*}$ Guinea, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
$264^{*}$ Congo, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200$.
$270^{*}$ Inhambane, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200$.
$271^{*}$ Lourenzo Marques, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, $115,130,200$ r
$283^{*}$ Timor, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,8,10$ avos

29I*Albania, 10. 35, 40 paras
292*Italian Levant, I piastra
293* ". Tripoli (Bengasi), 1 piastra
294* $20{ }^{*}$ Crete (La Canea), I piastra
$295^{*}$ Benadir (East Africa), 1, 2b., 1, 2, 2t, 5, , roas
$301^{\circ}$ Curaçao (W. Indies), 1, 2, 2h, 3, 5, 10, 12d, 15, 20, 25, 50 C .
303 Surinam (Dutch Guiana), 1, 2, 2h. 3, 5, 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}, 15,20,25,50$
304 Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3. 4, 5, 10, $12 i \mathrm{i}$.
$304 a^{*} " \quad "(W, U n p a i d, 1,4,6,10 c$.
305 Fernando Poo (W. Africa), 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20 C.

310 Austrian Crete, 5, 10 centimes
311 Austrian Levant, io, 2opa., i, 2, 5pi.
312 Russian Levant, $5,5,7$ to kop
China, $1,2,3,5,7$, to kop
355 Antioquia, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,5,10,20,500$
$8_{54}$. Austrian Levant, 10 pias $1 / 8$

## GROUP XYIII.-PORTUGUEBE COLONIES IN WEBT AFRICA.


GROUP XIX.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.
$\begin{array}{llllll}271^{\circ} \text { Lourenzo Marques, } 25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200 r & \cdots & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 272^{\circ} \text { Mozambique, } 25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200 r . \ldots & \ldots & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 273^{\circ} & \text { Company, } 2 t, 5,10,15,20,25,50,75,80,100,150,200 r . & 12 & 2 / 7 & 2 / 11\end{array}$
2/5 2/10

$275^{\circ}$ Zambezia, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, $115,130,200$. .. .. 8 2/5
GROUP XX.- PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA.


GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN COLONIES \& POST OPFICES.

GROUP XXII. -DUTCH, DANIBH a SPANIBH COLONIEB.

GROUP XXIII. - AUSTRIAN RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.

GROUP XXIY, COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.
356 Bolivar, $1,5,10,20,50 c$.
358 Santander, 1, 5, 10c.
359 Tolima, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c.

| $2 / 0$ |
| :--- |
| $3 / 11$ |
| $2 / 4$ |
| $1 / 8$ |
| $1 / 8$ |
| $2 / 8$ |
| $4 / 8$ |
| $1 / 0$ |
| $3 / 4$ |
| $4 / 8$ |
| $9 / 4$ |
| $2 / 0$ |
| $2 / 11$ |
| 411 |
| $2 / 5$ |
| $4 / 11$ |
| $4 / 8$ |
| $2 / 5$ |
| - |
| - |

## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

## Obtainable from EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Ltd., Norwood, S.E.

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The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish satisfactory references.
A 5 . Very fine lot of used line engraved Great Britain, arranged according to plate Nos., Britain, arranged
corner letters, \&c.
Aio. Superb Collection of unused id. red and $2 d$. blue plate Nos., including singles, pairs, blocks, etc., all in mint condition and priced
Air. Really great reduction off catalogue values graved stamps, the id. black are specially well represented and include a large number of the rare double-printed corner letters.
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A13. Fine assortment of Great Britain Envelope stamps, cut square and arranged according to die Nos. (King's Heads only)
Ai4. A similar lot but consisting of Queen's Head stamps only
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B15. Book of Unused Colonial Stamps, mostly priced from
Bi6. A similar lot, Southern Nigeria to Zululand
C 6. Used Colonials, including both oboslete and current varieties.
C 7. Fine lot of used Colonials, mostly current issues (Bahamas to New Zealand).
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R 5. Railway Letter Post Stamps, remainder of England, also Scotiand and Ireland 50\% discount off catalogue prices
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$\mathrm{N} Z 3$. New Zealand, 2 zd . and id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
NZ 2. Similar to above but only values above Id arieties of paper and $\frac{2 d-1 /-}{}$ shade, in singles pairs and blocks.
N Z 6. Niue and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and bloçks, showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

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300 Great Britain-Early issues, \&c.
301 Great Britain-Officials
314 India - Sarawak
Labuan-unused Straits

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used
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Colonials-various
Colonials-various
Colonials-various, unused
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Tunic Colonies-used
Tunis an
$\xrightarrow[\text { Greece-Head of Mercury }]{\text { Russ }}$
Guadeloupe - Recent Pro visionals. unused
North Borneo, postally used Necent obsolete Queensland unused
397 Bahamas-Ceylon unused
398 Ceylon-Leeward Is.
Leeward Is.-N.Z.
N.Z.-Tasmania

Tasmania to W. Aust.
Fiji.
403 Various Colonials
404 Niger Coast
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Belgium-1870-99-used Belgium-1870.99-unused Denmark
Luxemburg
Japan
517 Finland and Poland
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Switzerland
ing varieties of India includ
ing varieties of surcharge
Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong
British Central Africa
Bahamas
Mahamas
Mauritius
Seychelles
57 Selangor and S . Ujong

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$$

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$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Size } & \text { A } & 2 \frac{3}{3} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 5 \mathrm{~d} . & \text { per } 100 . \\ \prime \prime & \text { B } & 3 \times 2 \mathrm{f}, 6 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$

Postage extra, A and B, id. per ioo; C, it per 100; D, $2 \neq \mathrm{d}$. per 100.

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. The only weekly stamp paper
(Entored at Statloners' Hall. Hlustrated by permisalon of the Board of Inland Revenue).
Editor: h. L'estrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: ewen's Colonial stamp market, limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.
No. 232. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 318.)

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accep
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph irdicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN. - Early Date Records (230 T 232). - The following new early date records have been shown us :-
rd. red, pl. 74 London, $\quad 30.4 .64$ C. F. D. Marshall. pl. 88 " 108 9.5.64
Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall sends us two copies of the id., plate 74, postmarked 30.4 .64 , and considerable interest attaches to them as no specimen of the id, red "t with letters in four corners" had ever been recorded with a date earlier than May. It is rather doubtful if the id. red "Stars" was superseded before May isth anywhere except in London.
Large Crown Watermark (229 J 232).-A number of the errors have been shown us lately, number of the errors have been shown us lately, who writes that he has examined half a million specimens, spending between two and three specimens, spending between two and three
months on the task! One of his specimens months on the task! One of his specimens
bears the date postmark 15.8 .63 , which is the bears the date postmark 15.8 .63 , which is the
earliest date yet recorded. The "Large Crown earliest date yet recorded. The "Large Crown
of 1862 " only made its appearance the preceding year, so that possibly the error occurred in the very first moulds. The list stands as follows (the names being those of the first discoverers).


Large Crown of 186 a.
Error of Large Crown Watermark.
Lettered HA, HL (wmk. inverted), not yet known. MA. Discovered by Mr. V. Gregory in 1897 ? ML. $\quad$ Mr. C. Miller in 1903.
Earliest Date Record, 15.8 .63 . Held by Mr. H.J. Colyer.

| Id. rose-red, "stars" | Mr. J. F. Caterer. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $"$ | plate 73. | Mr. W. Bowes. |
| $"$ | $" 83$. | Mr. F. J. Cowan. |
| $"$ | $" 85$ | Miss C. Hoblyn. |
| $"$ | $" 87$ | Mr. F. G. Warwick. |
| $"$ | $" 89$ | Mr. F. J. Cowan. |
| $"$ | $" 90$ | Mr. C. Miller. |
| $"$ | $" 92$ | Mr. V. Gregory. |
| $"$ | $", 93$ | Mr. H. J. Colyer. |

In this connection, it may be remarked that plates 7 I to 86 were put to press on 1.3 .64 ; plates 87 to 90 during March, 1864 and plates 91 to 94 during April, 1864, so that all probably exist with the error. Plate 95 , put to press 4.7 .64 ; plate 96, it.to.64; plate $97,7 \cdot 3.65$ and later plates are doubtful.
BAVARIA (226 M 232). -Under date of 26.2.04, our München correspondent sends us the topf., with control number 31, the only values not yet noted with this number now being the 25 and 8opf., and of course, the mark values which and sopf., and of course, the
are hardly to be expected.
BOLIVIA ( 207 H 232).-We glean some interesting information re postal affairs in this South American Republic from our American contemporary, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

According to the Bolivian Postal Report published in El Estado, the postal revenue for 1902 was 137,654 bolivianos (about $£$ ro,000) and the expenditure 179,606 bolivianos (about $£ 12,500$ ), a deficiency of about $£ 2,500$ thus occurring. The Post Offices of La Paz and Oruro were apparently the only two worked at a profit.
During the year, 516,967 pieces of foreign mail matter were received and 228,866 despatched, whilst the inland mail rose to $1,275,843$ or an increase of 100,000 over the total for 1901 .

The Money Oriter Service with the United States of America is stated to be working well. 59 money orders value $£ 357$ being despatched and in value $f 170$ received.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904
[Price One Penny

A mail route has been established from Uyuni to kilometer 412 of the Antofagasta Railway, with a branch service to the towns on the railway lines, which enables them to have a daily mail. Other improvements have been made in the mall service to Pelucho, Cojata and Tupiza.

CANADA (222 Q 232).-In addition to the single Ic. King's Head Postcard and Ic. wrapper already chronicled, we now have the following :-


Postcards.
1c. +1 c . black.
2c. indigo blue.
ICELAND (229 V 232). - From time to tume we have given detailed lists of the "I GII, I)I" surcharges on the postage adhesives, but have had to perforce ignore the postcards, as no material for a list was forthcoming. We now however take the liberty of reproducing an excellent list of them from the Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung.

Postcards. Overprinted " I GILDI-'o2-'03."
(a) Spaced $7 \mathbf{7} \mathrm{~mm}$. Stop after 03 .

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
8 \text { aur, lilac. } & 5 \text { aur, blue (new) } \\
\text { ro carmine. } & \text { to } " \text { carmine (new) } \\
5+5 \text { aur, blue. } & \text { to }+ \text { ot aur, carmine. } \\
8+8 & " \text { litac. }
\end{array}
$$

(b) Spaced $5 \frac{1}{} \mathrm{~mm}$

Stop after 03. 10 aur, carmine (new)
$10+10$ aur, carmine
(c) Same as (b) but no stop. This printing is not to be confused with the no stop variety in (b) due to defective printing.
5 aur, blue. 5 aur, blue (new). 5 aur, blue (new). ro "" carmine. $5+5$ aur, blue.
$8+8$ litac. 10+10"," carmine.
JAMAICA (224 O 232).-Mr. E.W. Williams has shown us the id. Falls, red and indigo, on bleuté paper similar to that of the Barbados Jubilee series. The specimen is postmarked "Street Letter Box, Kingstown, 20.10.02."
MALTA (214 E 232). - We illustrate the King's Head Registration stamp.


MOROCCO AGENCIES (228 L 232).-Discovery.-The Colonial Stamp Market has discovered the i peseta (Queen's Head) with blue overprint. Only the 40 c . and soc. are catalogued. Was the entire set so surcharged ? If so, were there many? The 50 c . is only catalogued 8 d ., but the $40 c$. and ip. are both very scarce.
NORTH BORNEO (196 K 232). - The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, chronicles the following:-

## BRITISH

## PROTECTORATB.

Adhesive. Current issue, overprinted " BRITISH PROTECTORATE " in two lines in black. $\$ 1$ red.
The values ic. to 50c., it will be remembered, were issued two or three years ago.
PANAMA (23t N. 232). - The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us some more entire sheels of the provisional series, including think it best to give a revised description. think it best to give a revised description.

República

Third Culon Printing. Overprinted as above at top of each stamp. (In our recent list we included this printing as part of the 2nd Colon series, but it is evidently distinct).
*ic. green, surcharge lake-red.
2c rose


20c. lilac
ip. lake
Stamp " black.
Stamp of 1887 type.
50c. brown, surcharge pale blue.
5oc. (pelure paper)
The Editor has seen entire" sheets of these.
(i). Notes on the Second setting of above (Feb.?

## 1904).

The sheets of stamps as issued contain 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, the overprint being applied at two operations as the setting only contains 50 surcharges in five horizontal rows of ten. The only variety appears to be the omission of the accent on the last $\dot{a}$ of Panama, which occurs in the following positions in the setting.

Panama instead of Panamá.
1st row, No. 1.

4th row, No. 8.
5 th row, No. 7.
sheet of of course occur eight times on a $47,51,65,88,97$.
The designs of the 100 stamps on a current sheet cover an area tothin. wide by $9 \frac{1}{2} i n$. tall. In the 1887 issue however, the stamps are slightly smaller, the area covered being only $10 \frac{1}{18}$ by $9 \frac{1}{d i n}$. tall. The setting of the surcharges nevertheless appears to be the same, except that nevertheless appears to be the same, except that
the horizontal rows of overprints are placed slightly closer together.
(ii). The First Setting of the 3rd Colon Surcharge (Jan.? 1904).
The setting described above turns out to be the second, and we are indebted to Mekeel's Weekly Stamp Neiers for a description of the first setting igiven by our contemporary on the setting given by our contemp
authority of Mr. M. D. Senior).

| Parama instead of Panamí. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st row, No. I | V | - | - | - | - |
| 2nd row, No. 5 | - | - | - | - | V |
| 4th row, No. 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5th row, No. 2 | - | $\bar{\square}$ | $V$ | - | - |
| 9th row, No. 3 | - | V | - | - | - |
| 10th row, No. 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | - | V |  |  |
|  | - | $\bar{v}$ | $v$ |  |  |

We should have liked to have had an oppor tunity of examining a sheet, as there are several peculiarities, which throw a doubt upon the accuracy of the description given.
(a) The two first varieties are in the same position as in the and setting.
(b) The two iniddle varieties are in the same relative positions as the two last, a remarkable coincidence.
We are almost tempted to suppose that Mr. Senior has overlooked varieties on stamps No. 26 and 35 . Were this assumption to prove
correct, it would be evident that rrect, it would be evident that
(a) The 3rd Colon surcharge was first sel up in 5 rows of 5 , four operations being necessary to surcharge each sheet.
(b) This being found tedious, the 25 surcharges (of which four were errors) were supplemented by 25 others all
correct.
A still more plansible theory would be that no errors at all occurred on stamps in the 4 th and
sth rows and that the second setting was simply 5th rows and that the second setting was simply
made by shifting the lower 25 surcharges from underneath to the right-hand side of the other 25 .

Mr. Senior also mentions that the and stamp in the 7 th row sometimes has an accent on the a of Republica, but it generally prints very in-
distinctly.

Summary of Panama surcharges. Made at Panami.
(i). "Republica de Panama" in two lines, in blue.black or carmine.
(a) Surcharges in various positions.
(ii). "Panama" at sides in black; bar in colour of stamp.
(iii). Ditto, but "Panama" and bar in carmine.
(a) First setting with errors.
(b) Second setting without errors. (See below).
Made at Colon.
(iv). "Republica de Panama " in two lines, in violet or magenta.
(v). "Panama" once, in violet or magenta.
(vi. "Republica de Panamá" in Roman caps.
(vii). "Republica de Panamá" in italics, in black, lake or blue
(a) First Setting, 10 rows of 5. (See above).
(d) Second " 5 rows of 10 ( (. The number of main varieties of postage stamps proper in each setting is as follows :-(i) 7 ; (ii) 4 ; (iii) 7 ; (iv) $7 ;$ (v) 5 ; (vi) 1 ; (vii) 7 ;
Total, 38, face value, about $f 1$. The number of errors has been grossly exaggerated, and is roughly as follows :-
(a) In (i) vertical, diagonal and inverted surcharges occur, but as no trouble was taken to place them correctly, variation in position does not constitute a collectible variety.
(b) In (i) errors of the 7 values occur with surcharge in wrong colour.
(c) In issue (ii) two errors of colour are
(d) In issue (iii) the set of 7 exists with both "Panamas" reading up and ditto both reading down.
(c) In issue (vi.) the set of 7 exists without accent.
Total, 30 varieties of importance.


Third Panami Issue, New Setting.
We have pleasure in stating that under date of 8th February, our Panamá correspondent sends us some sheets of the ic. with all errors corrected, except the broken $A$ like an inverted $V$ la variety of minor interest, at best). Sheets of the 2 c . which came over at the same time were still of the old setting.
The following unchronicled Registration stamp varieties are chronicled by Mekeel's Weekly.
Panama, ist issue, Registration stamp of Colombia, No. 518, surch. io in black and resurcharged Republica de Colombia in red.
A new arrival is the Registration stamp of Colombia, No. 520 , surch. to in red, resurcharged "Panama" in large roman type and bar below, all in red.
Colon, ist issuc. Registration Return Receipt, No. 103, with the word Colombia omitted and surcharged Republica de Panama in purple.
It is stated that the permanent issue of Panama is now very shortly expected from New York, so
that collectors who intend completing their collection should do so at once. Should Panama ever become a possession of the United States, its stamps would enormously appreciate in value, a contingency that is not to be entirely ignored.
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE (225 T 232).--The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us sheets of the first value of the permanent set.


Adhesive. Design as above; CA. 14. Issued in sheets of 120 , divided into two panes of 60 side by side, each pane with a series of broken
lines round it and four marginal plate-numbers ( I ), one at each corner (eight to the sheet).
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{a}$. grey-green.
Issued 15.2 .04 or earlier.
SPAIN (218 O 232).-Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Fournal states that a sheet or two of the current 5c. green, imperforate, was issued at Cadiz, a block being known postmarked " 24 DIC o3." The number on the back is 177,994 .

SUDAN (230 R 232). - A correspondent informs us that the "O.S.G.S." overprint with square stops referred to last week as possibly forged is in reality a surcharge printed at Khartoum, the ordinary "O.S.G.S." being done by the printers of the stamps in London. We accordingly chronicle :-


Official Adhesive. Overprinted "O.S.G.S." black, square stops (Local surcharge).
I mill., rose and brown, wmk. Quatrefoils : (40,000).
(a) Inverted surcharge ( 60 ).

Our correspondent informs us that the quantites were as given in brackets and asks 5/- each for those with inverted watermark. The correspondent who wrote us a fortnight ago wanted much less, however, so we think there must be considerably more than 60 of the inverted considerably more than 60 of
surcharge varieties on the market.

UNITED STATES (23I E 232). - The Metropolitan Philatelist states that the quantities called for by the first requisition for St. Louis exposition stamps are as follows:-

| Ic. | $90,000,000$ | $5 c$ | $9,500,000$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2c. | $225,000,000$ | $10 c$. | $6,500,000$ |

This is about a month's supply, if the stamps were used exclusively throughout the whole of the United States, but that of course is hardly likely to occur, as business firms will naturally prefer the present smaller size stamps.

## Baltimore Fire Fund Stamps.

(From the Metropolitan Philatecist).
It is quite likely stamp collectors have noticed the stories appearing in the daily papers of Wednesday morning of this week, anent the proposition to issue a special stamp for the benefit of the Baltimore fire sufferers.

Briefly stated, the scheme is this: For the post office department to bring out a special stamp or surcharge the current two cent stamp "Baltimore Fire Fund" either having the face value of two cents, and available for the postage in this a mount at home or abroad, but to be sold for five cents, of this amount two cents would go into the cash box of the treasury and three cents would go into the Baltimore fire fund.
The stamps would be furnished postmasters upon requisition and the postmasters would be charged five cents for each stamp. As fast as postmasters accounted for the stamps three cents for each stamp would go into the fire fund. Stamps unsold by postmasters would ultimately Stainps unsold by postmasters would
be returned of course, and destroyed.

It has been suggested that on account of the time required in making drawings and die for a special stamp that the current stamp-two cents -might be surcharged in black and this might be done so that the stamps could be on sale by the first of March.

The story goes on to say that if two per cent. of the two cent stamps used during three months were the fire fund variety that this would create were the fire fond variety that this would create
a fund of a half million dollars. Further stamp a fund of a half milion dohars. Further stamp
collectors would be expected to buy 5,000,000 collectors would be expected to buy $5,000,000$
which would net the fire fund $\$ 150,000$ additional.
Of course this latter feature is purely speculation. Nobody can tell, in the event of the issue of such a stamp, how general its use would be. It might be a great success and produce much more than expected, and on the other hand it might fail, miserably.

At the post office department it is said the suggestion has been made, as outlined in the newspaper story, and it is intimated that the scheme might be put into operation; that is, there would seem to be no obstacle in the way of selling a two cent special stamp for five cents, three cents of which should go into a special fund. There are no assurances, however, that the project will be undertaken by the post office department.

The story at least possesses the feature of novelty and would seem to indicate that newspaper correspondents are beginning to take into consideration philatelic matters.

## Stanky Gibbons' Cataloguc. ${ }^{\text {- }}$

Part II.-Foreign Countries.

The igo4.05 Edition is just to hand, and we shall hope to give a review in an early number.

The Catalokue can be obtained from Exen's Colonial Stamn
Market, Ltd.. at the same price as published, $2 / 3$ post free;
delivery by return of pust guarianteed.

The Republic of Panama.


## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.

group x.-french colonieg in west africa.


GROUP XI.-FRENCH COLONIEB IN EA8T AFRICA.

|  | njouan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, <br> New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c... |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Grand Comoro, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . | 12 |
| 174 | ", New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50C. |  |
|  | Madagascar, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. | - 12 |
| 176 | ", New colours, 25, 50c. .. |  |
| 177 | Mayotte, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . |  |
| 178 | , New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50 c. |  |
| 180 | Réunion, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . |  |
| 181 | " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. |  |
| 182 | Soudan, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c |  |
|  |  |  |

GROUP XII.-FRENCH COLONIES IN ABIA \& OCEANIA.
191 Indian Settlements, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. .. 12 2/3 $2 / 8$
 2 za N, $4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
93 New Cäledonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, $\ddot{75}$
193a Oceania, 1, 2, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
194 Oceania, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c} .$.
194 New colours, $10,15,25,50 c \ldots$
$194 \mathrm{a} \quad "$ New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c...

## GROUP XIII.-FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICE8

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 32 & 2 / 9 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 2 & 2 / 7 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8
\end{array}
$$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 0 / 7 & 0 / 9\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 72 & 0 / 9 \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $0 / 10 \quad 1 / 0$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 0 / 10 & 1 / 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 1 / 11 & 2 / 3\end{array}$

| 801 | Angola, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 803 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/1 |
| $804^{*}$ | Angra, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| 805* | 500 " | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 806 | Cape Verde, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 807 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 808 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/1 |
| $809 *$ | Funchal, 300 reis | $1 / 1$ | 1/4 |
| $8 \mathrm{IO}^{*}$ | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 811 | Guinea, 300 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 812 | 500 " | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 813 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $814{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Horta, 300 reis | 1/5 | 1/4 |
| $815 *$ | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 816 | Lourenzo Marques, 400 reis. . | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 817 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 818 | , 700 | 2/6 | 2/1 |
| $819{ }^{\circ}$ | Macau, 47 avos. | 1/8 | 1/4 |
| $820^{\circ}$ | " $7^{8}$ " | 1/8 | $2 / 0$ |
| 821 | Mozambique, 400 reis | $1 / 5$ | 1/8 |
| 822 | " 500 | 1/9 | 2/I |
| 823 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/ |
| $824^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 300 rei | $1 / 1$ | 1/4 |
| $825^{\circ}$ | , 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 826* | , 1000 | 3/6 | 4/1 |
| $827^{*}$ | Nyassa, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $828 *$ | Ponta Delgada, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $829 *$ | " 500 .. | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 830 | Portuguese Congo, 400 reis |  | $1 / 8$ |
| 831 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 832 | $70{ }^{\circ}$ | 2/6 | 2/1 |
| $833^{\circ}$ Portuguese India, |  |  |  |
| $834 *$ | 1 rape | 2/8 | 3/ |
| 835 St. Thomas \& Prince, |  |  |  |
| 836 | , 500 ," .. |  | 2/1 |
| 837 | ", 700 | 2/6 | /1 |
| $838 *$ | Timor, 47 avos |  | $1 / 4$ |
| $839 *$ | $\cdots$ | $1 / 8$ | 210 |
| $840^{*}$ | Zambezia, 400 reis |  | $1 / 8$ |
| 841 | " 500 " |  | 2/1 |
| 842 | 700 " |  | 2/11 |
| $843{ }^{\text {* }}$ | Inhambane, 400 |  | 1/8 |
| $84{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 500 " |  | 2/1 |
| $845 *$ | 700 |  | 2/1 |
|  | Other Countrie | d |  |
|  | Colonies, \&c. |  |  |
| 851* | Abyssinia, 8 guerches | - |  |
| 852* | 16 | - |  |

854 Austrian Levant, io pias i/8

203 (Turkey) Levant, $1,2,4$ pi..
204* ${ }^{*}$ Vathy, 5, $10,15 \mathrm{c} .1, \mathrm{I}, 2,4 \mathrm{pi} . .$.
$208^{*}$ Moroceo, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 centimos, 1 pes. $\quad$..
$210^{\circ}$ Canton on Indo-China, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. ,
$210^{\circ}$ Canton on Indo-China, 1,2,4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 C ..
$211^{\circ}$ Hoi-hao " $\quad$, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
212 (1902) Cavalle, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4P.
$\begin{array}{lll}213 \\ 214 & " & \text { Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15C., 1, 2, 4p. } \\ 215 & \text { Levant, } 1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40 c ., 2,4 \text { pi }\end{array}$
216 . Alexandria, $1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50 c .$, ifr. 13
18 ". Port Sald, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
$\begin{array}{lll}219 & " & \text { Morocco } \\ 220 & \text { China, } 5,10,15,20,25,30,40, ~ 50 c ., ~ i f r . ~\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}220 \\ 2202 & " & \text { China, } 5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50 c ., 1 \text { If. } . . \\ \text { Crete, } 1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40, ~ 500 ., ~ i f r . ~\end{array}$

## GROUP XIY, -GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
222 CI' S.W. Africa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, $50,80 \mathrm{pf}$.
223 Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80p

GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN I8IA \& OCEANIA.
231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf
235 Marshall Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
236 Samoa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.

## GROUP XYI. GERMAN FOREIGN POBT OFFICES.

241 China, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.
$24^{\circ}$ Levant, $\frac{1}{t}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 4,5$ pi.
$243^{*}$ Morocco, $3,5,10,25,30,35,50,60 \mathrm{c}$.
$\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 3 / 0 & 316\end{array}$

GROUP XYII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.
251 ${ }^{\circ}$ Angra, 2t, 5, 10. 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, loor. 2512* $115,130,150,180$, 2000. $252^{\circ}$ Horta, 2t, $5,10,15,20,25,50,65.75,80$, 100r. $2522^{\circ}$ "1. 115, 130, 150. 180, 2007.
$253^{*}$ Ponta Delgada, 2d, 5, 10, $15,20,25,50,65,75,80,100 r$.
$254^{\circ}$ Funchäl, 2h, 5, 10, $15,20,25,50,65,75$,
$254^{\circ}$ Funchal, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r. ..
$\begin{array}{ll} \\ \\ 9 & 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$

GROUP XYIII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.
$265^{\circ}$ St. Thomas and Prince, $25,50,65,75,100,145, \ddot{130}, 2000 . . .882 / 5 \quad 2 / 10$

GROUP XIX.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.


GROUP XX,- PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA.

$283_{2}^{*}$
$28,13,26,20,24,3 \mathrm{I}$ avos
GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN COLONIES \& POST OFPICES.

## $291^{\circ}$ Albania, $10,35,40$ paras

292*Italian Levant, I piastra
293* " Tripoli (Bengasi), i piastra
294* ${ }^{*}$ Crete (La Canea), I piastra
$295^{\circ}$ Benadir (East Africa), 1, 2b., 1, 2, 2, 2, 5 , ioas
296 Eritrea, $1,2,5,10,20,25,40,50 c, 1$,
$\begin{array}{ll}0 / 5 & 0 / 6 \\ 0 / 24 & 0 / 3\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 8 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$

GROUP XXII.-DUTCH, DANIBH \& SPANISH COLON 2 $301^{\circ}$ Curaçan (W. Indies), 1, 2, 2d, 3, 5, 10, 12d, 15, 20, 25, 50c. 303 Surinam (Dutch Guiana), 1, 2, 2h, 3, 5, 10, 12d, 15, 20, 25, 50 c . 304 Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 120.
305 Fernando Poo"(W. Africa) ${ }_{3}{ }^{304 a}, 2,4,6,10 c$.
306 Spanish Guinea ( $W$. Afa), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20 C .
GROUP XXIII.-AUSTRIAN \& RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc
3 1o Austrian Crete, 5, 10 centimes
311 Austrian Levant, io, 20pa., 1, 2, 5 pi.
312 Russian Levant, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 kop
China, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 kop.
GROUP XXIY. COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.
355 Antioquia, $\frac{3}{2}, 1,2,3,4,5,10,20,50 \mathrm{C}$
356 Bolivar, 1, 5, 10, 20, 500
359 Tolima, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 C

## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

## Obtainable from EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Ltd., Norwood, S.E.

## APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.

The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish satisfactory references.
A 5. Very fine lot of used line engraved Great Britain, arranged according to plate Nos., Britain, arranged
corner letters, \&
Aıo. Superb Colliection of unused id. red and $2 d$. blue plate Nos., including singles, pairs, blocks, etc., all in mint condition and priced
Air. Really great reduction of catalogue values graved stamps, the id. black are specially well represented and include a large number of the rare double-printed corner letters.
Ai2. Used Great Britain surface printed stamps, including plate numbers, officials, tele. graphs, Army telegraphs, control letters, postal fiscals, etc., used and unused
A13. Fine assortment of Great Britain Envelope stamps, cut square and arranged according to die Nos. (King's Heads only)
Ai4. A similar lot but consisting of Queen's Head stamps only.
Ar5. Fine lot of used Great Britain surface printed plate Nos. and Official stamps.
Bi4. Exceptionally fine lot of early Colonials in mint condition, including pence Ceylons, Post Paid Mauritius, \&c.
B15. Book of Unused Colonial Stamps, mostly priced from to to $2 /$-, Antigua to South Australia.
B16. A similar lot, Southern Nigeria to Zululand.
C 6. Used Colonials, including both oboslete and current varieties.
C 7. Fine lot of used Colonials, mostly current issues (Bahamas to New Zealand).
C 8. Similar lot (New Zealand to Zanzibar).
F 6. Used and unused "Non-Colonial " Americans.
$\mathrm{K}_{4}$. Railway Letter Post Stamps, English, Ayles. bury to North Eastern, $50 \%$ discount off catalogue prices.
R 5. Railway Letter Post Stamps, remainder of England, also Scotland and Ireland 50\% discount off catalogue prices
S 1. Antigua. Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Brisish Honduras. Canada, Dominca, and discount 33 \%
V 3. British Somaliland varieties, Queen's Heads only.
$V$ 4. Various surcharge varieties
N $Z$ 3. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
N 2 2. Similar to above but only values above id. varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks.
N Z 6. Niue and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the rate "thief" error.

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232 Spain-War Tax, Officials, \&c. Discount $25 \%$
${ }_{235}^{233}$ Spain-Carlist Stamps.
${ }_{244}^{235}$ Philippine Islands
${ }_{24}^{244}$ Luxemburg
247 Greece-1900, Surcharge Pro visional Varieties
271 Greece-1900, Surcharges, normal types
299 Great Britain-Early issues
300 Great Britain-Eatly issues, \&c
301 Great Britain--Officials
$\begin{array}{lll}314 & \text { Australia-unused } \\ 315 & \text { India - Sarawak }\end{array}$
India-Sarawak-Straits -
Labuan-unused Labuan-unused
$\begin{array}{ll}370 & \text { Tasmania } \\ 371 & \text { Orange River Colony -used }\end{array}$
Colonials-various
Colonials-various
Colonials-various
Colonials-various, unused
O.F.S. \& O.R. Colony-unused

Victoria-Old issues
Macao-various
2 Sweden
South America-used
Greece-recent issues
French French Post Offices - .
French Colonies--used
Tunis and Monaco
Russia
391 Greece-Head of Mercury
Guadeloupe - Recent
visionals. unused abuan, postally used
394 North Borneo, postally used
394 North Bomsore obsolete Queensland unused
397 Bahamas-Ceylon unused
398 Ceylon-Leylon
I eeward Is.-N.Z.
40 N.Z.-Tasmania
401 Tasmania to W. Aust.
02 Fiji
404 Ni
4 Niger Coast
BOOKLETS
$\begin{array}{ll}242 & \text { Belgium-1870.99-used } \\ 243 & \text { Belgium-1870.99-unused }\end{array}$
Denmark
Luxemburg
516 Japan
517 Fimland and Poland
543 Spain
551 Holland and Colonies
553 Egypt
559 New Zealand- $\ddot{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{irst}^{\text {Thpe, used }}$
New Zealand-First Type, mint
Switzerland
563 Br. East Africa on India includ-
ing varieties of surcharge
565 Perak, Sclangor, Sungei Ujong
566 Zululand. used and unused
566
567
British Central And
568 Bahamas
569 Mauritius
$\begin{array}{ll}577^{\circ} & \text { Seychelles } \\ 50 \\ \text { Selangor and } S . ~ U j o n g ~\end{array}$

## SPECIAL ALBUM

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FIFTH AND LAST EDITION, 1903-1904. Compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen,
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Price, 1/2, Post Free.
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Price, $1 / 4$, Post Free.
No. 4 . 4 to., 11 ins. by 9 ins., exactly similar to No. 3 but contaiuing 50 leaves. Price, 2/6, Post Free.
Extra linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves are supplied 6 mo. at $3 /$ per 100,4 to. at $3 / 6$ per ioo, post free.

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$S^{T}$
TAMP MOUNTS of the finest quality at $1 /$. per 1000 post free, or 3000 assorted sizes for

TRANSPARENT ENVEI.OPES similar to I those used by the Colonial Market are supplied in four sizes and are indispensable to every philatelist for holding duplicates, etc

Postage extra, A and B, Id. per 100; C, $1+$ per

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

# A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. 

Editor: h. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: ewen's Colonial stamp market, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No 233. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 319.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12,1904
that some of the values are running low. Of the id. there would only appear to be a few months supply.
BHOPAL (229 J 233).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the I rupee of the 1902 series with the new embossing, and also what is apparently an error of colour, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the large square type of 1886, Gibbons' No. 49, printed in yellow instead of pale red.

Adhesives. With new circular embossing;
ta. ellow, type of 1886 ( "BEGAN ).
a. yellow, type of 1886 "BEGAN
ir. rose, type of $\mathrm{IgO2}$ (Sultan seties).

The 8a. green-black now comes over without the " S " surcharged in red. The Sultan series with new embossing is now complete.

The Colonial Stamp Market has also shown us the following novelties:-

Type 13, red-brown. New embossing. (In add; tion to the fa. green noted in No. 229).
ta. red, sheets of 32 stamps, 8 rows of 4 .
Type 8. New embossing.

ta. red (a companion to the $\downarrow$ a. green and $\frac{\text { ta. }}{\text { black. } S \text {. } G \text {. Nos. } 146,147 \text {, which however }}$ black. S.G. Nos. 146, 147 , which how.
are only known with old embossing).
Type 15. New embossing.

8a. green-black (S.G. No. 171).
It may perhaps be worth while to recapitulate that the stamps which have as yet been found with the new embossing are the following catalogue Nos.: $-49,50,51,63,76,78,81,113,171$, 175 to 181 ; and reprints, type 7 , $\frac{1}{2}$ a. yellow; type 13 redrawn, ła. green, ta. red; type 16 , $\frac{6}{2}$ a. red. These varieties would appear to be much on a par with the Newfoundland reprints, S.G. Nos. $58 a, 59 a, 60$ and 62.

CAPE COLONY (230 A 233).-The follow. ing table is especially interesting, as it shows that new printings of all values except the 3 d. and td. took place during 1903 . Of the 2 d ., 484,800 , and of the $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d., 480,000 were printed, notwithstanding that a several years supply of these two values was on hand. We presume that these two values was on hand. We presume that
the new ones are the King's Head series, which have not yet been issued to the public.

Account of Stamps received and issued at the
Trensury Vaults, Capc Town, by the Principal
Custodian of Stamps Custodian of Stamps.


The index letters in our table have the follow. ing signification :-
${ }^{h}$ Block letters; without serifs.
$s$ With serifs.
$i$ Right-hand corner of sheet.
Early Dates ( 232 U 233).-The following new records have been shown us:-
id. red, plate 154. Leeds, 17.4.72. Mr. F. J. Cowan. 4d. $^{\text {rose, L".G. }}{ }^{166 .}$ Wigan, ${ }^{31.3 .73 .}$ Mr, W. "D. Roebuck.
BECHUANALAND (226 M 233). - The fullowing interesting table shows the state of the stamp reserves and quautities issued to post offices during 1903. No fresh supplies were received from the printers.

1o/.
$5 /-$
$2 / 6$
$2 /-$
$1 /$.
6 d
4d.
3 d
2d.
Id.
id.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance on } \\ & 31.12 .02 \text { 2. } \end{aligned}$ | Issued from <br> 1.1.03 to 31.12 .03 . | Balance on 31.12.0s. 31.12.0s. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | Nil. |
| 3,780 | - | 3,780 |
| 25,200 | - | 25,200 |
| 28,812 | - | 28,812 |
| - | - | Nil |
| 74,040 | - | 74,040 |
| 89,520 | 8,000 | 81,520 |
| 34,56c. |  | 34,560 |
| 308,280 | 144,000 | 164,280 |
| 294.480 | 216,000 | 78.380 |
| 182,640 | 84,000 | 98,640 |

In addition to the above, posf offices in Bechu-
analand keep very large stocks; but it is evident
hardly credit this story with truth; anyway, we give it for what it is worth.
The pictorial sets engraved in taille-douce which were threatened for 17 French Colonies are likely to be abandoned, the Somali Coast and Madagascar sets which have already appeared Madagascar sets which have already appeared
not being a great success. The Congo set is alone expected at prestat.

FRENCH INDIA ( 228 B 233).-The provisionals chronicled in No. 228 were created by virtue of decree dated 6.12 .03 in the following quantities (given on the authority of Alfred Smith quantities (given on the author

$\begin{array}{lllll}0.05 \text { on 25c. } & 2,100 & 0.15 \text { on 25c. } & 6.900 \\ 0.10 \text { on 25. } & 2,100 & 0.40 \text { on 50c. }\end{array}$ | 0.10 on 25 c. | 2,100 | 0.40 on 50 c. | 1,500 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

An envelope stamp also appeared.
Envelope.
${ }^{15 \mathrm{C}}$. on 25 c . blue (?) ( 4000 ).
GUADELOUPE (214 F 233).-Le Timbro. phile de France learns that it is intended to sur. charge the provisional 40 on ifr. and Ifr. on 75 c . "1903" at top in black, and "1904" at foot in red. Apparently the sale of the provisionals did not come up to expectation.
GWALIOR (228 P $\quad$ 233). - The Philatelic Record chronicles a new official stamp.

Offictal Adhesive. Usual overprint in black.
Id. carmine, Queen's Head.
HOLKAR (A 233)-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the new $\ddagger$ anna, with portrait of the new Maharajah, who succeeded on 31.1 .03.
Adhc

Adhesive. Same design as the 1889.92 series but with portrait of the new Maharajah.
Printed by Messrs. Waterlow \& Sons in Printed by Messrs. Waterlow \& Sons in
sheets of (?), stamps slighty further apart than in the previous issue.
ta. orange, perf. 14.
This is only the seventh stamp 1ssued by Holkar, the late Maharajah's set consisting of four values, $\ddagger$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$., Ia., and 2a. and his prede. cessor's of two varieties of a ja. stamp. Total face value to date, 5 d ! As a matter of fact, nearly all the Indian Native States are remark. ably abstemious; when the catalogue list is is bulky, $90 \%$ of the varieties are due to the lack of printing facilities and materials, and either shades or paper varieties which the general collector may ignore. The Holkar stamps are, however, printed in London. Gibbons' Catalogue gives the late issue as perf. 15 throughout. Our $\frac{1}{2}$ a. just received are perf. $14 \frac{1}{2}$, probably a new printing ; the $t$ and za. are however 15 .
JOHORE ( 225 F 233).-Another new provisional has made its appearance, this time a \$1.

Adhesive.
One Dollat " on $\mathbf{\$ 2}$ purple and carmine.
Issued 2.04 or earlier.
NICARAGUA (222 X 233).-The Illustriertes Broffmarkin fournal notes the following :-

## Envelape.

c. violet of 1898 : surcharged " Habilitado Vale 5 cents" in violet to left of stamp.

## OCEANIC ESTABLISHMENTS (207 F

 233). - Further details are furnished by the Australian Philatelist concerning the provisional issues a year ago."Our publisher informs us that the Postmaster of this distant French possession passed through Sydney en route to France. He furnished a mass of information with regard to the recent surcharges. It appears that the first provisional issue was made on the 19th March 1903, when 40,000 of the 40 centimes were surcharged ioc. Of these, about 400 were 'double surcharges' and 'inverteds.' The second took place on the 3 ist March, when 100,000 of the 25 centimes were surcharged roc.; of these only 100 were inverted and about 500 double surcharged. The third lot and a iout 500 double surcharged. The third lot was issued on the 29 th June and consisted of
too,owo of the $15 c$. surcharged 10 c . and of these 100,000 of the 15 c . surcharged 10 c . and of these about 700 were inverted and 700 double surcharged. Our friend the postmaster said that not more than 20 francs' worth were supplied in one day; he, however, appeared to have a fairly large stock, which he naturally endeavoured to sell at a good profit. No doubt he was taking a well earned holiday, solaced by the idea that the profits of his venture would cover the expenses of
the trip. Poor collector!"

PANAMA (232O233).-The Colonial Stamp Market has luckily secured an entire sheet of 100 of the 5 c . of the second Panamá series, so that we are now able to describe this seting from sight.
The sheets as issued contain too stamps in to rows of to. The inscription "Colombia" was first barred out in the colour of the stamp, each sheet being dealt with at a single operation. The word PANAMA, twice to each stamp, was then set so as to make 50 surcharges in 10 horizontal rows of five, thus necessitating two operations to surcharge a sheet of ioo stamps, the sheet being turned round to receive the second.


In setting the 50 surcharges, the local printing ffice required no fewer than 300 capital A's, and it is hardly to be wondered that so many were not forthcoming at such short notice. $W$ ith the help of inverted V's some 260 were mustered, and for the remaining to a slightly larger type was used. We thus get the following type variations:-
(i) Roman caps, $2 m m$. tall.
(ii) surcharges when set showed the following The surc
(a) "Panama in Roman caps,
 $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 13 m m$. long (wholly 11 ).
The surcharge ( 6 ) only occurs six times and has the letters PAxxxA in large type and xxNAMx in the small type. The varieties due
to wrong letters are as follows (the inverted V's to wrong letters are as follows (the

| (d) PANAMA | First $A$ is an inverted V. |
| :--- | :--- |
| (e) PANAMA | Second A " |
| (i) PANAMA | Third A |
| (g) PANAMA | First \& second"A's are inverted V's. |
| (h) PANAMA | All A's are inverted V's. |
| (i) PANAMA | The N is inverted (note serifs). |
| (j) PKNAMA First A is an inverted Y. |  |
| (k) PANAMA | Third $A$ is accented. |

The setting shows the varieties in the following positions, two varieties sometimes occurring on the same stamp:-

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Ist } \\ \text { Vert. Row. } \end{gathered}$ |  | 3 rd Vert. Row | Vert. Row | $\xrightarrow[\text { Vert. Row. }]{\text { Sth }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a c | c c | c c | c ce | c ce |
| a ce | $c$ c | c ch | c c | ce cjk |
| a ce | c c | c c | c c | ce ce |
| a ce | $c$ cd | c c | c | ce |
| a be | cd c | cd cf | c e | ce cg |
| a be | c cei | $c \quad c$ | c | ce cd |
| a b | c | c ch | c $\mathbf{c}$ | c |
| a be | c | cd c | c | ce |
| a b | c c | c c | c | ck |
| a b | $c$ c | c c | $c$ c | c |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{\text {not }}$ |

In the above description, no notice has been taken of broken or hadly printed letters. The general collector need not be alarmed at this table, as all he need try to secure are specimens showing the large and small type, $a$ and $c$ in our list. The specialist, on the other hand, will have to try and secure entire sheets. Each sheet of 100 , by the way, shows each of the 50 surcharges in our diagranl twice; consequently there are 80
type $c, 12$ type $a, b$ and 8 type $a, c$ on a sheet. Ot the 80 type $c, 48$ are quite normal and 32 more or less irregular.
As will be noticed, if the above diagram be turned round, the 50 stamps forming the righthand half of a sheet, have the surcharge the other way on, that is to say, the type (a) "PANAMA"' is then on the right-liand side of the stanip and the (b) on the left.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (221 L 233).The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the new 1, 2, 5, ${ }^{15,50 c .}$ and $\$ 1$ of the United States
"series of $1 g 02 "$ surcharged "Philippines." Issued i.04 or earlier (probably earlier). They haved already been described (E.U'.S.N. Nos. 216, 221) from "specimen" copies.

SERVIA (218 $Z$ 233). -The "permanent" series of Servian pustage stamps, with Head of King Peter Karageorgevic, is now in course of printing at the State Printing Office, Belgrade. Le Timbrophile de France learns that the die was engraved by M. Tasset of the Paris Mint. The values are $1,5,10,15,20,25,30,50$ para, 1,3 5 dinars and will probably appear in May.

SIAM (199 D 233).-The expected new values have now made their appeatance, accompanied by three of the low values in new col
lllustriertes Briefnarken- Fournal.
Adhesives. Current type.


Our contemporary does not give date of issue, which we take to be end of 1903. There are some interesting facts behind this issine. The 3 , 6 and 14 atts are in the Postal Union colours and represent the values $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. As 64 atts= 1 tical, which is approximately equal to the silver dollar (present exchange about $1 / 11$ ), it atts would be 5 d., which cannot be correct and seems to indicate that a change of currency has taken place. Are we to assume that the has taken place. Are we to assume that of a tical but atts of a rupee (gold basis)? Putting tical but atts of a rupee (gold basis) ? Putting
the rupee at $1 / 4$ and counting too atts, 14 atts the rupee at $1 / 4$ and counting 100 atts, 14 atts
would be $2 \neq \mathrm{d} .$, which also is not quite correct. would be 2 d ., which also is not quite correct. But if we make 100 atts equal a gold dollar
worth $\mathrm{t} / 6$ exactly, we find that the equivalent of worth $1 / 6$ exactly, we find that the equivalent of
$2 \frac{1}{2} d$. will be just 13 最 atts, id. will be 5 直 atts, and $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. will be just $13 \frac{1}{8}$ atts, id. will be $5 \frac{6}{2}$ atts, and
$\frac{1}{2} d .27$ atts, to which the nearest non-fractional equivalents are the values $3,6,14$ atts. Another possible explanation would make a tical of 64 atts equal $1 /$ gold ; $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. would then work out at $13 \frac{1}{3}$ atts. Can any reader furnish information on the subject?
SOMALILAND (232 U 233).-We notice most of our contemporaries are chronicling the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna Queen's Head of India with overprint at top " BRITISH SOMALILAND " inverted. About two or three months ago, we were shown copies of this variety, but are very doubtful if it is genuine. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna was in the wrong shade of yellow-green (there were several printings in this colour and so far as we are aware, only one was used for the surcharged British Somaliland series). In the second place, if the sheet had been inverted, the inverted surcharge would appear at the bottom of each stamp and not at the top. The overprint was however remarkably like the original.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (230 Q 233).An unused 5c. printed in carmine (being an error of the 4 c . on 5 c . without surcharge, an uncata. logued variety) was sold by anction last week and realized $£ 22$.
TRINIDAD (220 D 233). We appear to have omitted to record the actual issue of the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. omitted to record the actual issue of the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$.
litac on blue paper. 'Specimen' copies were lilac on blue paper.
seen some months ago.

Adhesive. Printed from plate 2. CA 14
2Ad. lilac on blue Issued 1.04 or earlier
UNITED STATES (232 F 233). - In his annual report for 1903 the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing gives the following figures, which will be of interest to philatelists:

Delyent Showing the Postage Stamp
Delivered to Postmasters during the
Fiscal. Year igo3.


Spec. delivery, series of

Spec. delivery, series of
$1902,10 c .2 . . . . . .$.


## Special delivery, series of

 t894 $\quad$....................Special delivery, series of

92,753
4.637,635 1902
Postage due, serie. of of 1894

110,889
$248,60 \mathrm{~K}$
$5,544,436$
$24,860,780$

## Total

## . 52,402,313 5,305,607,660

According to General Madden, in his report for 1903, there has been a very gratifying in crease in the sale of stamp books during the pas year. In :goz the number of stamp books sold reached the while in the past year the sale million, which is an indication that the stamp book, unlike the letter sheet and the reply postal card, has come to stay.
The Government realized during the year nearly $\$ 100,000$ over the face value of the stamps, on the nearly ten million stamp-books sold. Of this $\$ 100,000$ nearly $\$ 70,000$ was clear proft. Here is a sum of money, not inconsiderable in size, that may fairly be credited to General Size, that may fairly be credited oo General Madden, who believed the stamp-hook a practicable idea of public utility and who persisted in
his advocacy of the scheme until permission was his advocacy of the scheme until permission was
granted to him to go ahead and experiment with granted to him to go ahead and experiment with
his theory. Now, the net profit on stamp-books nis theory. Now, the net profit on stamp-books
is sufficient in one year to pay General Madden's is sufficient in one year to pay Gen
salary for more than fifteen years.

## Dew Album ror Colonial Stamps.

The Colonial Stamp Co., an' Anerican firm have produced a fine Album with spaces exclusively for British Colonial stamps.
The striking novelty about the album is the absence of all surcharged stamps! Doubtless this fact will be a strong recommendation to a certain section of the philatelic public which pro-
fesses to be horrified when an economical Post fesses to be horrified when an economical Post
Office uses up old stock by surcharging it to a Office uses u
useful value.
There is no doubt that the album is excellent from the point of view of the general collector who wishes to get a representative lot of the more important stamps and we can strongly recommend it. We understand that Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.. will accept orders but of course some few weeks would elapse before delivery could be effected. The cheapest edition, 83, lies before us and is bound in a hand. some red cover. There are 200 pages, including a blank page after nearly each colony for new issues, etc. Each printed page has been engraved, which has unfortunately prevented illustration, but which at the same time gives the finest result as regards printing.

The album is perhaps the best which has been yet produced for the use of the general collector, yet produced for the use of the general collector,
as it does not tempt him to collect more than it is as it does not tempt him to collect more than it is
reasouably possible to acquire; that is to say, a reasouably possible to acquire; that is to say, a
moderate expenditure should half fill the album, moderate expenditure should half thll the album,
and in a few years the collector of moderate and in a few years the collector of moderate means might expect to accumulate as high a percentage as 80 or $85 \%$. With many existing albums collectors of limited means are driven away from the ranks of pholatelists, through des. pair of getting even $25 \%$ of the stamps for which spaces are provided.

## Sale or stamps.

The sale of an important collection of postage stamps was concluded at the Temple Hotel, Arundel Street, on 4.3 .04 by Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper. The bidding was exceptionally high, and $£ \mathrm{f}, 780$ was realised for the two days. Three luts between them produced no less than £ 762 ios. They were a first issue 4 d. blue with inverted centre of Western Australia, an exceedingly rare specimen, only seven others being known, $f 400$; a superb block of five id. red of New South Wales, trom Plate I., and with the "Sydney Views," 235 ; and an entire unused sheet of sixty Queen's Head Provisionals id in black on 6d black of Transsaal, 127 tos. This pane, of which only two or three are $k$ This phows the different types of surcharges. stamps sold were:- Other Mauritius: 1848
Mauritus: 1848, Post Paid, 1 d. vermilion on blue paper, early iupression $£ 7$; an unused 2 d . blue, early impression, a brilliant specimen with gum, exceedingly rare in this state, $£ 50$; a used 2d. blue, later impression, $£ 44 \mathrm{~s}$.; and another with error "Penve," $£ 415 \mathrm{~s}$.
New Brunswick. is. violet, rare shade, $£$ to ios. Newfoundland: is. scarlet vermilion, cut close C4 $15 s$.
Nova
Nova Scotia: is. violet, slightly creased, $\mathbb{E} 6$.
Nevis: 1878 , lithograplied, 6 d . grey, $£ 4$.
Trinidad: 1863 , 15 . purple-blue, unused,
Trinidad: 1863 , is. purple-blue, unnsed, with
gum, but of centre, $£ 415$. - (Morning Post $)$.
The secret of these high prices is rumoured to be competition between the plenpotentiaries of the Prince of Wales and the Berlin Post Office which is making every endeavour to complete the stamp collection in its Postal Museum. We say 'plenipotentiaries' as bidding seems to be almost unlimited.

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.

GROUP YIIL--UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.


GROUP X.-FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST APRICA.


GROUP XI,-FRENCH COLONIES IN EA8T AFRICA. 171*Anjouan, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 c \ldots$ New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50C..
Grand Comoro, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.
175" Madagascar, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75^{\prime}$.
New colours, 25, 50c.
i7 Mayotte, 1, $2,4+5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
New colours, $10,15,25,50 c$.
180 Réunion, $5,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. .
181
182 Soudan, New colours, $10,15,25,500$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 / 2 & 2 / 9 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 2 & 2 / 7 \\
0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\
2 / 3 & 2 / 8
\end{array}
$$

 165 French'Guinea, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
166 . $15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. 166a New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50 C .

10, 15, 25, 50c



GROUP XYIII-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA. 261 Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75. 100, 115, 130, 200r. $262^{\circ}$ Cape Verde, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200$.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}262^{\circ} \text { Cape Verde, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r. } & . . & . & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 263^{\circ} \text { Guinea, 25. } 50.65,75,100,115.130,200 r . & . . & . . & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$
2/10
$2 / 10$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}264{ }^{\circ} \text { Congo, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r. } \\ 265^{*} \text { St. Thomas and Prince, } 25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200 \text {. .. } & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$
GROUP XIX.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA. $270^{\circ}$ Inhambane. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 2000 $271^{*}$ Lourenzo Marques, 25, 50. 65. 75. 100. 115, 130, 2000.
273* Company, 2t, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r. I2 2


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 / 111 \\
& 2 / 11 \\
& 2 i 10
\end{aligned}
$$

GROUP XX. - PORTUGUEEE COLONIES IN ABIA.


GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN COLONIES \& POST OPFICES.

$3 / 2$ 311 Austrian Crete, 5, 10 centimes
311 A .
Russian Levänt, Unpaid, io, 20pa., 1,2 , 2 i.
313 " China, $1,2,3,5,7$, 10 kop .
XXIY. COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.
356 Bolivar, 1,5, to, 20, 500 , $10,20,50 \mathrm{C}$
350 Bolivar, 1,5, to, 20, 50
359 Tolima, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 C


GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA \& OCEANIA.
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300 Great Britain-Early issues, \&c.
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Colonials-various
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Guadeloupe - Recent Pro-

| visionals. unused |
| :---: |

Labuan, postally used..
North Borneo, postally used unused
Bahamas-Ceylon unused
Ceylon-L.eeward Is.
Leeward Is.-N.Z.
Tasmania to W. Aus
$\stackrel{\text { Fijit }}{\text { Vari }}$
Various Colonials
BUOKLET
Belgium- $1870 \cdot 99$--used
Belgium-1870-99-unused
Denmark
Denmark
Japan
Finland and Poland
Spain
Holland and Colonies
Egypt
New Zealand-First Type, used New Zealand-First Type, mint Switzerland
${ }_{56}{ }^{5}$ Br. East Africa on India includ.
ing varieties of surcharge Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong
Zulutand, used and unued Zululand. used and unused British Central Africa Bahamas
Mauritus
Seychelles
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$6 / 6$
$27 / 6$ $27 / 6$
$12 / 6$ $12 / 6$
$16 / 4$
$16 / 4$
$2 / 0$
$2 / 0$
10/0
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THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.
A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

# (Bntored at Statlonors' Hall. HIlustrated by permission of the Bonrd of inland Rovonue). 

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## No. 234. (Vol. XII.) <br> (Whole Number, No. 320. )

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904
[Price One Penny.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information New Issuts, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accep
issued stamps.
The index
number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN-Envelope Dies ( 233 H 234).-Mr. W. A. V. Neill is first to show us the
3d. Registration Envelope stamp, die 9. He pur3d. Registration Envelope star
chased it at Exeter on $4 \cdot 3.04$.
Our list now stands :-


## Registration Envelope Stamp.

d. red-brown (shades). Dies 1 to 10

Postmarks (228 I 234). -A new type of inachine postmark has been brought into use in London.

## LONDON, E.C.

## MAR12

## No. 3

1030 AM'04
Stamp Booklets (A 234).-Stamp booklets containing twenty-four Id. postage stamps in four blocks of six interleaved were placed on sale at $2 / 0 \frac{1}{2}$ in all British Post-offices on 16.3.04.
BRITISH GUIANA (230 V 234). - The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 72c. in a slightly different shade, lilac and red-brown instead of lilac and brown. The difference is probably unintentional and is perhaps excusable as it is 13 years since the printers last had occasion to mix their inks for this stamp. We have not seen a marginal copy as yet, but expect hat it would show the current plate-number 3 . and undoubtedly belonged to the first printing.
CHILE (230 C 23f). -Notwithstanding the rigorous punishment that was to fall on the printer if he made any mistakes with the recent roc. on 3oc. Provisional, we notice it is being adver. tised with inverted surcharge at $30 /$..
COCHIN (21I C 234). With reference to the new printing on thick paper chronicled in new printing on thick paper chronicled in
$E . W . S . N$. No. 2it, we take the following note E.W.S.N. No. 211, we take the following
from Stanicy Gibbons' Monthly fournal:-

Cochin.-Mr. A. H. Stamford has kindly shown us sheets of the stamps on the new paper, enab ling us to describe their arrangement. The principal novelty is the paper, which is of much better quality than before; it is white, thicker than that previously used (hut varying rather in thickness), and seems to be hand-made, as there is a deckle edge all round the largest of the sheets. This, evidently entire, sheet of the paper is watermarked with eighty umbrellas, in eight horizontal rows of ten, and is thus suited for the 3 pies, which are in sheets of eighty as before, but as the stamps are in ten horizontal rows of eight, each shows an umbrella sideways.

Half of one of these sheets of paper holds a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan stamps, forty-eight as before, in eight horizontal rows of six. The umbrellas are upright in this case (though up side down in the sheet before us),
only five for each row of six stamps.

A quarter of a sheet of the paper suffices for the sheet of twenty-four 1 puttan, four horizontal the sheet of twenty-four ${ }^{1}$ puttan, four horizontal
rows of six; again with five watermarks to the six stamps. And one-third of a sheet is used six stamps. And one-third of a sheet is used
for the 2 puttans stamps, which are now printed for the 2 puttans stamps, which are now printed
in sheets of twenty-four, three horizontal rows in sheets of twenty-four, three horizontal rows
eight, with a watermark for each stamp, but side. eight, with a watermark for
ways as in the three pies.

There are no frame lines on marginal inscrip. tions to any of the sheets, and we find no fresh varieties, though the old defects all reappear and some of the richés are in rather worse con dition than before. We can only trace one trans position, a conspicuously battered block of the

3 pies being now at the right of the the ninth row, instead of the tenth. The sideways stamp row, instead of the tenth. The indeways stamp row, as we supposed ; and the 2 puttans blocks row, as we supposed; and the ${ }_{r} 2$ puttans blocks
are, of course, completly rearranged, with twelve are, of course, con
fresh ones added.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (233 R 234).-Mr. C. A. Cole informs us he has the anna King's Head postmarked 16.2 .04 and the and 3 annas were also issued 2.04 or earlier.
FRENCH FOREIGN P.O. (A 234)-Madame Marmin has shown L'Echo de la Timbralogic the following new stationery.

Stationery. Stamps of Mouchon type retouched. $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { - } & \text { Post Card Post Card Letter Card Letter Card } \\ 10 \mathrm{c} . & 10+10 \mathrm{c} . & 15 \mathrm{c} . & 25 \mathrm{c} .\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr} & 10 \mathrm{c} . & 10+\mathrm{loc} & \mathbf{1 5 c} \text {. } \\ \text { Alexandria } & - & 1 & 1 \\ \text { China } & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \text { Crete } & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \text { Levant } & - & 1 & 1 \\ \text { Morocco } & - & 1 & - \\ \text { Port Said } & - & 1 & 1 \\ \text { Zanzibar } & \text { I } & 1 & - \\ & \text { Surcharged } 1 \text { piastre. }\end{array}$
There is also, for Morocco, a " 5 centimos" on roc. Postcard, and the following .-

Envelopes.
5c., type Blanc, date 232 , size $107 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}$. green on white, Alexandria, China, Port Said, Zanzibar.
5c., type Mouchon retouched, without date, red ITALY (229 $Z$ 234).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following addition to the " Segnatasse " set.

## Unpaid Letter Stamp to lire, blue and

Issued 2.04 or earlier. The first set had the figures in brown. The 1 lira of the magenta set has been out a long time and is catalogued, the 2 lire was chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 218, whilst the 5 lire is still 'expected.'

IVORY COAST (225 I 234).-L'Echo de la Timbrologie chronicles the following provisionals:

Adhesives. Issue of 1892 surcharged.
o,05 on 3nc. brown.
0,10 on 75 c . viole
0,15 on ifr. olive.
JAPAN ( 210 H 234).-The 50 sen of 1879 is noted by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal with perf. 13 to $14 \times 10 \frac{1}{4}$ to 12 ; it was previously known perf. $8 \frac{1}{3}$ to 10 and 13 to 14 only.

JHALAWAR (A 234).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a consignment of the ta. Market has shown us a consignment of the ta
green, which they have just purchased, and we green, which they have just purchased, and we
notice the following varieties. The stamps are notice the following varieties. The stamps are
issued (and probably printed) in sheets or strips issued (and probably printed) in sheets or strips
of twelve stamps in one horizontal row, and are of twelve stamps in one horizontal row, and are
apparently printed on any white or cream. apparently printed on any white
coloured paper that comes to hand.
(i) Cream-coloured paper, horizontally laid.

Watermark. Most strips have none, but one strip has the lower edge of an ornamental device with the inscription beneath measuring 4in.) GOLD MEDAL $1882, "$ and in the left corner, sin. to left
of "Gold," a large "No.
(ii) Slightly cream-coloured paper, vertically laid.

Watermark. Every strip shows part of a watermark, evidently consisting of the nounted by a device. We have strips showing " ABDOOL" reading up, "AN KI" over "BAY" nearly straight, and "OY" reading down, apparently the ist, 4th and 6 th sections of the watermark.
(iii) Similar.

Watermark. One strip has no watermark and two others part of the words "BRITISH MAKE" reading downwards, with device.
(iv) White paper, vertically laid.

Watermark. Strips usually without watermark. Two show an ornamental device with "NIL MAGNUM . . ." in scroll above and ". M. TxxxxxI," over
"CALC" below, evidently the name "CALC" below, evidently the name
of a Calcutta firm.

Of course, these variations only interest the extreme specialist, but Jhalawar is an ideal country to specialise, as in the 13 years it issued country to specialise, as in the 13 years it issued
stamps ( 1887 to igoo) the total face value of its stamps ( 1887 to 1900 ) the total tace value of its
different issues, from the general collector's point of view, only came to-a halfpenny. The I paisa of view, only came to-a halfpenny. The i paisa
now obsolete is catalogued at $2300 \%$ premium on now obsole

JOHORE (233G234).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us a sheet of the 81 on $\$ 2$ chronicled last week and we have succeeded in finding an error.

Sheets of 120, 10 rows of 12 . Stamp No. 93 (9th in 7th horizontal row) has an inverted "e" in

The error is not a broken letter but is clearly due to inverted type.
KISHENGARH (229 H 234).-The Colonial Stamp Market informs us that this State has now issued an 8 annas stamp. The present set has nothing between the values of 4 d . and $1 / 4$.

NABHA (220 1 234),-The 12 annas and 1 rupee of the King's Head series are temporarily obsolete.
SOUTHERN NIGERIA (225 O 234).-We reproduce the following from Morley's Philatelic fournal:-
"Postage stamp collectors will be interested in the following extract from the Annual Colonial Reports, ${ }^{\text {No. 405. Southern Nigeria-Report for }}$ 1902. It will be noticed . 1000 to $\ell 3,577$ in the succeeding year, and to $£ 4,846$ in 1902 . The in. crease mentioned is due to the larger amounts received under Gross Receipts from Letters Postcards, Newspapers, Books and Parcels, under Postcards, Newspapers, Books and Parcels, under
which head of the Postal Revenue is included the sales to collectors of stamps. The knowledge that the Victorian stamps would soon cease to be sold by the Post Office naturally increased the purchases made by stamp collectors, and the amount of purchases of stamps therefore during amount of purchases of stamps therefore during
igor and 1902 is probably in excess of the amount which can be relied upon in future years; the which can be relied upon in future years; the
stamp sales to dealers amounted to $£ 1,816$ in 1901, and $\mathcal{f}_{2,819}$ in 1902 . . . If the purchases by stamp collectors are eliminated from the Postal Revenue of rgoi and r902, it will be found that the revenue shows an increase of $f 115$.
The increase of $£ 115$ mentioned, would of course have been insufficient to convert the deficit into a profit, but if the sales to collectors continue at a greatly reduced rate, say at the rate of $£ 300$ a year only, in future years the Postal Department will pay its way.
As the Southern Nigerian stamps were issued about March, 1goi, the bulk of the sales to dealers in 1901 represent about the demiand that may be expected by a popular Colony issuing a set including $2 / 6,5 /$ - and $10 /$ values. It is interesting to contrast with this figure the total of the little bill which the New Zealand Government had to pay for the plates of the 1898 pictorial series and for printing the first supply. The bill comes to $£ 6,700!$ The plates and dies alone cost on an average fiso for each value, and for altering the 2 d d. die from Wakatipu to Wakitipu, f6i i5s. was charged. In this case although the set contained no value higher value than $5 / \%$, we believe some $£ 2000$ worth were sold to dealers, or less than a third of the cost. In any case, it is obvious stamp collectors who imagine new issues are made for their exploita. imagine new issues are made for their exploita-
tion, greatly over-rate their own importance in tion, greatly
the world.
The heavy sales by Southern Nigeria in 1902 were due to the re-issue of the Niger Coast stamps which had been withdrawn when the Nigeria set appeared in 1901. So far as we know the Niger Coast stamps so re-issued were a new and posthumous printing, and only a small proportion were the remainders. All the re-issue were perf. 14. Seeing how high they were catalogued, the ro/. violet fetching $25 /$ - at anction, there was naturally a rush and doubtless the purchases by stamp dealers were on an unusually large scale. Yet the sales only amounted to $£ 2819$, and average of $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. apiece for each stamp collector in the world if we put the number of collectors at 100,000 only (the average figure suggested by readers in our recent guessing competition was 2,930,000, which would give
only the fifth of a pennyworth of face value to each collector!) These figures in the Southern Nigerian Report tend to show how utterly nadequate are the quantities of new issues now imported, even when there is a pupular rush (always excepting the never-to-be-forgotten "V.R.I." boom when a large section of the non-philatelic public joined in). In a few years* time collectors who are idling away preseut pportunities will regret many bargains far Victorian "No Postage" (Of this latter set by the way, the Colonal Stamp Market was actually overwhelmed at the time, and was reduced to giving away the sets, $\frac{1}{2} d$. to $5 / \%$ as prizes! We believe no chent bought more than prizes! We believe no chent bought more than twelve sets to put by, and there are or none on the market). It will be quence few or none on the market. It will be Southern Nigeria fared in rgo3, as they will then include the sales of the King Edward series with its $£$ I value
PANAMA (233 P 234). -The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us an entire sheet of the ic. value surcharged from a corrected setting of the second Panama
As already stated in our columns, the Pamama overprints fall roughly into four groups :-
(i) Various handstamped surcharges "Republica de Panama," "R. de Panama "" and Paniama" simply, each post-office in
the Republic itself surcharging its stock the Repul
on liand.

## República de I'anamá.

(ii) Type-set surcharge, " Republica de Punama" in italics, with "Culombia" at top barred out. Said to have been issued at Colon

(iii) Type-set surcharge " PANAMA" (I 3imm. in length) at each side of the stamp, with bar in colour of stamp. "Panama few stamps on the sheet the "Panamas" measure 15 mim. on one side and either 13 or 14 imm. on the other. Chief variety 13 or 14 "Inll. "in the other.
inverted " $\Lambda$ " in Panama.
(iv) Same, but the "PANAMA'S are unitormly ismin. in length and together with the bar, are printed in carmine only. Chief variety:--Both "Panama's" reading up or down on same stamp.
The sheet we have just seen and which was ssued in February ( $19.2 .0+$ or earlier) is evidently frotn setting iii. in the above list, but the inverted V's are alinost all corrected and the ist, 3 rd, 5 th. 7th and gth vertical rows of Panama's are turned round, so that all the Panama's read downwards In printing the right-hand half of the sheet it was turned round and consequently all the Panama's read up.
The varieties are much the same, except that nearly all inverted V's are corrected. Compare the following list with that given last week.

(c) 13 mm . long.
The surcharge (b) only occurs six times and is really (a) and (c) mixed, the letters PAxxxA being in large type and $x \times N A M x$ in small type. The first stamp in the sth row has a large $M$ and the first in the sixth row an inverted $V$. The varieties due to wrong letters are as follows:-


In the above description, no notice has been taken of broken or badly printed letters. The general collector need not be alarined at this table, as all he need try to secure, are specimens showing the large and small type, $a$ and $c$ in our list. The specialist, on the other hand, wit have to try and secure entire sheets. Each sheet of 100, by the way, shows each of the 50 surcharge. type $c, 12$ type a, $b$ and 8 type $a, c$ on a sheet Of the 80 type c, 52 are quite normal and 28 more or less irregular.

As will be noticed, if the above diagram be turned round, the 50 stamps forming the righthand lialf of a sheet, have the surcharge the other way on, that is to say, the type (a) "PANAMA" way on, that is to say, the type (a) "PANAMA is then on the left
the (b) on the left
Our Panama correspondent informs us that City of Panama stamps are now being served out to Colon and that since the end of January the series with italic surcharge has been quite obsolete. The following item of news is taken from Mekeel's Weekly Stump Nezes
"The new series of stamps is to be printed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York. Several months necessarily must elapse before the stamps can be ready for delivers. In the mean. time, it will be necessary to continue to surcharge the stamps, as long as they hold out.
"Two Panama firms-printers-are íbidding for the new series. This is a sort of sub-bidding, as the American Bank Note Company will print as the American Bank Note Company will print
the stamps anyway, but the latter execute the the stamps anyway, but the latter execute the
work for private parties in l'anama who, in turn, work for private parties in Panama who, in turn,
supply the government with the stamps. As the supply the government with the stamps. As the
American Bank Note Company undoubtedly American Bank Note Company undoubtedy
made a price uniform to both bidding local made a price uniform to both bidding local
printing concerns, it would seem to be merely a printing concerns, it would seem to be merelling
question which Panama printer would be willing question which Panama printer would be wining
to handle the contract upon the narrowest to handle the
margin of profit.
"One of the conditions of the contract between the local printers and the Panama government is that, when the new series of stamps shall be delivered, all remainders shall be equally divided between the bidder-the local printer-and the government."

PARAGUAY (228 D) 234). - The Unpaid Letter stamps chronicled six weeks ago were probably issued at the end of last year. Can any reader furnish the exact date?

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Fournal has discovered that the $2,4,5$ and 1oc. of the 1892 issue exist on chalk-surfaced paper.
SARAWAK (22I J 234). -The 2c. green, wink. Quatrefoils, is now obsolete, the 2c. No or earlier). The new printing was a foregone conclusion, as the Quatrefoils issue was admittedly a mistake, the stamp being printed on Johore paper instead of that of Sarawak. The re-issue is in distinct shades of pale and dark green.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (230 J 234)--Our Adelaide correspondent sends us ancther value of the "Postage" series with the new perforation, 12 even, instead of the old 1 It.


## Adhesive. Perf. 12, even. <br> 4d. vermilion.

Issued 11.2.04 or earlier. The 6d. has already been chronicled (E.W'S.N. No. 223).
UGANDA ( 207 N 234 ).-Capt. Larking has shown us an interesting vertical pair of the current rupee stamp, with double-perforation (like a roulette) between. The stamps have the appearsauge. This variety should be of equal import. ance with double surcharges but is very much rarer. We do not remember having seen it on a colonial stamp before, although it may occasionally be met with in British stamps, especially the id. red from the top rows of sheets (lettered $A$ in the lower left hand corner).

VENEZUELA (2 10 K 234 ).-Mr. G. Pilking. ton has shown us the roc. green of the Inland set (S.G., No. 199) surcharged 5 c .
dhesive. Surcharged sideways reading down-
wards, in black "Correos-Vale Bo,05-1004." 5c. on inc. green.
Our correspondent writes from La Guayra under date of $15 \cdot 2.04$.

## Catalogue of Fiscal Stamps.

We have just received the first part of the pioneer illustrated price-catalogue of the world's
fiscal stamps, for which stamp collectors are
indebted to Measrs. Yvert et Tellier, an enter prising firm in France who have already made several valuable additions to our library of cata logues. The countries represented in the first section are as follows:-

Afrique Centrale Anglaise (1891-1904.) Page 1. Orientale Anglaise (1891-1904.)
du Sud Anglaise (1800-1004.)
Allemagne (including old States) (1853-1904). 2. Antigua (1870-1890)
Argentine (1869-1904
The number of fiscal stamps issulin tine Republic is something apsulling the Argen. the Republic something appaning; there mus list well over 5000 catalogned already and the can say they are issued for stamp collectors In fact looking through this catalogue, one wonder fact, lookinn why so few different postage stamps are issued it has issued a complete new set of Municipal stamps every six months, the total to date being 263 new stamps in 12 years. The Argentine Republic has a new set of revenue stamps every year and each set contains 37 values ranging fromid. to $£ 50$; the last seven years produced over 250 distiuct varieties. The province of Buenos Aires started in 1869 and down to 1885 had accummiated 152 varieties but in the last 18 years has increased this modest total to 907 The Promince of Santa Fe outdoes this and issues too or more different revenue stamps annually, none of which are ever bought by collectors unused. It says much for the courtesy of postal officials towards stamp collectors that no parallels are to be found in the history of postage stamps; yet from some quarters more abuse than thanks is returned.

Messrs. Yvert et Tellier's catalogue is being pubtished by subscription at to francs ( $8 / \cdot$ ) and we think every collector should make an effort to subscribe this amount in support of a useful pioneer work. We shall be pleased to forward subscriptions free of charge.

## A Pbilatale.

## (From Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News)

Once there was a Pair of brothers with a Dad who had done well in the Soap business. When the Old Man slipped away the brothers got a Few Thousand each. One of them was a Wise Head and slipped his Bundle into Steel Preferred, after Which he sat around and Told his friends how easy it would be to Get a million before the nex Snow storm. The other brother, who had no
Ambition to become an Imitation Prince of Ambition to become an Imitation Prince of Finance, put part of his Wad in the Savings lBank and started out to buy Postage Stamps for his Collection with the remainder. The Wise one who had bought Steel Preferred came over and tried to convince hill of the Error of his ways, pointing out that it was a Sin to put good Con in Postage stamps when it could earn a Hundred per Cent. The collector, however, kept Shoving gems into his book and failed to nutice that his Get-rich.quick brother was becoming Haggard. One day the speculator dropped in with a Halting step and thus addressed him: "Oh, brother, I am up against it. Some one changed the signals, and the Heartless grabbers of Wall Street have taken my Steel a way from me. If you have any Small change left after humoring your Foolish fad, please Stake me to some Coffee and Rolls, as my Digestive Orgaus have been idle for Three days." The Stamp Collector let loose of a quiet smile, went Downtown with a package of duplicates, and returned with a Few Hundred Dollars, with which he set the Speculator up in the Grocery which he
Moral.—All is not brass that fails to shine
W. H. Adams

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Belguim, Sunday label issue, CTP 2.04/34. Modena, Dr. E. Diena, PR i.o4/8.
S. Australia, Official stamps, AP 2.04/67. Panamá, ist issue, J. N. Luff, AJP 2.04/46. Egypt, 1872.73 issue, SGMJ 2.04/163
Uganda, C. J. Phillips, SGMJ 2.04/166 Uganda, C. J. Phillips, SGMJ 2.04/166. San Marino, J. Bonvez (translation), AJP 2.04/46. Panama, ist issue (1878), J. N. Luff, AJP 2.04/68.

## Rotes.

The Berlin Postal Museum, the rinner-up when the unused 2 d . Post Office Maurstius sold for $£ 1450$, has now secured a copy, but used and on the entire envelope, states the Evening News. The price paid does not transpire. A year or two ago they obtained the id. value, and it is said gave rare German proors, essays and stamps
to a value of $f 1700$ in exchange, but for the to a value of 1700 in exchange, but for the
accuracy of this we cannot vouch. Eleven $2 d$ accuracy of this we cannot vouch. Eleven 2d
and thirteen id. stamps are at present known.

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

 Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.

## GROUP YIII.-UNITED STATES AND COLONIEB.

1 United States, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15c. .. .. 10 $37^{2}$ Philippines, $1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,15 \mathrm{C}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 92 & 3 / 3 \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ $373^{\circ}$ Porto Rico, 1, 2, 5. 8, 10c.

Set. in Face $\begin{gathered}\text { Our } \\ \text { Price. }\end{gathered}$


GROUP X.-FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST APRICA.
163 Dahomey, 1, 10, 15, 25, 50 C
165 French Congo, 1900, $4,5,10,15,20, \ddot{25}, 30,40, \ddot{50}, 75 \mathrm{c}$. 166 French Guinea, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. 167 Ivory Coast, $1,2,4,5$, ro, $15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. 168 Sénégal, $1,2,4,5,25,50 c$.

169 " Sénégambia, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 c^{\circ}$. $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 / 10 & 1 / 0 \\ 10 & 2 / 32 & 2 / 9\end{array}$ $171^{*}$ Anjouan, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
$172 \quad$. 172 Grand Comoro, $1,2,4,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$
173 Grand Comoro, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
174
New colours, $10,15,25,509$.
$175^{*}$ Madagascar, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40$.
176 New colours, 25, 50c. $\quad . .40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
170 Mayotte, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}+$
1778 New colours, $10,15,25,50 c$.
180 Réunion, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 c \ldots$
181
Soudan, New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$

GROUP XII.-FRENCH COLONIES IN asia \& OCEANIA. $\begin{array}{llllllll}10 & \text { New colours, } 10,15,25,50 c . . . & \cdots & 4 & 0 / 3 & 2 / 8\end{array}$ 192 Indo-China, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. ${ }^{1922}$ New Cäledonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, $15,25,50 \mathrm{C}$.
193 New Caledonia, $2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C}$
New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$
1932 Oceania, 1
New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
194 Oceania, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
$194 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ New colours, $10,15,25,50 c \ldots$

## GROUP XIII.-FRENCH FOREIGN POBT OFPICES.

203 (Turkey) Levant, 1, 2, 4 pi..
$204^{\circ}$ "̈ Vathy. 5, 10, 15C., 1, 2, 4 pi.
$208^{\circ}$ Morocco, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 centimos, I pes.
$210^{\circ}$ Canton on Indo-China, 1,2,4,5,10, 15, 20, 25,30, 40, 50, 75c.,
$212^{*}$ ( (goz) Cävalle, 5 ", 10, 15 c .1 , 1, 2, 4 p .
213 ". Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4p
214 ". Levant, $1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40 c ., 2,4 \mathrm{pi}$
217 ". Alexandria, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr
218 " Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{3}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,10$ as.
219 ". Morocco
220
220 $\quad$ China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr.
GROUP XIY,-GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.
221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
222 S.W. Africa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf. 223 Cameroons. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50,
224 Togo, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf...
$\begin{array}{lll}8 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2\end{array}$

## GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ABIA \& OCEANIA.

231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pt
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf
234
235
236 Samoa, 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.
GROUP XYI. -GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.
 $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 3 / 0 & 3 / 6\end{array}$

GROUP XYII.--PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.
251 ${ }^{\circ}$ Angra, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100 r
$\begin{array}{ll}1 / 7 & 1 / 11 \\ 2 / 9 & 3 / 2\end{array}$ $2512^{*}$. $115,130,150,180,200 r$.
$252^{\circ}$ Horta, $2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80,100 r$. $252^{\circ}$ Horta, $2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,10,15,20,25,50,6$
$2523^{\circ}$

${ }_{254}{ }^{\circ}$ Funchal, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100 .
$115,130,150,180,200 \mathrm{r}$.

| PORTUGUESE COLONIES. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 801 | Angola, 400 reis | 1/5 | I/8 |
| 802 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 803 | 700 " | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $804 *$ | Angra, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $80{ }^{*}$ | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 806 | Cape Verde, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 807 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 808 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $809 *$ | Funchal, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $8 \mathrm{IO}^{*}$ | ., 500 " | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 811 | Guinea, 300 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 812 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 813 | 700 ", | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $814 *$ | Horta, 300 reis .. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $815 *$ | 500 " .. | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 816 | Lourenzo Marques, 400 reis.. | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 817 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 818 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $819 *$ | Macau, 47 avos. .. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| 820* | ". $7^{8}$ " | 1/8 | $2 / 0$ |
| 821 | Mozambique, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 822 | , 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 823 | 700 , | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| 824** Mozambique Company, |  |  |  |
|  | 300 reis.. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| 825* | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 826* | , 1000 | 3/6 | 4/1 |
| $827^{*}$ | Nyassa, 300 reis .. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $828{ }^{\circ}$ | Ponta Delgada, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $829 *$ | " 500 " | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 830 Portuguese Congo, |  |  |  |
| 831 | " 500 " | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 832 | - 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $833^{*}$ Portuguese India, |  |  |  |
| $834^{*}$ | 1 up | 2/8 | 3/1 |
| 835 St. Thomas \& Prince, |  |  |  |
| 836 | 500. | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 837 | " 700 | 2/6 | $2 / 11$ |
| 838* | Timor, 47 avos | 1/1 | $1 / 4$ |
| $83{ }^{\circ}$ | " $7^{8}$ | 1/8 | 2/0 |
| $84^{\circ}$ | Zambezia, 400 reis .. | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 841 | 500 . | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 842 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $84{ }^{*}$ | Inhambane,400 | 1/5 | $1 / 8$ |
| $84{ }^{*}$ | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| $845^{\circ}$ | 700 |  | 2/II |
| Other Countries and Colonies, \&c. |  |  |  |
| $851^{\circ}$ | Abyssinia, 8 guerches | - |  |
| $852^{*}$ | 16 , |  |  |



GROUP XYIII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICR
$\begin{array}{lllllll}261 \text { Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r. } & \ldots & . & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 262{ }^{\circ} \text { Cape Verde, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, } 115,130,200 \mathrm{~F} . & .- & . & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}262^{\circ} \text { Cape Verde, } 25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200 \text {. } & . & & . & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 363^{\circ} \text { Guinea, } 25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200 \text {. } & . & . & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$
$264^{\circ}$ Congo, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r $\quad \cdots \quad . .8$ 2/5 $2 / 10$

GROUP XIX.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EABT AFRICA.
$270^{\circ}$ Inhambane, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 1 15, 130, 200r. ... $\quad$.. 8 $\quad 2 / 5$ 2/10
$\begin{array}{llllll}271 \\ 22^{\circ} & \text { Mozambique, } 25,50,65,65,75,100,115,130,200 r & \cdots & 8 & 2 / 5 & 2 / 10\end{array}$
273* ") Company, 2h, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r. 12 2/7 2/11

GROUP XX.- PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN A8IA.




GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN COLONIES \& POBT OPFICES.
291*Albania, 10, 35, 40 paras
292*Italian Levant, 1 piastra
293** ", Tripoli (Bengasi), 1 piastra
294 Benädir (East Africa) , ${ }^{2}$ piastra
295 Benadir (East Alica), 1, 2b., 1, 2, 2k, 5, 10as
GROUP XXII. - DUTCH, DANISH \& SPANISH COLONIES.
$301^{\circ}$ Curaçao (W. Indies), $1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,5,10,12 \frac{1}{2}, 15,20,25,50 c$.
$302^{\circ}$ Dutch Indies (Java), 1, 2, 2t, 3, 5, 10, $12 t, 15,20,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
II $2 / 6$

304 Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, $12 i \%$.
3042 Fernando Poo'(W. Africa), 1, 2, 3, 4, 10c.
306 Spanish Guinea (W. Africa), 5, 10, 25, 50, 75 1p, 200 .
GROUP XXIII.-AUSTRIAN \& RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.

310 Austrian Crete, 5, 10 centimes
311 Austrian Levant, 10, 20pa., I, 2, 5 pi.

$0 / 1 \frac{1}{2} \quad 0,2$

China, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, to kop.
GROUP XXIY. COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS
355 Antioquia, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,5,10,20,50 \mathrm{C}$
356 Bolivar, $1,5,10,20,50 c$.
358 Santander, 1, 5, 10c....
359 Tolima, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c...
Market, Ltd.,
Norwood,
London, S.E.

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Bi6. A similar lot, Southern Nigeria to Zululand
C 6. Used Colonials, including both oboslete and
varieties.
C 7. Fine lot of used Colonials, mostly current issues (Bahamas to New Zealand).
C 8. Similar lot (New Zealand to Zanzibar)
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R 5. Railway Letter Post Stamps, remainder of England, also Scotland and Ireland $50 \%$ discount off catalogue prices
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$V$ 4. Various surcharge varieties.
V 3. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
NZ 2. Similar to above but only values above id.
$\mathrm{N} Z_{5}$. Cook Isles, all values, id $-\mathrm{I} /-$, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks.
N $Z$ 6. Niue and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the tare "thief" error.

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| 381 382 |  | $\cdots{ }_{\square}^{\prime \prime} \stackrel{25}{\prime \prime}$ |
| 383 | South America-used .. | $\cdots$ |
| $3^{88}$ | Grecce-recent issues... |  |
| 385 | French French Post Offices-used | " ", ", |
| 386 | Liberia $\cdot . .$. | ", 33ı."." |
| 387 388 | French Colonies-used <br> Tunis and Monaco | " $\quad 3$. |
| 389 | Russia .. .. | $\begin{gathered} " 125, " \\ \text { Discount } 25 \% \end{gathered}$ |
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| 394 | North Borneo, postally used | " |
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| 399 | Leeward Is.-N.2. | ", |
| $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 401 \end{aligned}$ | N.Z.-Tasmania | " |
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| 243 | Belgium-1870-99-unused | ., ," |
| 509 | Denmark | ". |
| 510 | Luxemburg |  |
| 516 | Japan .. |  |
| 517 | Finland and Poland | " |
| 543 | Spain $\because{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 551 553 | Holland and Colonies |  |
| 553 |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & 565 \\ & 566 \end{aligned}$ | Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong | Net. Discount 25\% |
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| 568 | Bahamas |  |
| 569 | Mauritus | Net. |
| 570 | Seychelles | $\ddot{\#}$ |
| 371 | Selangor and S. Ujong |  |

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Geod Hope
Africa-Gambia, Natal
Spain and Colonies $\begin{array}{llllr}\text { Spain and Colonies } & . . & . . & . & 2 / 0 \\ \text { Jammu and Kashmir } & \text {.. } & \text {.. } & . & \text { ro/0 }\end{array}$

24/6 post free.
$21 / 0$
$6 / 3$ $6 / 3$
$9 / 9$ $9 / 9$
$7 / 9$ 7/9 10/9 $9 / 11$
$6 / 6$ $6 / 6$
$27 / 6$ $27 / 6$
$12 / 6$ United States .. .. ... .. $31 / 6$

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# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

# (Entered at Stationers' Hall. Illustrated by permiasion of the Board of Inland Revenue). 

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## No. 235. (Vol. XII.) <br> Whole Number, No. 321. )

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904
paper is similar but horizontal laid. The stamps are overprinted with the "RS" control mark sideways (reading up) very clearly impressed, the fine lines of the double-lined monogram being quite distinct The watermark of the paper is quite dis
egible.
Bussah
Bussahir has issued two sets of stamps, the first inscribed "STAMP" and the current issue with inscription altered to "POSTAGE." The I rupee is the only value now remaining to undergo the change.
(ii) New colour, current design. Issued 24.2 .04 or earlier
$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, rose-jake, imperf. "RS" in blue.
anna, pink, imperf. "RS" in blue.
The $I$ anna is similar in design to the i anna vermilion which it supersedes, but it is printed in sheets of eight, two rows of four, instead of 24 six rows of four. The paper is white, vertically laid, but two qualities appear to have been used, as some of our sheets are slightly thicker than the others. The thinner paper has a watermark, but it is difficult to decipher; on sheets under but it is dificult to decipher; on sheets under
notice we find what looks like " N UZ . . "over something illegible; ". . UMROODIN . . . " over something illegible; and "RALLI \& CO" over "ARANIZED BRITT..." (doubtful).

The $\ddagger$ anna rose lake is similar in design to the $t$ anna salmon-pink which it supersedes, and is $t$ anna salmon pink which it supersedes, and is
in fact printed from precisely the same transfer in fact printed from precisely the same transfer
(sheets of 24,6 rows of four). Stamps Nos. 12 (sheets of 24,6 rows of four). Stamps Nos. 12
and 18 on the sheet show the same flaws and do and 18 on the sheet show the same flaws and do
not bear any control marks, the sheet being sold not bear any control marks, the sheet being sold
at the price of 22 stamps. The paper is the same at the price of 22 stamps.
as before, vertically laid.
(iii.) Varieties of Control Marks.

2 annas, orange, imperf. (No. 722). "RS"in blue. 4 ", claret, $\quad$ " (No. 87a). "RNS" in blue. These three stamps are presumably part of the remainders.
As the new printings chronicled above are all overprinted with the "RS" monogram, we presume the use of the new "PS" monogram has been abandoned. It may perhaps be worth while to give a list of the varieties known with the "PS " overprint, although Gibbons ignores them as ' posthumous.'

Overprinted "PS" in violet.
Initials of Padam Singh, the present Tika Sahib.
: $3 / 4$ a. brown-red
1/a. saimon-pink
3a. pale to milh
3, 3a. bright olue

lue to pale blue
lisht brown-red
2a. Yellow. orange
4.a. claret kre.
tilac
+a. hr.. RNS in reen


Sherets.
6 rows; no cuter line.
6 rows: thick outer line
6 rouss : no nuter line.

8a. hr.. RNS in kre
12.a.kr.. RNS in ron
1r. blue.

24. 4 rows; no couter line.
50, 10 rows ; no cuter lin

- Known pin-perf.: $123_{2}, 13$; all are known imperforate.
- These have the PS .: in addition to the old control $m$.

We should be glad to hear from readers having other varieties, but we believe the list to be fairly complete.

FRENCH P.O. IN CHINA (A 235)-The sets for Canton, Hoi-hao, Mongtze, Packlioi, Tchong-king and Yunnansen have been reinforced by the 50c. in grey, overprint black. The sets hitherto contained the soc. carmine on rose.
The Hoi-hao, Packhoi and Yunnansen sets have received the 25 c . black on rose (old colours). The 2c. Canton is mentioned as occurring with overprint in Chinese currency only, "Canton" being omitted. Is this an error or due to off. centre printing?

HOLLAND (212 H 235).-Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde records the issue of a new specialist-varjety.

Adhesive. Current type.
2hc. green, printed on thicker paper, similar to that of the gulden values. Issued 3.04, or earlier.
The interesting history of this stamp is recounted by our contemporary as follows: "The inventor of an automatic machine for the delivery of stamps, but declared the paper to be too thin. The Dutch Post Office were courteous enough to
print 940 stamps on thicker paper, similar to that employed for the gulden values, and a second trial was made. After 147 of the stamps had been disposed of, someone discovered that the machine gave out the stamps every time it was asked, regardless of whether the formality of putting a coin in the slot had been gone through. It was therefore remanded for enquiries and an employe of the post office, seeing bis opportunity, obtained permission to purchase all the stamps left in the machine, to the number of 793. These he is now retailing at 5 d . each! The other 147 will probably be saved also, alttiough lost to the stamp market ; it is extremely likely most would be used on picture postcards."

INDIA (231 K 235).-We now illustrate the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas King's Head.


IN DO-CAINA (215 D 235).-The new series has now appeared.


KISHENGARH (I 234I 235). -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following novelties:-

Adhesives. Pin-perf. Issued 2.04 or earlier.
8as. black.
(a) pair, tête-bèche.

2rs. vermilion (formerly red-brown).
The 8 annas is in large sheets of two panes, printed tête-beche about $\frac{1}{2} i n$. apart. We have not $y$ et seen a sheet quite entire, so defer further
description until then. We may mention, how. description until thell. We may mention, however, that every stamp on the large block before us is
top. The REy and AGE just turn the corners, and no doubt the lithographer, fearful lest he should make a mistake in copying the English letters, imitated what appeared to him the same letter opposite, namely, the A of "AGE."
LAS BELA (1:3 B 235). - The following interesting account of an almost unknown Indian Native State is from the Philatelic fournal of India. It inay be mentioned that the total face value of the stamps issued by this State since it started in 1897 is $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.!
The following account given first hand by the Wazir, Las Bela State, of the quaintly primitive postal arrangements of this little State in the postal arrangements of this hittle State in the interest :

There are no separate post-offices in Las Bela State doing purely postal business like those in British territory, but every principal Thana (police station) in this State is treated as a post office, too, and the work of despatching, receiving and delivering of postal articles is done bv the Thana Munshs. There are ten principal Thanas (excluding the Wakalat office at Karachi) in the State and three in the Levy tracts, which also pertorm the postal work connected with their respective jurisdictions, both in towns and villages.
"The general arrangement for despatching and receiving the mails from and to British India, as well as the local Thanas, is this, that the mail leaves Bela for Karachi every day at noon, and reaches there in 42 to 45 hours, taking and delivering postal articles at the intermediate Thanas, where the mail from the nelghboring villages and posts is collected and distributed. The articles, viz., letters, parcels, money-orders, etc., meant for British India and Baluchistan, are made over to the Karachi Post Office by our Karachi Agency, otherwise called Wakalat office. Similarly, postal articles received from Britisl India for the persons residing in the Las Bela State are taken delivery of by the Karachi agency and despatched to Las Bela by our local dâk, which leaves Karachi daily at noon and reaches the headquarters of the State in the same time as mentioned above, delivering and
collecting the dak at the immediate Thanás. This arrangement has been working satisfactorily so ar as the official and private requirements of this State are concerned.
"As regards the performance of the various kinds of postal business, the work of receipt, despatch and delivery of letters, parcels, regisered articles and money-orders is done, as closely as possible, on the same lines as in the British Post-Offices in India, and the local rates of postage are also in conformity with the British Indian postal rates.

There is no local value-payable system, nor has any necessity hitherto arisen to introduce the same, but with the British Indian post-offices this business is transacted through the Karachi Agency.
" No Postal Savings Banks are maintaıned in Las Bela, nor do the people of this country seem to have any inclination to take advantage of this system. The British subjects, however, serving in this State, who wish to deposit their money in British post-offices, send the same to Karachi and get it deposited with the Karachi Post-Office through the State Agency there."
NEW ZEALAND (229 X 235).-Some of the id. stamps received tron here lately have been from exceedingly worn plates, the impressions almost comparing with some of the later "Post Paid" Mauritius. To specialist collectors, these impressions will almost constitute a variety.
The last mail brought fine clear impressions, so doubtless new plates have been requisitioned.
PANAMA (234 Q 335).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 2c. postcard overprinted " Republica de Panama."

Postcard. Overprinted "REPUBLICA DE-
PANAMA" in carmine in two lines, 2c. black on buf.
PHILIPPINES (233 M 235).-Mr. John Zug iforms the Amivicun fournal of Philutely that the dates of issue of the recent new stamps are as follows:-
"Series of 1902 ."
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ic. grcen, } & \text { 4. 9.03. } \\ \text { 2c. calmine, } & \text { 13.10.03. lilac-brown, 4.1.04. } \\ \text { 50c. orange, } & \text { 4.9.03. }\end{array}$
The 5c., 15 c . and $\$ 1$ of this set have also been ssued (1.0 $a_{+}$or earlier).
PORTUGUESE COLONIES (224 E 35). -Nearly a year ag, we mentioned that a series of 112 postige due s amps was expected.
The set has now appeared and accondine to The set has now appeared and acconding to
Nederiantson Tijdschrift voor Pustzegelkunde Nederianiscn Tijdschriders 82 varieties.
numbers

Postige Due Adhesives. Uniform in design. (i) Inscribed Portuguese India.

| 2 reis, blue-green. | I tanga, red-orange. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 ", yellow-green. | 2 " olive. |
| 4 ", yellow-brown. | 5 " blue. |
| 5 ," hiac grey. | to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ carmine. |
| 6 ," grey. | I rupia, violet. |
| 9 " brown. |  |
| (ii) Inscribed " Maccau." |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ avo, blue-green. | 8 avos, olive. |
| 1 ., yellow.green. | 12 .t lilac-brown |
| 2 avos, lilac.grey. | 20 " blue. |
| 4 " brown. | 40 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ carmine. |
| 5 " red-orange. | 1 pataca, violet. |
| (iii) Inscribed " Timor." |  |
| 1 avo, yellow green. | 15 avos, lilac-brown. |
| 2 avos, litac-grey. | 24 , blue. |
| 5 " brown. | 40 ", carmine. |
| 6 ,, red-orange. | 50 .. yellow.brown. |
| to ", olive. | 1 pataca, violet. |

(iv) Inscribed Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mozambique and St. Thomas ( 5 sets, all alike except for name).

| 5 reis | yellow-green. | 60 reis, lilac-brown. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 , | lilac-grey. | 100 | , | red-violet. |
| 20 , | brown. | 130 | ", | blue |
| 30 " | orange-red. | 200 | , | carmine. |
| 50 " | olive. | 500 | " | vio |

Dates of issue are unknown to us.
RUSSIAN P.O., CHINA (194 B 235).-The following novelties are announced by $L a$ Cote Reclle.

Adhesive. Overprinted "Ketaé" in Russian characters in black.
20 kop. blue and red.
50 lilac and green.
I rouble blue and orange.
The set hitherto current contained nothing higher than io kopeks.
SERVIA (233 A 2 35) . -In addition to the permanent set referred to a fortnight ago, we are to have a commemorative issue. Mir. C. W. Sunday Times (II.3.04).

Belgrade, March 8.
The Commercial Minister obtained authorisa. tion at yesterday's Cabinet Session to issue new postage stamps of the value of $5,10,15,20,25$, and 50 centimes each, the occasion being the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the liberation revolt against Turkey. The stamps will bear engravings of the principal occurrences
of that year, and will only be in force for a short of that year,
time.-Reuter.

## A Proposed Postal Innovation.

完RE you in favour of the introduction of the "Value Payable" or "Cash on Delivery" Post? Please sign and return the Form distributed with this Number, as we are anxious to lay the views of Stamp-Collectors and Dealers before the Postmaster-General.

## EDITOR, Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, Norwood, S.E.

## Description of the C.O.D. System.

Under the "Value Payable" or "Cash on Delivery" system, a parcel, letter, or other packet may be handed into a Pust-office with a written request that a certain sum of money be collected from the addressee and remitted by the Post Office to the sender. On arriving at its destination, the packet is tendered to the addressee, who must pay the amount named in the request before he can receive the packet. In defanlt of payment (as for instance if the addressee is out and has left no authority with lis servants), the postman leaves a notice to the effect that the packet can be had on appli. cation at the nearest Post-office. If unapplied for within a certain time, it is returned to the sender.

The system as described above is subject to various modifications in different countries and the fees charged by the Post Offices vary widely.

In GERMANY.
During 1902, the remarkable number of 21 million letters and 16 million parcels with Trade charges were dealt with. The total of the Trade charges amounted to no less than $648 \frac{1}{2}$ million marks (about £32,000,000!),-a striking testimony to the usefulness of the system in Germany
The German Post Office not only permits goods to be sent, but the systell can be used for the collection of bills already due, subscriptions to Societies, charges for newspaper advertisements (and subscriptions ?), etc. In these latter cases, a receipted account is made out on the back of an open card and after being posted in the usual way, is ultimately tendered to the addressee for payment, on receiving which the postman is authorized to deliver to the addressee the receipted account. The maximum amount which can be collected on a packet in Germany is $£_{4} 0$, and the charges are as tollows :-
(i) The ordinary postage. In the case of registered or insured articles, the registration or
(ii) A collection fee of ropf. (is d .
(iii) The ordinary commission on the Money Order for the transmission of the collected trade charge to the sen
is sent post free.
This is really a narvel of cheapness, which we can hardly hope to equal in this country, but we can hardly hope to equal in this country, but we believe the public would not object to a charge
of 2 d . per packet. All charges, by the way, fall on the sender, but (iii) is only made if the trade on the sender,
charge is paid.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.
In Demmark the post has developed in the following manner, although limited to the collection of charges at the time of delivery of goods :-

| Year. | Packets. | Value. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1859 / 60$ | 48,000 | $6,30,000$ |
| $1869 / 70$ | 95,000 | 70,000 |
| $1879 / 80$ | 210,000 | 125,000 |
| $1889 / 90$ | 359,000 | 190,000 |
| $1899 / 00$ | 898,000 | 550,000 |
| $1902 / 03$ | $1,291,000$ | 850,000 |

It is rather remarkable that $1,010,000$ of the 1,29t,000 packets dealt with in 1902/03, emanated from the capital, Copenhagen, and the fonr leading provincial towns, Aalborg, Aarhus, Odense and Randers, leaving only 28o,ooo packets for the rest of the country.
In Egypt, trade with foreign countries under the C.O.D. system is advancing rapidly, the total being $f_{12,000}$ in 1900, and in 1902, $E_{1} E_{23,000,}$ or nearly double. England can perforce take no share at present in this development.
So far as parcels are concerned, the C.O.D. system obtains in almost everv Eurupean country, India, Western Australia, United States, etc., whereas in England it is limited to a few of the carrier companies. For instance, parcels can be forwarded in London, C.O.D., if sent by Carter, Paterson \& Co.

THE EDITOR'S OPINION.
The "C.O.D." system (or "Value Payable" Post as it is called in India, a preferable title to our mind), has been described as "the natural corollary of the parcel post system." but we think this a mistake. Surely it is the natural corollary of the postal and money order system ?
We consider that it would be a great mistave
limit the "V.P." or "C.O.D." post to parcels to limit the "V.P." or "C.O.D." post to parcels and registered letters, as seems to be the intendecided upon. If a thing is worth doing at all,
it is worth doing well. Therefore, charge a re munerative fee (say 2d.) and take anything and everything that the public chooses to offer. There are a great many ways in which the system could be useful to the public, of which we may perhaps enumerate a few:-
1,-Collection of trade charges on parcels.
2.-Collection of trade charges on letters.
3.-Collection of subscriptions to newspapers, the first number after expiry of each subscription being marked "C.O.D." If the addressee refused to renew, the loss to the publisher could not exceed 2d., whereas he now frequently sends three or four copies without result.
4.-Collection of subscriptions to Societies.
5.-Collection of accounts for goods forwarded by railway or steamer. In this case, the authority to the railway or steamer company to deliver the goods would be sent "C.O.D.'
6.-Collection of accounts for goods already delivered, as for instance, when sent on approval. The purchaser, on approving goods, would send a postcard to the trader who would make out a receipted account and send it C.O.D. The purchaser wonld be at no expense or trouble post office and buy postal orders, remit them, and perhaps receive no receipt, or in any case wait several days, thus giving his attention to a small matter several times instead of once for all.
7.-Collection of amounts due on promissory notes, etc.
8.-Collection of periodical payments on the "Times" system.
9.-Collection of amounts due in connection with insurance policies.
We regret to say, however, that notwithstand. ing that all these facilities or nearly all are granted to the public in Germany and India, there seems to be a desire on the part of the British. Posi Office to restrict the system to the have the opinion of our readers, as to whether have the opinicn of our readers. as to whether
they support this view or would prefer the whole system.
POINT OF VIEW OF THE STAMP TRADE.
Stamp collectors and dealers, who transact ninetenths of their business through the post, should benefit as much as anyone by the system. Orders for albums, stamp-mounts and other accessories,
can be ordered on a postcard and sent "C.O.D." can be ordered on a postcard and sent "C.O.D."
without the formality of giving references, etc. without the formality of giving references, etc.
Collectors who send want-lists or orders to Collectors who send want-lists or orders to
dealers, and who dislike remitting in advance dealers, and who dishike remitting in advance
through the difficulty of not knowing what proportion can be executed, conld, in future, request them to be sent "C.O.D." paying the postinan at the time of delivery, whilst the dealer could not only enclose the stamps, but the receipted account at the same time. "New Issues" (cata logues as well as stamps) could be sent "C.O.D." and one could give one's order in good time to ensure early delivery.

## MORAL POINT OF VIEW.

The "C.O.D." system would exercise a valuable influence by checking the growing system of giving credit. On the other hand, it has beed suggested that the system might open up new possibilities of fraud, but we are of opinion that the laws of the land would be found sufficient to check any interprise in that direction. As the German Post Office in its report puts it:"Should a case of fraud arise, the ordinary penal laws apply. Moreover, frands are only of very rare occurrence, seeing that the sender is obliged to give his full nanie and address, as otherwise the trade charge, which is to be sent him by money order, cannot be paid to him." In the event of fraud, the addressee of a packet could always recover his money by placing the case immediately in the hands of the police, as the sender could not very well receive the money before the following day, and would have to remain or call at the address then. If the system should be found to encourage fraud, the Post Office might perhaps be induced the recipient regulation, whereby for a small fee the recipient of unsatisfactory goods could stop payment of the postal or money order remitted to the sender pending the result of legal action. However this may be, we do not think the possibilities of fraud are worth considering when put in the
balance with the many advantages of the scheme.

## COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Colonies of France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Foreign post offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.
oroop ymu-united btatrb and colonite



group x-merench colonieg in west aprica.
163 Dahomey, 1, 10, 15, 25, 50c.
165 French Congo, 1goo, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, $\ddot{25}, 30,40, \ddot{50}, 75 \mathrm{c}$. 166 French Guinea, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
167 I vory Coast, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,5$
$67 \mathrm{a} \quad$ 1o, $15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.
168 Sénégal̉, $1,2,4,5,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
682 " New colours, $10,15,25,50 \mathrm{c}$.

GROUP XI.-FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST APRICA.

|  | 50, 15, 25, 50 | - 12 | 2/3 | $2 / 8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50 | 4 | 0/10 | 1/0 |
| 173 | Grand Comoro, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . | 12 | 2/3 | 2/8 |
| 174 | New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. |  | $0 / 10$ | 1/0 |
|  | Madagascar, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. | 2 | 2/3 | 2/8 |
| 176 | " New colours, 25, 50c. .. | .. 2 | $0 / 7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 0/9 |
| 177 | Mayotte, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. | .. 12 | 2/3 | 2/8 |
| 178 | New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. | -. 4 | -/10 | 1/0 |
| 180 | Réunion, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c . | .. 12 | $2 / 3$ | 2/8 |
| 181 | New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. | . 4 | $0 / 10$ | 1/0 |
| 182 | Soudan, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c | 4 | $0 / 10$ | 1/0 |
| 184 | Somali Coast, New colours, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 | II | 1/1 | 2/3 |

GROUP XII--FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA OCEANIA.
 192 Indo-Chiña, $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$.
rq2a New colours, $10,15,25,50$. 1
${ }_{193}$ New Calledonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,

${ }_{197}$ Oceania, $\mathbf{1 , 2}, 4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$. .
GROUP XIII.-FRENCH FOREIGN POBT OFFICES
${ }_{203} 203$ (Turkey) Levant, 1, 2, 4 pi.
${ }^{204^{\circ}}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ Vathy, $5,10,15 \mathrm{c} ., 1,2,4 \mathrm{pi} . .$.
$210^{\circ}$ Canton on Indo-China, 1, 2,4, 5. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 750
${ }^{1} 1^{*}$ Hoi-hao
$1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{C}$

Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4P
Levant, $1,2,3,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40 c ., 2,4 \mathrm{pi}$
Alexandria, 1, 2, 3,4,5,10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr.
Port Said, 1. 2. 3. 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., Ifr...
Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,10$ as.
China, 5
China, $5,10,15,20,25,30,40,500$., Ifr. . .
Crete. $1,2,3.4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50 c$. If .

| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 8$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0 / 10$ | $1 / 0$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 8$ |
| $0 / 10$ | $1 / 0$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 8$ |
| $0 / 10$ | $1 / 0$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 8$ |
| $0 / 10$ | $1 / 0$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $1 / 2$ | $1 / 5$ |
| $1 / 8$ | $2 / 0$ |
| $1 / 9$ | $2 / 21$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 81$ |
| $2 / 3$ | $2 / 8$ |
| $1 / 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 / 9$ |
| $1 / 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 / 9$ |
| $2 / 32$ | $2 / 9$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 5$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 51$ | $2 / 11$ |
| $2 / 6$ | $2 / 11$ |

## GROUP XIY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN APRICA

221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa
222 " S.W. Africa, 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50. 80pf.
223 Cameroons. 3, 5+10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8op
224 Togo, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf...


## GROUP XY.-GERMAN COLONIES IN ABIA \& OCEANIA.

231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 , 8opt.
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.
234 Marianne Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80 pr .
236 Samoa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.

GROUP XYI,-GERMAN FOREION POST OFFICES.
241 China, 3. 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 8opf.
$242^{\circ}$ Levant, $2,2,1,12,12,2,2 t, 4,5 \mathrm{pi}$
$243^{*}$ Morocco, $3,5,10,25,30,35,50,60 \mathrm{c}$
GROUP XYII.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.

$252^{\circ}$ Horta, 212, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100 .
$2522^{\circ}$ " $115,130,150.180$, 200 .
$253^{*}$ Ponta Delgada, $2 \frac{1}{4}, 5,10,15,20,25,50,65,75,80$, 1000 . 115, $130,150,180,200 \mathrm{r}$

$254^{*} \quad$ " $\quad$ It5, 130, 150, 180, 200 .

| PORTUQUESE COLONIES. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 801 | Angola, 400 reis .. | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 802 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 803 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $804 *$ | Angra, 300 reis .. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $80{ }^{*}$ | " 500 , | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 806 | Cape Verde, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 807 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 808 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $809{ }^{\circ}$ | Funchal, 300 reis .. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $8 \mathrm{to}{ }^{\circ}$ | 500 " | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 811 | Guinea, 300 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 812 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 813 | 700 | 2/6 | 2/II |
| $814^{\circ}$ | Horta, 300 reis | 1/1 | I/4 |
| $815{ }^{\circ}$ | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 816 Lourenzo Marques, |  |  |  |
| 817 | ". 500 ", | 1/9 | 2/I |
| 818 | " 700 ... | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| 819* | Macau, 47 avos. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| ${ }^{820}$ | $\cdots 7^{8} \quad$ " | $1 / 8$ | 2\% |
| 821 | Mozambique, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 822 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 823 | 700 " | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| 824* Mozambique Company, |  |  |  |
|  | 300 reis.. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $825^{\circ}$ | " 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| $826^{\circ}$ | , 1000 ", | 3/6 | 4/1 |
| $827 *$ | Nyassa, 300 reis .. | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| $828{ }^{\circ}$ | Ponta Delgada, 300 reis | 1/1 | 1/4 |
| 829 | ., 500 ., | 1/9 | 211 |
| 830 | Portuguese Congo, |  |  |
|  | 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 831 | - 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| 832 | 700 | 2/6 | $2 / 11$ |
| $833^{*}$ Portuguese India, |  |  |  |
| $834 *$ |  | 2/8 | 3/1 |
| 835 | St. Thomas \& Prince, 400 reis .. | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 836 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/I |
| 837 | 1.700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| $838{ }^{\circ}$ | Timor, 47 avos | 1/1 | $1 / 4$ |
| $839{ }^{\circ}$ | $\cdots 7^{8}$ " | 1/8 | 2/0 |
| $840^{\circ}$ | Zambezia, 400 reis | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| 841 | 500 | 1/9 | 2/I |
| 842 | 700 | 2/6 | $2 / 11$ |
| $843^{\circ}$ | Inhambane, 400 | 1/5 | 1/8 |
| $844^{\circ}$ | 500 | 1/9 | 2/1 |
| $845^{*}$ | 700 | 2/6 | 2/11 |
| Other Countries and Colonies, \&c. |  |  |  |
| $85{ }^{*}$ | Abyssinia, 8 guerches | - |  |
| $852^{\prime \prime}$ | , 16 " | - |  |

GROUP XYIII.-PORTUQUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.
${ }^{261}$ Angola, 25. 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, $200 \%$.

$$
2 / 5 \quad 2 / 10
$$

$262^{*}$ Cape Verde, $25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200 \mathrm{r}$.
$\qquad$
$263^{\circ}$ Guinea, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
$264^{*}$ Congo, 25, 50, 65. 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.

GROUP XIX.-PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.
270*Inhambane, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
$271^{\circ}$ Lourenzo Marques, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.
$273^{\circ}$ Company, 2t, $5,10,15,20,25,50,75,80$
$274^{\circ}$ N yassa, 2t, $5,10,15,20,25,50,75,80,100,150,200150,200 \%$. $122 / 7 \quad 2 / 11$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}275^{\circ} \text { Zambezia, } 25,50,65,75,100,115,130,200 r . & . . & . . & 8 & 2 / 7 & 2 / 12\end{array}$
GROUP XX, PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ABIA.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}283^{\circ} \text { Timor, } \\ 283^{\circ} \\ \hline 1,1,2,21,3,4,8,10 \\ 12,13,16,20,24,31\end{array}\right)$
$\begin{array}{ll}0 / 9 & 0 / 11 \\ 2 / 4 & 2 / 9\end{array}$
GROUP XXI.-ITALIAN COLONIES \& POBT OFFICEB.
291*Albania. 10, 35, 40 paras
293* " Tripoli (Bengasi), 1 piastra
Crete (La Canea), 1 piastra
296 Eritrea, $1,2,5,10,20,25,40,50 c ., 11$, $10 a s$.
GROUP XXII.-DUTCE, DANISH \& EPANISH COLONIES.
$301^{*}$ Curaçao (W. Indies), 1, 2, 2t, 3, 5, 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}, 15,20,25,50 c$. .. 11 2/6 $302^{*}$ Dutch Indies (Java), 1, 2, 21, 3, 5, 10, 12t, 15, 20, 25, 50c. ... $1122 / 6$ 303 Surinam (Dut Indies (St Thomas), 3, 5, 10, 122, 15, 20, 25, 50c. 11 $\quad 2 / 6$ 304 Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 120.
305 Fernando Poo'(W. Africa), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 206
GROUP XXIII.-AUBTRIAN \& RUSBIAN POBT OFFICES, Etc.


355 Antioquia GROUP XXIY.- COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENT8.
356 Bolivar, $1, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,5,10,20.50 \mathrm{C}$
358 Santander, $5,5,20,50$
358 Santander, I, 5, 10c.
359 Tolima, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c.

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Spain and Colonies
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$9 / 9$
$7 / 9$
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$10 / 9$
10/9
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27/6
12/6

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## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. <br> THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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No 236. (Vol. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 322.)

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp of New issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contrioution several interesting newly of every accept
issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Early Date Records ( 233 V 236).-The following new records are shown us:-
Id. plate 113 Liverpool, 2g.6.68. Mr. F. J. Cowan. 3d. plate 14 London, W.C., 13-4-74. Mr. J. R. Yeates.
Official Stamps ( 235 V 236 ). We are indebted to Mr. J. Merrett for first copy of the Admiralty Official Registration Envelope stamp with clear die-number, which proves to be 3. The postmark is 12.11 .03 .

We have also to record the issue of the follow. ing:-

## Surcharge type II (narrow M)

Admiralty Official, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. blue.
The $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, td., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3 d. have already been recorded. Our earliest postmarked $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. is dated 22.3.04.

Envalope Dies (234 I 236).-After nine weeks rest we have a new die number in the postage envelope series to record, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. die 52 having been shown us by Mr. E. Bentley Wood (used 24.3.04. or earlier).

Our list now stands :-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known. dd. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to $50,52$.
Id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 58.
Id. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 58.
1 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 4$ d., 1od., $1 /-$.
Dies 1.
 6d. Dies 1 to 6.
3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 10.
BRITISE HONDURAS (224 N 236). "Specimen" copies of the 20 c . King's Head have now been seen, and the colour proves to be violet.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA ( 160 M 236 ).The following interesting note is taken from the Otago Witness :-"It will no doubt come as news to stamp collectors generally that in 1891 Queensland stamps were used postally for the purpose of franking corresponding from British New Guinea. That such is the case was proved by some stamps purchased in Auckland in a collec. tion. The values so used were $\frac{1}{3} d$. green, id. rose, 2 d . blue, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. carmine, 4 d . orange, 6 d . green and $1 /$. mauve, as well as the $2 /$ - crown, $2 / 6$ vermilion, 5/- lake, and 10/. violet Crown fiscal postals. These stamps are all obliterated with a barred uval in the centre of which are the letters B.N.G. As if to guarantee that the stamps were so used, there is also an envelope bearing a Queensland 2$\}$., obliterated as above, which is stamped with a cancellation mark "Port Mores. by, British New Guinea," and dated August 29, 1891. This particular envelope also bears cancellation stamps of Brisbane and Cooktown.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (143 D 236).The first of the King Edward series have been seen overprinted 'specimen.' They will probably be issued early in April.


Adhesives. (i) Small design. CA. 14. id. green
2hd. blue
(ii) Large design. CA. 14.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904
The $3 /$ is said to be on CA paper, about 3 watermarks showing to each stamp. Are we to assume the stock of $C C$ paper has at length come to an end? The change from CC to CA paper was made in 1882 but the printers had such an immense stock of the CC paper suitable for large stamps that it has only just become exbausted. If our supposition is correct, the next printings of the high values at present watermarked " Crown CC "will be on CA paper.

JAMAICA ( 224 O 236).-Two more values of the Arms design are shown us by Mr. Edward Smith.


Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA., perf. 14 . id. carmine, centre grey-black. 5d. yellow
Issued 3.04 or earlier. The $\frac{1}{2} d$. and $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, are the only other values of the set which have yet appeared (16.11.03).
MADAGASCAR (228 B 236). - We illustrate the design of the series chronicled in E.W.S.N., No. 228.


NEW ZEALAND (235 Y 236). - The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us another value of the Stamp Duty series, wmk. $\mathrm{N} Z$ and Star close.

Postal Fiscal. Queen's Head design. Cowan paper, wmik. N.Z. star close together sideways (about twice to each stamp). Perf. In.
no/- brown (Issued $\mathbf{2 4 \cdot 2 . 0 4 \text { . or earlier). }}$
NICARAGUA ( 233 Y 236).—The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung chronicles the following.

## 6 Centavos

Adhesive. Overprinted approximately as above. 6 centavos in black on 10 c . red violet of 1900 ORANGE RIVER COLONY (229 K 236 ). -Two new envelopes have been issued.


Envelopes.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ gretn on white $136 \times 76 \mathrm{~mm}$.
id. carmine on cream laid, $120 \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}$.
PANAMA (235 R 236) -This little Republic continues to make philatelic history, and, like radium, seems to have an inexhaustible store of radium, Mr. M. D. Senior writes us under date of New York, 18.3.04.-"The 1,2 and to cents of all the issues, including the unsurcharged ones, are completely exhausted, and the market this side has stiffened somewhat in price. The 3rd Colon, italics, are all obsolete." We cannot quite understand this letter, as it does not transpire what the people of Panama are using transpire what the people of Panama are using
to stamp their letters. It seems that the printing to stamp their letters. It seems that the printing
with the long "PANAMA"S" at sides is ex. with the long "PANAMA'S at sides is ex
halisted and its predecessor is being restored.
A Boston correspondent writes:-"There is
now a new thing, 2nd Panama type, but in red, now a new thing, 2nd Panama type, but in red,
three values." He sends us a price list in which the 2,5 and 20c. are ticked, and we take this to be a hint that they are the three values referred to. This printing would seem to be identical with that deseribed in detail by us a fortuight ago, the value seen by us being the ıc. We accordingly chronicle:-
[Price One Penny.
$\square$ Adhesives. Surcharged as above, both Panama's reading up on the left half of the sheet, and ic. green (19.2.04). Surcharge carmine. Same? Same ?
2c. rose (3.04 or earlier). Surcharge carmine 20c. lilac

Mr. Senior has shown us entire sheets of what purport to be the first issue with surcharge hand stamped at Panama in violet. No chronicle has yet mentioned them, but as Mr. Senior knows as much about Panama stamps as anyone, we accept them as originals. Existing catalogues state that the hand-stamped surcharge was struck in red or blue-black at Panama, and in violet or magenta at Colon. The sheets now received have the City of Panama type of surcharge and are struck in shades ranging from violet to magenta.

## REPU日LICA DE

Adhesives. Surcharge approximately as above but often struck very badly, only five or six etters at one end sometimes printing Impression violet to magenta
ic. green. (This value not seen by us)
5c. blue.
roc. orange. (This value not seen by us).
20c. lilac.
i peso, lake.
zoc, blue. Registration of Colombia.
The surcharge is generally horizontal on the upper half of each stamp, but misplaced or double surcharge varieties occur frequently on the sheets and are of no philatelic importance.

ST. HELENA ( 217 H 236).-By order of the Secretary of State, the whole stock of the Queen's Head stamps, both the unsurcharged and sur charged issues, is to be withdrawn from sale on ist April and destroyed. Applications must reach the Colony by 31.3 .04 or they will be too late. The stamps current on that day for the last time will probably be S.G. Nos. 40 to 45 (the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$ : of the 1884 issue), No. 18 a ( $5 /$-orange) and Nos. 48 to 52 ( $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d., $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~d} .$, 1od.)

SWEDEN (220 I 236). - The Continental journals are chronicling a 50 öre olivegrey in the current type. There is already a 50 öre slate grey in the set. Is the one chronicled a new
shade? shade?

## Answers to Correspondents.

## G.A.B.-The King's Head Nigeria stamps were

 issued on 1.7 .02 , the Queen's Head series being withdrawn from sale at the G.P.O. on the same day, although the smaller post offices in the Protectorate were left to use up their stock of the latter before being supplied with the former. We do not remember to have heard the official date of issue of the Queen's Head series, but a 'specimen' set was described in Erven's Heckly specimen' set was described in Ezuen's IVecklyStump News on 21.5 .00 and in July readers began Stump News on 21.5 .00 and in July readers began
to announce the receipt of specimens. One reader informed us a friend at Lokojah sent him reader informed us a friend at Lokojah sent him a complete set on 12.5 .00 an another reported having an envelope franked with two $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps and cancelled in pen and ink 30.4 .00 ( the post marks apparently, having not yet been distributed at that time). The Colonial stamp Market first
offerred the stamps in the Weekly Stamp Newe of offerred the stamps in the Weekly Stamp News of ir.8.00 and they were obtainable in quantity at $1 / 2$ per $1 /$ - down to June, 1902 . The last con. signment the Colonial Stamp Market received arrived on 7.6 .02 , face value $f 50$, and the whole was sold at $1 / 2$ per $1 /$,, realizing $£ 586 \mathrm{~s}$. 8 d . At present catalogue prices (viz., 2d., $4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{gd} .$, $1 / 8,2 / \cdot, 4 / 6,10 / \cdot, 40 / \cdot)$, the parcel would be worth E199. 6/6. That is to say, the Colonial Stamp Market made £8. $6 / 8$ and Collectors who were fortunate enough to be its clients $£ 140$. 19/io. Even at "half-cat." they won't do badly.

## Postcard Column.

$10^{\text {ILL }}$ readers hearing of any interesting item of News, Editor, " Ewen's Weekly Stamp News." Norwood, London. For every coneribution we publish, we will send the
author an interesting and newly issued stamp. (N.B.author an interesting
Postcards preferred).
Dr. Drinkwater writes:-"In your last issue E.W.S.N.) on page 674 , in the article on Southern Nigeria, you say 'In a few years' tune collectors who are idling away present opportunities will regret many bargains far greater than Queen's Head Northern Nigerians and Victorian 'No Postage.' I should be very glad of a list of few of the 'bargains' to which you refer."
[Although we are absolutely certain of the truth of our prophecy, it is obviously impossible for us to point to any particular issue which is probably lead to its being largely bought, and thus bring about the downfall of our reputation as a prophet. We said just the same thing two as a prophet. He said just the same thing two
years ago, when Northern Nigerians were still years ago, when Northern Nigichans were sould have the honour of producing the rarities. We have the honour of producing the rand If you wish can hisregard the best advice of all (namely, to buy an equal quantity of everything, i.e., to collect rather than specialise), we would strongly advise every collector to avoid what his friends recom-
mend. The collector who does so will probably discover one or other of two things; either that his friends bought too and that when he wants to sell, they want to sell too; or, secondly, that under cover of a " tip," some "friend " took the
opportunity of unloading some rubbish. Roughly, opportunity of unloading some rubbish. Roughly, it is also true that when collectors generally are running down an issue, calling it speculative, etc., it is worth giving special attention to. "It is a are often the best investment and are in reality quite as attractive as others. The "made-forcollectors" theory of their raison d'etre is often (nearly always, in fact) due to complete ignorimagination. Collectors do not rule the post offices of the world, nor even the small ones, as they seem to imagine at times.-ED.]
Mr. A. R. Rendle zurites:-
This week in Messrs. Plumridge \& Co's. saleroom three British East Africa stamps were sold,
which were evidently genuine in character, but are not recognised by "Stanley Gibbons." These were 2,3 and 5 rupee values of the Nov., 1895 entire. Stanley Gibbons states 'the 2,3 , and 5r. are also known with the stnaller surcharge; but these last were-as far as we know-not
issued for postal purposes." The stamps were sold at igs., 20 s . and 3 is . respectively.'

## NOTICE.

MR. J. S. O'NEILL
will much oblige by sending his address, if he wishes to receive the stamps value fio paid for by him and waiting since rgo2. The order contained no address nor has any application
for the stamps been received subsequently for the stamps been received subsequently.
Some are now getting rare, so that the value is Some are now getting

As a means of identification, it is requested that the date when the remittance was sent us be named.

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Germany, " Deutsche Post-und Telegrafeneinrichtungen in den Kolonien und im Auslande, 'vom Postinspektor H. Herzog, DP 3.04/3t.
Spain. "Die spanischen Postwertzeichen wäh. rend der Revolution von 1868-1869," von Dr. H. Linx, D.R.Z. 3.04/35.
Iceland, Einige Bemerkingen über Island-Marken und deren "I Gildj" Aufdrucke, G. Lehmann, Die $\mathrm{P}_{2.04 / 18}$
Andorra. H. Douchet, $A D C$ t.04/1. and 11 . France, $1849 \cdot 1900$, Notes, Franz Keichenheim LP $12.03 / 284$.

## Competition.

A PRIZE of a mint set of Aituraki is offered to the first reader correctly answering the following question:-" Has a grammatical mistake ever If so, give particulars.

## orticial Stamps.

The Barbados Advocute. of 1.3 .04 , prints the following paragraph:-"The Secretary of State has sent cut instructions to all the Colonies that
any officials found using official stamps for his any officials found using official stamps for his such stamps, will be instantly dismissed.'

## Arrest or a Stamp Forger in America.

(From the Boston Evening News).
The warrant issued by the postal authorities against R. H. P. Wolle, the young German artist and engraver, charges him with having in his possession counterteit United States stamps.
Wolle was arraigned before the United States commissioner. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in $\$ 7500$ tor a hearing March 24 th.

Wolle was arrested Saturday evening by the Boston police on the charge of having swindled Francis C. Foster, one of the chief Ham witnesses, by selling to him for $\$ 40$ on Friday two rare stamps, represented by Wolle to be wurth
$\$ 200$, which have been declared counterfeits by experts.
He was brought into the police court shortly before noon on the charge of having obtained money by false pretences from Mr. Foster, and money toy false preton and Lynch informed the aspectors Sheehan and Lynchment's action, in presiding justice of the government's action
view of which the police case was dropped.
Wolle was then turned over to the federal authorities and was escorted to the Federa Building, where he was arraigned before Linited States Commissioner Fiske on the graver charge.
The postal authorities consider that they have a strong case against the boyish looking prisuner, who is regarded as a criminal phenomenon, a in America to-day by the federal autborities, bauking houses, and especially by rare stamp bauking houses, and especially by rare stamp
brokers and collectors whum he has confessedly brokers and collectors w.
been swindling for years.

Wolle admitted that he came to town on Thursday from New York. A number of rare stamps were found in his possession and he also had 8212 . He had some of the very rare and valuable Franklin stamps, which were are in back in the fifties. They are green and are between the individual stamps. It is declared between the individual stamps. It is declare that one set which it is claimed he counterfeited from these by photography, wash drawing and from these by photography, wash drawing and
engraving. It is claimed that his work is excellently done that it is next to impossible to excellently done that it is next to impossible
detect the counterfeits from the genuine artucles.
But the mere fact that he has so many of these stamps is regarded as evidence that nearly all of stamps is regarded as evidence that nearly all of
them are counterfeits, because the issue was a them are counterfeits, because the issue uas a
small one and the stamps of this issue in existence small one and the stamps of this issue The police to day are known to be very few. The police
say that Wolle has stamps in his possession figuring up more than $\$ 10,000$ worth, if they were genuine.
Wolle was first heard cf in 1898 , when he was arrested in Cleveland, charged with using the United States mails for purposes to defraud. His game was to advertise to attract the attention of stamp collectors, informing them that if they would send their collections to him by mail he would select what he wanted and return them the cash and the stamps he did not wish. He obtained many valuable collections in this obtained many ander, and stole then all and escaped.
After his arrest in Cleveland he furbished bail and defaulted. He was arrested in Louisville, Kymped from the rapidly moving train and escaped. Later he was arrested in New York City, and Detective Lacelle, the same frow whom he escaped, took him back to Cleveland. While in the workhonse awaiting trial, Wolle broke jail, but was retaken. For this he was fined $\$ 100$ and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail. fined $\$ 100$ and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail.
In August, 1898 . he was arrested in St. Louis, and sent for one year to Jefferson City prison, and sent for one year to Jefferson C
and fined 8500 for more postal frauds.
Early in 1900 St. Louis was flooded with bank Early in 190 Sonination of which had been cleverly raised. Finally Agent Murphy canght Wonle, his working tools were found and he was
sentenced to ten years in the Jefferson City sentenced to ten years in the Jefferson City
prison. Wolle fainted in the dock and after he prison. Wolle fainted in the dock and after he recovered he made such a convincing plea.
the ten year term was cut down five years.
In the prison he was convict No. 3333 and the prison post office box was No. 47. He managed to secure the insertion of advertisements in many publications which informed the stamp dealers and collectors that he would buy their collections. He asked that the entire collection be sent to him and he would select such as he wanted and return the others with the money for those he took. His advertisements were signed "Number 3333. Post Office Box 47, Jefferson City, Mo." Immediately he began to receive large quantities of mail, but the prison authorities, being busy with other affairs, did not detect the wrongdoing for a long time and the good bebaved little prisoner was able for a greater part of his term
to carry on his thieving, though surrounded by to carry on his thieving, though surrounded by armed guards.

Last January he was released from prison much betore his term had expired because of his excellent conduct Since then the auries have discovered his stamp thefts while in prison Since his release the detectives have been looking for him. It was not known that he was living comfortably in Brooklyn.
Now the police are trying to find his room. They believe his taking rooms at the American House was a "blind," and that he has a room in some lodging house where his tools and counterfeit stamps are concealed. He had excellent counterfeits of the recent imperfect issue of automobile stamps.

## "Casb on Delivery " Post.

The Editor desires to thank the many readers who kindly filled in the voting papers circulated with E.W.S.S. last week and is now in a position to report that $79 \%$ of the votes were given in favour of the "C.O.D." system. The following are some of the comments.
E.B.W. "No." "My vote is given under consideration of small traders of all kinds, whose business is already severely handicapped by large advertising firms, stores and companies.'
G.H.R. "No." "Although I am in the habit of paying cash for almost everything, it would be a continual worry to be called upon to pay cash to a postman; it might be several times a day. The new system would also add so much to the labours of rural postmen that probably their rounds would take twice the usual time. Buyers who have good credit need no such system, but if I were a stamp dealer or trader of any sort, no doubt 1 should regard it favourably.
H.C. "No." "Absolutely unneeded and likely to open up opportunities for fraud."

In general the "ayes" consider no apology for their opinion necessary, but a few of the "noes" have given their reasons.
With regard to G.H.R.'s objections, there would probably be only one "C.O.D." delivery daily, and that an hour or two after the first letter delivery in the morning (except in country districts). Letters and parcels are, we believe, districts). Letters and parcels are, we believe,
in Germany tendered twice on consecutive days, and even if tendered only once, they would be and even if tendered only once, they would be
retained a day or so at the post office so that application conld be made for them.
The new system would probably add nothing to the length of the village postman's rounds. Some of them have an immense capacity for
gossip (doubtless no harm is done) and voluntarily take longer on their rounds than they need.
Buyers who have good credit doubtless need no such system, but few people have any idea of the difficulty in a large business of sorting the good and bad men or of keeping them sorted. It means a lot of extra work and expense which the adoption of the C.O.D. system would tend to reduce. Even the most careful firms who give credit eventually reap a crop of bad debts and no doubt in every case they thought their client was a safe man. It is impossible not to err some. times and consequently honest men have to pay extra for their goods. The C.O.D. system would risk or the expense of maintaining an "intelligence" branch, and consequently could trade at a much smaller profit.

## Army Stamps in France.

Postage stamp collecting has landed a captain of a line regiment, quartered at Bordeaux, into serious trouble. He has an aloum in which he ances. One of the latter notnced that the col. lection included a complete set of "military franchise stamps." These are given out to the troops in limited numbers, and may be used by roops in limited numbers, and may be used by the men Iranking letters under certain restric tions. Naturally, they cannot be obtained by point of view, they may possess considerable point of view, they may possess considerable
value. The fact that a set of the stamps had value. The fact that a set of the stamps had
been posted by the captain in his album was re. been posted by the captain in his album was re
ported to the colonel, who, after questioning the ported to the colonel, who, after questioning the
officer, has placed him under rigorous arrest, pending remand before a court-martial. The pending remand before a court-martial. The immediately acknowledging that he had appro priated the stamps for his collection, maintane to his colonel that he conld not have committed thereby a reprehensible act. The stamps are of no actual monetary value for postage, as they can only be used by troopers with the visa of a non-commissioned officer. The captain accord ingly argued that he cannot be charged with stealing a worthless thing. However that may be, his case has been reported to headquarters and the Minister of War will ultimately decide whether he is to be court-marlialled. The cap tain who has got into this infortunate scrape is a promising officer, who came nut at the top of the list from St.-Cyr, the French Sandhurst.-Daily Telegraph.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Index } \\
\& \text { No. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& ulara of Set． \& vo. in
Set. \& Faces
Value， \& \(\xrightarrow{\text { Pur }}\) Price． \\
\hline \& OUP XXII．－WEET INDIES． \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cis}^{5}\) \& Bahamas，Queen，1，2d，4，6d．， 1 ／－ \& 5 \& 13 \& 12 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{22}\) \& Br．Guiana，1888，2，8c．\({ }^{\text {c }}\) ．\({ }^{\text {c }}\) \& 2 \& 0／5 \& ［11 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{2}\) \& Cayman Islands，Queen，\(\frac{1}{} d\). ．， \& 2 \& \％／12 \& ／3 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{c}_{4} 8\) \& Trinidad，rst issuc，imperf．，Id．blue，rd．brown，id． purple \& 3 \& 1／3 \& 20／0 \\
\hline \& Trinidad，Queen，\(\frac{1}{\text { d }}\) d，id．，2dd．，4d．，6d．， \(\mathrm{I} /\)－ \& 6 \& 2／2 \& 4／10 \\
\hline C52 \& Turk＇s Is．，old type， 1 \& 3 \& 1／7 \& 2／5 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{54}\) \& Id．CA．I2 and Id．CA．14，sheet of each GROUP XXIII．－EUROPE AND N．AMERICA． \& 60 \& 10／0 \& \(48 / 6\) \\
\hline C59 \& Malta，Queen，id．on 2 thd．，four shades ．． \& 4 \& 0／4 \& 0／8 \\
\hline C59a \& ＂＂ditto，blocks of 4 \& 6 \& 1／4 \& 2／6 \\
\hline \({ }^{660}\) \& Gibratar＂\({ }^{\text {did．，}}\) ， 1 d．，2d．，2 2 di．， 4 \& 6 \& 1／10 \& 2／9 \\
\hline C6r \& Gibraltar，Queen，5，10，20，25，40，50c．，ip． \& 7 \& \(1 / 8\) \& \(2 / 1\) \\
\hline C74 \&  \& 7 \& \(2 / 4\) \& \(3 / 6\) \\
\hline 7 \&  \& 6 \&  \& \(2 / 4\)
\(18 / 6\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{7} 8\) \& Nova Scotia，1，2，81，10c．（cat．17／－） GROUP XXIY．－AFRICA． \& 4 \& o／10 \& \(8 / 6\) \\
\hline 82 \& B．C．A．on B．S．A．Id．，2d．， 4 d．，6d．， 8 d. ，ı／－ \& 6 \& 2／9 \& \(3 / 8\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{3}\) \& B．S．A．，1896，\({ }^{\text {d }}\) ．，，id，2d．，3d．，4d．，6d．，8d．， \(1 /-\) \& 7 \& \(3 / 0 \mathrm{~d}\) \& 4／5 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{4}\) \& B．S．A．re－engraved，\(\frac{1}{2}\) ，1，2， 3 d．， 4 d. ，6d．，8d． \& 7 \& \(2 / \mathrm{od}\) \& 3／5 \\
\hline \({ }^{C 8} 8\) \&  \& 3 \& 1／6 \& 1／9 \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{CgI} \\
\mathrm{C} 95
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& 8 \& \(2 / 7\) \& \(2 / 4\)
\(5 / 3\) \\
\hline Ciso \& Madagascar Inland Mail，id．to \(4 / \%\) ，postmarked \& 7 \& \& \(7 / 6\) \\
\hline Criol \&  \& 5 \& 4／0 \& \(4 / 8\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cr}^{1} \mathrm{~g}\) \& Niger Coast，1893，\(\frac{1}{2}\) ，1，2，2d，5d．，\(/ 7\). \& 6 \& 1／11 \& 3／0 \\
\hline Croga \&  \& 6 \& \(1 / 11\) \& 7／5 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{CH}^{\text {cio }}\) \&  \& 6 \& 1／11 \& \(8 / 11\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Crir}^{\text {Cin }}\) \&  \& 7 \& 2／41 \& 4／10 \\
\hline Cis5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
（E．R．I．），1／－
\end{tabular} \& 6 \& \& \\
\hline \& ＂Thick V，\(\frac{1}{2 d ., ~ 1 d ., ~ 2 d ., ~ 3 d ., ~ 6 d ., ~ 1 / . ~}\) \& 6 \& \(2 / \mathrm{O}\) \& 8／9 \\
\hline 17 \& St．Helena，old，\(\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,6 d ., 1 / \sim\) \& 8 \& \& \\
\hline 120 \& Seychelles，Q．，2，3，6，12，15，18，30 on 75c． \& 7 \& 1／2t \& 1／11 \\
\hline 22 \&  \& \％ \& \(3 / 1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}\) \& \(3 / 7\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {C123 }}\) \& Sudan，Military Telegraphs，d，1，2，5，10pi． \& 5 \& 3／10 \& 5／9 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{125}\) \& Southern Nigeria，Q．，\(\frac{1}{2}, 1,4,6 \mathrm{~d}\) ． \& 4 \& \& \(1 / 3\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathrm{C}_{126} \\
\& \mathrm{C}_{127}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 9 \& 19／72 \& \(32 / 6\)
15
15 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cr}_{29}\) \& Transvaal V．R．I．，年．，2d．，2dd．，3d．， 4 d．， 6 d ． \& \& 1／6 \& 2／3 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cr}^{13} \mathrm{O}\) \&  \& 8 \& \(2 / 7\) \& 3／7 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{131}\) \& E．R．I．，年．，支d．on 2d．，ra．，3d．， 4 d ．．． \& 5 \& o／9 \& 1／8 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cl}_{132}\) \&  \& \({ }^{6}\) \& 2／1 \& 6／0 \\
\hline \({ }^{C} 133\) \& Zululand on English，\(\frac{1}{2}, 1+2,21,3,4,5,6,9 d .\), 1／－ \& 10 \& 3／9 \& \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cr}_{3} 3\) \& Zanzibar，1896， \(1,2,3,4,5\) rs． \& 5 \& 23／10 \& 26／3 \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
GROUP XXY．－ASIA． \\
Ceylon，Queen，2，3，4，5，6，12，15，25，75
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cl}_{134}\) \& ，old colours，2，3，4，6 on 15，15c． \& 5 \& \(0 / 5\) \& \(1 / 9\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cr}_{13} 8\) \& ＂old colours，2，3， 15 c ． \& 3 \& \(0 / 4\) \& O18 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{139}\) \& \(\cdots\) 2c．on 4c．rose．types 29 and 32 \& 2 \& \％ 1 \& \(0 / 8\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{145}\) \& Hongkong Q．，2，4，5，10，12c． \& 5 \& o／8 \& \％／10 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {C }} 46\) \& ＂＇Q．，2，4，5，10，12， 2 \& 6 \& 1／1 \& 1／6 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cr}_{14} 8\) \& hind Service，\(\frac{1}{2}\) \& 2 \& －1／1 \& \(0 / 4\) \\
\hline \({ }_{C}^{C} 5\) \& lohor，1891，1，2，3c．\({ }^{\text {l }}\) ，\(\ddot{\square}\) \& 3 \& 0／1 \& \(0 / 5\) \\
\hline Cr59 \& Labuan，Queen＇s Head，2． 681 10，12， 16 c ． \& 6 \& 0／9 \& 410 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Cran }}\) \& Labuan，1894，1，2，3，5．6，8，12，18，24c．（very fine set） \& 9 \& 1／1 \& 76 \\
\hline Crat \& ＂Postage Due，4，8， 12 c ． \& 3 \& 0／6 \& o／8 \\
\hline \({ }_{\substack{\text { Cr63 }}}^{\mathrm{C}_{164}}\) \& 2，4，8， 12 \& 4 \& 0／62 \& 0／9 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{1} 164\) \& Perak，2c．orange， 3 on 5 c． \& 2 \& 0／1 \& \(0 / 5\) \\
\hline  \& 2，8， 25 c \& 3 \& 0／6 \& 1／0 \\
\hline \({ }_{\substack{\text { Cri66 }}}^{\text {C }}\) \&  \& 4 \& 1／3 \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {ctir }}\) \& Sungei Ujong，2c．orange ．．．． \& 1 \& \(010 \frac{1}{1}\) \& O／2 \\
\hline  \& Perak，Selangor and S．Ujong，2c．orange \& 3 \& \(0 / 1\) \& \(0 / 5\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\substack{\mathrm{Cl}_{184} \\ \mathrm{C} 187}}\) \& Straits，Queen，3，4，5，6，10， 12 \& 6 \& 0／7 \& 1／6 \\
\hline C187 \& Provisionals，S．G．Nos．98， 86 \& 2 \& 0／2 \& o／3 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{188}\) \& Sarawak，1871．75，3，4，6，8， 12 c ． \& 5 \& 0／6 \& \\
\hline  \& ＂1888，3，5，8，10，12，16，25，32，50c \& 9 \& \& 3／11 \\
\hline Cigo \& \(\because\) Provisionals， 2 on 3， 2 on 12， 4 on 8c． \& 3 \& 0／2 \& 1／9 \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
GROUP XXYI．－AUSTRALABIA． \\
N．S．W．，\(\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\) ．green，set of 3 shades
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cr}_{195}\) \& N．Z．，1882，Queen＇s Head，i，1，2，2t，3，4，5，6，8，if－ \& 10 \& \& \(10 / 0\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{197}\) \& \& \& \& ／5 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Cl}_{19}\) \& －London Print，2td．Error， 2 shades \& 2 \& \& 1／0 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{2} 20\) \& ＂Local Print，p．ri，\(\frac{1}{2 d ., ~ r d ., ~} 2 \mathrm{~d}\) ． \& 3 \& \& o／5 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{2204}\) \& ，Univ．Post．rd．，London and Local Print \& 2 \& \& \(0 / 4\) \\
\hline C206
C 209 \&  \& 4 \& \& \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{2} 29\) \& ＂no wmk．，2hd．，3d．， 4 d．， 5 d．，6d．，8d．，gd．，s／－ \& 8 \& \& 6／3 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{210}\) \& ＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) with \(\frac{1}{2 d ., ~ 1 d ., ~ 1 ~ 1 d ., ~ 2 d . ~ w a ~ a d d e d . . ~}\) \& 12 \& \& 6／11 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {C2II }}\) \& ＂sa，2h，3，4，5，6，8，9d．，i／－ \& 8 \& \& \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{212}\) \& ＂Local Print， 1 ．，four distinct varieties \& 4 \& \& \(6 / 6\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{21}\) \&  \& 4 \& O77 \& O／8．\({ }^{\text {d }}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\mathrm{C} 217}\) \& Queensland，current \(\frac{1 d .}{}\) d，three shades ．． \& 3 \& \％／14 \& o／2 \\
\hline  \& 2d．blue，Nos．138，146，148a， 152 \& 4 \& \& \(2 / 8\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {C223 }}\) \& Id．red，Nos．148，165， 162. \& 3 \& － \& 0／8 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{22}\) \&  \& ？ \& \& \(1 / 10\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{229}\) \& set of four \& \& \& \(1 / 9\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{230}\) \& thin paper，wmk．faintly impressed．\％，i， 2 \& 3 \& \& \(1 / 9\) \\
\hline \& S．Australia，zid．，sd．，＇specimen＇\({ }^{\text {a }}\) ， \& 2 \& \& 0／3 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{2} 26\) \& S．Australia，dd．G．P．O．，three slight shades \& 3 \& \％ 12 \& O／2 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{246}\) \&  \& 8 \& \& \(1 / 6\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\mathrm{C}_{24}} \mathrm{C}_{24}\) \& V．and Crown，i，施，1，，，1，2，2，9d． \& 9 \& \& \(2 / 0\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{C}_{24}\) \&  \& 3 \& \& o／6 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {C253 }}\) \& Victoria，Stamp Duty， ，d．，id．on rose，zd． \& 3 \& \& 1／3 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {C25 }}\) \& ＂Postage，dd．green， 2 shades．． \& 2 \& \& 0／2 \\
\hline C25

C 258 \& $\because{ }^{\prime \prime}$ id．rose， 2 shades \& 2 \& \& 0／3 <br>
\hline C258 \&  \& 3 \& 0／3t \& O／41 <br>
\hline － 256 \&  \& 5 \& \& 1／3 <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{261}$ \&  \& \& 0／4 \& 0／5 <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{262}$ \& ，old colours．$\frac{1}{\text { d }}$ ．， ，id．blue，id．brown \& 3 \& \& <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{265}$ \&  \& 3 \& \& 0／6 <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{265}$ \& ＂＂id．，set of two shades \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{267}$ \& cream paper．2d．，6d．，1／－（rare） \& 3 \& \& 3／6 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& $5 / 0$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {C270 }}$ \&  \& \& \& 4／9 <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{272}$ \& Fiji Is．，old issue，i，r，2．2d．4．5，6d．，1／－ \& 8 \& \& <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}^{284}$ \& Niue， 6 d ．two shades（ s st and 2nd print） \& 2 \& \& 1／6 <br>
\hline ${ }^{C} 285$ \& ，6d．three shades \& 3 \& \& 2／3 <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{286}$ \& ．．td．and Id．，Nos．4，12，16，17，18．19， 20 （cat．3／5） \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {C28 }}{ }_{\text {C288 }}$ \& $\cdots$ dd．and 14. ．，Nos． $4.12,13,16,17,18,19,20($ cat $4 / 4 / 5$ ） \& 8 \& － \& $2 / 2$ <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{288}$ \& ＂Collection，Nos．2， 4 8，12，13，16，17，18，19，20， 21，22，23， 24 （cat．16／11）and another \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

21，22，23，24（cat．16／11）and another

FOREIGN HICH VALUE8．

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Good Hope
Africa-Gambia, Natal
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of
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| .. | .. | .. | $2 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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", B
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## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

(Rntored at Stationers' Hall. Illustrated by permigsion of the Board of Inland Revenue). Editor: h. L'estrange Ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have plasure in forwardirg the sender of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Control Letters (233J 237).-The current $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. with control letter $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ (variety sl in our list) is now being issued in London. The sheets of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamps purchased for postage of last week's issue of E.W.S.N. were equally mixed, some being from the old plates with continuous outer line and some from the new plates. All had $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ at the left side instead of in the usual right-hand position. As the issue of $\frac{1}{2} d$. and id. stamps with letter $C$ is now evidently about to become general, it may be evidently about to become general, it may be opportune to repeat the list of known varieties
(which remains unchanged since it was last pub(which remains unchanged since it was last pub-
lished a month ago, except that we have now ished a month ago, except that we have now
added the records for control letters $A$ and $B$ ). Printed from the $1901-02$ plates. Continmous lines.

|  |  | Recond | Date. | Record Holder. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dd. | A | $b r$ | 1.1.02 | (Official Date). |
| ta. | B | $b r$ | 22.12 .02 | Mr. C. |
| tad. | C | st | 12.12.03 | Rev. P. E. Raynor. |
| 万, | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | $s l$ | 8.2 .04 |  |
| Id. | A | $b r$ | 1.1.02 | (Official Date). |
| Id. | B | $b r$ | 22.1202 | Mr, C. |
| Id. | C | $b r$ | 29.12 .03 | Mr. W. Heath. |
| td. | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | $b r$ | 6.2 .04 | Mr. C. A. Cole. |
| (ii). | Printe | from | mewo pla | Broken lines. |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | B | $b r$ | 19.3 .04 | Mr. A. H. Stamford. |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | C | $5 r$ | 18.2.04 | Mr. Edward Smith. |
| Id. | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 5 | 27.1.04 |  |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | sl | 13.2 .04 | Mr. P. H. Young. |
| Id. | C | $b r$ | 29.12 .03 | Mr. W. Heath. |
| Id. | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | $b r$ | 1.2 .04 | Mr, A. H. Stamford. |

The index letters in our table have the follow ing signification :-

## Block letters

With serifs.
Right-hand corner of sheet.
Left-hand corner of sheet.
The varieties with " $C$ " only are very scarce. and the Editor would be glad to pay four times face value for strips of three.
King Edward Stamps (163 J 237)...An exceedingly interesting paper on this subject was read by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the meeting of the London Philatelic Society on 4th March, and fortunately for collectors in general it is reported in extenso in the current London Phila. telist.* The article is illustrated with a number of essays showing various portraits of King Edward, including an illustration of the $£ 5$ King's Head, the die for which was actually made.

Amongst other items of news may be men tioned the fact that the first supply of the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. was printed in lilac on blue paper, but none were issued. Old readers will perhaps recall that eighteen months ago we reported a rumour that the current issue was to be changed. It seem hat King Edward preferred the designs of the Transvaal stamps and a id. die was actually mately abandoned or postponed, chiefly, it is mately abandoned or postponed, ch
understood, on the score of expense.
Dates of issue of all the King Edward stamps, including official issues and stationery, are given, as also dates of registration and first delivery. Of the official stamps the quantities printed and issued are stated in a few cases. It is interesting to note that $60,0005 \mathrm{~d}$. and $30,000 \mathrm{I} /$. Queen's Head Board of Education were printed, but only 4,800 and 2,000 respectively were issued. Ot the 1. Queen's Head I.R. official only, 2,400 were printed. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green Queen's Head O.W. official was printed to the number of 6,000 , and the 5 d . and rod. of the same issue to the number of 12,000 and 800 respectively.
The only fault we have to find with the article is the somewhat rieagre nature of the information respecting die-numbers of the envelope stamp

[^1]series. The $\frac{1}{2} d$. and Id. dies registered down to the present time are Nos. 1 to 66 ; those of the I $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, Nos. 1 to 3 ; of the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. I to 5 ; and 6 d., Nos. I to i2. Nothing is said as to how many have been brought into use, nor is any mention at all made of the die-numbers of the $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} .$, iod. and i/- envelope stamps, nor of those of the 3d. registration envelope.

As regards the dates of first issue to the public, it may perhaps be of interest to compare the it may perhaps be of interest to compare earliest dates discovered by readers of $E . H^{\prime} . S . N$. earhest dates discovered by readers of E.W.S.N.
with the official dates furnished by the Prince of Wales, and both with the dates of first delivery by the printers.

|  | Date of <br> First Delivery. | Date of <br> 1ssue. | Earliest Copy <br> Noted in $E . W . S$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| id. |  |  |  |

The only cases where readers failed to get at all near were those of the rod., $5 / \mathrm{M}$ and $f$. In all near were those of the rod., $5 / \cdot$ and $E$ i.
that of the $5 /$. they were 13 days behindhand.

Early Date Records (234 V 237).-The following new records have been shown us:-

## id. red, plate ${ }^{148}$. $\quad 25.7 .76$. Mr. F. J. Cowan.

 $\begin{array}{lll} & 156 . & 5.6 .72 . \\ & 157 . & 11.7 .72 .\end{array}$Cheque Dies (229 W 237).-We note Thistle Die H 10.9.03 and I, 7.8.03. Still unchronicled are H 10.9.03 and I, 7.8.03. Still unchronicled are
Rose Dies DK, DN, DT to DW, EI, EO, Rose Dies DK
ER and higher.

Official Stamps (236 W 237).-The London Phil. atelist chronicles the 2d. Admiralty Official with surcharge, type II, so the set of six values is now complete.

From the same source we learn that the sd. King's Head Board of Education was registered at Somerset House on 4.2 .04 and delivered on 6.2.04, whulst the 6d. King's Head I.R. Official was only delivered on 10.3.04, although it has been catalogued some time.

ANTIOQUIA (227 R 237).-La Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina (11.03 p. 137) states that the following quantities of the issue of June, 1go2, were printed.

| Ic. rose, | 150,000. | 30c. rose, | 50,000. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2c. blue, | 185,000. | 40 c . blue, | 50,000. |
| 3c. green, | 110,000. | 50c. brown, | oo. |
| 4c. lilac, | 105,000. | ip. violet, | 10,000. |
| 5c. rose-red, | 100,000. | 2p. rose, | 10,000. |
| 1oc. lilac, | 50,000. | 5p. blue, | 10,000. |
| 20c. green, | 50,000. |  |  |
| Too late |  |  | 30,000. |
| A. R. |  | on rose, | 20,000. |
| Registe | d. Ioc | and blue, | 50 |

Of the 1 c. rose 52 sheets (each of 50 stamps) were on laid paper (en papel veteado). Of the ic. rose, imperf., four sheets have been seen, as also two sheets without "a " vertical perforation Of the $2 c$. blue, 1613 sheets contained the error 3c. blue.
In December, 1902, a second printing of the ioc. was made similar to the preceding supply, but in sheets of 24 instead of 50 stamps; 100 sheets only were made, two being left unperforated.
During February and March, 1903, various values became exhausted and a much larger supply was printed, the 1 and $2 c$. being changed in colour (only the 2 c . appears to have been catalogued or chronicled). The paper this time is described as being "more ordinary and cheaper " than before. The ic. and 2 c . were changed in colour because, it is said, there was insufficient blue and rose ink on hand in Medellin. The AR 5 c . was also changed because there was no rose paper available. All the stamps were lithographed from the same stones except the ioc. which had to be redrawn. On one stamp in the sheet, the lithographer made the head
slightly smaller and, adds our contemporary, "it is not known if this was done involuntarily or maliciously." The following quantities were printed:-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { ic. blue, } 60,000 \text {. } \\ & \text { 2c. violet, } 200,000 .\end{aligned}$
5c. red, 200,000.
c. green, 200,000 .
10c. lilac, 200,000 .
20c. green, 100,000.
c. brown, 200,000.

Too late. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. violet, 200,000.
5c. greenish-black on white, 200,000.
Several sheets of the 4 c . green lacked a vertical perforation. Of the roc., 2381 sheets had the "small head" variety.

ARGENTINE (228 W 237).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of the recently issued 4 c . and 6 c . adhesives and we note they contain ioo stamps in ro rows of 1o. Each of the four inargins bears the inscription in small lettering, Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, Buenos Aires, whilst at the top the plateBunco, Buenos Aires, whilst at the top the plate-
number ( $4 \mathrm{c} .845,6 \mathrm{c} .842$ ) is inscribed over the number (4c. 845 , 6 c .842 ) is inscribed over the
sth and 6 th vertical rows. At the upper right. hand corner is the sheet -number, which is printed on the sheets afterwards in black (4c. ocoig on the sheets afterwards in black (4c. 00019,
$6 \mathrm{c} .000 \mathrm{H}_{7}$ ). Watermark and perforation as usual.

BERMUDA (226 O 237).-The Landon Phil. ateltst records the issue of the 4 d . Queen's Head on CA paper.

## Adhesive. CA. I4.

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4d. orange-red, type of 1880.
```

CEYLON (227 B 237).-In addition to the 2 3, 5 and $15 c$. "On Service," the Philatelic Fournal of Great Britain notes the following :-

Adhesive. King's Head, CA. 14
3oc. violet and green. "On Service" in black.
COLOMBIA (222 F 237).-La Revista de la Sociedud Filatélica Argentina gives a description of some varieties of the issue of October, 1902, printed at Medellin (S.G. type 86, v. E.W.S.N. No. 176, et segg).


Types as above.


Other perforation errors also probably exist.
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (234 S 237).-The Colonial Stamp Market inform us that all the remaining values of the King Edward series were issued on 4.2.04, and that the remain ders of the Victorian series were withdrawn a the same time. During January, the large 4 and 5 rupees of the Queen's Head series were placed on sale for a short time, but were withdrawn along with the other values when the king Edward series appeared.
In addition to the 2as. Registration envelope and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $I$ annas news-bands, the London Philatelist notes the following stationery.


## Postcards.

## $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{dreen}$ $\frac{1}{2}+\mathrm{d}$.

NICARAGUA (236 Z 237).-The London Philatelist chronicles the 5 c . of the 1900 type in a new colour and also a provisional envelope.

Adhesive. Perf. 14
5c. red, type of 1900 .
Envelope. Surcharged in violet. "Habilitado vale 5 Cents.
violet of 1898.

PANAMA (236 S 237).-Concerning the new ssue with both "Panamas" reading either up or down, Mr. M. D. Senior writes to Mekeel's Weekly Stamp Netrs (19.3.04) as follows :-

## 

"I do not know exactly where to locate this issue. As you probably know, the previous issues were all printed in partial quantities, as needed fof the low value not over s,owo at a time of each). As I understand it, in the handliug of the plate so often, an accident happened to it and they resorted to the Second Issue Plate, orrected of some errors, and surcharged at both ides reading one way, and, as each sheet is printed in two operations, half the sheet reads pward and half downward. The values so far out are the ic., 2c. and 2oc. Whether this is a temporary makeshift till the Third Issue plate is fixed again, or is to take the place of the Third ssue in future, I do not know, but as they are now coming on the mails, it looks very much as if they are to be permanent. The error of inverted $V$ is omitted, but I find a new variety, with accent on first 'a ' of Panama.'
Panama's Recent History.-For the benefit of collectors uho have not followed the turns of the political kaleidoscope as affecting Panama since its advent into the community of republics, the Stamp Collector, quoting from " a contemporary," gives the followiug résurne of the course of events cementing the bond between the United States and Panama :-
The Republic of Panama publicly declared its independence on November $t^{\text {th }}$, 1903. On November 6th, 1903, Mr. Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, instructed the Acting. Consul-General at Panama to the effect that when he was satisfied that a de facto government had been estallished to enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory, and to look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United persons and property of citizens of the enited United States communicated with the Panama Government on November 7th, 1go3, and the Government of Colombia was notified of this action through the United States Minister at Bogota. Filippe Bunau-Varilla was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States on November 6th, 1903, and was officially received by the President of the United States on November 13 th, 1903, when he presented his letters of credence. On December 7 th, 1903. President Roosevelt submitted to the Congress of the United States the Hay.Bunau-Varilla treaty with reference to the building by the United States of the Panama Canal. On December 12th, 1903, William I. Buchanan was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten. tiary of the United States on special mission to the Kepublic of Panama, and was received in that capacity by the Government of Panama on December 25 th, 1903

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ( 235 N 237).The American fournal of Philately reports that the following stationery has been surcharged for use in the Philippines.

Eavclopes.

| Ic. green on amber |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| buff | Green overprint. |
| $"$ | blue |
| ze. carmine on white. | Carmine overprint |
| $"$ | amber |
| $"$ | buff |
| brappers." | $"$ |
| blue | $"$ |

$\begin{array}{lcl}\text { 1c. green on manilla. } & \text { Green overprint. } \\ \text { 2c. carmine } & \text {." } & \text { Carmine overprint. }\end{array}$

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Transvaal, Reprints and Forgeries of the 1ssues of 1869.85 ; N. Yaar, SC $3.04 / 50$.
Holland, descriptive Catalogue, PJGB 3.04/47. Tasmania, Notes on, L. L. R. Hausburg. PR 2.04/23.

## An Uncbronicled Rarity:

Old stamps turn up in strange places. For instance, who would have expected a "Post in Auckland, and yet such is the case. Of course it was not one of the particularly scarce first ssue that sell at a fiooo each, but all the same it is worth about $£ 30$. $\quad-$ N.Z. Graphic.

## Competition.

"Has a graumnatical mistake ever been made in the inscription of a postage stamp? If so, give particulars.

The first reply was received from the Rev. P. E. Raynor, to whom the set of Aitutaki has been warded. His answer is as follows:-
"Antigua, $1879,2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. red-brown bears the ungrammatical legend " 2 t PENNY," which also appears on the corresponding type and value in Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitıs, St. Lucıa, Tobago, Turks Is., and Virgin Is. The correct form "2t pence," s found in Grenada and St. Vincent ; while Trin. dad has two pence halfpenny in full. The group of figures $2 \frac{1}{2}$ can only be read "two and a half," and it is not good grammar to write "two and a half penny," as two and a half is more than one, and therefore plural. Had the sign "d" been inserted after the 2 ,thus, " 2 d . $\frac{1}{2}$ penny," the form would have been correct, if inelegant. But the best and nost usual abbreviations of this value are " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$." or " $2 \frac{1}{2}$ PENCE."

Simmlar mistakes are not uncommon, but in most cases are due to a desire to avoid the making of a special "head,' plate or die. The current series of San Marino affords a glaring example, the three high values reading i lire, 2 lire, 3 lire, whereas all the world knows the singular of lire is lira.
We suppose the inscription pfennige on various German stamps, altered in 1880 to pfenmig, can hardly be construed as a inistake, but there certainly seems to have been great uncertainty in the minds of the postal officials regarding the end letters of this word. Perhaps the most curious anomaly, in connection with it, is exhibited by the 4 and 6 pf. of the first type of Prussia. The 4 pl . has $p$ fenninge and the 6 pf . pfennige.
In the set of stamps issued from Feb. to Nov. 1865 by Schleswig-Holstein, the values are given as $\frac{1}{2}+1 \frac{1}{4}, 1^{\frac{1}{3}}$ and 2 schilling, but 4 schillinge. Why should four be plural and not two? The same thing occurred in the separate Holstein set of the same year, but Schileswig, with super. ior wisdom, decided that 2 and four were both plural, but classified $\frac{1}{2}$, ił and if as singular. On plural, but classified $\frac{1}{2}$, if and if as singular. On

India, we have 1 real, $1 \frac{1}{6}, 2$, etc., reis. Turkey, 1875 , has "i $\ddagger$ pre" and " 2 pres"
the well known error " 1 Piastres."

We are rather surprised that no reader ques. tioned the 1,2 and 5 kr . of the current set of Montenegro, which have the spellings respectively of kruna, krune, and krura; we can only presume our readers are well acquainted with the vagaries of the Serbian language. As in Russian, the numbers $2,3,4$ take the genitive singular whilst 5 and beyond take genitive plural. In Serbian, the nominative singular and genitive plural of femine substantives are alike, thus explaining the apparent anomaly. Compare the Servian (or more correctly, Serbian) issues of i 866 and 1869, 1 para, 2 parc, 5 para.

In Roumania, the die of the $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bani of 1894, was used for the i banu of 1896 , but only the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " was erased, thus causing a distinct error, which was corrected in 1902 by substituting a full stop, for the offending i. It wall be noticed the " i " is scratched out in the 1903 pictorial series, leaving
"BAN" only, without a full stop, which is not "BAN" only
quite correct.
On the whole, however, perhaps the most curious grammatical mistake was that made in the $1885-86$ issue of Bulgaria. In Bulgarian the plural ending of $e$ (as in fee), is about as general as that of $s$ in Englisth, and therefore, given the plural form stotinke (or stotinki as it is generally transhterated), it is impossible by grammatical rules to determine the singular. Perhaps the stamp-engraver was a foreigner: anyway, whoever he was, he'made a bad shot when he put "1 stotink" (masculine), on the lowest value instead of "1 stotinka" (feminine). The error was corrected in the following year from "yedin stotink" to "yedna stotinka. 2 st. would have been alright, as the plural stotink is the same for both genders, but as bad luck form, dvye, so this value had to be altered too.

The ic. Paraguay of 1892 reads "I centavos, a mistake that was corrected four years later. Can any reader discover other errors?
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales exhibited both the id. and 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius at the meeting of the London Philatelic Society on $4^{\text {th }}$ March.

## bolland-1867 Issue.

Herr Krötzsch, in the Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, gives a useful summary of the types and perforations of this very difficult set of stamps. It is, we think, unfortunate that he has not tried to differentiate the $13-14$ perforations a little. He considers it "illogical" to do so, as the same differentiate the $13-14$ perforations a intle. He considers it illogical to do so, as the same
printing only incidentally got perforated by various machines. We cannot follow this, but are printing only incidentally got perforated by various machines.
grateful to Herr Krötzsch for what he has done. Here is his table:-

| Value. |  |  | 2nd Printing, <br> Perf. $121 / 2 \times 12$. |  | 3RD Printing$\text { Perf. } 10 \% \times 10 \text {. }$ |  | 4th Printing, Perf. 13-14. |  | 5th Printino. <br> - Perf. 1336. $\times 14$ |  | ${ }_{6 t h}$ Printino.$\text { Perf. } 121 / 2 \times 12 .$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Type. | Date of issue. | Type. | Date of issue. | Type. | Date of issue. | Type. | Date of issue. | Type. | Date of issue. | Type. | Date of issue. |
| 5 cents | 1 | 28-12.67 | 2 | 27.7-68 |  | 22.7.68(?) | $1 \& 2$ | ${ }^{2} 3.369$ | 2 | P.11.71 |  | $\cdots$ |
| 10 15 | 1 | +28.12-67 ${ }_{27}$ | 2 | ?.11.68 | 182 | end of 68 | $1 \& 2$ | + 3.369 | 2 2 2 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{2 \\ ? \rightarrow 11.71 \\ i-11.71}]{ }$ | 2 | ? 3.71 |
|  | 1 | 1-10.67 | 2 | ? | 2 | end of 68 | 1*2 | i.3-7i | 2 | ? ${ }^{\text {-11.71 }}$ |  |  |
| 25 .. | 1 | 1-10.67 |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | $2+$ | P-3-72 |
|  | 1 | 1-10-67 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ? 3 -72 |

Here we have vertured to expand Herr Krötusch's single " $13 \frac{1}{2} \times 14$."
$\uparrow$ Also found (very rare) perf. 14.
-Philatelic fournal of India.

## Pbilatelic Journals.

Which philatelic journal has published the most numbers? The following list, based on an article published by the Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung is, we believe, approximately correct:-

|  | Name. |  |  | Country. |  | Age in yrs. | Remaris. |  | Numbers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | U.S.A. |  | 18 | W | $\cdots$ | 690 |
| 2. | Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal | . | . . | Germany |  | 30 | F |  | 606 |
| 3. | Weekly Philatelic Era .. | . | . | U.S.A. |  | 18 | .. (dead) | . | 566 |
| 4. | General Anzeiger für Philatelie |  | . | Germany |  | 21 | .. T | .. | 484 |
| 5. | Le Timbre-Poste |  | . | Belgium |  | 38 | .. (dead) | . | 456 |
| 6. | Internationales Briefmarken Offer | enblatt | $\cdots$ | Germany |  | 12 | T | . | 391 |
| 7. | Alfred Smith \& Son's Monthly Cir | cular | $\cdots$ | England |  | 30 | M |  | 360 |
| 8. | Ami des Timbres.. |  | $\cdots$ | France |  | 29 | .. (dead) |  | 343 |
| 9. | Der Philatelist | . | - | Germany |  | 24 | M | - | 309 |
| 10. | Daily Item | . | - | U.S.A. |  | 1 | (dead) | . | ? |
| 11. | Bric-à-Brac | - | . | England |  | 29 | M | . | 302 |
| 12. | Philatelic Monthly and World | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | U.S.A. |  | 26 | (dead) | . | 301 |
| 13. | Collectionneur de Timbres-poste | . | - | France |  | 40? | M | . | 282 |
| 14. | L'Echo de la Timbrologie.. |  | .- | France |  | 17 | F | $\cdots$ | 270 |
| 15. | Mittheilungen des Postwertreichen | ändlers |  | Germany |  | 18 | M | $\cdots$ | 269 |
| 16. | Ewen's Weekly Stamp News | .. | . | England |  | - 5 | W | - | 237 |
| 17. | Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . |  |  | 10 | F | . | 237 |
| 18. | Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Post | zegelkund |  | Holland |  | 20 | M |  | 234 |
| 19. | American Journai of Philately | .. | . | U.S.A. |  | 16 | M |  | 192 |
| 20. | Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung |  | . | Switzerland |  | 15 | M |  | 175 |
| 21. | L'Annonce Timbrologique |  | . | Belgium |  | 15 | M |  | 166 |
| 22. | Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal |  | . | England |  | 14 | M | . | 165 |
| 23. | Philatelic Journal of Great Britain |  | . | " |  | 14 | M |  | 159 |
| 24. | The London Philatelist | .. | .. | " |  | 13 | M | . | 147 |

- W = Weekly : F. Fortnightly ; T, three times Monthly; M, Monthly.

A few journals, which do not publish their "whole numbers," have had to be omitted, but we believe there are no omissions which would rank at all high in the list.

It will take Euen's weekly Stamp Netus two more years to reach minth place, and four years to reach seventh place. At present, we are No. 16 in the list (unless other claimants appear). Including the issues under the title of Ewen's Weekly Circular, 322 numbers have been published, which would give E.U'S.N. ninth place. Very few journals have an uninterrupted record.


## FOREICN NICH VALUE8.



## Europe



POST OFFICES.


OERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

| 801 | German E | ca, i ru | upee | 1/4 | ! 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 802 | " | 2 | " | 2/8 | 3/1 |
| 803 |  | 3 | " | 4\% | 4 +8 |
| 804 | New Guinea, | , 1 mark | .. | 1/0 | 1/2 |
| 805 | " | 2 " | . | $2 \%$ | 2/4 |
| 806 | " | 3 ", | . | 3/0 | 3/6 |
| 807 |  | 5 " | . | 510 | 5/10 |
| 808 | S. W. Africa, | , mark | . | $1 / 0$ | 1/2 |
| 809 | , | 2 " |  | 2/0 | 3/4 |
| 810 | . | 3 |  | 3/0 | $3 / 5$ |
| 815 |  | 5 |  | $5 \%$ | 5/16 |
| 812 | Cameroons, | 1 mark | .. | 1/0 | 1/2 |
| 813 | , | 2 .. | .. | 2,0 | 2/4 |
| 814 | " | 3 - |  | 310 | $3 / 6$ |
| 815 |  | 5 " |  | 5/0 | 5/10 |
| 816 | Caroline 1s., | 1 mark | .. | 1/0 | 1/2 |
| 817 | " | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2/0 | 2/4 |
| 818 | " | 3 | . | 3/0 | 316 |
| 819 | " | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5/0 | 5/10 |
| 820 | China, | 1 mark | .. | 1/0 | 1/2 |
| 821 | , | 2 ." | . | 2/0 | 2/4 |
| 822 | , | 3 ", |  | $3 / 0$ | 316 |
| 823 |  | 5 " | . | 5/0 | 5/10 |
| 824 | Kiautschou, | 1 mark |  | 1/0 | 1/2 |
| 825 | " | 2 " | .. | 2/0 | $2 / 4$ |
| 826 | . | 3 " | - | 3/0 | $3 / 6$ |
| 827 | $\because$ | 5 :. | $\cdots$ | 5/0 | $5 / 10$ |
| $828{ }^{\circ}$ | Levant | to pias. | $\cdots$ | 1/8 | 2/0 |
| $829^{\circ}$ |  | 15 | .. | 2/6 | $2 / 11$ |
| 829 a |  | 25 | $\cdots$ | 4/2 | 10 |
| 830 | Marianne Is., | , I mark |  | 1/0 | 1/2 |
| 831 | , | 2 ., |  | $2 / 0$ | $2 / 4$ |
| 832 |  | 3 י' |  | $3 / 0$ | 316 |
| 833 |  | 5 |  | 510 | 5/10 |
| 834 | Marshall Is., | 1 mark |  | $10^{\circ}$ | 1/2 |
| 835 | " | 2 |  | 2/0 | $2 / 4$ |
| 836 | - | 3 |  | 3/0 | $3 / 6$ |
| 837 |  | 5 ., |  | 5/0 | 5/10 |
| $838{ }^{\circ}$ | - Morocco, | 1 peseta |  | 0/10 | 1/0 |
| $839 *$ |  | 12 |  | 1/0 | 1/2 |
| $8_{40}{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $2{ }^{2}$ |  | 2\% | 3/4 |
| $84{ }^{\text {* }}$ |  | 34 |  | 3/0 | $3 / 6$ |
| $84{ }^{*}$ |  | 64 |  | 510 | 5/10 |
| 843 | Samoa, | 1 mark | . $\cdot$ | 1/0 | 1/2 |
| 844 | . | 2 | . | $2 i 0$ | 2/4 |
| $845^{*}$ | - | 3 | $\cdot$ | 310 | 3/6 |
| $84^{6}{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 5 | . | 510 | 5/1c |
| 847 | Togo, | 1 mark |  | 110 | 1/2 |
| $88^{8}$ | " | 2 " | . | 2/0 | 2/4 |
| 849 | , | 3 | . | 3/0 | $3 / 6$ |
| 850 | " | 5 | . | 5\% | 5/10 |

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pairs and blocks.
N $Z$ 2. Similar to above but only values above 1 d
$\mathrm{N} Z$ 5. Cook Isles, all values, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}-1 /-$, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles,
2 6airs and blocks
showing way, in singles, pairs and blos of the rare " thief" error

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$315 \underset{\text { India - Sarawak }}{2} \begin{aligned} & \text { Labuan-unused } \\ & \text { Straits }\end{aligned}$
57 Hawiai
$\begin{array}{ll}370 & \text { Tasmania } \\ 371 & \text { Orange River Colony - used }\end{array}$
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Colonials-various
Colonials-various
Colonials--various, unused
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Tunis and Monaco
Russia
Greece-Head of Mercury
Guadeloupe - Recent visionals. unused
Labuan, postally used ..
North Borneo postally used
North Borneo, postally used unused

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bahamas-Ceylon } \\
& \text { Cevlon-Leward }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { Ceylon-Leeward Is. } \\
& \text { Leeward Is.-N.2. }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Leeward Is.-N.Z } \\
& \text { N. Z.-Tasmania }
\end{aligned}
$$

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& N .2 .-T a s m a n i a \\
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& \text { Tasma } \\
& \text { Fiji }
\end{aligned}
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Various Colonials
Niger Coast

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# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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    No. 238. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 324.)
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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904

ANTIOQUIA (237 S 238).-We illustrate
two more novelties, additions to the current set.


Adhesives. Dated 1 1\%03.
4c. brown.
5c. blue.
top. red (Portrait)
AUSTRALIAN CUMMONWEALTH (229 Y 238).-Type 1. of the Commonwealth Postage i)ue series, with white space at foot, is now obsolete, the remaining values (1d., 6d. and 8 d .) of type II. having been issued ( $3.0_{+}$or earlier).
The following is a complete list of the varieties we have as yet met with.

Unpaid Letter Stumps.

> Type I.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (a) Perf. } 11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 & \text { td., 2d., 3d., } 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., \\ \text { (b) Perf. } 11 \times 1 \mathrm{t}^{2}\end{array}$
(b) Perf. $11 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 12$

Type II.
(a) Perf. 111. 12 5d., iod., 1/., 2/-
(b) Perf. $11 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 12$ did., 1 d ., 2d., 3 d .
(c) Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2} .12 \times 11 \quad 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} .$, 4d., 6 d. .
(d) Perf. it

1d., 2 dan, 3d.,
Id.., 2d.
[8d., 51.
(e) Not yet seen

We have the following with marginal sheet-numbers:-

| 3d.. t) pe I., |  | 6950 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3d., type II., | perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \times 11$ | 222106 |
| 6d., " | perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \times 11$ | 223217 |
| 8d., | perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \times 11$ | 248059 |
| $\frac{1}{2 d .}$ | perf. $1 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 12$ | 248523 |

With regard to the significance of these numbers see under New South Wales.

AZORES (229 R 238), -La Cote Réelle adds the following value to the set chronicled two inonths ago.

Postage Duc Adhasivc. Stamp of l'ortugal surcharged.
eis violet.
BOYACA (218 F 258). - It was only in E.W.S.N. No. 203 that we illustrated a new 10 c . stamp and now we have another.


Adhasive. Perf.
roc. orange ( $1 \mathrm{go}_{4}$ ).
CAPE COLONY (233 13 238).-Alfred Simith \& Son's Monthly Circular chronicles a new letter-card.

Letter.card. Head of King Edward.

## id. carmine on grey.

The King Edward stationery already chronicled comprises:-Envelope, id.; Registration Envel. ope, 4 d. ; Post Cards, $\frac{1}{2} d$. , id.; Wrapper, $\frac{1}{2} d$.

CEYLON (237C 238).-Le Timbrophile Belye Chronicles the $2+2 \mathrm{C}$. olive-brown on white reply chronicles the $2+2 \mathrm{c}$. olive-brown on white reply
card. The King Edward stationery chronicled card. The King Edward stationery
so far now comprises the following:-

Envelopes, $2 c$. indigo on green, 5 c . indigo on cream, 6 c . brown on white.
Postcards, 2c. yellow buff, $2+2$. olive-brown (same colour ?).
Wrappers, 2c. violet on buff, 5c. bistre-yellow on buff
Registration Envelope, toc, rose
Still wanting are the 6 c . and $6+6 \mathrm{c}$, postcards and $5+5 c$. and 6 c . letter-cards, if the set is to be the same as the Queen's Head series.

CHILE (234 D 238 ). -Mekeel's IVickly Stamp Nevs says "the surcharge of roc. on the 30 c . News says the surcharge of roc. on the $30 c$. appears to have been engraved or drawn in pairs,
forming two distinct varieties in equal quantities" on the sheet.

CUBA (233 O 23 r).-Concerning the ic. on 3c. provisional, the Philatelic Record translates as 3c. provisiona, the Rolatelic Record translates as
follus from the Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cuhana.
"The entire printing of the pfovisional 1 centavo red on 3 centavos purple provisional 1 very quickly. The postal administration ordered a further printing of 500,000 stamps of this value and also a like number of provisionals of centavos on 3c. The October, 1902 , issue was surcharged : Habilitado at the top, Un Cetstavo on the left, Octubre, 1go2, on the right, and the large figure 1 in the middle. The new issue bore the follow. ing surcharge: Habilitado at the top, centavo or centavos at the bottom, and the figure 1 or 2 m the middle. The colour of the surcharge of the tc. was yellow and of the 2c, black.
"It was afterwards found that sufficient supplies of the 1 and 2 c . of the Cuban issue of 1899 still existed. These pruvisional stamps were therefore not put into circulation, but stored for future use. In order to make it impossible that such stamps could get into circulation, the 'Sociedad Filatelica couldget intocirculation, the 'Sociedad Filatelica
Cubana' asked the postal administration to Cubana asked the postal administration
destroy the two lots, which was done on July 15 , destroy the two lots, which was done on July 15 th,
igo3, before witnesses. At the same time certain 1003, before witnesses. At the same tme certam
quantities of the American provisionals were
burnt."

CUNDINAMARCA (A 238).-I'Echo de la Timbrologie mentions having received a new set comprising the valnes $1,2,3,5,10,15,20,40$,
$50 c$ and 81 , but gives 110 particulars. By decree they are only allowed to be sold for sold, so buyers will have to pay $4 / 2$ per clollar instead of the odd twopence.

DENMARK ( 217 G 228). -The stock of 8 öre envelopes has been surcharged $\because$ io $" \mathrm{~m}$ black.

Envelute.
10" without colour on an oval ground of network in black, on 8 ö. red, with additional surcharge " 10 " covering the
" 8 " at foot. "8" at foot.
Issued 2.4.04, or earlier.
DlEGO-SUAREZ (A 238).-L.a Cote Rielle states that one of its correspondents has received a letter postmarked "Madagascar-Diego Suarez -7 Mars 4 ," and franked with half a 30 c . of Madagascar overprinted in blue with

> Affranchissement
> spécial
> faute de timbres
set mordinary type. From another sumrce our contemporary has receiced a second letter franked with half a zuc. stamp "obliterated" with a hand stamp inscribed

Affranchissement
Occasionnel
Manque de Timbres
and struck in blue, the whole being postmarked as before.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie mentions half a zor. stamp used on a letter sent from Vohémar and obliterated by a handstamp inscribed

Affranchi ainsi
faute figurine.
Apparently there is no end to them.
DUTCH INDIES (224 Q 238). - Although the whole set is catalogned by Stanley Gibbons, only the soc. and joc. in the new type, topether with the value noted below, have as yet been
issued. issued.


Adhesive. Perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
20c. black (greenish slate?).
GUADELOUPE 1233 G 2381.-L. A Cote Kirelle (3.0+i/5) says that the informathon poblished by it recently to the effect that the provisional 40 c . on Ifr . and itr. on 75 c . were to he surcharged "190+" turns ont to be incorrect; the date should be "1903." A month ago we reported on the anthority of another lirench journal, that the stamps were to be surcharged 1 gog at top and 1904 at foot and we presume this was also incorrect. It is now stated that the surcharge
consists of " 1903 " in a frame with ornamented corners.

There are five proncipal types of the surcharge. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { (a) small thin figures. At top. } \\ \text { (b) "丷 round "" } & \text { At foot. } \\ \text { (c) } \\ \text { (d) }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { (c) tail thick figures. } & \text { At side. } \\ \text { (d) side. } \\ \text { (e) ". } & \text { Diagonai }\end{array}$
The varieties are said to he as follows :Athesives.

| 4oc. on ifr. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (i) surchare blue. a. b, c, d, e |  |
| (ii) | ". |
| (iii) | red, a. b, c. d, e |
| ifr. on $75^{c}$. | black, c (?). |

## (i) surcharge blue, a, b, c, d, e (ii) ", red, a, b, c, d, e.

We thonk there can be no doubt these surcharges are purely speculative.
HAYTI (231 () 238).-The Americun fournal of Philately reports that the 1 c . and 2 c . of the Commemurative set ichromicled in E.IV.S.N. No. 229) and the 1c., 2c., 1oc. and 50c. of the uw regular issue exist with donble surcharge. The 7 c . Ot the tormer and $j u c$. of the lat
have heen found with inverted surcharge.
HUNGARY (229 J $23^{8}$ ). - Stamp 1 ooklets have been in use here for tuo or three years past, states le Collectionmeur de Timbres-poste, but
the sales seen to be dropping off. Each book the sales seen to be dropping off. Each book the preniom over face value being $2 f$. or $\frac{1}{5}$ th of a penny per book. The number of stamps supplied by this means has been as follows:-

|  | 1901. | 1902. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 f. | $854+400$. | $661,200$. |
| $5 f$. | $-120,800$ | $763,200$. |
| 10. | $272,400$. |  |
| 251. | $792,000$. | $14,400$. |
| 35. | 794400. | $19,200$. |

We shonld thitik the 1 got figures include the original stocking of the varions post offices; if so,
INDO-CHINA $\left(235 \quad \mathrm{E} \quad 23^{8}\right)$.-We were
ittle premalme, it seems, in announcing three weeks ago that "the new set" had appeared. Only the 1 gc. value has jet been issued.


Adhcsive.
15c. pale brown on blue.
IVORY COAS'I (234 J 238).-The decree authorising the recent issue of provisional stamps is published by L'Echo de la 「imbrologie. The following quantities were made :-

0,05 on 30 c .4
0,10 on 75 c ., $18,000$.
0,15 on ifr., 15,000 .
The decree is dated $14.1 .0_{4}$.
MADAGASCAR (236C 238). L'Echo de la Timbrolugie reports that the first 39 sheets $(3000$ stamps) of the new pictorial $1 c$. Were printed in black-violet instead of violet and on a paper distinctly blenté.

NABHA ( 234 J 238 ). -The following king Edward stationery of India has beenoverprinted, states the Illustricites Briefnarken- Journal.

Envelope. $\frac{\text { da. kreen. }}{2}$
Post Crird.
NEWFOUNDLAND ( $23^{n}$ [ $2.3^{k i}$.-The "Ira ic. pustcard, with postrait of King Foward, issued on $5 \cdot 3.04$, is a fine example of engraving,
of which the American Hank Note Co. may well uf which t
be proud.

Postcrird. Stamp with p̣ortrait of King Fidward. c. green ( $121 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}$.)

NEW SOUTH WALES (223, 225 R 238) . -An unnsed 3d. Sydney View realized $£ 56$ at week.
A ceet.
mumber of ondent in Sydney has sent us a with machine and paper mumbers current $\frac{1}{2}$ al. this upportundty of kiving a revised list to date For revised list of the 2 d . blise, sec $E . I^{\prime} . S . N$. For revis
No. $20 \%$.

| $\frac{1}{2}$ d. grech, urdinary cirrent issur. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mtechine Xis | Sheet N , | When issued ar recurderl. |
| 111562 | 314662 | E.W.S.N., No. 169 |
| $\cdots{ }^{-18}$ | +22616 | ., ,. |
| - | 15815 | ", , |
| - | 29270 |  |
| - | 178511 | Issued 1.03? |
| 123628 | 362871 | tssued 21,4.03 |
| 12364 | 368809 | , |
| 125340 | 367551 |  |
| -26044 | 389046 | Issued 4.03 |
| 129901 | 376100 |  |
| 156198 | 9392 | Issued 2.04, or earlier |
| 156276 | $94 ; 0$ | lsted 2.04 , or earlier |
| 156487 | 24181 | ., |
| 162.592 | 68697 | - |
| 162697 | 68802 |  |
| 183643 | 120747 |  |

It may be explained that the machine numbers run consecutively for each value, and were introduced about 1902. About 80,000 sheets of $1 d$. stamps would appear to be required annually, judging from the figures given in the above table. The highest machine numbers of other values we have met with are :-Id., 679986 ; 2d., 373718 ; $2 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{~d} ., 12809$; $4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6558$; 6d., 15440 ; $8 \mathrm{~d} ., 1701$; 2tid., 12809 ; 4d., 6558; 6d., 15440; 8d., 1701 ;
gd., surcharged, 4599; 1od., - $; 1 / ., 21454 ;$ $2 / 6,379$. The other values do not yet have them, $2 / 6,379$. The other values do not yet have them,
so far as we are aware. We believe that these numbers are an infallible guide to the order in numbers are an infallible guide to the order in
which the sheets were printed, and consequently which the sheets were printed, and consequently
of great value to the specialist in determining of great value to the specialist in determining the order of the different printings. It is un fortunate they do not go back further than 1902

The sheet numbers are of less importance because each batch of paper apparently commences at 1 and runs up to about 500,000 , the numbers on one batch being thus indistinguish able from those of another. The above table indicates that a batch of paper commenced with the issue of sheet No. 1 in 1902, and finished abont the summer of 1903. A new batch has already reached sheet No. 120747, and possibly considerably higher. The Commonwealth Postage Dues, on sheets N. s. 222 Io6 to 2.48523 (see above) may belong to this new series, or to that of 1902-03, it is ditficult to decide. The sheets of paper, it should be noted, are given out to the printers in the order of their numbers, and doubtless each supply so given out is used for the purpose for which it was requisitioned; on the other hand, the printers probably do not take any particular trouble to see that the sheets are any particular trouble to see that the sheets in the exact order of numberng, althongh,
used as the paper would only be drawn from the store. keeper as required, the order probably approxi. keeper as required, the order probably approxi-
mately represents that in which the stamps were mately r
printed.

Can any reader inform us of the significance of the dates on the margins? The present sheets of 1 d . and 2 d . have the date $1 g o r$ in a circle (the Id. used to have " 1897 ") : the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .1897$; 4 d ., $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 8 \mathrm{~d}$., and $\mathrm{I} /-, 1888$. We presume it is the date when the plates were made, as the 4 d . 6d., 8 d ., and $\mathrm{I} /$ - were first issmed in 1888 , the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. in 1891 , and id., $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. in 1897 . The 1 d . and 2d. plates dated 190 i have a thick coloured line round each pane. The $\frac{1}{2} d$. plate is undated, but can be identified as the 5th stamp in the top row of the right-hand pane is badly indented on every sheet seen by us.

NEW ZEALAND (236 Z 238) -Mr. J. Davis writes to the Austraian Philatelist $(3.04 / 80)$ that he has the ist. type id. brown watermark measuring 17 mm . and another copy in which it measures only 13 mm .
PORTUGAL (228 H $23^{8}$ ). -The complement of the "Postage Due" series is now recorded, as 1ssued, by La Cote Réelle.


Postage Duc adhesive.
20 reis, violet.
PACKHOI (305 C 238).-L'Echo de la Tim. brolugie chronicles:-

Adhesive. Surcharged as before.
soc. brown on bluish.
The goc. hitherto in use was the 5oc. rose.
PERSIA (220 E 238).-It is rumoured that the current set has been overprinted " Contrôle."

ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON (125C 238). -In connection with the Anglo.French agreeThe philatelic value of "barren rocks" is The philatelic value of
apparently overlooked.
"Montreal, Friday, April 8.
"While Canadians are pleased with the settlement of the French shore question hecause it is believed that it paves the way to the entrance of Newfoundland into the confederation, the feeling is expressed in some quarters that France secures the best bargain. It is regretted that Great Britain did not while negotiating with France secure the St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, from which in the event of hostalities the safety of Canada might be menaced. Great Britain has made many concessions, and it is thought that France might have ceded these two barren rocks, whose only value is as a base for harassing the country nearest them, which unfortunately is Canada. The general feeling in Newfoundland is that these two islands should together form another Canadian province.'

This paragraph hardly does the islands justice, as St. Pierre, the capital, is the head quarters of the French cod-fishing fleet and has a population of 6.000 , the annual value of the exports amount.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (234 k 238). - A sheet of the current $1 /$ brown, long type, has been found with two lowest horizontal rows of
perforations omitted. Tuelve stamps were thus imperf. horizontally.
In addition to the 4 d . and 6 d . values already chronicled, Alfred Smith \& Son's Monthly Circular mentions the $1 /:$ :


## Adhesive. Pert. 12, even

## 1/-brown

Issued 3.04, or earlier.
SPAIN (232 P 238). Many of our readers were doubtless surprised when they read in the papers last week of the death of ex-Queen Isabella. Her head figures on a large proportion of the earliest stamps issued and the issues of 1850-53 seem at the present day so rare and remote that it certainly surprised us to learn that Queen Isabella was so recently in the land of the living. After all, however, she has not so very long survived our own Queen Victoria, whose postage stamps, though fewer in number, date back ten years earlier. In 1853 Spain had already issued 21 stamps (now catalogued $£ 150$ unused) as against Great Britain's 7 (now catalogued (35).
Maria Isabella, daughter of King Ferdinand VII. and his fourth Consort, Maria Christina, was born at Madrid in October, 1830 .

Her father having excluded Don Carlos, the heir to the throne, by repealing the Salic Law of Succession, little Isabella was, on the King's death, proclaimed Queen at the tender age of three, amid national rejoicings on a gorgeous and extensive scale. The sway ofthe Queen-Mother was so little liked in Spain that Gueen Isabella was legally declared of full age when she was 13. Thanks mainly to the strength of General (afterwards Marshal) Narvaez as Prime Minister, she reigned securely enough till 868 ; but almost immediately after his death in that year there broke out at Cadiz the great and rapidly-spreading insurrection, which compelled her to seek asylum in Paris. Two years later-in June, 1870-she abdicated her Throne in favour of her son, King Alfonso XII., father of the present King.
Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste says this country is preparing to celebrate, at the beginn ing of next year, the 3rd centenary of the publication of Don Quixote and "naturally" it is
proposed to issue a set of stamps. At all events proposed to issue a set of stamp
SW EDEN (236 J 238). The Philatelic Record quotes the following from the Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal:-"According to a postal notice letters in Sweden can be franked with any stamps that have been issued, even with reprints.

I skilling Banco is equal to rt skilling and this is equal to 3 oere. 3 skilling Banco or 9 oere are equal to isilbergroschen ( t d.) The stamp of the value of 9 oere was penerally used to Germany (for printed matter ? 17 oere ( $=8$ Denmark, and 20 oere $:=6$ Norwegian skillings) to Norway. The taxes for single and double letters within Sweden were until 18854 sk. Banco letiers within Swedell were until 18854 sk.
$=12$ oere), and 8 sk. Banco or 24 oere.
"As the 50 oere stamp can be easily mistaken in artificial light fur the 20 oere, must likely the colour will he changed to greyish-brown.'
TASMANIA (231 F 238). - Our Hobart correspondent sends us the following novelties

Postcard. Stamp of the 1870 type, but with portrait ( 3 face) of King Edward.
Fiscal Adhesive. Inscrihed Tasmania at top, and "Stamp Duty" at foot, with large figure d. blue, wink ventre

The latter was issued 2.3 .04 or earlier and the postcard before 7.3 .04 (date uncertain). For the benefit of entire postcard collectors, we may mention that the postcard measure $120 \times 74 m m$ and is inscribed in five lines $E=$ Available only for the Commonwealth, Fiji ; if used for any Fiji ; if used for any other place a Halfpenny Stamp HO HE WRITIEN ON THIS SIDE ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE, mauve, Queen's Head, wmk. TAS, and the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$ mauve, Queen's Head, 1892 type (which has, so far as we are aware, been continuously on sale to stamp collectors since it first appeared in 1892 ) has been re-issued to the general public for ordinary use. Doubtless we shali soon hear of the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Pictorial on V and Crown paper.
UGANDA (234O238).-During the week a pair of the" UGANDA" on $\frac{1}{2}$ anna British Eas stamps, was sold at auction.

## OBSOLLETE SETS

## No．GROUP XXII．－WERT INDIRS．

$\begin{array}{ll}C_{15} & \text { Bahamas，Queen，1，2h，} \\ \text { C22 }^{\text {Br．Guiana，1888，2，8c．}} \text { ．}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{C}_{23} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Cayman Islands，Queen，} \frac{1}{2} d ., \\ \text { Cid．}_{48} \\ \text { Trinidad，ist issue，imperf．，id．blue，}\end{array} \quad \ddot{\mathrm{d}} \text { ．brown，id }\end{array}$ purpie
$\mathrm{C}_{49}$ Trinidad，Queen，方d．，id．， $2 \frac{1 \mathrm{~d} .,}{}$ 4d．， $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, i／
$\mathrm{C}_{52}$ Turk＇s Is．，old type，id．，6d．，i）
GROUP XXIII．－EUROPE AND N．AMERICA．
$\mathrm{C}_{59}$ Malta，Queen，id．on 2hd．，four shades
$C 59 a$
$C 60$
$\frac{1}{2 d}$ ．，id．，2d．，2hd．， $4 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$ ．
C61 Gibraltar，＂Queen， 5 ， $10,20,25+40,50 c .$, ip．
$\mathrm{C}_{74}$ Canäda， Q ，Figures，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,5,6,7,8$, roc．
$\mathrm{C}_{77}$ Newfoundland，imp．，id．， 4 d ．， $5 \mathrm{~F} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{ta} .$, i／（cat． $30 / 3$ ） GROUP XXIY．－AFRICA．
C82 B．C．A．on B．S．A．1d．，2d．，4d．，6d．，8d．，1／．
C84＊B．S．A．re－engraved， $\mathfrak{h}^{2 d .}$ ， $2,3 \mathrm{dd}$ ．， 4 d ．， $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 8 \mathrm{~d}$ ．
$\mathrm{Cl}_{5}$ Cape，Hope＂seated $4 \mathrm{~d} .$, ， $\mathrm{cd} ., 8 \mathrm{~d}$ ．
$\mathrm{C}_{9}$ Cape，Hope seated， $\mathrm{d}, 1,2,2 \mathrm{~h}, 3,4,6 \mathrm{~d} .$.
C95 Gambia，embossed，多．， $1 \mathrm{~d} .$, 2d．，2dd．，3d ，4d．．6d．，$\ddot{\mathrm{t}}$／－
Cioo Madagascar Inland Mail，id．to $4 /$ ，postmarked




$\mathrm{Cr}_{1} 5$
V．R．I．，面．，id．，2d．，3d．， 4 d on od． 6 d.

$\mathrm{C}_{117}$ St．Helena，old，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,21,3,4,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 / \cdots$
$\mathrm{C}_{120}$ Seychelles，$Q ., 2,3,6,12,15,18,30$ on 75

$\mathrm{C}_{12} 3$ Sudan，Military Telegraphs，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,5,1$ ， 5 i





$\mathrm{C}_{133}$ Zululand on English，$\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{1}, 2,2,2,3,4,5,6$, gd．，1／ 135 Zanzibar，18g6，t，2，3，4，5rs．

## GROUP XXY．－ASIA．

$\mathrm{C}_{126}$ Ceylon，Queen，2，3，4，5，6，12，15．25．75c．
$\mathrm{C}_{134} \quad, \quad$ old colours，2，3，4， 0 on 15， 15 c.


$\mathrm{C}_{148}$ Jhind Service， 1,12 ．

$\mathrm{C}_{161}$ Labuan， $1894,1,2,3,5,6,8,12,18,24 \mathrm{c}$ ．（very fine set）


${ }^{\mathrm{C} 167} \Rightarrow$ 2，8， 25 c.
${ }^{\text {C166 }}$ ，＂2，8，25，50c．（lilac）
$\underset{C_{172}}{\mathrm{C}_{17}}$ Sungei Ujong，2c．orange $\quad \therefore \quad . \quad \therefore$
Cir 14 Straits，Queen， $3,4,5,6,10,12$
$\mathrm{C}_{18}$ Provisionals，S．G．Nos． 88,86
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{C}_{18} & \text { Provisionals，S．G．Nos．} 98.86 \\ \mathrm{C}_{1} 88 & \text { Sarawak．1871－75，3．4．6，8，} 12\end{array}$

Cigo＂．Provisionals， 2 on 3,2 on 12,4 on 8 c ．

## GROUP XXYI．－NUSTRALEBEA．


 $\mathrm{C}_{202}$＂．Local Print．p．11，qd．，Id．，2d．
$\mathrm{C}_{204}$＂．，Univ．Post，Id．，London and Local Print
$\mathrm{C}_{200}^{200} \quad \ddot{\text { and．}}$

| C209 |
| :--- |
| $\mathrm{C}_{210}$ |
| C |




id．red，Nos．148，161， $162 .$.
$\begin{array}{ccc}227 & " & \text { td．green，same without } 155 . \\ \text { without } 155 \text { or } 158 \\ \text { 228 } & " & \because \\ \text { set of four }\end{array}$
$\mathrm{C}_{239} \quad \ddot{\prime} \quad$ thin＂̈paper，wink．faintly impressed，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$
C235 S．Australia， 2 di．， $5 \mathrm{~d} .$, ，specimen
236 S．Australia．$\frac{1}{2}$ d．G．P．O．，three slight shades
246 Tasmania．Pictorial．$\frac{1}{2}$, ，1，1，1，1，1，2， 2 （varieties）
$\mathrm{C}_{24} 8 \quad " \quad$ V．and Crown，$\frac{1}{1, \frac{1}{2}, 1,1,1,2,2,9 d .}$
${ }_{C 253}^{C_{25}}$ Victoria，Stamp Duty，fd．，Id．on rose，2d．
$\mathrm{C}_{256} \quad$ ．${ }^{257}$ Postage，$\frac{1 d}{} \mathrm{~d}$ ．green， 2 shades
257 Westrälia，wmk．WA，rid．${ }^{\text {rdere．}} 2$ shades
C259 U．$\quad$ London Print，t，i，2，2，2，4d．．－
26it Cook＂Is．，Ist issue，id．2d．grey，two shades

$\mathrm{C}_{265}$ ．．no wmk．，td．，Id．， 2 of d．
266 ＂．＂̈r．rd．，set of two shades


$\mathrm{C}_{28} 8$ Niue，Gd．two shades（ist and and print）
$\mathrm{C}_{285}$＂． 5 d ．three shades

$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{C}_{28} \\ \mathrm{C} 288 \\ & \because & \text { Collection，Nos．} 2,4,8,12,13,16,17,18,19.20\end{array}$
21，22，23，24（cat．16／11）and another

药苞 2／1 1 $0 / 5$
$0 / 51$ $0 / 12$ $1 / 3$
$2 / 2$
$1 / 7$ $1 / 7$
$10 / 0$ $0 / 4$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1 / 3 \\
32 / 6 \\
15 / 1
\end{array}
$$

Price．

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POST OFFICES．


GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES


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V 8. Bussahir
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Colonials-various
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unused .. ..
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# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

## With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: h. L'estrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL Stamp market, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 239. (VOL. XII.)
Whole Number, No. 325.1

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender of every accept
issued stamps.
The index
The index number and seriat letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN ( 238 L 239 ) -Mr . C. W. Hellawell informs us he has the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. also with "D ${ }_{4}$ " (both varieties of lines). Mr. S. W. Flam. ank writes that he had occasion on 1 i. $4.0+$ to buy to,000 id. stamps and they all had "D4," the broken and continuous lines being about evenly represented.
The Editor has been overwhelmed with $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{C}$ and bought several strips at four times face value, but on Munday, 18.4.04, they were placed on sale at the local post office, replacing $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ which had been in use two or three weeks. They are evi. dently on sale in all parts of the country. Now dently on sale in atil parts of the country. Now is the opportunity to get them at no expense
beyond face value and a little trouble-an beyond tace viche and a mitter this month, will probopportunity which, after this month, will prob-
ably never return. It seems likely that $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ will ably never return. It seems likely that C4 will
be scarce. The Editor is stlll anxious to purbe scarce. The Editor is still anxious to pur-
chase id. C, but this time will offer double face chase id. C, but this time will
value only, for strips of three.

Our list now stands as follows:-
Printed from the 1901-02 plates. Continuous lines.

|  |  | Recor | Date. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dd. | A | ${ }^{\text {br }}$ | 1.1.02 |
| d. | B | ${ }^{\text {br }}$ | 22.12 .02 |
| dd. | C | $s l$ | 12.12.03 |
| dd. | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | $s l$ | 8.2.04 |
| dd. | D | $s l$ | 16.4 .04 |
| id. | A | $b r$ | 1.1.02 |
| id. | B | $b r$ | 22.1202 |
| id. | C | $b r$ | 29.12 .03 |
| Id. | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | br | 6.2 .04 |
| Id. | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ | br | 11.4 |

Record Holder.
(Official Date). Mr. C.
Rev. P. ïr. C. W. Heilawell.
(Official Date).
Mir. C.
Mr. Weath.
Mr. C. A. Cole.
Mr. W. T. Wilson.

| (ii). | Print | $f$ | new $p$ | Broken lines. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {d }} \mathrm{d}$. | B | $b r$ | 19.3.04 | Mr. A. H. Stamford. |
| dd. | C | $s l$ | 7.4.04 | Mr. F. G. Warwick. |
| d. | c | sr | 18.2 .04 | Mr. Edward Smith. |
| td. | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | st | 27.1.04 |  |
| d. | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | sl | 13.2.04 | Mr. P. H. Young. |
| \%d. | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ | $s l$ | 16. 4.04 | Mr. C. W. Hellawell. |
| id. | C | $b r$ | 29.12 .03 | Mr. W. Heath. |
| 1 d . | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | br | I.2.04 | Mr. A. H. Stamford. |
| 1 d . | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ | br | 11.4 .04 | Mr. S. W. Flamank. |

The index letters in our table have the follow. ing signification:-
$b$ Block letters; without serifs.
$s$ With serifs.
Right-hand corner of sheet.
$l$ Left-hand corner of sheet.
Mr. E. C. Wigglesworth of the Longroyd Bridge Post Office, Huddersfield, informs us that only th. B had been received there until 16.4 .04 , when a parcel of $\frac{7}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. sheets, $\mathrm{D}_{4}$, arrived.
Cheque Dies ( 238 X 239 ). We note EX, $7.3 .0_{4}$. Still unchronicled are DK, DN, DT to DW, EI, EO, ES to EW, EY and higher.
AUSTRIA (210 P 239).-Der Philatelist reports that from $1.4,04$ the 2 h. blue newspaper
stamps will be issued on coloured paper, in sheets ( $45 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$. in size) of 30 (?) stamps in two rows of 15 .

Nezospaper Adhesives.
2h. blue, yeliow-paper.
ble, green paper. (Said to be a special
issue for newspapers published twice issue daily).
BOLIVAR ( 217 H 239). -Three new stamps are recorded by $L^{\prime} E c h u$ de la Timbrologie. Illustrations will follow.

Adhesives. With portraits. (i.) Rouletted in colour.
5c. black (Profic to left, of M del Castillo).
(ii.) Imperforate.

20c. red (Full face, Pantaleon G. Ribon).
We are not quite sure if the names are spelt correctly, as they are rather indistinct.
COLOMBIA ( 237 G 239).-L'Echo de la Timbrologie mentions a tc. yellow.brown and a loc. Registration, "as continuation of the set on
pelure paper:" We await further particulars.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904
We quote as follows from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp
The United States Consul at Barranquilla sends in a statement to the effect that on January 20th, the foreign postal rate was suddenly multiplied twenty-five times and the internal rate ten times and made payable in gold : thus it is now practically the same as the postage rate of the United States. He also states that for many months past there has been a great demand for United States money in Colombia, but since the new law establishing the gold peso of the same new law establishing tat gold peso of the same
value as the United States dollar as the monetary unit, this demand for United States currency has become still greater. Nearly all business trans. become still greater. Nearly all busin.
actions are based upon U.S. currency.

DENMARK (217, 238 H 239),-The stock of 4 öre envelopes has been surcharged " 5 ". in black, in a similar manner to the 10 on 8 öre envelopes chronicled last week.

Envelope.
${ }^{5}$ without colour on an oval ground of network
in black, on 4 ore blue, with additional surcharge
" ${ }^{\text {" " covering }} 4$ the 4 at with additional surcharge
Issued previously to 16.4 .04 . The Nordisk
Filatelistisk Tidskrift also chronicles the fullowFilatelistisk Tidskrift also chronicles the follow ing:--

## Postcards. Similarly surcharged.

" 5 " in black on 4 öre blue, white card ( $151 \times 122 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) $)$
" 10 " " 8 ire red
FRANCE (229 M 239).-Toc., 20c., $30 c$. , mill. 4, have been issued.
MADAGASCAR (238 D 239).-With reference to our note last week, Colonel Cockshott has shown us a postcard from Tananarive, franked with the new pictorial stamps. There are three 1 c . in nicely graded shades of brown-violet, quite distinct from a specialist's point of view. We only mentioned the existence of two before. They appear to be printed on the same kind of paper, and are postmarked $16.3 .0+$.

NEW ZEALAND (238 A 239).-We have seen a sheet of the 2/6 Postal Fiscal with control number, which is the highest we have yet met with for the Cowan watermarked paper, 592161 .
TASMANIA ( 238 G 239). - The postcard chronicled last week is stated to have been issued to the public on or about I $\mathrm{I} \cdot \mathbf{2 . 0 4}$.

The $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Pictorial is still out of stock, but it is confirmed that a printing on $V$ and Crown paper is on order.
TCHONG-KING (208 B 238 ). The follow. ing additions to the current set are noted by L'Echu de la Timbrologie.

Adhesives. Surcharged as before.
25c. black on rose.
5oc. brown on bluis.
5oc.
TRANSVAAL (231 $M 238$ ).-The $5 /$ Trans.
vaal fiscal stamp has been tound with inverted centre (Head of King Edward). We should imagine this is the first occasion that Messrs. De la Kue \& Co. have allowed such a misprint to pass.
UNITED STATES (233 G 239).-From an order issued by the Third.Asst. P.M. Genl., E. C. Madden, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp New's
extracts the following relating to the Louisiana extracts the following relating to the Louisiana
Purchase Commemorative Series of Postage Stamps. The order is dated March 22nd.
Postmasters are notified that a special series of stamps in five denominations, to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 , and known as the Commemorative series of 1904, will be issued beginning Aprii 21 ist, for sale to the public during the term of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, from April 3oth to December 1st, 1904. They mus
public before or after this period.
public before or after this period.
The denominations and subjects of these stamps are $2 s$ follows:-
One cent green.-Subject: Robert R. Livingston United States Minister to France, who conducted the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase. Two cent red. - Thomas Jefferson, President of the
United States at the time of the Purchase. sador to France in the matter of the Purchase, who
sater with Livingston closed the negotiations.
Five cent blue.-William McKinley, who as President of the United States approved the Acts of Congress officially connecting the United States Government with the Commemorative Exposition.
Ten cent brown.-United States map showing
Ten cent brown.-United States map showing the
territory of the Purchage.

This series of stamps will not be issued in book form. There will be no Commemorative issue of stamped envelopes, newspaper
delivery or due stamps.
The stamps of the Commemorative series of 1904 are not to be sold exclusively ir place of stamps of the regular issue. A supply of the latter must be carried
in stock bv all postmasters. Stamps of the Com. in stock by al postmasters. Stamps of the Com-
memorative or of the regular issue will be supplied according to the preference of the purchaser.
Under date of March 2 rst appears an official document giving information and instructions concerning the new issue of rc. reply cards to be supplied when stocks of the old issue on band have been exhausted. We quote the following
description:-description:-
Message Card.-In the upper right corner is a por-
trait of the late Gieneral William T. Sherman, facing trait of the late General William T. Sherman, facing
left; above the rortrait is the word it the name "sherman," with the , "Pars of birth and death, 1820 and 1891, respectively, on either side of the name; and below the name appears the denomination One Cent. A United States flag and the end of the staff of another appear on either side of the border. In the left corner is a scroll surmounted by a United States shielc. Within the scroll appear the words in white capital letters, "United States of America. Postal card "With paid reply." Under the s,
the words, "This side is for the address only."
Reply Card.-The design is similar to that of the message card described above, except that a portrait of General Philip H. Sheridan is used, with the name "Sheridan beneath it, and the years of birth and deam, while the letrerin within ihe scroll in the of the name, while the lettering within the scroll in the upper
left corner reads "United States of America. Reply left cor
card."
Cards of the old design held in stock at post offices will continue to be sold while they last. These and all other United States postal cards are good for postape indefinitely. Only those that are in damaged con-
dition dition are to be sent to the Department for redemption.
VIRGIN ISLANDS (119 C 239).-In the Colonial Stamp Market's last supply of stamps
was a pane of the $1 d$. value rather lightly inked was a pane of the $\frac{1}{2} d$. value rather lightly inked and oue of the stamps (3rd in the 4 th row) showed the spelling $\mathrm{H}_{\Lambda} \mathrm{LF}$ quite distinctly.
The following circular letter has been distributed.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies call the attention of Stamp dealers and collectors to the following announcement in the I-eeward Islands Gazette of Thursday, the 3rd March, 1904 .

22 Ind February, $190+$.
" Notice is hereby given that tenders will be "received at the Colonial Secretary's Office "up to the ist of Augnst, 1904, for the re. "I Isainder Stamps which will be recalledin
"I slands Stamps which will be recalled as - from the Crowil fueuts.

- By Command,
E. St. John Branch,

Colonial Secretary."
The Crown . Lgents have no information as to
se the number of stamps remaining.
Any inquiries and tenders should be addressed direct to the Colonial Secretary, Antigua, West Indies.

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

S. Australia, Official Stamps, G. Blocher, AP 3.04/89.

Transual, id. on 6d., r879. N. Yaar, PR 3.04/58. France, $15 \mathrm{C} .{ }^{\text {Ist }}$ issue, CR $3.04 / 9$.
Tasmania, Notes by L. L. K. Hansburg. P'K Holland $2.04 / 23$.
Colombia, 86207, NTVP 3.04/154.
Afghan Post Office, ET $3.04 / 1120$.
Ivory Coast, Provisionals of $17.6 .03+$ ET $3.04 / 117$
New South Wales, Dates of Issue, 1850 to 1903 , A JP $3.04 / 78$.
Panama, DP 4.04/105
Prussia, ans dem preussischen Pustbezirk, P . (raill DP. $10{ }^{0} / 106$
China (French P. (O.), Tientsin $\&$ Pehin provisonal postage due stamps, ET $4.0+/ 176$.
Holland, statistics, NTVP $4.04 / 163$.

## Cbe Collection of Stationery.

Some little time ago we had a short article urging collecturs to get rid of the idea that envelope stumps were only damaged envelopes, and to substitute in its place the truth that the stamp gains nothing by being encumbered with a few square feet-or even inches-of stationery, few square feet-or even inches-of stationery,
which can have no interest for anyone but a collector of stationery, who, in his turn, usually ignores the varieties of the stamp.
ignores the varieties of the stamp.
The Philat. icic Record(2.04), thus comments on our article:-
Various reasons have been put forward for the unpopularity of envelopes, the one which appealed the most to collectors generally being what may be termed their unwieldiness. This, and we think the increasing number of adhesives, had more to do with postal In a recent number, one of our estene.
poraries puts forward a totally different reason, and poraries puts forward a totally different reason, and
The one which the champions of Entires, The Theol. We think, will dispute. Dealing with coloured papers it says the reason they are so little
collected is "because collectors collected is because collectors generally are now stamp Government sells not only the stamp, but also the paper on which it is printed, in an embossed or impressed stamp it is only the impression which is sold, the paper being either supplied by the public or bought from the Post Office at a separate price, and therefore, in this latter case, the paper on which it is printed is not part of the stamp." The journal in question sajs, "Entires were colltcted in the olden days, because collecioss were not only collectors of
stamps but also of stationery as seld at stamps but also of stationery as sold at the Post Offices. At the present day, we are stamp collectors only, and as such there is no reason at all why we should neglect embossted or impressed stamps, if only we make up our minds to collect variations in the
stamp and disregard those of the paper, even though the latter be more apparent."
In a theoretical spanse this seems very sound, in a In a theoretical sense this
practical one just the reverse.
The collector of Entires pays as much, and in some cases more, attention to the paper than to the impres-
sion, and in our opinion is correct in doing so. What he collects is the envelope or the wrapper, as the case may be, and not simply the impressed stamps. If the latter were only collected it would be sufficient to show them cut square, whereby they could be as easily handled as the adhesive stamp. There are several excellent philatelists who still cling to Entires. but where is there ont to be found who will defend the
envelope "cut squate," envelope "cut squate"?
The reason we have referred to the above subject is because it seemed to afford an excellent illustration of
the fallacy of discussing this and kindred Theory the fallacy of discussing this and kindred Practice. purely academical spirit. We do not seek we have referred would defend the "cut square envelope' ; we do not believe it would do so, yet, if the
argument is carried to its logical conclusion, there is argument is carried to its logical conclusion, there is
no alternative. Then there are the instances on the continent where no extraprice is charged for wrappers continent where no extra price is charged for wrappers suppose these would have to be differentiated from British and other wrappers where a different condition of affairs exists.
With regard to the Record's views, we should like to make the following criticism.

It seems quite incomprehensible to us why every one who attempts to deal with this question -everyone, apparenty, except ourseives-seems thought we had put the matter clearly, the Record thought we had pit the matter clearly, the Record
passes it bindly by, just as others have done. passes it bindly by, just as others have done.
The point is: "Are we stamp collectors, or are The point is: "Are we stamp collectors, or are based on the assumption that stamp collectors are-stamp collectors.
The kcord criticises us in these words: "In a theoretical sense this seemis very sound, in a practical one just the reverse. The collector of entires pays as much attention
Our critic starts of at once,
Our critic starts of at once, yon see, in an entirely irrelevant mamner, but why obscure an question in this way? It is quite simple if treated in a logical manner. We reiterate our points :-
(i) A stamp collector is a collector of stamps and in his capacity of stamp collector should ignore everything else.
(ii) A stationery collector is a collector of stationery and in his capacity of
stationery collector should ignore stationery collector should ignore
On similar lines one can define the object in iew of (iii) "a post-office-stationery collector" and of (iv) "a post-office-stamped-stationery collector."
It is ohvions that a collector who comes within the description of ii., iii. or iv. must of necessity collect his 'pleces' entire, and only No. iv, need take any notice of the stamps at all.
Our strongest advice to collectors is to stick to class i., which can be hmited as much as one desires:-isf stage, eschew fiscals and become a
postage-stanp collector; 2nd stage, ipnore postage-stamp collector; ${ }^{2 n d}$ stage, ignore
stamps struck on stationery and become an adhesive-postage-stamp collector; $3^{\text {rd }}$ stage, adhesive. postage-stamp collector; $3^{\text {rd }}$ stage,
send all your foreign stamps to auction and send all your foreign stamps to auction and
become an adhesive-colonial-postage-stamp
collector; even proceed a stage further and become a specialist in the stamps of Poland and Jhalawar. But be rational. If you want to call yourself a "postage-stanp collector" (stage 2), you must collect the stamps struck on envelopes, post cards, etc., and must make up your mind once for all that the surrounding paper or card is unnecessary for your purpose and best cut off.
Before cutting up stamped stationery it is very necessary to decide the question :-"Is it of it is value entire to a stationelyctor?" There it is cut square to a stamp collector . be in the affirmative, and it would obviously be folly to cut the stamps out, unless one considers the pleasure of collecting an adequate compensation for the financial sacrifice.

We may perhaps mention our own experience, as we pussess perhaps the most complete specialised collection of British envelope stamps in the world. We have invariably cut ont the stamp from all stationery that has come to us, with the single exception of a set of five $2 \frac{1}{d}$ d. Queen's Head envelopes in various colours (colour trials) which have been retained through not knowing what value they would have to a stationery collector. As cut square stamps we should put them at about $£ 1$ to $£_{2}$ each, and we doubt strongly whether any stationery collector would go hinher. All impressions on coloured paper are innored because the true colour of the impression is spoilt and stamps are retained cut square instead of cut round, because the former method gives them a nicer appearance. The stamps on "cotnpound envelopes" are cut off and separated for just the same reason that adhesives wonld be soaked off.
Debaters who wish to go deeper into the controversy will have to ascertain what a "stamp" is. If they can show that an entire envelope or postcard is a stamp, we should have to withdraw our theory, but we fancy this would be about as difficult to prove as that $x+y=x$.

## Rotes.

Messrs. Yvert \& Tellier's Catalogue of Fiscal Stamps, section Argentine to Ceylon, has reached us (pp. 97 to 160 ).

The Earl of Crawford left Kingston, Jamaica, in his steam yacht for Grand Cayman (Cayman Islands) on 8th March.

An American contemporary hopes that "should the alleged counterfeiter Wolle be convicted, the Federal judge sitting upon the case will soak the culprit good and hard and to the limit."

The well-known Guatemalan dealer, Herr Saureck, has been shot by a compatriot, after a somewhat too heated business discussion. Sad to relate, amongst his effects there have been found all the materials necessary to forge sur. charges and postmarks.

The Austrulian Fournal of Philutely has the following :-"Mr. W. F. Petterd, of Tasmania, in consequence of a projected trip to New Guinea, likely to be of some duration, has sold his mamnificent collection to a Sydney buyer for E2,500. We understand that the purchaser is not a collector but has bought the stamps as a speculation. They are a very fine lot, and wond make many collectors covetons. The sale was
negotiated by a Sydney dealer.

The Tasmanian Neres, 8.3.0+, has a different version, but we should be inclined to prefer the former; our readers can take their choice. It is evident that the price was $£ 2.5 \%$, and that there is occasionally heavy speculation in old stamps, which may be one reason why there are sometimes so many more sellers of this class than buyers, even though half and third " cat." would be gladly accepted.
"Mr. Walter A. Hull, of Sydney, has disposed of his famous stamp collection to Mr. W. F. Petterd, of L,aunceston, for $£ 2500$ cash. This is by far the highest price ever paich in Australia for healthy state of the hohby. The collection is healthy state of the hohby. The collection is
particularly rich in old issues of Australia. In particularly rich in old issues of Australia. In
philatelic history it will be known in future as "The F'etterd ' collection.'
(Tasmanian Nere's, 8.3.04.)
The Australian fournal of Philately says that penny postage with Great Britain will be
introduced in the Commonwealth on 1.1.05. The introduced in the Commonwealth on i.i.os. The inter-state rate of ad. will however be maintained, curious anomaly of a letter costing 2 d . to be carried 25 miles and only id. for a journey of 13,000 miles will thus occur.

New Zealand has never reprinted its postage stamps, nor surcharged them for its own use.

The first five sections of the fiscal catalogue now being published in France (A to Ceylon) contain 160 pages and 452 illustrations and list 12.346 stamps. The subscription price to the complete work is 10 francs ( $8 / \cdot$ ) which may be pasd to Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.
Prices realized at Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper's Auction on 7.4.04.
Great Britain, id. Archer roulette, mint 55/1. Oct., part sheet of 15 , full margins 'specimen' 3d. rose, with white dots
(i862), corner pair, imperf $£ 5$ (1862), corner pair, impe
8d. brown, 1876 , mint $\notin \mathrm{I}$ cross, mint

122/6 $22 / 6$
$47 / 6$
$£ 28$
 Barrett contributes an article to Mekeel's Weekly Kiong revealed after a week's study.'
In connection with Panama, it may not be generally known to collectors that there is a Brish Post Office at Panama still. It wa "C ${ }^{25}$." in 1862, and at first postmarked stamps the date postmark. British stamps and postal orders are issued and the latter are also cashed. Until 1881 , when Colombia joined the Postal Union, all the mails for England passed through Cnion, all me mails for England passed through
the British post-office, but subsequently the the British post-office, but subsequently the
office has existed, we believe, mainly for the olfice has existed, we believe, $m$
benefit of ships calling at Panama.

Our recent "Questions and Answers" paper has been translated into Dutch by the Postzegelnieuws.

The Fidération Philatélique de France recently offered prizes for the best designs suitable for French postage stamps, and the April number of its Review contains the awards, together with the illustrations of a large number of interesting desigus. Some are serious; some not. The same journal publishes a list of stamps known with centre inverted.

Since writing our note above, we have received two more sections of the fiscal catalogue, dealing with the issues of Ceylon to Spain ("Espagne "), The latter country runs from page 178 to 224
(including part of Cuba) and shows no signs of (including part of $C$
being near the end.

We have also received a copy of the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," compiled by Messrs. Henry Collin and Henry L. Calman, and published in New York at $£ 5$. (The work can be obtained from Ewen's, Ltd., without extra charge), There are a very large number of magnificent a utotype piates, some of which are in colour. A large number of stamps are illustrated in entire sheets. The catalogue lists minor varieties of every description, including inverted watermarks,
and also describes reprints and forgeries. The catalogue is brought down to about 1895.99 , some sections being later than others.

## bints to Beginners.

(From Mekeel's Weckly Stamp News.

## VIII.

Making Discoveries.
One of the unfortunate periods in the develop ment of a beginner is when be commences to find varieties not mentioned in the catalogue. Not having mingled with the wise heads of philately, he is wholly unconscious of the fact that the weather may change the original colour of certain stamps, also that it is no proof that a stamp never had perforations because they were shy when he found it. He is also liable to be deceived by certain common varieties, owing to the fact that he looked for them on the wrong page of the catalogue. After gloating awhile over some doubtful treasure, he usually pays an initiation fee and joins some stamp society for the sole purpose of showing the boys with the big collections that he has something worth more than their entire bunch. Usually the first man he shows it to at the meeting puts the rest of the croud next and they all proceed to pump him so full of hot air that he splits several bottles of champagne after the session, figuring on getting it all back and plenty more when he sells the imperforaled U.S. i869 3c. in his pocket. After a while he comes to the conclusion that a stamp worth several thonsand dollars is too expensive for him to keep. He therefore takes it to a dealer and oflers to sell it for Ten Thousand as a special favour. The dealer tells him, as gently as possible, that some former possessor had simply performed a surgical operation on the stamp and the boy with the keen eye goes home to hunt for more trouble.
Moral-Don't get on the train until you know
your ticket is good.
W. H. Adams.

no

Our
Price.
$\stackrel{\text { purn }}{\substack{\text { purne }}}$

## foreicn hich values.

## Europe.

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GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES

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| 1 | 802 | ., |  | " | 2/8 | 3/1 |
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| 1 | 804 | New Guinea. | I mark | .. | $1 / 0$ | 1/2 |
|  | 805 | " | 2 " | . | 2/0 | 2/4 |
|  | 806 | " | 3 | . | 3/0 | 3/6 |
| 1 | 807 | S W | 5 " | . | 5/0 | 5/10 |
| - | 808 | S. W. Africa, | 1 mark | k | 1/0 | $1 / 2$ |
| 1 | 809 | " | 2 " | .. | 2/0 | 2/7 |
| 1 | 810 | .. | 3 |  | 310 | 316 |
|  | 811 | - | 5 |  | 5/0 | 5/16, |
|  | 812 | Cameroons. | 1 mark | k . | $1 / 0$ | 1/2 |
|  | 813 |  | 2 | . | 2/0 | 2/4 |
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| 1 | 820 | China, | 1 mark | ... | 1/0 | 1/2 |
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|  | 830 | Marianne Is., | , mar |  | 1/0 | 1/2 |
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|  | 833 | $\because$ | 5 .1 | . | 5/0 | 5/10 |
|  | 834 | Marshall Is.. | 1 mat |  | 1/0 | 1/2 |
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| 4 | 837 | $\cdots$ | 5 ., | . | 5/0 | 5/10 |
| - | $838^{*}$ | Morocco, | 1 preseta | a | 0/10 | 1\% |
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|  | $842^{\circ}$ |  | $6 \pm$., |  | 510 | 5/10 |
|  | 843 | Samoa, | 1 mark |  | 1/0 | $1 / 2$ |
|  | $8+4$ | " | 2 |  | 2/0 | 2/4 |
|  | 845* | - | 3 " |  | 3/0 | $3 / 6$ |
|  | $846^{\circ}$ |  | 5 ", | . | 5/0 | 5/10 |
|  | 847 | Togo, | 1 mark |  | 1/0 | 1/2 |
|  | 848 | * | 2 " |  | 2/0 | $2 / 4$ |
|  | 849 | " | 3 ,. |  | 3/0 | 316 |
|  | 850 | " | 5 . |  | 5/0 | 5/10 |


|  | SETS OF INDIAN NAT | NATIVE | STATES． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ail | Bhopal，large square type，$\ddagger, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \mathrm{l}$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Al}_{13}$ | ＂．1902，戈，交，1，2，4，8as． |  |  |
| A16 | Bundi，产，1，2，4，8as．．． |  |  |
| A20 | Bussahir，ג，亥．1，2，4，82as．．． |  | $\cdots$ |
| A25 | Charkhari，$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{as}$ ．．． |  |  |
| A30 | Cochin， |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{32}$ | Duttia，d，1，2， 4 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ | Hyderabad，交支，1，2，3，4，8， 12 as ． |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}{ }^{2}$ | Jhalawar，ta． |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{45}$ | Kishengarh，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{4a}$ ． |  |  |
| A55 | Nepal，${ }^{\text {2，}}$ ， $1,2,4$ as． |  |  |
| A60 |  |  |  |
| A61 |  |  |  |
| A70 | Travancote．d，\＆，1，2，4ch．．．${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |



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No. 240. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 320.1

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1904
[Price One Penny.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information
New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N in which each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reference to that country appeared.
GREAT BRITAIN.-Early Date Records (236 W 241).-The following new records have been shown us:-
1d. red, plate 164 Glaspow, 31.1 .73 Mr. F. J. Cowan 184 Port Madoc, 13.2 .76
5/-" ${ }^{\text {"rose, plate }}{ }^{191}$ T.P.O., $15 \cdot 12.82 \mathrm{Mr}$. W. D.'Roebuck BRITISH GUIANA (234 W 240) - - The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us a sheet of the 72c. in the new shade and as we had supposed, the plate-number is 3 instead of 1 as heretofore, thus indicating a new and quite recent printing.

CAPE COLONY ( 238 C 240) - The Id. with the curious arrangement of holes punched in it (like an " $M$ ") to which we referred in E.IV.S.N., No. 230 , would appear to be an officid stamp of some sort. We have now seen the 4 d .
and $1 /$ similarly perforated and used together on a letter. Our list therefore now stands:-

Official Stamps. Perforated "M"large holes.
$\begin{array}{llllll}0 & & & 0 & 0 & \text { Id. rose, King's Head. } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \begin{array}{l}\text { 4d. green } \\ 0\end{array} \\ 0 & & 0 & 0 & \text { i/ ochre } & \text { ", }\end{array}$
CARTAGENA (225 N 240).-The American Fournal of Philately chronicles the following as new issues :

## R <br> CARTAGENA

Registration Adhesives. Overprinted as above in blue.
sop. yellow-green, imp., (Barranquilla series).
top. green on pale green, imp., (Colombia, 1902).
20c. purple, perf. (Barranquilla series).
2oc. purple, perf. (Barranquilla series).
soc. yellow-brown, perf. of 1902.
CHAMBA STATE (198 H 240). - The Gueen's Head stamps current here until just lately were the $\ddagger$ a. carmine, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. deep yellow-green, ra. carmine, 2a. blue, 2a. lilac, 3 a., 4a., 6a., 8a., t2a., 1r. rose and green and Service, fa. deep yellow.green, ia. carmine, 2a. blue, 2a. violet, stand the Service zas. violet and 3 annas are quite sold out.
We have already chronicled the $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ and $I$ anna King's Head and are now informed the following have been issued ( $\mathrm{r} .4 . \mathrm{O}_{4}$ or earlier).

- Adhesives. Indian stamps surcharged as usual.

Queen's Head, 3 pies, grey.
King's Head, zas, violet.
4as. olive.
8as. violet.
ur. green and
Official Adhesives.
King's Head, 3 pies, grey
ta. green.
1a. carmine.
2as. violet.
COLOMBIA (239 H 240). -The American fournal of Philately chronicles some more new
issues, made just before the Post Office was placed on a gold basis.


Acknowicdgment of Recript Adhesives. Surcharged "AR" within a circle, in blue. $\mathbf{5 p}$. red on pale rose, perf (Issue of 1892 ). In consequence of the change in the currency to a gold basis, a new issue of stamps is making its appearance, but the uld designs have mostly been made use of.


Adhesives. The 2, 5, toc are as illustrated; the ic. is similar to the old design, the word "Centavo" being substituted for "Peso." The $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. is in a Pelure paper
$\frac{1}{2} c$. yellow-brown.
ic. green.
2c. blue.
5c. carmine
Registration Adhesive. Pelure paper, impert. 1oc. purple.
Return Receipt Adhesive. Same
sc pale blue.


The $A$ merican fournal of Philately also reports the following addition to the Barranquilla series.


Adhisive. Imperf., laid paper. ioc. dark-blue on salmon.
1oc.
We suppose this is correct, but Barranquilla has previously printed all its stamps on white paper.
FALKLAND ISLANDS 1236 E 240).The King's Head stamps arrived in this Colony at the end of 3.04 , but were not to be issued. writes our correspondent, until the end of April writes onr correspon.
or beginning of May.
FRENCH COLONIES ( 233 H 240).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 5 c . yellow green of the 1892 general type, with names of following colonies.

Adhesives. 1889 type

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
\text { 5c. yellow.green. Guyana. } \\
\text { ". } & \text { Dahomey. }
\end{array}
$$

Issued in Paris, 18.4 .04 or earlier.
HAYTI ( $23{ }^{8}$ R 240).-Both the new issues chronicled in E.H.S.N. No. 229 were placed on sale in Paris, but such are all without control marks. All the stamps issued in Hayti receive a rough impression from a handstamp, or should do so; unfortunately, in a few cases this control mark appears to have been omitted, as pairs have been found, one stamp with and one stamp without the mark. The following is a list of the issued varieties, mostly given on the authority of the American Journal of Philately.

Commemorative Scrics.
(i) Inverted surcharge, 5c. (worth $1 / 6$ ); 7c. (2/.) ;
(ii) Double surcharge,
(iii) Imperf. horiz., ic, (pair
(iii) Impert. horiz., IC. (pair $4 /-$ ).
(iv) Pairs, one stamp no surch, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 C.

Ordinary Serics.
(v) Inverted surch., 1c. (t/-); 2c. (1/3) ; 5c. (1/6) ; (vi) Double surch, 50 .
(vi) Double surch., 1, 2, 10, 50 c .
, 1, 2, 10, 50c
NABHA ( 238 K 240).-The Colonial Stamp Market informs us that the $I$ rupee King's Head has now been re-issued.
NEWFOUNDLAND (238 J 240 ).-The ic. of the Royal Fannily series, with portrait of Queen Victuria, is about to become obsolete. Only about 500 to 750 sheets remained on hand at the hegioning of $4.0_{4}$. We are unable to give a description of the new ic., as it has not yet been issued, but its appearance will no doubt not be long delayed.
NEW SOUTH WALES (238 S 240). -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us two more
official stamps: $1 /-$ and $5 / \cdot$ OS-NSW, used 8.3.04. Our list now stands:-

Official Stamps.
Perforated "OS," Id.
"OS", over ". NSW, ${ }^{\prime} \frac{1}{2} d ., 1 d_{1,} 2 d .$,
3d., $4 d ., 5 d ., 6 d ., 1 /-, 5 / .$.
NEW ZEALAND (239 B 240). - An Auckland correspondent send us some current id. brightly and clearly printed, so evidently new plates have been requisitioned. They do not differ from the old ones apart from the matter of wear. The sheet-number is 780850 , the highest yet noted for Cowan paper.

Official stamps (216, 217, 220, 221 E 240).
The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us another unchronicled variety of the O.P.S.O. series, viz. : the $\frac{1}{2} d$. black Queen's Head, perf. series, magneta surcharge, reading from left lower to right upper corner. The list of known varieties right upper cor
now stands :-
(a) On Queen's Head Issue.

(b) On Pictorial Series.
id. universal wa, surch. in violet, reading from S.W.


8d. blue
( + Also known with double surcharge.)
Except when otherwise stated the surcharge reads diagonally from left lower to right upper corner.
Early Dates (193 E 240). - Major Lister has shown us the Queen's Head 3 d . perf. $10 \times 11$, dated 15.12.96, so our list now stands :-

Eakly Dates of Use (shown by postmarks).

| $\binom{\text { Issue }}{1882 .}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perfik. } \\ 12 \times 1, i \frac{1}{2} . \end{gathered}$ | Perf. 10. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perf } \\ 10 \times 11 . \end{gathered}$ | Perf. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | - | -. 8.91 | . 10.95 | 15. 7.96 |
| 1 d. | -.11.82 | -. 7.91 | -. 10.95 | -. 1.96 |
| 2 d . | -. 7.82 | 12. 8.91 | -. 4.96 | 27. 7.97 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 19.3.91 | 2. 5. 93 | -. 1.97 | -. 7.98 |
| 3 d . | -. 8.90 | -.11.91 | 15.12.96 | -. 3.98 |
| 4d. | -. 2.83 | 21. 2.94 | 23.12 .96 | -. 1.96 |
| 5 d. | -. 8.93 | 19. 6.93 | -. 6.97 | 16. 2.00 |
| 6 d . | -. 9.82 | 27. 5.92 | -. -. 96 | -. 7.98 |
| 8 d . | -.-.83 |  |  | -.-. 99 |
| $1 /-$ | -.12:84 | 9. 8.92 | 24.12.96 | 25.3 .98 |
| $\binom{\text { Insuc }}{18_{74} .}$ | Perf. $12 \div 2 .$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perf. } \\ 12 \% / 2 \times 1: \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Perf. } \\ & \text { to } \times: 3 y . \end{aligned}$ | Large Star. |
| Id. | 7. 5.74 | - | - | - |
| 2 d | 16.10.78 | - | - |  |
| 3 d . | 一. 2.78 | - | - |  |
| 4 d . | -. 5.80 | -.-.80 | - |  |
| 6 d . | -. 6.74 | 8. 3.8 I |  |  |
| 1/: | -. 2.76 | 11. 7.82 | - | - |

We shonld be greatly obliged to any collector possessing earlier dated specimens if he would allow us to inspect them.

PANAMA (237 T 239). With reference to the February $190+$ printing of the ic. chronicled and fully described in E.IV.S.N. No. 23t, the Colonal Stamp Market has now shown us entire sheets of the 2 c . and 20c., which evidently belong to the new series.

The philatelic history of Panama may be roughly suntmarized as follows:-
4w.11.03. Independence declared.
Rubber stamps sent to various post offices, with instructions to surcharge their stock on hand. Products of Panama, Colon, David and Boca del Toro known.
-.11.03. Colon surcharged a few stamps "PANAMA" only.
-.11.03. Bulk of Colon stock type-printed with italic surcharge; a few 2oc. had surcharge in
itu.12.03 to ioth.12.03 (date not verified by us) Panama issue with type-set surcharge,
-.12.03. Latter superseded by degrees during 12.03 by the type-set surcharge "Panama" at each side, 15 mm . One setting with two revisions (?).
19?.2.04. After two months interval, selting of 1.12 .03
restored, but altered, so that "Panamas"

## all read.same way. Different setting for

 each value, $1,2,20 \mathrm{c}$.3.04 (?). Hand-stamped surcharges reprinted (and issued? ?
We chronicled the ic. of this latter in E.II'S.N. No. 23t, and can vouch for the fact that it was issued at Panama on 19.2 .04 . The sheets of 2 c . and 2oc, have reached us via third parties, so we are unable to state definitely that they were issued earlier than the middle of March.

Description of 2c. Sheet.
The varieties are the same as in the ic., but a few occupy different positions. A new variety also occurs, s.

## $\begin{array}{llll}\text { (a) Panama, } & 15 \mathrm{~mm} \text {. long. } & \left.\text { (Nearly } 15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm} .\right) \\ \text { (b) } & \text { " } & 14 \mathrm{~mm} \text {. long. } & \text { (Nearly } 14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm} \text {.) } \\ \text { (c) } & 13 \mathrm{~mm} \text {. long. }\end{array}$

The surcharge (b) only occurs six times and is really (a) and (c) mixed, the letters PAxxxA being in large type and xxNAMx in small type. The first stamp in the 5 th row has a large $A$ and the first in the 6 th row an inverted $V$. The varieties due to wrong letters are as fullows:-
(d) PANAMA First $A$ is an inverted V
(e) PANAMA Second A
(f) PANAMA Second A
(g) PANAMA First two A's äre inverted V's
(h) $P_{\Lambda} N_{\Lambda} M_{A} A l l A s$ are inverted $V$ 's.
(i) This variety The $N$ is inverted.
(k) Noted in our new tahle as variety $N$
(l) Accent on first A of Pánama.
$(\mathrm{m}) \quad " \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { second } A \\ & (\mathrm{~m})\end{aligned}$
(o) First A of Panama is large ( 2 instead of 13 mm .)
(p) Second A
(s) Second $A$ of P"anama, "brokeny:'
(u) Large $P$ in Panama ( 2 instead of 13 mm .)

The setting shows the varieties in the following positions:-


| Vert. Row. | Vert. Row. | Vert. Row. | Vert. Kow. | Vert. Row. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a c | c c | c c | c c | cp $\mathbf{c}$ |
| a c | c c | c ch | cel c | c c |
| c | c c | cd c | c cif | cmq c |
| a $e$ | c cd | c c | c c | ce cs |
| b | c c | c cf | c | cp |
| a be | cd ci | c cd | c c | c $\mathbf{c}$ |
| b | c c | cl | c c | ce |
| $b$ | c c | $c$ c | c c | co |
| b | c c | c c | c c | c c |
| a b | cs c | c c | c ce | c c |
| A |  | $\text { wow }_{4}$ | ${ }^{-\operatorname{sog}_{4}+26} \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}^{249}$ |

The above diagram represents the left hand half of the sheet (so rows of five). The right hand half is similar except that all the "Panama's " read downwards instead of upwards.

Description of 2oc. Sheets.
All "Panallis " read up.
Cipper half of sheet ( 5 rows of to stamps).





The lower half of sheet is exactly the same, also reading up. Stanps Nos. 1, 2.51.52 were removed and are presmmably something good in the 'errors line.
An American collector who has specialized the stamps of Panaina writes us as follows:-"By strong representations and protests, both from a philatelic as from a business point of view, I have succeeded in petting the President of Panama to decide to have the Government itself continue to order its own stamps and to ahandon the idea of selling any remainders to any successful bidder for the new issue. The Panama Government placed its order with the American Bank Note Company during March, stamps to be delivered within fo days, but only to be issued to the public as the surcharged ones become exhausted." In explanation of this letter, it may be mentioned that Panama was seeking a stamp contract id la Seebeck. but this danger is now averted. We believe all the varieties known, except three, were issued during November and December ıgo3. so that this year, at all events, Panama has borne an exemplary character.
We regret however to learn that either Panama is reprinting the first issue with handstamped surcharge or someone is doing it, with or without official sanction, for her. The overprint is ostensibly similar to the small type Panama handstamped, hut is furtunately slightly different. although the difference is such that only an expert conld distinguish. We have seen these reprints bearing varions dates in March. all having been undonbtedly genuinely used on correspondence from Panama, and it is very likely they may turn out to be a reissue.
In E.II'S.N. No. 236 we recorded the 2, 5,20 , 50c. and ip, and the 20c. Registration (Type of

Colombia) with this new handstamped surcharge in violet. We have now seen the following additions, mostly in entire sheets, on some of
which there is here and there a double impression.
(i) Overprint in dull rose.

1c. green.
5c. blue.
5c. blue.
soc brown
(ii) Same, in bright rose.

2c. rose.
20c. lilac.
ip. lake.
" 10 ." on 20c. Registration (type of Colombia).
" 5 ." on soc. AR., blue (type of Colombia).
(iii) Same in blue-black.
ic. green.
2c. rose.
2c. rose.
5c. blue.
soc. yellow.
soc. yellow.
ip. lake.
Even though these be genuine originals it is practically certain that they were only placed on sale in Panama during the last month or two; they did not form part of the provisional issue of November, 1903.

Amongst other varieties which have reached us are the following:-

## REPUBLICA DE

PANAMA
Adhesive. The bar is done in red by hand with a pen; the remainder of the surcharge by rubber stamp in violet.
soc. blue, A.R. type of Colombia.


Same as above, but inverted, bar being at foot.
roc. orange, carmine surcharge. (We have seen the greater part of two entire sheets so that the error is not rare, $3 /$ - or $4 /-$
being asked. The finder sold all the being asked. The finder sold all the
errors, both Panamas reading same way, errors, both Panamas reading same way, four to a sheet, at $\$ 25$ or $£(5$ each).
The misplaced surcharges in the handstamped series are legion and we inhore then; they are not really collectible at all, even by a specialist, as no particular position was considered normal. Mr.ing, accompanied by a 5 c . Retardo with the Panamá small handstamped surcharge forged. The impression is in black instead of blue-black and does not show on the back, whereas in the genuine surcharges the surcharge shows green genume surcharges the surcharge shows green on the back. In the genmine overprint the first A of Panama is closer to the $U$ of Kepublica than are the other letters to the corresponding Our correspondent
Our correspondent also writes us under date of 5.4 .04 :-" Within 1 he last three or four days there have come to this city and New York a lot of ist Panama, which are re-issue or something of the sort:-5c. and ip. in blue.black, $2 c$. in red and one or two others. Look out for thein. They are blacker and a bit more 'muddy." They are in all sorts of position, upside down, sideways, dianonal, etc., in fact, no two seem alike. Panama black show green on the hack; connterfeits do not ; re-issues may or may not."
From another source it wonld appear that the re-issue are entirely reprints made with the original handstamp. The rubler may have been re-mounted as it printed straighter at first, but afterwards probably curled slightly, as in many of the reprints whole sheets show the "REP" and "DE" unduly heavy. Other sheets, again, suggest from their appearance that the surcharge has been used with considerable force, this is, in fact, a general characteristic of the reprint impressions in rose and violet.
Concerning the issue of Bocas del Toro, Der Philatelist $\left(4 . \mathrm{O}_{4} / 106\right)$ salys that only 100 pesos worth of stamps were available and they were surcharged "R. DE PANAMA." In February, the greater part of the village, including the post office, was burnt down. The ordinary Panama issue with carmine surcharge is now in use.

Adhesives. Surcharged "R. DE PANAMA."
1c. green (Type 1892).
2c. rose
2c. tose
5c. "Habilitado", 1894 ", on zoc. lilac.
10c. orange (Type 1892 ).
20c. violet (
5oc. trown (
1p. lake
20c. blue on blue Reg., (Type of Colombia)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (238 L 240).-We appear to have omitted to record the change in the colour of the current id. stamp from pale to deep bright rose. The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a sheet numbered "id. 724810 ." Our latest sheet in the old shade was No. 625630 issued 9.02.

SPANISH GUINEA (226 H ${ }^{240) \cdot-L e}$ Timbrophile Belge reports a pust card for this Colony.

Card. Stamp same type as tgoz adhesives.
to cmos., red-brown (single and compound).
SUDAN ( 232 S 240 ).-The Colonial Stamp
Market has now shown us a sheet of the imill. Market has now shown us a sheet of the i mill.
O.S.G.S., chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 232 . The, mill. stamps are printed in sheets of 120 , divided by a horizontal margin into two panes, one above the other, each containing 60 stamps in five rows of 12 . Before surcharging them O.S.G.S. aff and the panes divided into blocks of was torn off and the panes divided into blocks of stops after "O.S.G.S." and the fifth or lowest row has round stops.
The Colonial Stamp Market has also shown us a sheet of the following:-


Official adhesive. Overprinted "O.S.G.S." in black (London type of surcharge).
3 mill., violet and green, wmk. Crescent and
Issued 4.04 or earlier. These surcharged stamps are issued in full sheets of 120 .

TASMANIA (239 H 240). - The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us another value of the Official series, 4 d . pictorial, used 25.1.04. Our list now stands:-

Official Stamps. Perforated " T."
Oucen's Head,
Qucen's $H e a d, ~$
Pictorial
d
ctorial (Tas), $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 3^{\text {d. }}{ }^{4 \mathrm{~d} .} 6 \mathrm{~d}$.
TOLIMA (229 D $2 \boldsymbol{q}^{\circ}$ ).-In E. IV.S.N. Nos. 228 and 229 ue described the new issue for Tolima (comprising the values 4 , 10, $20,50 \mathrm{c} ., 1,2,5$, 1op.) (comprising the values 4 , io, $20,50 c ., 1,2,3$, iop.)
and mentioned that besides the perforated series trom 7000 to 15000 each of the $100 ., 1,2$ and $5 p$. were issued imperforate. It now appears that were issued imperforate.
at least a few of the other values escaped at least a few of the other values escaped
perforation, as the American Journal of Philately chronicles them.


Adhesives. Imperf. instead of perf.

> 4c. black on 2oc. yellow.

5oc. black on buff
top. ", green.
Imperf. horizontally
VICTORIA (231 O 240).-Our Melhourne correspondent wrote us on $23 \cdot 3.04$ that nothing new in the way of stamps had appeared lately in the State, but the Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 6d., perf. in, postmarked on that day, $11.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. It was chronicled some time ago, hut has, we believe only just been issued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (229 Q 240).In addition to the 2d. yellow (V. and Cr., p. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) In addition to the 2d. yellow (V. and Cr., p. i2 $\frac{1}{2}$ )
perforated "WA" for official use, we have now perforated "WA

Official stamps. Perforated "WA."
Ifmk. W Crown $A, \quad$ id.
, Crown $C A, ~ 6 .$.

## Rotes.

The S.Y. Valhalla, in which the Earl of Crawford is touring the West Indies, arrived at Habana, (Cuba) on March 17 th, and a month later at Bermuda. We hope some of the scarce 4 d . CA., reported just issued, will be left for 4d. CA., reported
collectors at home!

The judges for the Berlin Philatelic Exhibition (25.8.04 to 4.9.04), are Messrs. Jules Bernichon (Paris), F. Breilfuss (St. Petersburg), M. P. Castle (Brighton), Dr. Emilio Diena (Rome), R. Ehrenbach (London), Joh. Elster (Berlin), Anton M. van Hoek ( Kotterdain), Dr. P. Kloss (Dresden), C. Lindenburg (Katibor), William Moser (Dresden), P. Ohrt (Spandan), C. J. Phillips (London), E. M. Ruben (Copenhagen), J. Schlesinger (Berlin), E. Stock (Berlin), Max Thier (Charlottenburg), and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (Ouchy).

The Gnayana, Maturin and Mariño provisionals of 1903 are getting cheaper and are no longer worth even half catalogue price ( $12 / 6,12 / 6$ and 10/6 per set respectively. They have been offered wholesale as low as $2 / 4$ per set.

## OBSOLETE SETS.





13/6

## FOREIGN HICH VALUES.

Face
Value. Prite

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES．

| AII | Bhopal，large square type，$\ddagger$ ． d，$^{\text {a }}$ ia |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{A}_{13}$ |  |
| A16 | Bundi，1，1，2，4，8as．．． |
| A 20 | Buskehir．f．$\frac{1}{2}$ ．1，2，4，8as． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{25}$ | Charkhari，t．1，1，2，42s． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{35}$ | Holkar，t．1，1，2as． |
| A 30 | Co．hin，＋$\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{t}, 2$ |
| $\mathrm{A}_{3} 2$ | Duttix，1，1，2， 4 |
| A ${ }^{\circ}$ | H，deratad，立立，1，2，3，4，8， 12 as ． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{42}$ | Jhalawar，扌a． |
| A45 | Kishengarh，交，d，1，2，4as． |
| A 55 | Nepal，，，i， $1,2,4$ as． |
| $\mathrm{A} 60$ | Sirmour，Head，$亠 𧘇, \ddagger \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as． |
| ${ }^{\text {A } 65}$ | Soruth，i，4as．（perforated），I，4as．（imperf．） |
| A 70 | Travancore，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{ch}$ |

CURRENT USED SETS（scarce thus）．

| B08 | Dominica，皿d．，1d．，2d．，2dd．，3d．，6d．，1／－ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bog |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Br}_{3}$ | Montserrat，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,6 d ., 1 /-$ |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{3}$ | Bechuanaland，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,68 ., 1 /-$ |  |
| H34 | Somaliand，Q．．$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,6,8,12 a .$, ir． |  |
| ${ }^{1} 35$ | ＂ 1 st $Q . ., 2,3,5 \mathrm{rs}$ ．．． | ．．． |
| ${ }^{1} 36$ | 2nd Q．，2h，6，t2a．，ir． |  |
| B37 | $\because$ 2，3． 5 rs． |  |
| B38 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{42}$ | Nothern Nigeria，K．，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1, ~ 5, ~ 6 d ., ~}{\text { 1／－}}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{B}_{45}$ | Seychelles，K．，2，3，6，15，18，30，45，75c． |  |
| B91＊ | Aitutaki，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6 d ., 1 /-1$. |  |
| B93 | Cook lslands，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6$, lod．， $1 /-$（new | mk |
| B94 | Fiji Islands，K．，昂，1，2，2d，3，4，5，6d．，1／－ | ．． |
| B97＊ | Niue，h，1，2，3，6d．，1／－．． |  |
| B98＊ | Penrhyn，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6 d ., 1 /$－ |  |

$\begin{array}{r}\text { in } \\ \text { No．} \\ \mathbf{S} \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$

# Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors＇Accessories 

Obtainable from EWEN＇S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET，Ltd．，Norwood．S．E．

## APPROVAL DEPARTMENT．

The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible
applicants．Clients unknown to us must furnish applicants．Clients un
satisfactory references．
V 3．British Somaliland varieties，Queen＇s Heads only．
V 4．Various surcharge varieties
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { V 6．} & \text { Panama．} \\ \text { V } 7 . & \text { Bhopal．}\end{array}$
N 2 8．Bussahir
parer and pertor issue parer and perforation varieties，singles， pairs and blocks
N $Z$ 2．Similar to above but only values above id NZ 5．Cook Isles，all values，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .-1 /-$ ，including varieties of paper and shade，in singles，
N 2 6．Niue and Penrhyn
showing varieties and incter，pairs and blocks， the rare＂thief＂error

## PANAMA．

Important to Colifetors．－An American collector who has specialized the stamps of Panama writes us as fullows：－＂By strong representations and protests，both from a philatelic as from a business point of view， 1 have succeeded in getting the President of Panama to decide to have the Government itself continue to order its own stamps and to abandon the idea of selling any remainders to any successfui bidder for the new issue．The Panana Government placed its order with the American Bank Note Company during March，stamps to be delivered within 60 days．but only to be issued to the public as the surcharged ones become the public as the surcharged ones become
exhatusted．＂In explanation of this letter，it may exhatusted．In explanation of this letter，it may
be mentioned that lanama was seeking a stamp be mentioned that Panama was seeking a stamp contract à la Seebeck，hut this danger is now averted．We helieve all the varieties known， except three，were issued during November and December 1903．so that this year，at all events， l＇anama has burne an exemplary character．

## FOR SAI．E－A SUPERB COLLECTION

of the Panama Provisional Issues of NOV．\＆DEC．， 1903.
No of
Stamps．
Unsurcharged（used by the Republic for a dav or so）．
439 With handstamped surcharge．
$454 \quad$＂italic surcharge．
454 ＂．lon＂Panama＂，at each side．
2014 including 13 entire sheets，exhibiting the various settings and varieties．

## PRICE fl25 NETT．

The tollowing streets and booklets are now ready，and can be sent on approval to responsible applicants． SHEETS．
232 Spain－War Tax，Officials，\＆c．
Discount 25\％
Spain－Carlist Stamps．．
Philippine Island
Luxemburg
Greece－rgoo．Surcharge Pro－ visional Varieties
Greece－1900，Surcharges，nor－ mal types
eat Britain
99 Great Britain－Early issues ．
Great Britain－Earlvissues，\＆c
314 Australia－unused
15 India－Sarawak
L．abuan－unued
PRICED CATALOGUE OF
RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS．
A Complete Price List of all Railway Letter Stamps issued from the beginning until joth June，1903．Fcap．i2mo， 52 pages， 46 illustra． ions．Price，2／6 post free．

VORY POCKET RULE，size $3 \ddagger \times \frac{11}{11}$ ins．，a handy size for the pocket，gives $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ ．and inch scale．Contained in leather case．

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South Australia．
Shanghai．．
St．Vincent
Barbados．．
Grenada

| $21 / 0$ | $"$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $6 / 3$ | $"$ |
| $9 / 9$ | $"$ |
| $7 / 9$ | $"$ |
| $7 / 9$ | $"$ |
| $10 / 9$ | $"$ |
| $9 / 11$ | $"$ |
| $6 / 6$ | $"$ |
| $27 / 6$ | $"$ |
| $12 / 6$ | $"$ |
| $16 / 4$ | $"$ |
| $2 / 0$ | $"$ |
| $10 / 0$ | $"$ |
| $31 / 6$ |  |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { India and Ceylon（with Indian）} & \cdots & 6 / 6\end{array}$
India and Ceylon（with Supplement）．．
Africa－Bechuanaland to Cape of
Africa－Gambia Natal
Spain and Colonies
ammu and kashmir
United States
3：／6

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$S^{\text {TAMP MOUNTS }}$ of the finest quality at $1 /$－ per 1000 post free，or 3000 assorted sizes for
$R$ ECONSTRUCTING ALBUMS，each con－ taining 20 pages ruled into 12 squares， strongly bound in cloth－paper covers，and suit－ able for plating British Postage Stamps．Price， 3d．each；Post free，4d．
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－HE STOLZENBERG CHANGEABLE I，EAF STAMP ALBUMS，published by Ewen＇s Colonial Stamp Market，Lttd．，are specially recommended as being absolutely the best value in albums now on the market．They are sold in two sizes，the smaller size being also stocked in two qualities．The albums consist of a coloured cover and twenty leaves of faintly quadrille ruled paper，linen jointed，so as to adinit of the pages falling absolutely flat when turned over．The larger size is also supplied with 50 leaves．Any leaf may be changed or removed and other leaves can be added as required．Album No．i can conveniently hold 40 leaves，No．2， 60 leaves and No．3， 75 leaves Extra leaves can always be supplied．
No．1．6mo．，Ioins．by 8 ins ．，supplied in buff grey，kreen，blue，or orange covers and containing 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves．

Price， $1 /-$ ，Post Free．
No．2．6mo．， 1 oins．by sins．，supplied in buff， grey，green，blue，orange or pink，superior quality，stout covers， 20 innen jointed quadrille ruled leaves．

Price，1／2，Post Free．
No．3． 4 to．，itians．by $9 \frac{3}{4}$ ins．，supplied in same colours as No． 2 with 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves．

Price，1／4，Post Free．
No．4． 4 to．，intins．by 9 ins．，exactly similar to No． 3 but containing 50 leaves．

Price，2／6，Post Free．
Extra linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves are supplied 6 mo．at $3 /$ ．per 100， 4 to．at $3 / 6$ per wo，post free．

TRANSPARENT ENTELOPES similar to those used by the Colonial Market are supplied in four sizes and are indispensable to every philatelist for holding duphicates，etc．
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Size } & \text { A } & 2 \frac{3}{5} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, & \text { 6d．} & \text { per } 100 . \\ & \text {＂} & \text { B } & 3 \dot{3} \times 2 t, & 6 d .\end{array} "$,
$\begin{array}{lll}" & \mathrm{C} & 3: \times 3 \text { h }, ~ 8 d . \\ " & \text { D } 6 t \times 5,1 / 2\end{array}$
Postage extra，A and B，id．per $100 ;$ ，C，it per

# Ewen's Weekly stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'estrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## No 241 (Vol. XII.) (Whole Number, No. 327.)

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every aecepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of cach paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.
the last reference to that country appeared.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH
$(238 Z 241)$. We have seen the following new varieties of the postage due series.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. (See E.W.S.N. No. 238).
Type I. (a) Pert. $11 \frac{1}{9}, 12.1$., 8 d .
The 8d. type I. is already obsolete and bids fair to become the rarest of the whole series, rarer even than the $5 / \%$
We have also seen a few more blocks with marginal sheet-numbers, and can give the following revised list :-

| $\begin{aligned} & 6301 \\ & 6960 \end{aligned}$ | 5d. type II. <br> 3d. type I. | Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90946 | 5s. $\quad$, | " |
| 90978 | 25. ty pell. |  |
| 222106 | 3d. | Perf. $11212 \times 11$. |
| 223217 | 6d. | " |
| 248959 | 8 d . | " |
| $24835{ }^{2}$ | 6 d . | Perf " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 248612 | मad. ." | Perf. It $\times$ It $\frac{1}{2}$, 12. |

This list indicates four distinct printings, but there have probably been more, at least of the td. and 2 d , values.
BOLIVAR (239 I 241). -We now illustrate the new 5 c ., roc. and 20 c . stamps chronicled a fortnight ago.


BAVARIA ( 232 N 241 ). -We do not appear to have ever mentioned the stamped-to-order envelopes, nor can we find them catalogned. We have the 5 Pf . green and 25 pf . orange. Can any reader say if others exist? We believe the ${ }^{25 p f}$. orange has never before bean stamped on any kind of stationery. The only stainps we know of that have been struck on stationery are :-
(i) Design of postage stamps.
(a) With figure in each corner.

1873, ikr. green, 2 kr . green, 6 kr . brown, 12 kr . lilac. s $\mathrm{y}_{7} 6$, 5 pf . green, 20 pf . blue, 25 pf . yellow, 30 pf . brown,
(b) With horns in upper corners.
$1873,1,2 \mathrm{kr}$. green, 3 kr . rose, 7 kr . blue, 10 kr . yellow.
$1876,3,3,5,5,10,20,30,30,40,50 p f$.
(ii) Special design for Envelopes.
(c) Circular, $1869,3 \mathrm{kr}$. rose.
(iii) Special design for Posfcards.
(d) Rect., large figure of value.

1883, 2pf. grey, 3 pf. green, 3 pf. brown, 5 pf. violet, 5 pf. green, iopf, red.
We should be glad to see any others our readers may know of.
CAPE COLONY ( 240 D 24i).-Onr Cape Town correspondent sends us a copy of the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Town correspondent sends us a copy of the asd. of the Post i)ffices, but can presumably be liad of the Post !)ffices, but can presumably be had
if special application is made. These advance If special application is made. These advance
copies made their appearance in Cape Town copies made their ap
about the end of 3.04 .


Adhesive. Wmk. Anchor, petf. 14 . $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. ultramarine.
The colour rubs off verv easily and the stamp is guaranteed to smudge if mounted in an album. The stamp is printed in sheets of 240 , four panes
of 60 , with broken lines round the panes. of 60 , with broken lines round the panes.
Mr. G. F. M. Camroux has shown us the 6 d . with " $M$ ", in large holes and suggests that the

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7: 1904
[Price One Penny
surcharge may be two triangles, the central hole representing both apexes. Our list now stands :-

Official Stamps. Perforated " M " large holes.
$\begin{array}{lllll}0 & & & 0 & \text { rd. rose, King's Head. } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \begin{array}{l}\text { 4d. green } \\ \text { 6d. violet, Hope seated. }\end{array} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 / \text { ochre, King's Head }\end{array}$
CEYLON (238 D 241). -The following have at last been issued :-


## Adhesives.

Ir. 25c. (grey and dark grev ?). Issued 12.4.04. 2r. 25c. (brown and green?). Issued 7.4.04.
The dates given are those of issue to the general public. The 75 c . is the only value of the King Edward series not yet issued.
The issue of the above two stamps is somewhat unexpected, as the supply of Queen's Heads unexpected, as the supply of Queen's Heads
was expected to last into June. Our Colombo was expected to last into June. Our Colombo
correspondent sends us the following explana. correspondent sends us the following explana.
tion:-" It has been decided by the postal tion:-"It has been decided by the postal authorities to send to the St. Louis Exlibition 500 of each denomination of the Queen's Head stamps available, so the supplies of 75c., 1r. 50 c . and 2r. 25c. - the only Queen's Heads now in use here-have been considerably curtailed. The remaining stock will last only a very short time in the case of the two high values and some few months in the case of the 75c."
CHAMBA STATE (24O I 2+1). - Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal adds the following to our list of novelties chronicled last week.

Official Adhesives.
Queen's Head, 3 pies grey
INDIA, C.E.F. (Ioo B 241).-The following novelty has been issued.

Adhesive. Overprinted C.E.F. in black on Indian postage stamp.
1a. carmine, Queen's Head.
ITALY (234 A 24 1).-Six months ago we were told that a 15 c . value would be added to the current set in April igo 4 , but our Rome corres. pondent now writes us that the decision to issue it has been suspended, as the Italian treasury cannot find the courage necessary to reduce the inland letter rate from $20 c$. to 15 c . (roughly, 2 d . to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ).

MAURITIUS ( $23 \mathrm{~K} \quad \mathrm{~K}$ 2+1).-The stock of 15c. Labourdonnais Express Delivery which remained on hand has been surcharged with the additional word "INLAND" in red (like the Express Delivery surcharge). We are officially informed that 5002 only were made and in order that no one might be disappointed not more than soo copies were supplied to any one applicant.
Our information to the effect that all the ${ }^{5 c}$. Labourdonnais had been surcharged (see E.W.S.N. No. 231) was evidently incorrect, as the provisional issue mentioned above has been followed by another (or perhaps both were issued at the same time ?). This time the whole surcharge - "Express Delivery" and "Inland". were surcharged at one operation, 16,000 plain were surcharged at one operation, i6,ooo plain
Labourdonnais stamps being appropriated for the purpose. At the time of writing, our corres. pondent stated that only gooo had been delivered pondent stated that only 9000 had been delivered
by the printers to the Post Office. It is to be hoped no further variation will occur in the hoped no furth
remaining 7000 .

## EXPRESS DELIVERY <br> 15c.

Express Delivery Aikcsive. Surcharged on 15 c . blue Labourdonnais, approximately as above, (i). As abermilion. (i). As above; 4 mm . space between "Ex. press" and "Delivery." Issued end (ii). Same as i, with (" INLAND") brackets printed in atterwards
iii). Same as ii but both surcharges printed at one operation and the space between "Express" and
"Delivery" measures only it t mm.
The "Inland" stamps are issued in blocks of Is (quarter sheets), variety ii having no margins and variety iii margins at foot only. Date of issue, 28.3 .04 or earlier.
The new 3c. and i5c. may be expected in about a month.
NICARAGUA (237 A 24 ) . -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following new surcharged varieties.
5.00
5.00

OFICIAL
5.00 Pesos

1 Centavo
Adhesive. Surcharged approximately as above, in black.
5 p. on roc. violet, lithographed, no wmk., Official Adhesive. Surcharged approximately as above in black, surcharge inverted (we have not seen a normal variety).
c. on moc. violet, lithographed, no wmk., p. 14.

We have only seen a few single copies of the 5 pesos, but can describe the to. sheet from sight. It contains 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5 (the sheet as printed originally having been divided for the purpose of surcharging). There are six types of purpose of surcharging). There are six types of centre.
(a) Without centre ornament
(b) With single thick bar
(c) With three thin lines
(d) With ornament like an octopus
(e) With "tug of war" ornament
(f) With " section of maze" ornament

In addition, several mis-spellings occur, such as contavo, centovo and contavo. The last may be due to broken type, but the former are undoubted errors of type-setting.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA iz º M $^{241 \text { I).-The }}$ id. Queen's Head in the deep shade, chronicled last week, will apparently have a very short life, as our Adelaide correspondent sends us the following interesting information under date of
30.3.0.
"The plate of the id. stamp being very much worn, a new electro [or electros? has been made from the original die. This is the first electro made in South Australia, as previously all new electros were obtained from Messrs. De la Rue and Co. I understand the new plate will not be numbered as the previons two plates of the id. value were. This new issue of the id. will be further distingushed by being the first to be perforated by the comb machine with latest alterations and improvements. The actual issue to the public of these stamps will probably take place in a fortnight. None of the old plate or any of the other values have been perforated on the altered machine."

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (23+ $l^{\prime} 2+1$ ). The following novelty is reported to have been issued, but we have not seen it, up to the tine of going to press.


Adhcsive. King's Head design. 2 2 d . ultramarine, centre black.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (233R241).— The 4 c. King's Head, 2nd design, was issued at the beginning of 4.04 or earlier.
UNITED STATES (231E 241).-The new set of stamps should arrive in England to day (Saturday), or farling that, next Thursday. Although issued to postmasters on 21.4.04, the were not to be sold to the public till $30.4 .0_{4}$ and probably in many cases Monday 2.5 .04 .
Plate-numbers (231 G 241).-Our last list ended with plate 1956 (dated 6.t.04). We now give the
following additional list, on the anthority of Mekeel's II'eekly Stamp Neurs.
U.S.A. Marginal Plate Numbers.

1957 to 1960 ic. series of 1902.
1961 to 1972
1989 to 2028
2029 to 203
2033 to 203
2037 to 2039
2048
2049 t
2057
2061
2065

206
$\begin{array}{ll}2077 & \text { to } 2080 \\ 2081 & \text { to } 208 \\ \text { Ic. } & \text { 2c. St. L'ouis Exhibition. }\end{array}$
2085 to 2094 ist Series of 1 go2.
2093 to 2096 2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2097 to 2100
2105 to 2108
2109 to 2112 loc
2113 to 2120 2c. Series of 1902 .
2121 to 2124 Ic. St. Louis Exhibition.
$\begin{array}{ll}2125 \text { to } 2128 & \text { 2c. Series of } 1902 \text {. } \\ \text { 2c. Lo } \text {. Louis Exhibition }\end{array}$

2137 to 2140
2137 to 2140
2141 to 2144
2145 to 2148
2c. Series of 1902.

2149 to 215
This presumably brings the list down to the end of the first quarter of 1904 .
VENEZUELA (23+L 241). We now illus trate the type of the surcharge on the new stamp chronicled in E.W.S.N., No. 234.

## CORREOS

## Vale B 0,05

1904
The Colonial Stamp Market has shoun us some of the type-set provisional issues (chronicled in E.il.S.... No. 205) with surcharge "CORREOS" names of various towns


Adhisives. Stamps of steampship design sur charged "Correos" in a semi-circle and name Perf. 12.
(i). Stamps inscribed at sides Distrito Mariño. Sur charge Gitiria in magenta.
slack on red
$50 c$. black on pale rose
 (iii). Same", but "Yrapa" instead of Guiria.
sc. black on red
1oc.
soc. black on pale rose
(iii). Stamps inscribed at side Estudo Maturin

Surcharge Maturin in bright blue. 5c. black on pale rose. 5cc. black on red.
ioc. " blue.

Issued $4 \ddot{0} 4$ or earlier. The remainders of the unsurcharged issue have been purchased by a West Indian speculator and are now on the London market, the lowest quotation recorded being $2 / 4$. The surcharged sets rule about $3 / 6$ to +1

## Postcard Column.

11) $\begin{aligned} & \text { II. readers hearing of any interesting item of News. } \\ & \text { kindly jot it down on a postcard and address to the }\end{aligned}$ Editor "Fwen's Wown on a postcard and addres to the Fur every contribution we publisis. we will send the
author an interesting nnd newly issued stamp. author an interesting and newly issued stamp. (N.B.Postcards preferred).
Mr. E: J. Nankivell devutes part of his
English Letter" to this month's American fournal of Philately, to the sulject of wear and ear of stamps :-
Some years agn Mr. Castle, in discussing his favorites of the old issue persuasion, drew attention to the undeniable fact that the supply of the old rarities must every year, by wear or tear, be steadily
getting fewer and fewer. And there can be no question getting fewer and fewer. And there can be no question
about it. The wear and tear of stamps passing and about it. The wear and tear of stamps passing and
re-passing through collections, auctions and dealers' stock books. must be a heavy item in the account. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the waste, the inevitable waste, in this never ceasing wear and tear.
I should say there is a loss out of the ranks of mint condition bordering on $5 \%$ every year. And yet that estimate is appalling for it means that in ten years there has been a loss of one half in mint condition, and that in twenty years there would not be left a single stamp of mint condition. Obviously such an estimate must be wrong. And yet at the start it does not seem a high estumate to anyone who knows the amount of thumbing, mounting and re-mounting in and out of collections and dealers' stock books that goes on.
As regards the more ordinary unused stamps, we sloould not consider $5 \%$ too high as the annual loss of " mint state," but the calculation
given on this basis is hardly correct. If 1000 mint copies of a stamp exist to day, $5 \%$ or 50 may possibly lose their mint state in the first year, but in the second year at the same rate only $5 \%$ of 950 would be affected, i.e., 47 (not 50 ) At the end of tell years, 600 would remain mint at the end of twenty years, 360 ; at the end of thirty years, 216; at the end of forty years, 130 ; at the end of fifty years, less than 80 ; at the end of sixty years, less than 50 ; and it would take another fourteen years or so to reduce this number by half.

## Stamp Collecting \& its Citerature.

From Notes and Quevies, 23.4.04).
(See N. and Q., $2^{\text {nd }}$ S. ix. $4^{82 ; ~ 9^{\text {th }} \text { S. } x .81, ~ 172 \text {, }, ~ ; ~}$ 239, 333, 432, 470).
Writing to $N$. and Q., in August, 1902, I mentioned that Judge Suppantschitsch, of Vienna, claimed to have unearthed a reference to col lecting in the Family Herald for 22nd March 185 I . I find that the refereuce is in an adver tisement:-
"Postage Stamps. - To collectors of the Used Postage Stamps. The Advertiser will give (in exchange) four of the Penny Red Stamps for one Oval off the Stamped Envelopes. Any person that would collect a few would be kindly thanked by T. H. S., Smith's Library, 20, Brewer Street, Golden Square, N.B. The ceiling of the Library is decorated with 80,000 Postage Stamps, in various devices, a
most novel ceiling in England.'

This advertiser, however, obviously aims not at a collection in the philatelic sense, but at a mere accummulation of used duplicates.

In the late Mr. J. K. Tiffany's "Philatelical L_brary'" (St. Louis, privately printed, 18,4), P. 94, is the entry "Part Ill. Articles on
Stamp Collecting. *i. Annuaire scientifique, Stamp Collecting. *i. Annuaire scientifique,
i855. Stainp Collecting." The prefixed asterish shows that Mr. Tiffany had not seen the article in question, and 1 have failed to find it, or even an Aunuaire Scientifique in 1855 . The only periodical of that name that I can trace is the Annuaire Scientifiytue, edited by P. P. Dehéram, the first issue of which is dated 1862.
So far, then, it would seem that "N. \& Q." contains the earliest printed reference to elapsed since its appourty-four years have i 860 , the note may be reproduced here :-
"Postage Stamps. - A boy in my form one day showed me a collection of from 300 to 400 different postage stamps, English and foreign, and at the same time stated that Sir Rowland Hill told him that at that time there might be about 500 varieties on the whole. This seems a cheap, instructive, and portable museum for young persons to arrange; and yet I have seen no notices of catalogues or specimens for sale, such as
there are of coins, eggs, prints, plants, \&c., and no there are of coins, eggs, prints, plants, \&c., and no
articles in periodicals. A cheap facsimile catalogue articles in periodicals. A cheap facsimile catalogue
with nothing but names of respective states, periods of with nothing but names of respective states, perider be
use, value, \&c., would meet with attention. If there be use, value, \&c., would meet with attention.
a London shop where stamps or list of them could be procured, its address would be acceptable to me, and to procured, its address
score young friends.

The School, Tonbridge"
Mr. Creswell seems to have met with no response, and the next references are found a year later in Heeton's Boy's Own Magazine
"W. T. and J. F. C. should advertise in, say, for cheapness, the Duily Telcyraph, for old foreign postage stamps. You cannot get them gratuitously. We know several collectors who have to pay for them."-June, 861.

.1
C
"C. J. Armstrong, Bexley, Kent, will be glad to exchange foreign postage stamps. And S. G. L. Arbourfield, Streatham Hill, Surrey, has also a collection. The latter will exchange, but will accept no August, 1861.
E. Pemberton, Warstone House, near Birmingham, would be glad to effect exchanges with stamp collectors
This is interesting as being evidently the first appearance of Mr. Edward L. Pemberton (born t $\mathrm{K}_{44}$, died 1878 ) the well-known writer on phil. ately. An 'In Memoriam' notice and portrait are given in the Philatelic Record for February, ,

Extra Prize for January. - We have received scores of applications from subscribers to open up a corres. piving the names and addresses of those who are desirous of exchanging or purchasing such stamps. As far as we could, we have done so; but finding it impossible to meet the requirements of all our applicants in this respect, we now offer one of our usual prizes to hum who will, on or before the 5 th of December next, send us the completest collection of Foreign Postage Stamps, such collection to be engraved and published in the Boys' Oz'n Iragasine. The collection must be accompanied by an introduction."-November, 1861 .
"H. Barber, 44. Douglas Street. Deptford, S.E.,
wishes to announce that he has above 400 forcign wishes to announce that he has above 400 forcign
postage stamps, many of themduplicates."- December, postage
r 86 I.

This seems to be the first trade advertisement as after this $H$. Barber advertises every month, sometimes mentioning special stamps.
"Foreign Postage Stamps; Extra Prize for January, that the winner of this prize is entitled to it, still there
are several other very good collections. The best
collection possesses the following characteristics . tersely written introduction, admirable arrangement, great variety, and remarkable neatnens in mounting, On the first opportunity we will publish in the Boys wn Magazint a selection from these foreign stamps. pose ay cesa the following list of tho nay correspond with reference to their common pursuit:
H. F. Winter, The College. Chester (Prize)," \&c.January, 1862.
A list of twelve subscribers follows, several of the addresses being schools. The promised selection of stamps is not published in this volume, which is the latest of the first series.
"Foreign Stamp Collectors are informed that an advertisement announcing their desire to exchange or sell foreign stamps can be inserted in the Boys' Own Magazine for 1 s . 6d."-January, 1862
In March there are five advertisements for exchange or purchase, and the number increases monthly; by December, 1862 , there are two pages of advertisements, double columns. By tamps-Modena Naples, \&c.-are mentioned. In September and the following months there are advertisements of new and unused foreign stamps, italicised as if these were considered specially valuable.
I recently received some interesting reminis. cences from Mr. Samuel Allan Taylor, Boston, the doyen of American philatelic dealers and editors. I find his advertisements in the Boys' Oren. Magazine for 1863 , and, I have before me vol. i. (the late Mr. Tiffany's copy) of his Stamp Collector's Kecord, begun at Montreal in February, i864, and continued at Albany and Boston. Referring to Judge Suppantschitsch's supposed discovery, Mr. Taylor writes :-
"I do not think that any German, Frenchman, Swede, Russian, Turk, or Southern European heathen Englishmen when he attempts to discover anything concerned with Philately or anything else in English printed literature.... The earliest notice in print on this side is, as far as I have ever seen, a paragraph in November, 1860, which stated that young girls were collecting the stamps of different nations. This Age, published here in periodical When the Civil War broke out in 186a, the Kebel States quickly issued stamps for themselves-special ones first like Mobile, New Orleans. Nashville, \&c. These wert counterfeited by a Philadelphia tirm, and were reproduced in sheets of six (i.c., six of a kind) and sold by newsboys in the street and in stationers' stores, not at all as Philatelic treasures, but as curiosities of the Rebels. They sold some half dozen sheets for ioc. The words 'Facsimile Rebel Postage Stamp, printed by S.C. Upham, This thing was largely instrumental in bringing stamp Tollecting was largely collecting a business was a man named James Brennan, who opened a small office (a very small place not over to feet square) at 37 Nassau Street, New York in 1863 He published a list, the type, style, size, \&c., having been copied from one printed by James Robinson, of Liverpool. This was a foolscap size, 4 pp . thing, but the prices were filled in with the pen. Before that one A. C. Kline, now dead, of Philadelphia, had issued a 'Manual,' a copy of Mount Brown's first issue merely. Kline was a dealer in antiques, old coins, armour, firearms, \&c., and stamps were only a small portion of his business. He kept a quite good-sized store on the ground floor. Another person, Wm. P. Browll, 212 , Broadway, New York, who is still in existence, and who then as now is more of a coin dealer and authority than a stamp man, sold stamps, but only through the
medium of the mail, not having any office, he being a medium of the mail, not having any office, he being a printer in a weekly newspaper office (of which his believe that for some time he had a stand attached to the railing of the City Hall Park, as also had another the railing of the City thal Park, as also had another coins and odd things, even military buttons. No one coins and odd things, even military butans existed, until the manuals of Mount Brown, Baillieu, Potiquet, and others appeared. Mount Brown, Baillieu, Potiquet, and others appeared. is a native of London, came to New York in 1863, he being then a lad of fifteen sears. He came across Brown at his stand and made exchanges in stamps with him, but shortly after left New York and went to California.

I was in Montreal from 1860 to 1864 . I had as 1857.8 , France, England and one iogr. Hanover but I never saw or heard of any collectors until 1862 when I chanced to see the collection (probably forty or so) of a man named J. A. Nutter, and I made exchanges with him for local stamps, as I (having been brought up in New York) knew where the local stamps or posts were. I left Canada in 1864, and after a short time abandoned the druggist business and came to Boston and have been here ever since. J. W. Scott I never from W. P. Brown. You can depend on it that other dealer was earlier than James Brennan in 1863 other dealer was earhier than James Brennan in 1863
.... I note in the Philatelic fournal of America for March, 1885 , being the first number of that paper the statement that Dr. Blackie, of Nashville, has been ' collecting for 29 years,' but that sort of talk is absurd. Letlers from foreign countries were almost invariably paid in money and were stamped $\phi$ aid by the Postmaster Street letter-boxes were unknown here, at any rate, and where would he have got the stamps in 1856 ? But the egotism of the average stamp-collector is something very awful.

## OBSOLETE SETS

|  | Particulars of Set． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | GROUP XXII．－WEST INDIEB． |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{17}$ |  |
|  | Barbados，Jubilee，交，d，1，2t．5，6，8，iod．（cat．17／7） |
| ${ }_{2}$ | Br．Guiana，1888， 2 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{23}$ | man Islands，Queen，交d．，id．．． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | Grenada， 1895 issue． |
| C |  |
|  |  |
| $\stackrel{4}{4}^{8}$ | Trinidad，ist issue，imperf．，sd．blue，Id．brown，id． purple |
|  | Trinidad，Queen，$\frac{1}{2}$ d．，id．，2dd．，4d．，6d．，1／－ <br> Trinidad， 1896 （old colours），$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2 \frac{1}{2}, 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-$. |
| C |  |
| C | Turk＇s Is．，old type，id．，6d．， $1 /$－ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{54}$ | rd．CA． 12 and Id．CA．14，sheet of each GROUP XXIIL．EUROPE AND N．AMERICA． |
| Cs | Malta，Queen，id．on 2fd．，four shades ．． |
| c | ＂．${ }^{\text {，ditto，blocks of } 4 \text { ．．}}$ |
|  | Gïbraltar，＂Oueen，5，10，20，25， $40,500.1$ ir． |
| C6r |  |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{64}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{7} 7$ | Canada（Maple Leaves）． |
| C | Canada，Q，Figures，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,5,6,7,8$, roc． |
| ${ }^{4}$ | Newfoundland，imperf．， $4,6,6 \frac{1}{2}, 8 \mathrm{~d} .$, i／$/ \cdots$ |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{7} 8$ | Nova Scotia，1，2，81，ioc．（cat．17／－）．． GROUP XXIY．－AFRICA． |
| C81 |  |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | B．S．A．，1896，dd．，1d，2d．，3d．，4d．，6d．．，8d．，：－ |
| C8 | B．S．A．re－engraved，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3$ d．，4d．， $6 d ., 8 \mathrm{~d}$ ． |
| C85 | B．S．A．on Cape，$\frac{1}{2}$ ． $1,2,3,4,6$ d．， $1 /$－（cat．47／6） |
| C86 |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{9}$ | Cape，Hope seated，$\frac{1}{1,1,2,2 d, 3,4,60 . \ldots}$ |
| Cos | Gambia，embossed，id．，id．，2d．，2td．，3d，4d．．6d．， t ／． |
| C | Madagascar Inland Mail，Id．to 4．－，postmarked ．． |
|  |  |
| Cio8 |  |
|  | Niger Coast，1894．$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}$ ， 5 d ．，1／－（no wmk．） |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ＂＂V．R．I．，年d．，1d．，2d．，3d．，4d．on 6d．6d．， <br> （E．R．1．）， 1 |
|  | ＂＂Thick V，zd．，1d．，2d．，3d．，6d．，1／．．． |
|  | St．Helena，old，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 / \cdots$Seychelles， $\mathrm{O}, 2,3,6,12,15,18,30$ on 75 c |
|  |  |
|  | Sierra Leone，Queen，i，i，1h，2，2h，3，4．5．6d．，1／ |
|  | Sudan，Military Telegraphs，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,5,10 p i$. |
| C125 | Southern Nigeria，，，i，i， $2,4.6 \mathrm{~d}$ ．，i／－（cat．$\ddot{6 / t o)} \quad \because$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{126}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{127}$ | Transvaal［iscals， $1 /-, 2 \cdot-1 / 2 / 6,10 /-, £^{1}$. <br> Transuaal VRI ${ }^{\text {th }}$ 2d 2 dd，3d，ad． 6 d |
| $\mathrm{C}_{129}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{131}$ |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{C} 133$ | Zululand on English．it．1，2，2t． $3,3,4,5,6,9 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 / \cdot$ ．． |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{135}$ | Zanzibar，old Sultan，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,7 \frac{1}{2}, 8 a .$. Zanzibar，1896，1，2，3．4，5rs． |
|  | GROUP XXY．－A81A． |
|  | Ceylon，Queen，2，3，4，5，6，12，15，25， 75old colours，2，3，4，6 on 15， 15 c ． |
|  |  |
| Cris | ＂）old colours，2，3，15c． |
| ${ }^{\text {C139 }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{14} 8$ | Jhind Service，th，ta． |
| ${ }^{\text {C15 }}$ |  |
| C |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{159}$ | Labuan，Queen＇s Head，2． $68,10,12,16 \mathrm{c}$ ． |
|  | Labuan，1894，1，2，3，5．6，8，12，18，24c．（very fine set） a＂．${ }^{3} 1 d ., 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, ， $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ， ， $\operatorname{lod}$ ． |
| C2612 |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{162}$ | Postage Due，4．8， 12 c ． |
| Ci63 |  |
| $\mathrm{CiF}_{4}$ | Straits，Queen，＂，4，5，6，io， 12 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{18} 8$ | Provisionals，S．G．Nos． 98,86 |
|  | Sungei Ujong，tiger type，1，2，2， |
| C188 Sarawak，187，75，3，4，6，8， |  |
| C189 | 1888，3．5，8，10，12，16， 2 |
| Cı9 | Provisionals， 2 on 3， 2 on 12， 4 on 8 |
|  | GROUP XXY |
|  | N．S．W．，dd．green，set of 3 shades |
|  | Queen＇s Head，i，1，2，2d，3，4，5，6，8， 1 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{197}$ | ＂$"$＂${ }^{\text {chd．．1d．，2d．．．}}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{199}$ | ＂，London Print，2dd．Error， 2 shades |
| 202 | ＂，Local Print，P．II，交d．，rd．， 2 d |
| $\mathrm{C}_{204}$ | ，＂Univ．Post，id．，London and Local Print |
| 206 | $\frac{1}{2 d}$ d．perf．t4．wd，$x b, y d$ ， |
| 29 | no wmk．，2d．d．，3d．， 4d．，$^{\text {dd．，}}$ 6d．，8d．，9d．，i／－ |
| C210 | ＂，＂with ld．，id．，ild l ．，2d．zun added．． |
| C211 | ．，za，2h，3，4．5，6．8，9d．，1／－ |
| Cil2 | ，Local Print，i／，four distinct varieti |
| C214 | sd $\frac{1}{\text { d．}}$ ，id．， $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{4d}$. perf． 14 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{217}$ | nsland，current $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \text { d．，three shades }}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{218}$ | 2d．blue．Nos．138，146，148a， 1 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{22}$ | 1d．red．Nos．148，161， 162 |
| ${ }^{\text {C22 }}$ | green，same without 155 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{228}$ | without 155 or 158 |
| 229 | set of four |
| 230 | per，wmk，faintly |
| $\mathrm{C}_{235}$ | Australia，zdd．，sd．，＇specimen |
| $\mathrm{C}_{236}$ | S．Australia．did．G．P．O．，three slight shade |
| $\mathrm{C}_{246}$ | Tasmania．Pictorial．d．A．i，i，i，i， 2.2 （va |
| ${ }^{\text {C247 }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {C253 }}$ | Victoria，Stamp Duty，dd．，Id． |
| C256 | Poslage，\％d．green， 2 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 59 | y，two shad |
| 60 | －1．2d．grey，two shad |
|  | sue，1d．，itd． |
| ${ }^{\text {cher }}$ |  |
| 262 | old colours．dd．，id．blue，id brown |
|  |  |
| 267 |  |
| 268 |  |

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.
A11 Bhopal, large square type, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 12$

Azo Bussahir, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8$ as.
A25 Charkhari, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ as.
A35 Holkar, 交, 友, $1,22 \mathrm{~s}$.
A30 Cochin, $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$
A32 Duttia, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$
$A_{40}$ Hyderabad, $4, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4, \ddot{8}, 12$ as.
$A_{42}$ Jhalawar, $\ddagger$ a.
$\mathrm{A}_{45}$ Kishengarh, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ as.
A55 Nepal, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$, , as.
A60 Sirmoor, Head, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8} 8$ as.
Soruth, Elephant, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as. ..
Travancote, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{ch}$. .
Nett

| Price. |
| :---: |

$2 / 0$
$1 / 11$
$3 / 0$
$0 / 10$
$0 / 5$
$0 / 5$
$0 / 10$
$3 / 1$
$0 / 1$
$0 / 10$
$0 / 11$
$2 / 0$
$2 / 0$
$0 / 4$
$0 / 7$
Bor Antigua, $\frac{1}{2 d}$., 1d., 2d., 2hd., 3d., 6d., I/
Sudan, 1, 2, 3, 5m., 1, 2, 5p.
 Dominica, $\frac{1}{\frac{2}{d} ., ~ r d ., ~ 2 d ., ~ 2 \frac{1}{2} d ., ~ 3 d ., ~ 6 d ., ~} 1 /$ Falkland Is., $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{I}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 46,9 \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{I} /-$ Montserrat, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-$
Bechuanaliand,
, $, ~ 2,3,4,6 d ., ~$
 ist $Q$
Q., 2h, $2,12 a$
Nö̈hern K. Surch. $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as.
Northern Nigeria, K., $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,21,5,6 d ., 1 /-$
Seychelles, K., 2, 3, 6, 15, 18, 30, $45,75 \mathrm{c}$.
Seychelles, K., 2, 3, 6, 15, 18
Aitutaki, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6 d ., 1$-.
Cook Islands, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6$, 1 od., $1 /-$ (new wmk.)

Penrhyn, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6 d .$, I/.

## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

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V 4. Various surcharge varieties.
V 7. Banama.
V 8. Bussahir
2 3. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1 d . pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
N Z 2. Similar to above but only values above id.
NZ 5. Cook Isles, all values, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .-1 /-$, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks
N $Z$ 6. Niue and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error

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| td. black | 12;6 | 3d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ıd. red | 2 d . |  |
| 2d. blue, " no lines" | 80/0 | 1/3 |
| with lines | 7/6 | Id. |
| 1847-54. Octagonal Designs. |  |  |
| 6d. violet, cut square | 80\% | 2/0 |
| rod. red-brown | 70/0 | 5/0 |
| 1/. green | 100/0 |  |
| 1855. No corner lefters. |  |  |
| 4d. red 15/o 1d. 6d. lii. $10 / 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} d$. | 1s. grn. 25/o | 5 d |
| 1862. Small white corner letticrs. |  |  |
| 3d. rose $7 / 6 \quad 1 / 8$ | 9d. bis. 10/0 | 2/6 |
| 4d. red 5/o $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1/. grn. 510 | d. |
| 6d. lil. 7/6 id. |  |  |
| 1865. Large zehite corner littiers. |  |  |
| 3d. rose 3/0 1d. | 1/-grn. $7 / 6$ | J ${ }_{2}$ त. |
| 4 d . red 4 /o 3 d . | 2/. blue 35/0 | 1/6 |
| 6d. viol. 3/9 id. | $2 / \mathrm{brn}$. 8o/o | 40 |
| 6d. brn. io/o 6d. | 5i-rose 30/0 | 3/0 |
| 6d. grey $7^{76} 6 \mathrm{~d}$. | 10/-grey $200 \%$ | 15/0 |
| 9d. bis. 10/0 2/0 | 20'-pur. 350/o | 22/6 |


[VORY POCKET RULE, size $3 \downarrow \times \frac{11}{\frac{1}{6}}$ ins., a handy size for the pocket, gives $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. and st inch scale. Contained in leather case.

Price, 3/. Post free, 3/1.
$\lceil$ WEEZERS for handling stamps $(5$ mehes long) best quality, can be put into water without rusting. Price, 2/6; Post free, 2/7.

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Price, 8d. Post free, 7d.

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Great Britain, Adhesives .. .. 24/6 post free.
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Portuguese India
Shanghai
St. Vincent
Barbados.
Grenada.
Indian Native States (on Indian) $21 / 0$
$6 / 3$ India and Ceylon (with Supplement).. Africa - Bechuanaland to Cape of Africa-Gambia, Natal Spain and Colonies Jammu and Kashmi United States

$\cdot$

$\qquad$

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CATALOGUE of British Stamps and PostSixtharks. Compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen Sixth edition, $1898,2 / 6$ post free.

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$\begin{array}{llll}" & \mathrm{~B} & 34 \times 2 k & 6 \mathrm{~d} . \\ " & \mathrm{C} & 4 i \times 3 \hbar, & 8 \mathrm{~d} . \\ " & \mathrm{D} & 6 \pm \times 5, & 1 / 2\end{array}$
Postage extra, $A$ and $B$, id. per ioo; $C$, it per 100 ; D, $2 \mathfrak{q}$ d. per 100.

## PRICED CATALOGUE OF

## RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.

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# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.
A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.
Editor: h. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL Stamp Market, Limited Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY I4: 1904
BRITISH GUIANA (240 X 242).-Mr. E. W. Williams asks us to record the 8 c . lilac and rose with inverted watermark "Crown CA." Do rose with inverted watermark "Crown CA." Do our reade
CA's." ?
COLOMBIA ( 2401242 ).-We now illustrate the tc. chronicled a fortnight ago.


CAPE COLONY (241 E 242).-The following is a summary of information already published concerning the King Edward set of stamps:-

| Description. | Date of Issuc. | Plate No. | Marginal lines. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. greer | 16.12 .02 | 1 | Broken. |
| ıd. carmine | 2,12.02 | 1 | Continuous. |
| 2d. brown | (Printed, | but not ye | issued). |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d. blue | (3.04 ?) |  | Broken. |
| 3d. mauve | 13. 1.03 | 1 | ," |
| 4d. green | 13. 1.03 | 1 | , |
| 6d. violet | 3. 2.03 | 1 | ," |
| 1/- ochre | 25.11 .02 | 1 | , |
| 5/- orange | 25.14.03 | 1 | " |

Our Capetown correspondent now "̈rites us, under date 20.4.04, that the Id. has plate. number 2, but does not say whether the marginal lines are broken or continuous. The 2 d d. stamps are not yet on sale to the general public.
DANISH WEST INDIES ( 208 V 242).Minor variety.-8c. on ioc. with space (in min.) between 1 and 9 of "1902." Specimen seen dated 20.5.02.
ECUADOR ( 214 V 242). - In order to conmemorate the centenary of Captain Abdon Calderon, states the Madrid Filatelico (4.04/39), this Republic intends to issue on 31.7 .04 a new set of six stamps which will be available for use on internal correspondence only. From the decree, dated at Quito 19.2.04, of which our contemporary publishes the text, we learn the following particulars.
The stamps will have in the centre a portrait of Captain Caldrón in black, surrounded with a branch of laural to the right and of olive to the left; below, arms; and above, the inscription "Correos internos del Ecuador"-" "31 de Julio de 1904."' The values will be as follows:-
Sizante.
Quantes.

| colour. Ic. red | Size. | Quantity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ic. red | $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$. | Sucres. 3,000 |
| 5c. yellow | $15 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$. | ," 8,000 |
| 1oc. red | $10 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$. | , 6,000 |
| 20c. blue |  | 6,000 |
| low | $15 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$. | 4,000 |

They will be issued from 31.7 .04 to" 30.9 .04 and will be used only for internal correspondence, the present set remainmg in use for the prepay ment of foreign postage.

Captain Calderón was the hero of the battle of Pichincho, which took place on 24th May, 1824, and gave Ecuador her independence. If this is correct, Ecuador is, apparently, well in advance with her centenary.

INDIA, C.E.F. ( 241 C 242).-Earliest date of use yet noted for the 1a. carmine is 27.2.04. In reply to a correspondent the whole set of these stamps is still current.
NEW SOUTH WALES (240 T 24.2).Varieties recorded by the Australian Philatelis (4.04/97).
nt 3d., vertical pair, perf. 15, all round, imperf. between.
Id. $187_{7} 1.84$, wmk. Large Crown type II., perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$. NEW ZEALAND ( $24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 242).-Mr. Fair fax Fenwick writes us: "I hear to day ( 3.5 .54 ) from New Zealand that the colour of the 2 d pictorial of New Zealand is to be

The Australian Philatelist ( $4.04 / 97$ ) has been informed that official stamps for the N.Z. Government will probably make an appearance before long. The system of franking is said to be so unsatisfactory that in the interests of the Post unsatisfactory that in the intere
Department a trial will be made.
NIUE ( 216 Y 242). We learn on good authority that the total sale of Niue postage stamps during 1902 and 1903. both at Auckland and in the Island, amounted to about $£ 800$ face value.
\{Price One Penny
PHILIPPINES ( $237 \mathrm{O}_{24}$ ).-In addition to the $1,2,5,13,15,50 c$. and $\$$ already issued, the Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal has seen the Mollowing ('specimen' copies?).

Adhesives of U.S.A. surcharged "Philippines" in

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { black. } & \text { 8c. violet-black. } \\
\text { 3c. violet. } & \text { sc. brown. } \\
\text { 4c. } \begin{array}{l}
\text { ced-brown. } \\
\text { 6c. lake. }
\end{array} &
\end{array}
$$

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (241 $Q \quad$ 242).Earliest date of use yet noted for the new ald. is 28.3.04.

SPAIN (238 Q 242).-Minor variety.-We have a 50c, black Impro de Guerra of 1898.99 reading " $5 \mathrm{MPros"}$ at top.

This country is about to provide some fine sport for collectors of control letters. Fancy having a letter on the back of every stamp! No worrying the postal officials to tear the corners off their sheets! According to El Filatélico Español, the following values have the numbers on their backs preceded by the letter $A$ also in blue.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 5c. green. } & \text { 15c. lilac. } \\
\text { roc. red. } & 25 c . \text { blue. }
\end{array}
$$

Our contemporary believes the other values will also appear with A, but we should imagine it is hardly necessaty. Our list of control and plate
numbers to date is as follows. We will add the numbers to date is as follows. We will add the A series when we see it.

| Value. | Size of Plate. | Highest Shet No. | Plate Numbers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 c . | 00 | 0,063,077 | 1, 2, 3 . |
| 5 c . | 200 | 0,172,1t6 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. |
| 10c. | 200 | 0,155,302 | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. |
| 15 c . | 200 | 0,110,311* | $\begin{aligned} & 5,14,17,19,29,30,31, \\ & 32 \text { to } 40,41,42 . \end{aligned}$ |
| 20c. | 100 | 0,008.071 | 1, 2. |
| 25c. | 100 | $0,135,465$ | $1,2,3,4,6,7$. |
| 30c. | 100 | 0,018,087 | I, 2. |
| 40 c . | 100 | 0,007,847 | 2. |
| 50 c . | 100 | 0,022,825 | 1, 2, 3 . |
| 1 p. | 100 | 0,024.406 | 1, 2, 3 |
| 4 p . | 100 | 0,000.898 | 1. |
| Iop. | 100. | 0,000,582 | 1. |

- The first series of a million has been passed, the numbering, curiously enough,
$0,000,001$ again, instead of $1,000,001$.

It may be remarked that the stamps are all numbered on the back in violet, except the second million sheets of the 15 c ., which are numbered in blue. The numbers on the backs of the stamps onlit the initial $O$, but the mumber in the top right hand corner of the sheet, on the margin, gives it, although it is obvionsly quite useless and even inaccurate in the case of the present series of the 15 c .

TRANSVAAL (238 N 2 2 2) - - In E.W.S.N. No. i86, we mentioned that the king Edward $\frac{1}{2} d$. . td., 2d., $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}_{1}$, 6d., $1 /-2 /-, 2 / 6,5 /$ - and $10 /$ - were printed from plates following the old system with a continuous line round each pane, whilst those of the values 3 d, , $+\mathrm{d} ., \ell_{1}$ and $£ 5$ followed the system of a selies of broken lines. We now have the id. with broken.lines but have not yet seen a copy with plate number, which will presumably be " 2 ."

ZANZIBAR (226 J 242).-The 2 and 3 annas of this protectorate are now sold ont and will probably not be reissued, as there is a new set in preparation.
ZULIA (A 242).-We illustrate the design of some stamps which have lately been issued here.


Adhesives. Perf. $13 \frac{1}{2}$.
5 centimos, dark violet.
io red.
According to the Illustriertes Briefmarken Fournal ( $5.04 / 181$ ), they are neatly printed from a copper plate by the Horner. Lee Bank Note Company of New York. The State of Zulia is a little larger than Saxony and had in 1891, 83,456 inhabitants. It forms the North. West part of Venezuela, the chief town being Maracaibo.

PANAMA (237, 240. U ${ }_{24}$ 2).-The last ma ; brought us some interesting correspondence from this part of the world, and also several novelties.


Registration adhesive of Colombia, with "Colombia " crossed through with pen and black with over the " 20 " is written yocs with pen and red 1 ink ; and just under (long tailed capital "P" and lower-case). 2omm. long.
oc. on 2oc. blue on blue, imperf.
We have a used copy on a letter mailed from Bocas del Toro. 12.4.04. Inside the letter our correspondent enclosed samples of the stamps in use there. These include the 1 c ., $2 c$. and 20 c . with both Panamas reading same way, the ${ }_{5 c}$. 10 c . and 1 p . of the ordinary "3rd Panama; series and a ioc. AR with rubber stanp surcharge. The latter is new.

Acknowledgment of Recript whesive of Colombia (see illustration above), overprinted dia gonally (N.W. to S.E.) in violet "Panama" (long-tailed capital P and ordinary lower case), similarly to the roc.
on 2oc. Registration Stamp described on $20 c$.
1oc. blue on greenish-blue.
From Culon we have the following varieties, none of them new.

Repuiblica
de Panamá
范
(i) Italic surcharge. This was issued nowhere else except in Colon. We have just received the $50 c$. on pelure paper, which
is presumably the only survivor of the set.
(ii) Wouble-Panama surcharge (originally only city of Panama but now in general use).
(a) Up and down, 5, 10, 20, 5oc., ip.
(b) Both up, (nil).
(c) Ups and

These are the only two type-set surcharges that the Republic of Panama has made, but of ii there are several variations: -
(i) Double-Panama up-and-down, $13+13 \mathrm{~mm}$

Varitty (a) $15+14 \mathrm{~mm}$. ; (b) $15+13 \mathrm{~mm}$.
(ii) Double Panana up and-down, $15+15 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Variety (a) both up; (b) both down.
(iii) Same as i but both up or both down, usually half sheet of each.
Varicty (a) $15+14 \mathrm{~mm}$; (b) $15+13 \mathrm{~mm}$; (c) up-and-down.

For short, these are known as the 2nd, 3 rd and fth Panama issues, whist the italic sur. $^{\text {the }}$ charge is designated " zrd Colon." The ist and stl Panama, ist and and Colon, and David and Bocas del Turo issues were all rmbler-stanped. In ii. it may be mentioned that the whole surcharge is done at one operation ; in i. and iii. the bar is printed afterwards
The following novelty has been issuted at Colon, 5.4 .04 or earlier :-
A.R. Athesive. Overprint "3rd l'anama" in carmine.
AR" over.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { " over "Color } \\
\text { P'anama. }
\end{gathered}
$$

There seem to be a variety of settings of the fth Panana" surcharge. Those described in detail in E.IV.S.N. are as follows (all carmine surcharge) :-
c. Left half downs; right half ups (E.W.S.N. No. $23+1$.
 A correct tahle of the varieties is siven maccurate.
half downs: right half upN (E.W.S.N. No. 240 ).
2c. Top half ups; lower half downs (nee below). Both halves ups ( $E . W . S . N$. No. 240 ).
The varieties which occur in the various settings are as fullows :-
(a) Panama, 15 mm . long. (Nearly $15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{nmm}$.) (b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \mathrm{~mm} \text {. long. (Nearly } 14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm} \text {.) } \\
& 13 \mathrm{~mm} \text {. long. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The surcharge ( $b$ ) only occurs six times and is really (a) and (c) mixed, the letters PAxxaA bemg in large type and xxNASIx in suall type. The in large type ant AxNA.Nx in smak type. The first in the fih row an inverted $V$. The varieties first in the 6th row an inverted $V$. Thi
dine to wrong letters are as follows:-
> (d) PANAMA First A in an inverted V

> PANAMA Third A
> PANAMA First two A's are inverted V's.
> PANAMA All A's are inverted V's.
> PANAMA the $N$ is inverted.
> This variety has been corrected.
> Noted in our new table as variety N .
> Accent on first A of Pánama
(o) First A of Panama is large ( 2 instead of 19 mm .) (p) Second A
(q) Third A
(u) Large $P$ in Panama ( 2 instead of 198 mm .)
(v) Second A of Panama missing.

## Cormected Description of ic. Setting.




The 2c. "top half ups" and "lower half downs," which we have just received, is similar to the setting of the 2oc. described last week, although it is not applied to the sheet in the same way.

| $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { st } \\ v_{\text {serf }} \\ \text { Kow. }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ynd } \\ \text { Vert. } \\ \text { Row. } \\ \text { u } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fith } \\ & \text { Kor.t. } \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5th } \\ & \text { Vert. } \\ & \text { Row. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sth } \\ & \substack{\text { vert. } \\ \text { Row. } \\ \text { sow } \\ \text { s }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | 00 | 08 | Uo | u | 00 | 00 | 0 - | 00 | $\cup$ |
| 00 | 00 | $\checkmark$ - | 00 | 0 | 00 | $0 \frac{5}{0}$ | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| uo | 0 | 00 | 0 | - 0 | 00 | 00 | 05 | 00 | ט'00 |
| 00 | $8{ }_{8}$ | 05 | 8 | uo | 00 | 00 | 0 - | 0 - | 00 |
| 00 | $3^{0}$ | 00 | 00 | $0 \cdot$ | 00 | $8 \%$ | $3^{n}$ | 98 | 0 |
| 20 | 00 | 3 | 00 | $0 n$ | $3^{0}$ | $\overbrace{3}{ }^{\text {n }}$ | 0 n | 00 | 00 |
| 00 | 00 | ror | $\mathrm{n}^{0}$ | 0 n | $\mathrm{i}^{0}$ | 0 O | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | 0 n | 00 |
| $\cdots \mathrm{n}$ | \% 0 | $E^{\circ}$ | $0 \rightarrow$ | 00 | 00 | 00 | $\bigcirc$ | n. 0 | 20 |
|  | $\pm$ | 2 | 上 | $0=$ | - 0 | Or | \% | 0 n | 0 |

It will be noticed that the lower half is precisely the same as the upper, only turned the cisely the
other way.

## Correspondence.

Mr. A. H. Thomson writcs:-
"In reference to your extract from Notes and Querics in last weeks E.W.S.N. on Stamp ColQucrics in last witeks E. it.S.N. on stamp that noctink earlier printed reference to philately than that of 23 ru June, 1860 , in $N$. \& $Q$., should have been of 23 ru June.
discovered.
"From an article in Routledge's Magazine for Boys, December, 1865, entitled, 'The Stamp Dealer's Business':-
' When we were at school, tell years aso, the strange inania for collecting foreign stamps now prevalent had just set in, and well we remember with what feelings of joy we became the happy owner of a liundred used stamps, which their proprietor exchanged with us for a cedar box, a penknife, and six quills. This was the first instance in our recollection of used stamps possessing a marketable value.'
"This brmgs us to 1855 , and as E. Stanley Gibbons was established in Plymouth in 1856 , there is a blank of + to 5 years before the abovementioned reference in $N$. $\mathcal{E} Q$.
"I may here mention that the first advertise. nent I liave found of the firm as Stanley Gibbons \& Co. is in the Buys' Or'n Magazine, September, 1866. Messrs. Stafford Suith \& Smith's (now Alfred Sinith \& Sons) advertisement also appears and the writer's father, J. H. Thompson, of Dewsibury, advertises in the March number of that year the fact of having bought up two local stanmp dealers.
"In the June issue, i866, a Mr. F. Dunn, igi, L'pper Street, Islinkton. N., announces himself as established in 1850 . so 1 should say that an earlier advertisement than December, 186i, as mentioned in N. $\delta$ Q., exists."
[In connection with this subject, we may perhaps make the following extract from Stunley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (7.93/9).
"The founder of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, came into being in the self-same year that witnessed the introduction of penny postage $\cdots \cdot$. This important philatelic event, i.e., the Plym of the infant Gibbons, took place at Ifymouth in the year 1840 . No reliable record coura active participation in the work of en couraging and helping in the collection of postage What however, goes further back than sos years 1840 and 1853 history sayeth not. In 1853 , however, young Gibbons became poss. essed of a pocket book in which he displayed to his wondering school fellows a collection of such postage stamps as were then to be had."

The stamps which the youthful Gibbons showe to his school comrades in 1853 , were amongst the following. All the stamps were unperforated

Great Britain, id. black, id. red, 2d. blue (no lines), zd. blue (with lines), 1/- and sod. octagonal. (These were then current !) Mulready Envelopes, Id., 2d.; Envelopes, Id. rose, 2 d. blue.
Barbados, 1852 , no value expressed, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green id. blue, 4d. red.
British Guiana, 1850, Circular, 2, 4. 8, 12 c . i852, rect., ic., 4c. 1853 , rect., ic., 4 c .
idad, 185 I , no value expressed, red, blue.
Trinidad, 185 I , no value expressed, red, blue. nada, 185 I , pence issue, $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 12 \mathrm{~d}$.
(the $7 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$. and 10 d . were then as yet un(the $7 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$.
issued!).
New Brunswick, 1851, 3d., 6d., $1 /$.
Nova Scotia, $185 \mathrm{r}, 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 / \mathrm{I} .1853$, 1 d .
Cape Colony, Sept., i853, id., 4d. triangular.
Mauritius, 1847 , Post Office, Id. 2d. Post Paid 1848, $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
Scinde District Post, 1851, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, white, blue, red.
New South Wales, 1850, Sydney Views, Id., 2d., 3d. Letter-sheets, Laureated, 1851 , ıd., 2d., 3 d., 6 d . ; $1853,8 \mathrm{~d}$.
Tasmania, 1853 , $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d}$.
Victoria, 185 I , Id., 2d., 3 d
Austria, $1850, \mathrm{r}, 2,3,6,9 \mathrm{kr}$. Newspapers, blue, red, yellow; Newspaper tax, 2 kr .
Austrian Italy, $1850,5,10,15,30,45 \mathrm{c}$.
Austrian Italy, $1850,5,10,15,30$
Bavaria, $1849, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}, 3,6,9,18 \mathrm{kr}$.
Belgium, 1849, 10, 20c., 1850 , 10, 20, 40c
Belgium, 1849, 10, 20c., $1850,10,20,40 \mathrm{C}$.
Denmark, $1851,2,4$ RBS., $1853,2,4,8$, 16 sk.
Finland, envelopes only, 1845, 10, 20k.; 1850 $5,10,20 \mathrm{k}$.
France, 1849, 10, 15, 20, 25, 4oc. Ifr
Ile de la Réunion, $1852,15 \mathrm{c}$., 30 c .
Baden, $185 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}, 3,6$, 9 kr .
Brunswick, $1852,1,2,2$ sgr.; $1853, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3 \mathrm{sgr}$.
 1853.3 pf .

Oldenburg, $1852, \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{sgr} .$, sh, $\frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{1}$ th.
Prussia, $1850,6 \mathrm{pf} ., \mathrm{I}, 2,3 \mathrm{sgr}$. Envelopes, $1851,1,2,3,4,5,6,7 \mathrm{sgr}$.
Saxony, 1850 , 3 pf., $1851,3 \mathrm{pf}$., $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{x}, 2,3 \mathrm{ngr}$.
Thurn and Taxis, $1852, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3 \mathrm{sgr} ., 1,3,6,9 \mathrm{kr}$. Holland, $1852,5,10,15 \mathrm{c}$.
Sardinia, $1851,5,20,40 c . ; 1853,5,20$, ұоc. Letter sheets.
Modena, 1851, 5, 9, 10, 15, 25, 40c. Il.
Parma, $1852,5,10,15,25,40 \mathrm{c}$.
Roman States, $1852, \frac{1}{2}$, I, $2,3,4,5,6,7,8,50 \mathrm{~b}$, 1 scudo.
Tuscany, 185 I , 1q., $\mathrm{I}, 2$ sld., $\mathrm{i}, 2,4,6,9,60 \mathrm{cr}$ Luxemburg, 1852 , ioc., 1 sgr.
Portugal, 1853, 5, 25, 50, 100 reis.
Russia, Envelopes only, 1848 , 10, 20, 3ok.; Moscow, 1845, 5 k. ; St. Petersburg, 1845, $5^{5}$ k.
Spain, 1850, 6, izcu., 2, 5, 6, 10 .
1851, 6, i2cu., 2, 5, 6, ior.
$1852,6,12 \mathrm{cu} ., 2,5,6 \mathrm{r}$.
$1853,6,12 \mathrm{cu}, 2,5.6 \mathrm{r}$.
1853, 6, 12cu., 2, 5. 6r.
Geneva, $1843,5+5 c . ; 1845,5 c$. Envelope, $5 c$. Basel, $1845,2 \frac{1}{2}$ rappen.
Zurich, $1843,4,6 \mathrm{r}$.
Swiss Federal Administration, 1849-51, 4, 5, 5, 15c. $2 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5,10$, 10 rappen.
Wurtemburg, $185 \mathrm{I}, 1,3.6,9,18 \mathrm{kr}$.
Brazil, 1843, large figures, 30,60 , 90 r.
$1 \mathrm{~N}_{44}$, slanting figures, $10,30,60,90,180$, 300, 6oor.
$1850,10,20,30,60,90,180,300,600 r$
Chile, 1852,5 , 10 c .
United States, 1847,5 , ioc. (Also Postmasters' Stamps), 1851, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30, goc.
Hawaiian Islands, 2, 5, 13c. 1853, 5, 13c.
It may be seen from the above that even as early as 1853 a considerable collection was possible. We have enumerated about 278 varreties, which we believe to be complete. Of this number Spain claimed 21 and Brazil 18. No fewer than 202 were probably still on sale at the post offices and of the 76 obsolete varieties, 26 were either Spanish or Brazilian. Practically all of these early stamps are now exceedingly rare unused and in many cases maknown in blocks, but many are quite common used. At a rough guess, 120 or 130 , or very nearly half, can still be purchased used for less than $1 /$ each; in fact, we are probably within the mark in saying that a full half ( 139 ) could be purchased used for $£ 5$ at the present day. Un the other hand, the only ones which can still be purchased unused for $1 /$ apiece or less are the id. red Great Britain (adhesive and envelope), Modena and Roman States sets, and two or three of the Brazil. It is somewhat surprising to find that a schoolboy collection ormed over 50 years ago and containing 130 or 140 varieties, might nevertheless be worth only as many sixpences to a dealer or at auction. -Ed. 1 .

## Rotes.

It is Mr. Petterd who has sold the $£ 2500$ collection that all the papers have been writing about. The Australian Philatelist tells us that the buyer s Mr. G. Pietrusky of Sydney and that "Mr. Petterd is shaking hands with himself on the
price realised."

## OBSOLETE SETS.



## Continuation of SETS LIST．

|  | SETS OF INDIAN | NATIVE | STATES． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ail | Bhopal．large square type，$\frac{\downarrow}{1} \frac{1}{2}$ ，ra | ．． | ． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{13}$ | ，1902，¢，h，1，2，4，8as． | ．． | ．．． |
| A16 | Bundi，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8 \mathrm{sas}$ ．$\quad$. | $\cdots$ | －．． |
| A20 | Bussahir，卉，支，1，2，4，8as．．． | ． | －．． |
| ${ }^{\text {A25 }}$ | Charkhari，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{as}$ ．．． | ．． | －．． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{35}$ | Holkar，$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,22 s .10$ | ．． | ．－ |
| ${ }^{4} 30$ | Cochin，＋，d，1， 2 ．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． |
| $A_{32}$ | Duttia，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ ，$\quad$. |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 40$ | Hyderabad，$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8,12$ as． | $\cdots$ | ．. |
| $A_{42}$ | Jhalawar，\＃． |  |  |
| A45 | Kishengath，$\frac{1}{1,1,2.1,2, ~ 4 a s . ~}$ | $\cdots$ | ．$\cdot$ |
| $A_{55}$ | Nepal，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$, ＋as．$\quad$. | ．． |  |
| A60 | Sirmour，Head，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as |  |  |
|  | ，＂Elephant，${ }^{\text {d，}}$ ， $1,2,3,4,8$ as． |  |  |
| A65 | Soruth，1，4as．（perforated）， 1 ，4as．（im | （mperi．） |  |
| A 70 | Travancore，交，i， $1,2,4 \mathrm{ch} . .$. |  | ． |

## SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES．


A 16 Buñi，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$, 8as．
A20 Bussahir，$\ddagger, \frac{1}{2}, t, 2,4,8$ as
${ }^{4} 35$ Harkhari，t．$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$
A30 Cochin， $\begin{aligned} & 1, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2 \\ & 1,2\end{aligned}$
A32 Duttia，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$,
Hyderabad，
Jhaiawar，$\ddagger$ a．
$\mathrm{A}_{55}$ Nepal，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$, ， 4 a
A61 Elephant，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as．
A 70 Travancore，$\frac{d}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, 1,2,4$ ch．

CURRENT USED SETS（scarce thus）．

in
No
$\mathbf{S}$
7
7
Nett
Price．
$2 / 9$
$2 / 9$
$3 / 11$
$2 / 9$
$2 / 11$
$6 / 6$
$17 / 6$
$3 / 11$
$16 / 6$
$2 / 1 /$
$3 / 1$
$3 / 6$
$2 / 6$
$2 / 11$
$3 / 1$
$2 / 8$
$3 / 11$
$3 / 11$
$2 / 8$
$2 / 8$ Bos Dominica．$\frac{1}{2}$ d．， $1 \mathrm{~d} .$, 2d．，2td．， 3 d ， 6 d .1
$\qquad$
Q． $2,6,6,12 a$. ．，
K．Surch．$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as．
eychelles K ，, ，${ }^{2}, 15,18,30,5,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$－
Sudan，1，2，3，5m．，1，2，5p．
Uganda， $1,2,3,4,8$ annas．
$\mathrm{B}_{54}$ ．Transvaal V．R．I．，$\frac{1}{2}$ d．，1d．，2d．， $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$ ．
B93 Cook Islands，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6$ ，sod．， $1 /$（new wmk．）
Fiji Islands，K．，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-$
B97＊Niue，，2，1，2，3，6d．，1／－
BgR＊Penrhyn，2，1，2，3，6d．，

## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors＇Accessories

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V 3．British Somaliland varieties，Quetn＇s Heads only．
V 4．Various surcharge varieties．
V 7．Bhopal．
$V_{8} 8$. Bussahir
N $Z$ 3．New Zealand，$\frac{1}{2} d$ ．and id．pictorial issue， paper and perforation varieties，singles， pairs and blocks
N $Z$ 2．Similar to ahove but only values above id．
N 2 5．Cook lsles，all values，$\frac{1}{2} d-1 /-$ ．including varieties of paper and shade，in singles， pairs and blocks．
N 2 6．Niue and Penrhyn，in singles，pairs and blocks， showing varieties and including copies of
the rare＂thief＂error＂．

## EWEN＇S CASH BUYING PRICES．

| GREAT BRITAIN． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1840．Stars in＂tper corncrs． |  |
| Id．black | 126 |
| red |  |
| ad．blue，＂no lines＂ | 80 |
| with lines | $7 / 6$ |
| 1847－54．Octayanal Designs． |  |
| od．violet，cut square | ／o |
| tod．red－brown | 20／0 5／0 |
| ， |  |
| 1855．No corner letters． |  |
| 4d．red $15 / 0$ id． © C ．liil．Tolo dad． | ${ }^{\text {is．grn．}} 25$ |
| 1862．Small ahiti cornar hitters． |  |
| 3d．rove $7 / 6 \quad 1 / 8$ | 9d．bis．roo |
|  | 1／．gm． $15 / 0$ fd． |
| 1865．Large white corner letters． |  |
| 3 d ．rose 3／0 id． | 1／－gen． $7 / 61 / \mathrm{ld}$ d． |
| 4 d ．red $4 / 0$ 3d． | 2／－blue 35io 1／6 |
| 6 d ．viol．3／9 id． | 2］．brn．8o／o |
| 6d．bri．ro／o 6d． | 5／－rose 30／0 3／0 |
| d．urey $7^{\text {／6 }} \mathrm{6d}$ ． | 10．－grey $200 \%$ |
| 9d．his．10／0 2／0 | 20＇－pur． $350 \%$ 22 |
| rod．brn．12／6 2／0 | C5 or．100／0 20／0 |
| 1858－75．Coloured curucr lefters． |  |
| dad．red 2 d ．（to） | 4d．red 12／6 1／9 |
| id．red tid．（300） | 4d．grn．5／0 1／3 |
| 1dd．Fed 1.6 dd． | 4d．brn． $2 / 0$ did． |
|  | 6d．grey 3／0 |
|  | 8d．cir 6 6i6 $1 / 9$ |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { 2ind. Winue } & \text { i/6 } & \text { (20) } \\ \text { 3d. rose } \\ \text { Id } \end{array}$ |  |
| Surcharged with value（1883）． |  |
| 3．1．li．1． $1 / 3 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{a}^{\text {d }}$ | 6d．lit．2／0 $\quad$ df． |
| 1880．No cornie letties exicft id．browin． |  |
| ad．grn．2d．（10） | 1 $\frac{1}{2 d .}$ brn． $1 / 6$ id． |
| id．Wlue id．（20） |  |
| id．hrn．Id．（100） <br> id．lil．Id．（zom） | 5d．blue 2／6 2 d． |
| 1884．Colvired lettirs．but nu phate－mumbers． |  |
| 12d．Lil． $1 / 0 \mathrm{l}$ 1d． | 6d．grn．1／0 2d． |
| 2d．liil．1／6 2 dd ． | gd．grn． $4 / 0 \quad 3 / 8$ |
| 2hd．lii．6d fd． | 1／ogrn．4＇0 6 d ． |
| 3d．lu． $1 / 6 \mathrm{ld}$ ad． | 2／6 lii．$\quad 2 / 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ． |
|  | 5／0 rose 5／0 3d． |
|  | 10／o blue to／o 1／6 |
| Face value given for unused． |  |
|  |  |
| 1884－90．Obloug dirsign． |  |
| hin．6x／o 9／0 1901. | $E_{1}^{1} \mathrm{grn} .20 / 0 \quad 4 / 6$ Head． |
|  | oblue $-1 / 6$ |

VORY POCKET RULE，size $3 \ddagger \times \frac{1 士}{\frac{1}{8}}$ ins．，a handy size for the pocket，gives $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ ．and ${ }^{2}$ th inch scale．Contained in leather case．

Price，3／－．Post free，3／1．
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$\rceil$ He IDEAL PERFORATION GAUGE． Price，6d．Post free，7d．

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Great Britain，Adhesives ．．．．24／6 post free． Portuguese India ．．．．．． $21 / 0$
South Australia ．
Shanghai．
St．Vincent
Barbados．
Grenada
Indian Native States（on Indian）
Inda and Ceylon（with Supplement）．
Africa－Bechuanaland to Cape of
Africa－Gambia．Natal ${ }^{-} \quad \cdots \quad . \quad 12 / 6$
$\begin{array}{llllr}\text { Spain and Colonies } & \cdots & . & . . & 16 / 4 \\ & \cdots & & 2 / 0\end{array}$
Jammu and Kashmir ．．．．．． $10 / 0$
United States 3：／6

## STOCK BOOKS．

Stock Books containing 60 leaves each，with if cross strips on each leaf，and capable of holding about 50,000 stamps．Neatly bound in leather cloth sides and lettered on back．Size of book when shut $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ims．These books are invalu． able to either dealer or collector for keeping duplicate stamps in，and are offered at the exceptionally low price of $12 / 6$ ，or post free $13 /$ ．

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ith right to change address， $6 / 6$ ．
E．W．S．N．can also be obtaned through news． agents（by arrangement with them）．I＇he name of our city publishers（ K ．W．Kussell \＆Co．，Ltd．， 6A，Paternoster Kow，E．C．）should be given when asking them to get it．The price will be $4 / 4$ per annum or id．per number．

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Unbound volumes of E．W．S．N．may still be had at the following rates．

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Extra leaves can always be supplied．
Nu．1．6ino．，ioins．by 8ins．，supplied in buff，
grey，kreen，blue，or orange covers and containing 20 lineu jointed quadrillé ruled leaves．

Price， $1 /-$ ，Post Free．
No．2．6ino．，soins．by 8ins．，supplied in buff， grey，green，blue，orange or pink，superior quality，stout covers， 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves．

Price，1／2，Post Free．
No．3． 4 to．，itions．by 9 ins．，supplied in same coluurs as No． 2 with 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves．

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Extra linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves are supplied 6mo．at $3 /$－per roo， 4 to．at $3 / 6$ per ivo，post free．
TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES similar to those used by the Colonial Market are supplied in four sizes and are indispensable to every philatelist for holding duphcates，etc．

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\text { Size } & \text { A } & 2 \frac{3}{3} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, & 5 d . & \text { per } 100 . \\
" & \mathrm{~B} & 3 \frac{3}{3} \times 2 \frac{1}{4}, & 6 \mathrm{~d} . & " \\
" & \mathrm{C} & 4 \frac{3}{3} \times 3 \frac{1}{d}, & 8 \mathrm{~d} . & " \\
" & \mathrm{D} & 6 \frac{4}{4} \times 5, & 1 / 2 & "
\end{array}
$$

Postage extra，A and B，id．per 100；C，it per 100 ；D，2支d．per 100.

## PRICED CATALOGUE OF

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tions．Price， $2 / 6$ post free．

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

 PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: h. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, S.e. Publisherb: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

> No. 243. (Vol. XII.)
> (Whole Number, No. 329.1

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, of of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interestimg newly of every accepted
ssued stamps.
The index
The index number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.
the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN. - Official Stamps ( 238 243).-A correspondent writes that "Army Official stamps are abolished by orders from the War Office, dated 14th May. Those io stock may be used up till the 18 th inst., on the evening
of which day all unused remainders are to be returned.
Another correspondent writes that "the stamps overprinted Admiralty Official were withdrawn from circulation on 13.5.04, and the remainders were to be returned to the cashiers at the different ports. The old arrangement of purchasing from the Post Office is to come into force, until some other system may be ordered.'
A third correspondent writes that "the sale of all Official stamps of Great Britain is stated to have ceased on Thursday, 12.5.04."
AUSTRALASIA (A 243).-The following cote is from the Sketch, 11.5 .04 .-" The French Colonies of New Caledonia and the other islands in the Pacific are, since the Auglo-French Agreement, to be known as "Australasie," and, in honour of the event, are to have new stamps The labels, which are very artistic, have now been finally chosen, and it is decided that the lower values are to have an emu as their symbol,
the intermediate stamps a view of the bay and the intermediate stamps a view of the bay and
town of Noumea, and the most expensive stamps town of Noumea, and the most expensive stamps
a crocodile. Lastly, the Inland Revenue stanips are to be adurned with figure of a Kanaka lean ing on a trident.'
BRAZIL (210 M 243).-L'Echo de la Timbrologic states that, as a result of a receut compet ition, 84 sets of designs for a new issue of stamps were sent in to the authorities at Rio de Janeiro those of Mr. Elysée Visconti, a painter very are described in detail by the Brazilian Kosmos, from which the following translation is made by our contemporary.
${ }^{10}$ reis.-La correspondance. Un pigeon voyageur et des fils télégraphiques se disputent le prix de vitesse dans la transmission des dépêches.
verse de la main droite une cruche d'eau sure décolletée palettes; de la main gauche elle tient deux fils conduct. palettes; de la main gauche elle tient deux
eurs des courants qui vont au loin produire la force et ta lumière, symbolisées dans un coin du timbre par un are et un engrenage.
la liberte. Lrise lesp shainsion de l'esclavage. L'ange de路 100 reis. Le commerce, reppe la loi bienfaisante allégorique coiffé d'un bonnet phrygien que complètent deux ailes dérobees au casque de Mercure.
200 reis.-La réprbblique. Une femme, toujours
coiffee duu bonnet phrygien, souffe sur coiffee du bonnet phrygien, souffle sur un rameau d'olivier: imitation assez faible du " Je sème a tout vent " de Grasset.
300 reis.-L'aćronautique. A nous, Santos-Dumont! cest à sa gloire en effet quece timbre est dédié. Inutile
d'ajouter que le principal motif en est un ballon d'ajouter que le principal motif en est un ballon
fusitorme. usitorme.
bord de la caravelle "Santa Maria" apercoit la terre du Brésil. D'un geste de la main gauche il la montre du Bresil. Dun geste de la main gauche it la montre Camina, pendant que sa droite s'appuie sur la roue du gouvernail.
700 reis.-Une Brésilienne, figure bien traitée et d'un réalisme amusant, qui serait de beaucoup la plus éussie de la serie si l'artiste ne lui avait colle sur 'oreille un bijou montrant la croix du sud et maladroitement entourée de trois rameaux "symbolisant le civisme, la richesse et la gloire." Trop de symboles! 1000 reis. - Les arts. C'est-i-dire la peinture, Parchitecture, la sculpture et le décoratif. Cela fait bien quatre. IIs sont rup! Et ce fouillis n'a rien d'artist ue, encore que tout $y$ soit dans un beau desordre. Taxe.-Terre Yit pest la production du timbre de soo reis, mais un peu elargie et plus comple
Thorizon,
à droite, on devine la cóte brésilienne.
Service.-L'union. Car il y a des officiels,
Sxrice.-Liunion. Car il y a des officiels, pour la memieque celle du 700 reis mais tournée à gauche. cette fois, et ayant sur l'oreille des ornaments d'un goût plus mauvais encore.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904
Price One Penny

Signe particulier qui est genéral: sur tous les tim bres on voit ou lon devine les cinq étoiles de la croix du sud, armoiries du Bresil. Elles sont tantót ici, tantól la, nettement visibles ou a près cachées. Ce
sera evidenment le jeu des devinettes : cherchez la sera évidemm
croix du sud !

BRITISH HONDURAS (236O243).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us sheets of the new ic. and 2oc. stamps, King's Head.

Adhesives. Ordinary King's Head design. Con tinuous line round panes; plate No. Wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14.

## 1c. grey.green and g 2oc. lilac and violet.

The specimens in question were posted from British Honduras on 28.4.04, a pair of the 20 c . which franked the letter bearing postmark of this date. The two stamps had not, however, leen placed on sale, over the counter, to the public.

CAPE COLONY ( 242 F 243). -The follow. ing figures are taken from the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, Cape of Good Hope, for the year 1903. (See E.W.S.N. No. 202 for 1902 report).
The quantities of postage stamps sold during 1903 were as follows :-

| Value. F | Fare Valur. | Previous Record. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | $\mathcal{E}^{14,731}$ | 1902 | £ 35,318 |
| id. | :82,542 | 1902 | 106,934 |
| 2 d . | 4,056* | 1888 | 45,624 $\dagger$ |
| 2id. | 16,580 | 1898 | 17,400 |
| 3 d . | 16,629 | 1881 | 51,501 $\ddagger$ |
| 4 d . | 20,054 | 1878 | 33.848; |
| 6d. | 43,254 | 1902 | 45,396 |
| 1/. | 132,309 | 1902 | 127,872 |
| 5/- | 28,708 | 1902 | 34,400 |
|  | The lowest fí The last yea reduced The last yea |  | letter rate leter rate |
| Postcards | 2.868 | 1899 | 2,859 |
| Wrappers | 2.948 | 1897 | 3.859 |
| Registr. Env | nv. 1,735 | 1902 | 1,720 |
| Emb. Env. | . $\quad 987$ | 1902 | 1,021 |
| Total | E494.402 |  | ¢465,246 |

The total Post Office revenue for 1903 amounted to $£ 513,227$, or more than double that of any year previous to 1897 .
The Revenue stamps sold were as follows:-
Appendix No. 17. - Statement of Revenue Stamps
ssued to Postmasters during the year ended 31 st December, 1903


| Denomination. |  | Number. <br> 2,760 | Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }^{1}$ | 15 |  |
| :d. | . |  | 1,765.943 | 7.358 | 1 | 11 |
| 3 d . | - | 166.960 | 2,087 | 19 | 9 |
| 6 d . | . | 895.847 | 22,396 | 3 | 6 |
| 1/. |  | 313.460 | 15.673 | - | 0 |
| 21. |  | 126,085 | 12,608 | :0 | 0 |
| 2/6 | - | 53,612 | 6,701 | 10 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 3/- | - | 82,599 | 12,389 | 17 |  |
| 5/. | $\cdots$ | 87,007 | 21,751 | 55 |  |
| 7/6 | $\cdots$ | 16,597 | 6.223 | 17 | 6 |
| 10/- | $\cdots$ | 52,747 | 26.373 | 10 | - |
| 12/. | $\cdots$ | 1,417 | 850 | 4 | - |
| E | . | 41,362 | 41,362 | 0 | - |
| $t^{2}$ | . | 15,427 | 30,854 | 0 | - |
| £ 4 | $\ldots$ | 4,611 | 18,444 | - |  |
| $\pm 5$ | $\cdots$ | 6.916 | 34,580 | - |  |
| E10 | $\cdots$ | 2.166 | 21,660 | o |  |
| $\pm 20$ |  | 722 | 13.340 | o |  |
|  | Total | 3.636,097 | 95,660 | 3 |  |

We reproduce this appendix becanse it explains why Cape Culony only requires postage stamps up to sith sets up to $£ 1, £ 5$ and even $£ 20$. Cape Colony can afford separate sets of plates, but small Colonies have to make one set of stamps do for both postage and revenue stamps. In Cape Colony the number of fiscal stamps required is so large there would be little saving in having a joint set, as the number of plates would only be reduced by six. The above list explains clearly enough why the British South Africa Company issues 'postage' stamps of $2 /-, 2 / 6,3 /-17 / 6,10 / \cdot$. $f_{1}, f 2, f 5, f$ ro and $f 20$ and why Natal and British Central Africa have a somewhat similar set. It is because the latter are "Postage and Revenue" sets and not merely for postage and telegraph use, as in Cape Colony.
Postcards were reduced in price to face value as from 1.1.04.

CHAMBA STATE (24I J 243).-A correspondent writing from Chamba under date of 18.4.04 states that the stamps then on sale at the Post Office were as follows :-

Public-Queen, ta. rose, la. grey, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, ga. yellow.green, ra. purple, ia. car8a., ir. King, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, 2,4,8$, $\frac{1}{2}$., ir.
Service-Quen, ta grey, da. green, da. yellow-green, ra. purple, ia. car-
mine, za. blue, za. violet. King, ta. $\min _{2 \mathrm{a}}$.
CHINA ( 232 H 243 ).-A set of postage due stamps has appeared here, according to L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

Postage Duc Adhestues. Ordinary postage stamps of the curr
"POSTAGE DUE."
ic. brown.
4c. bistre.
ic. orange.
5c. brown
ac. carmine
soc. green

COREA (222O243).-The following is from he Lincolnshire Echo:-
"Whoever suffers, the philatelist has reason to rejoice over the present war, for it has directly resulted in one of those variations of postage stamp issues in which his soul delights. The Korean stamps-some of us in our ignorance did not even know that the Koreans had stamps -have, owing to the Japanese occupation, been replaced, for the present, by those of Japan appropriately 'surcharged.'
Surcharged Japanese stamps were first issued in Corea as long ago as 1900 , and Gibbons' Catalogue adds that they "ceased to be em. ployed from ist April, 19oi.'

HAYTI ( 240 S 243).-The control mark on "Puste Payé-1803-1904" is in black. La Cote Réelle mentions a variety of the c. with the control mark in blue

INDIA (235 L ${ }^{2}+3$ ). -The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly states that stamp booklets are to be issued here also. The following official notice, dated Calcutta, April 1st, and signed "A. U . Fanshawe, Director General of the Post Office of India," has been published.
To meet the convenience of the public, small book: containing half-anna and one anna postage stamps: interleaved with oiled paper, so as to preserve the stamps in good condition during all seasons of the year are now available for sale at all head post offices and town sub-offices, and also at other important places where a demand lor them is expected.
The half-anna booklets each contain four pages of six stamps each, or $2_{4}$ in all; and the one anna book lets each contain two pages of six stamps each, or 12 stamps in all. The price of the booklets is $12 \pm$ anna each, and they may be obtained at that prist

JHALAWAR (234 B 243). We have now seen some more sheets of these stamps and are able to partially complete the description of the watermarks given in E.W.S.N. No. 234.
(i.) Cream coloured puper, horizontally laid. The Colonial Stamp Market's las consigmment contaned none of this.
(ii. and iii.) Sligntly crean coloured, vertically laid. These two turn out to be the same, as we have managed by putting fou sheets together to complete the whol watermark. (See below)
(iv.) W'hite paper, verticully laid. We received only two sheets of this, both without watermark.
(v) White paper, horizontally laid. We found a single sheet of this, no wmk. It appears to be an unchronicled variety The watermark on ii. and iii. is roughly as follows:-


## Bombay

(Device, Figure of Britanni, scated within oval surmounted by crozen.) GUARANTEED BRITISH MAKE.
The device is directly over "NTEED BKITISH." The sheets appear to be divided hetween the device and "Rombay" and each half is then

## EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

cut vertically into six long strips, about if inch wrdth. Consequently sheets the stamps are printed in sheets of twelve stamps all in one row) may be fonnd as follows (roughly) :-
l. wmk. A; 2, BDOOL; 3, HUS; 4, AN KI; 5, KABH; 6. OY: 7, no wmk.; ४, GUARA; 9, NTEED; 10, BRITI; II, SH MAK; 12, E. Nos. 9, 10, it show the device.

JOHORE (234 H 243).-Another new provisional is recorded by the Stamp Collectors'
Fortmightly. ortmightly.

Adhesive.
io cents on 4 c. yellow and rose
Issised 4.04 or earlier.
PANAMA ( $2+2$ V 243 ). -The following two novelties have been shown us by the Colonial Stamp Market. Buth are used on a letier postmarked "Panama, 29.4.04."


Registration Adhcsive. Design as above, surcharged in carmine "uith "Panama" (lower
case) just above "Colombia" and a bar case) just above "Colombia" and a bar
through "Correos," with a small "1o" covering the " 20 ."

$$
\text { toc. on } 20 \mathrm{c} \text {. blue on blue. }
$$

Acknowledgment of Recpipt Adhcsive. The 5c. postage stamp with "3rd Panama" surcharge, sisting of "AR" within a large oval.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ng of "AR" within a large ova } \\
& .
\end{aligned} \text { AR" in carmine on } 5 \mathrm{c} \text {, blue. }
$$

A correspondent states that " the Governinent has ordered $I$ and 2 cents stamps and Regis. tration and Acknowledgment of Receipt stamps from New, York, as those in use are nearly exhausted."

We are also informed by a correspondent that a number of the 1878 issue are still in stock and he offers to get us 500 each of the 20c. red and $50 c$. yellow at $2 / 6$ and $5 / 6$ each respectively, but we fancy they could be obtained cheaper in London.

PERSIA ( 238 F 243).-Two new provisionals are reported by L'Echo de la Timbrologic.

Adhesives. Surcharged both in French and Persian. 3 chahis on 5 ch . rose.
6 chahis on to ch. brow
Issued 4.04 or earlier.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ( 241 N 243).-In addition to the $4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$. and $1 /$. values already chronicled (the i/ - we have not personally seen) with the new perforation, the Colonial Stamp Market has shoun us the following:-


Adhesive. Perf. 12, even. 9d. lake.
Issued 7.4 .0 f or earlier ; probably considerably earlier.
We have also succeeded in getting a sheet of the 6d. perf $: 2$ with sheet-number, and find this to be "6d. oog817" in blue. Previous printings of the 6d. were on " 2 d ." paper.
Later.-Since writing the above, we have received some most interesting news from our Adelaide correspondent, who writes:-
"I have received early information that all subsequent printings of the long stamps will have the word 'Postage' engraved on the plate. Previously, as youl are aware, 'Postage' and the various values were inserted at a second printing. The $1 /$ - value was issued yesterday, A pril 12 th . You will notice the word 'Postage' is of a different type."

## We accordingly chronicle

Adhesive. Long type. The word "POSTAGE" at top measures $17 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. instead of
$18 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. The tye is square intead of $18 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. The type is square instead of elongated and has serifs, as before. Wmk. Cown A. multiple, upright.
We should have expected to find ${ }^{2.4 .04}$ perforation, i2. The reasons for this new issne are in all probability the following:-(1) For the sake of economy the old plate nith "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" was made nse of at first, these words having been erased. (2) The "duty" plates of each value consisted of the word "POSTAGE" and the value, these two inscrip. tions filling in the blank spaces at top and hottom. The space for "POSTAGE" at top is however only half the height that the space at foot for the value is, and consequently the word "POSTAGE" was frequently apt to get misplaced; off-centr.
impressions are very common. (3) To remedy his, the original die has now had POSTAGE: substituted for "POSTAGE AND KEVENUE" and from the die as so altered a new piate has been made, in which each stamp has "POSTAGE" already engraved on it and only a blank space at foot. The duty plates are probably unaltered, except for the removal of the "POSTAGES" which are now superfinous.
SWEDEN ( 238 K 243) .-The following is now chronicled by $L^{\prime}$ Echo de Lt Timbrologie as now chronicled
actually issued.

Adhesive. Same designs as before.
$50 c$. olive-grey (instead of blue-grey)
Issued 5.04 or earlier
Issued $5 . \mathrm{O}_{4}$ or earlier
TIBET (A 243).-The Morning Leader says that " when it is required to post a letter in Tibet the sender takes it to the nearest official post office and pals the amount due for postage. After this formality the letter is impressed with the seal, and is then considered properly posted and dispatched to its destination ; but letters posted without the stamp are not forwarded. The stamp is a most primitive affair, being inerely a native characted impressed on wax."
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA (A 2.43).-During 1903 no mail was despatched to this island, but in February H.M.S. Thrush brought 27 letters from the island and these were stamped and posted at Simonstown, Cape Colony, by the Captain of the Thrush. The last mail for Tristan D'Acunha left Cape Town on 30.12.02, unless one has been despatched during igo4.

UNITED STATES (239 H 243). - The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the Louisiana Purchase Stamps, of which a full description was given a month ago. We formally chronicle:-

Adhesives. - (Illustrations to follow). Oblong.
Wmk. U S P S vertically, extending over several stamps; rerf. 12 .

## ic. green. 2c. carmine.

2c. carmine.
3c. violet.
5c. dark blue.
roc. light brown.
The $5 c$., with portrait of the late President McKinley, is a handsome stamp, but we cannot say we are favorably impressed with the others. The soc. is even uncouth.

## Rotes.

The (iovermments of the world seem to be interesting themselves in stamp-collecting. For some considerable time past, both the German and Linited States Post-Offices have been forming "specimen" copies distributed by the Postal specimen copies distributed by the Postal Union at Berne, and the various proors, essays
and imprimatur specimens of home issues. A and imprimatur specimens of home isshes. A
collection of the latter exists in the archives of most countries, but the German Post Office has most countries, but the step further and purchan Post the stamps of all countries and periods including even the two Post Office Mauritius. It is stated to have been the agent of the German Postal Museum who bid Ei4oo for the unused 2d. Post Office Mauritius, which was recently sold at auction for $£^{1}+50$. We now read the following in Capital of 21.4 .04 :The Board of Revenue, L. P. has entrusted to Mr. W. Corfield, the Honorary Secretary of the Philatelic Society of India, the re-arrangement of the Government's Official stamp Collection in Calcutta. It has issues returned to the Stamps and rarer "obsolete issues returned to the Stamps and Stationery Departwould mobably be destroyed and ordinary course question of their ultimate disposal at the end of each questi.

The much be-advertized 5/- Transvaal fiscal, 5/., with King Edward's Head inverted, realized t 6 rgs. only, at last week's auction, notwith.
standing that it was a corner specimen with marginal plate-number.

An exceptionally fine collection of mint unused English stainps is being offered at auction next week by Messrs. Glendining \& Co.

$$
\begin{gathered}
* ~ * \\
\text { Fees Raise }
\end{gathered}
$$

Expert Committec's Fees Raised.-It is announced that a new scale of fees chargeable by the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society will come into force on July rst. For stamps which prove to be genuine, or artually to be what they appear to be, the fee will be 5 s . per stamp, if caralogued under $£ 20$; ics. per stamp, if over $£ 20$ and under $£ 50$; and 205 . per stamp, if quoted in the catalogues at $£ 50$, or more. In all cases
where stamps are pronounced not to be genuine, where stamps are pronounced not to be g.
the charge will be only 2 s . 6 d . per stamp.
-Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.
The celluloid bars across Austrian stamps are placed there to prevent them being cleaned after use ; care is necessary not to soak them too long, when removing the paper from the back.

A short description of the fine collection of Essays formed by Mr. Martin Schroeder of Leipzig has been published, prire 8/-. For review, see IBJ 5.04/185.

How many people do you know who can remember using the "rd. black " of 1840 on their correspondence? There must be quite a number of people still living who did so.

The best time to sell your stamps is when someone else wants them. This would seem an obvious truth, but few collectors are guided by it. They usually hold on to a stamp all the tighter if they know someone else wants it, even though the opportunity is a really excellent one for disposing of it to advantage. On the other hand, let a slump occur and some collectors discover at once they want to sell. Why is it?

## Postcard Column.

$10^{\text {ILL }}$ readers hearing of any interesting item of News, Editor, "Ewen's Weekiy Stamp News." Norwood, Lond the Editor, "Ewen's Weekiy Stamp News," Norwood, London, For every contribution we publish, we will sead the
author an interesting and newly issued stamp. (N.B.Posicards preferred).
Mr. E. Bentley Wood writes:-
"Is the custom of 'under-printing' firms' names going to supersede again that of perforating?
" 1 n E.W.S.N., part 193 , you mention a conaccidentally met with a bluck of four id. King's Head with + Wattses ' at back, in black, reading upwards.
"As the lettering is somewhat broken in removing from cover, I am delaying submitting to you till I obtain a better copy, which l hope will be in a few days, as our firm are frequently having communications from them. They are issued by Messrs. S. \& J. Watts, Manchester.

In the meantime, it would perhaps be of interest to some of vour readers (myself for one)
if you could give a hint as to the best means of if you could give a hint as to the best means of removing paper from these copies, when printed over gum, without destroying the lettering. I have recently lost two or three varieties on id. reds in this way, namely :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Brown, Davis \& Co. (in black). } \\
& \text { J. S. \& Co., Up. Th. St. ( } \\
& \text { J. \& C. Boyd (a new type in block } \\
& \text { red, over gum). }
\end{aligned}
$$

"Has anything like a list of names on the old reds ever been attempted? The old field seems re-opening, and is perhaps worth tackling at the outset."
Mr. 7. E. Hodger writes :-
"For some few years the black newspaper stamps of the Illustrated London News have been allowed a place in the catalogue of Stanley Gibhons. It came as a surprise to me on looking through some of these old journals (June 1855 to 1865 ) to find that after the Black id. Ni was brought into use, that the old vermilion Id.
stamp should have been made use of agam stamp should have been made use of again.
"Therefore, it would appear that if the black newspaper stamps are allowed a place in the catalogue, the vermilion should enjoy the same privilege, for if the vermilion stamp was not recosnised by the Postal Anthorities of that time, the proprietors of the London News would not have issued them to their subscribers for pre paying the postage of the newspapers.
"" The earhest Black id. Ni I came across was re.ap Aprith, 1858 . The id. vermilion stamp re-appeared on the papers of April 17 th to May 4th, 1858 . The for June 12 th and Septembe of September 8 th. Black $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ the id Black the following week.'
The Rev. H. London writes :-
"As you are making enquiries concerning 'inverted watermarks, I may mention the follow. ing, which are in my collection, in case they have \&um; Straits Settlements, S.G. 54, mint; Maurirum ; Straits Setteme
tins, S.G. toza, used.'

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

France and Colonies, Reprints of, TB 4.04/28.
Oldenhurg, G. B. Duerst, TB 4.04/3I. Victoria, Beer Revenue Labels of 1882, C. A.

German China, Die Auflaken von Deutsch Chma, diagonaler Aufdruck 45 Grad (Oberleutnant Freiherr von Seherr Thoss), IBJ 5.04/174.
German Levant, 1884 , 1 plaster, Error, IBJ
Spanish ${ }^{5}$ Postal Rates and issue of $1882, \mathrm{MF}$ 4.04/土86.

Lubeck, les petits points de, CR 5 04/5.

## OBSOLETE SETS.

|  | Particulart of Set. <br> GROUP <br> XXII.- <br> YEBT <br> INDIEs. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Bahamas, Queen, 1, 2h, 4, 6d., 1 /. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{17}$ | Barbados, Queen, \% , 1, 21, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-(Cat. 16/3) ... |
|  | Barbados, Jubilee, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,24,5,6,8$, lod. (cat. 1717) |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{23}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  | Leeward Isles, ist issue, i, $1,2 \mathrm{l}, 4,6,7 \mathrm{~d} ., 1$ |
|  |  |
|  | Trinidad, Ist issue, imperf., Id. blue, Id. brown, id. purple |
|  |  |
|  | Trinidad, 1896 (old colours), d, 1, 2h, 4d., 5d., |
| $\mathrm{C} 52^{2}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{54}$ | GROUP XXIII.-EUROPE AND N. AMERICA. |
|  |  |
| C5 |  |
|  |  |
|  | Gibraltar, Queen, $5,10,20,25,40,500$. Ip. |
|  |  |
|  | Ionian Islands, $\frac{1}{t}$, $1,2 \mathrm{~cd}$. (Cat. 18/6) $\quad \ddot{8}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{73}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{74}$ | Canada, Q, Figures, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10 c . \quad \ddot{ }$ |
|  |  |
|  | \#\% Cabot, 1, 2, 3, 5c. (cat. 1/5) |
| $\mathrm{C}_{7} 8$ | Nova Scotia, 1, 2, 812. 100. (cat. 17/-) |
|  |  |
|  | B.C.A. (1895 type), 1, 2, 4, 6d., 1/- (cat. 19/6) |
| C82 | B.C.A. on B.S.A. id., 2d., 4 d ., $6 \mathrm{d.}$, 8d., 1/. |
| C83 | B.S.A., 1896 , ${ }_{2} d ., 1 \mathrm{~d}, 2 \mathrm{~d} .+3 \mathrm{d.}$,4 d ., $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 8 \mathrm{~d} .$, |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Cape, Hope seated, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2,2,3,3,4,6 d . .$. |
| C95 | Madagascar Inland Mail, Id. to $4 /-$, postmarked |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Niger Coast. $1894 . \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,22,2 d .5 d$. |
|  |  |
|  | sed stop |
|  | (E.R.I.) I/ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Seychelles, Q., 2, |
|  |  |
|  | Sudan, Military Telegraphs, $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{x}, 2,5,1$, 2 pi. |
|  | Southern Nigeria, Q., d, 1, 4. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | " E $\quad$ 年d, $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-$ E.R.I., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d., Id., $3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  |  |
|  | Zululand on English, 4, 1, 2, 21, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9d., 1/- .. Zanzibar, old Sultan, $\frac{t}{4}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,7 \frac{1}{2}, 8 a . .$. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | GROUP XXY. - AsIa. |
|  | , |
|  |  |
|  | old colours, $2,3,15 \mathrm{c}$. |
|  | ," 2c. on 4c. rose, types 29 and 32 |
|  |  |
|  | Jhind Service, d, 3 a. |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{154}$ | Johor, 189t, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c. $\because \quad \ddot{\square}$ |
|  | Labuan, Queen's Head, 2, 5 8, 10, 12, 16c. .. |
|  | Labuan, $1894,1,2,3,5,6,8,12,18,24 \mathrm{c}$. (very fine set) |
|  | Labuan, 1894, $1,2,3,5,6,8,12,18,24 c$. (very fine set) 1d., 1td., 2td., rod. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Sungei Ujong, tiger type, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5c. <br> Sarawak, 1871-75, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 c . |
|  |  |
|  | $=\quad 1888,3,5,8,10,12,16,25,32,50 c$ |
|  |  |
|  | " 1888, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 25, 32, 50c. <br> -, Provisionals, 2 on 3,2 on 12,4 on 8 c . |
|  | GROUP XXYI.-AUSTRELABIA. <br> N.S.W., $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ green, set of 3 shades <br> N.Z., 1882, Queen's Head, h. 1, 2, 2h, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 1/- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }^{1} 199$ | -, London Print, 2td. Error, 2 shades .. |
|  | Local Print, p. 11, td., 1d., 2d. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2} 24$ | ", Univ. Post. Id., London and Local Print . |
| 206 |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{209}$ |  |
| 120 |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{211}$ |  |
|  | , Local Print, 1 /, four distinct varieties .. |
|  |  |
|  | 17 Queensland, current id., three shades $\because$. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{227}$ | , |
|  |  |
| C29 |  |
|  | 30 "\# thin" ${ }^{\text {paper, wmk. faintly impressed, } \frac{1}{2}, 1,2}$ |
|  | 35 S. Australia, 2td., 5 d., 'specimen ' |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| C2 |  |
|  | Victoria, Stamp Duty, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | Postage, d d. $\mathrm{green}, 2$ shades |
|  |  |
|  | ralia, w |
| $\mathrm{C}_{259}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{26}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{263}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

vid

| $\stackrel{\circ}{\square}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |


 284
285
$\mathrm{C}_{2}$
Nile, od. two thades
6d three shades

| $\mathrm{C}_{285}$ |  | 6d. three shades |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{286}$ |  | d. and 1d., Nos. 4, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (cat. 3/5) |
| 87 | " | d. and Id., Nos. 4, 12, 13, 16,17,18.19,20(cat.4/5) |
| 288 |  | Ilection, Nos. 2, 4 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, |

13/6

GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.


|  | SETS OF INDIAN | NAT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ati | Bhopal, large square type, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$, Ia |  |
| A13 | 1902, t, b, 1, 2, 4, 82 s . |  |
| A16 | Bundi, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8$ as. .. |  |
| A20 |  |  |
| A25 | Charkhari, 建, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ s. |  |
| A35 | Holkar, I, I, I, 22 s. |  |
| A30 | Cochin, $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{I}, 2$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {A }} 32$ | Duttia, 有, 1, 2, 4 |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ | Hyderabad, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8,1225$. |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{42}$ | Jhalawar, +a. .. .. |  |
| $A_{45}$ | Kishengarh, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{as}$. |  |
| A 55 | Nepal, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{as}$. |  |
| A60 | Sirmoor, Head. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as |  |
| A61 | ") Elephant, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as. |  |
| A65 | Soruth, 1, 4as. (perforated), 1, 4as. (im | perf.) |
| A 70 | Travancote, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{ch} . .$. | .. |



## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

## Obtainable from EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Ltd., Norwood, S.E.

## APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.

The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish satisfactory references.
V 3. British Somaliland varieties, Queen's Heads
V 4. Various surcharge varieties.
V 6. Panama.
V 7. Bhopal.
V 2 . Bussahir.
N 2 3. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and Id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
N $Z$ 2. Similar to above but only values above id.
N $Z$ 5. Cook Isles, all values, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .-\mathrm{I} /-$, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles
N $Z 6$ Niur and Penrhyn
showing varieties and including and blocks, showing varieties and
the rare "thief" error.

## EWEN'S CASH BUYING PRICES.

OREAT BRITAIN.

| 1840. Stars in upper corners. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1d. black | 12/6 | 3d. |
| Id. red | 2 d. |  |
| 2d. blue, " no lines " | 80/0 | 1/0 |
| with lines | $7 / 6$ | Id. |
| 1847-54. Octagonal Designs. |  |  |
| 6d. violet, cut square | 80/0 | 1/9 |
| rod. red-brown | 70/0 | 5/0 |
| 1/-green | 100\% | 2/0 |
| 1855. No corner letters. |  |  |
| 4d. red $15 / 0$ 1d. 6d. lil. rolo $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1s. grn. 25/0 | 5d. |
| 1862. Small white corner letters. |  |  |
| 3d. rose $7 / 6$ 1/8 | 9d. bis. 10/o | 2/6 |
| 4d. red $5 / 0 \mathrm{l} \frac{1}{2 d .}$ | 1/. grn. 15/0 | 4d. |
| 6d. lil. 7/6 1 d . |  |  |
| 1865. Large white corner letters. |  |  |
| 3d. rose 3/0 id. | 1/-grn. 7/6 |  |
| 4 d . red $4 / 0 \quad 3 \mathrm{l}$. | 2/. blue 35/0 | 1/6 |
| 6d. viol. 3/9 1d. | 2/- brn. 80/0 | 40/0 |
| 6 d . brn. 10/0 6d. | 5/-rose 30/0 | 3/0 |
| 6d. grey 7/6 6d. | s0/-grey 200/0 | 15/0 |
| 9d. bis. $10 / 0 \quad 2 / 0$ | 20/-pur. 350/o | 22/6 |
| rod. brn. 12/6 2/0 | £ 5 or. $100 / 0$ |  |

1858-75. Coloured corner letters.


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Grenada ..
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# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

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## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. <br> THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: h. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 244. (Vol. XII.) Whole Number, No. 330.1

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be mach obliged for Early Injormation of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have plaasure in forwaraing the sender of every accep
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Official Stamps ( $243 Z$ 244).-There seems to have been quite a scramble for the King's Head official stamps, dealers on the Continent as well as those at home being bought up.
A correspondent writes us:-" Seeing your remarks in your paper about the withdrawal of official stamps, I think you may be interested to know that officials of every kind were withdrawn on the $13^{\text {th }}$ inst., and all in stock were returned to Somerset House on the $14^{\text {th }}$ instant. I saw the order myself and also the report of the Com. mittee which recommended their abolition. The Committee was appointed after the Richards case."
The withdrawal of the official stamps was carried out with such secrecy that we doubt if any stamp collector obtaned information in advance. The news did not reach our Editorial Office until 16m.5.04.
Rumour says that a clerk in a country office absconded with $£ 5$ worth of unused Admiralty official stamps, instead of returning them to Somerset House as directed, but we cannot vouch for its accuracy. The 2d. Admiralty Ufficial type 1I. was issued, and the list of six values is thus complete in both types. The 2d. and $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., type 11 . are both exceedingly rare, especially the 2 d .
Early Date Records (240 X 244).-The following new records have been shown us:-
tod. red plate 15, Romsey, 7.8.78. C. F. D. Marshall.
Id. red, plate 18, 3 , Kingston, 6.10 .75 .
The record for plate 148 given in E.W.S.N. No. 237 should be $25.7 \cdot 7$, not $25 \cdot 7.76$.
ALGERIA (A 24+).-According to La Cote Riclle, the Post Office Beni-Ounif, Sahara, has surcharged the 30 .. Sower for use as an Unpaid Letter stamp with "Région Saharienne-Sud Algérien-A percevoir.'
BAVARIA (24I O 244).-We are informed by Mr. Hans Bielich that a set of Official stamps may possibly be issued here.
CEYLON (24I E 244). - The Telegraph stamps with Head of King Edward are now to be seen in Europe. La Cote Rielle mentions the 5 c . violet and green, ioc. green and ochre, zoc. brown-violet and violet, 40 c . violet and brown, 6 6oc. olive and ochre, 2r. $50 c$. grey and yellow, 5 r. yellow-brown and carmine.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA (A 244)-Mr. Hans Bielich informs us that the currency is to be changed here. At present 64 pesa or pice equal i rupee, 15 rupees being worth Mk . 21.70 , thus corresponding roughly to the currency of British East Atrica, where 16 annas make 1 rupee British East Atrica, where 16 annas make
and 15 rupees are worth about $20 / 6$ or Mk .20 .90 . In future a rupee will be divided into 100 heller In future a rupee will be divided into 100 helier and 15 rupees will be exchanged for 20 marks
even. This change will probably necessitate a even. This change will probably necessitate
new issue of stamps. There is no likelihood of new issue of stamps. Ther
there being any surcharging.

GOLD COAST ( 210 V 244 ).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the ro/. Gold Cuast, first issue, printed in the colour of the id. stamp,
hilac and pink instead of lilac and vermulion. Is hilac and pink instead of lilac and vermilion. Is this a distinct printing or an error?

HUNGARY ( 238 K 244).-L'Annonce Philateligue states that the 4 filler is to be changed in colour, owing to its liability to be confused with that of the newly issued 12 filler.
ITALY (24I B 244). - The Deutsche Brief. marken Zeitung chronicles the following :-
Letier card.

$$
\text { 25c. orange, yellow card, } 140 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm} \text {. }
$$

JOHORE ( 243 I 244). - We illustrate the surcharges on the recent $f c$., $50 c$. and $\$ 1$ provisionals.
10 conts.
50 Cents.
One Dollar

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28: 1904

## [Price One Penny

KISHENGARH (235 J 244).-The Colonial Stainp Market has now shown us a larger block of the 8 annas chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 235 . It consists of 84 stamps in i4 rows of 6 , the top 7 rows being inverted. Consequently there is one row of (vertical) tête bêche pairs. Judging from the margins, the lithographic stone printed 7 rows of 6 or more stamps (probably more) at an impression.

MALTA (214 E 244).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a sheet of the following:-


## Adhesive. CA. 14

4d. light chocolate-brown. Head in black.
Issued 18.5 .04 . The stamp is printed in sheets of 240 , four panes of 60 , each in 10 rows of 6 . Two sets of broken lines surround each pane, a brown series within a black. At each corner of the sheet, once to each pane, is the plate-number "I" in black.
NEPAL (211 B 244).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a block of $32 \frac{1}{2}$ anna black, in which one stamp is tete beche. The block is arranged in four horizontal rows of eight stamps, with a thin black line along the top margin, the other three margins being cut rather close. No. 7 in the top row is tette-bethe.
Of the ra. blue we have a block of 32 also, with a thin smudgy line along the top and right hand margins. No. I in the first row is a toler. ably clear impression; with an effort one can read the greater part of the inscription and see that there is a design of some sort in the centre. All the other 31 stamps are, however, such poor impressions, that it is impossible to say whether they are printed correct way up or not (it is usually very easy to tell if Sanscrit characters are inverted, because in their correct position they always have a straight bar at top), whilst as for the centres, the result is about the samie as looking out of a window on a pitch-dark night. There may be something there, but there is no evidence of it , and in the meantime we will des. cribe the $3^{1}$ stamps as having a plain coloured cribe the 31 stamps as
rectangle in the centre.

NEW CALEDONIA (217 J ${ }^{2+4)}$. Le Timbrophile-Poitevin and La Cote Rielle say that the following further quantony with the Cinquan.



NEW SOUTH WALES ( $2+2$ Cl ${ }^{2+4}$ ) Mr . G. Johnson informs us that the Birmingham Philatelic Society's collection contains the 8 d ., 9d., iod. perforated "OS-NSW." Our list therefore now stands as follows:-

Official stamps.
(a) Perf. "OS-NSW" (Offices of State).

Id., Id., 2d., 2dd., 3 d., 4 d., 5 d., 6 d., $8 \mathrm{~d} .$, gd., $10 \mathrm{~d} .$,
(b) Pert. "OS" (Military Forces).
, id.
(c) Perf. "GR" (Government Railways).

NEW ZEALAND (240 C 244).-For the following interesting article we are indebted to the Austrulian fournal of Philutely (4.04/85).
"We have to thank Mr. J. H. East, of Christ church, N. $Z$., for an envelope stamped by the "Antomatic Letter Stampmg Machne," outside the Christchurch Post Office, from which it may be seen that the New Zealand Postal authorities are quite up to date. We have been informed that the machine is for New Zealand letters only, and we presume that at present it is only on trial. A permanent adoption of this machine will do away with the necessity, to a great extent, of pustage stamps. In one sense we shall be very pleased, as we think philatelists have now pufficient ground to work upon for the next century at any rate. The impression made by century at any rate. The mpression made ay
the automatic machine is a very simple one, and the automatic machme is a very simple one, and
in our opinion comd be easily immated. It in our opinion cond be easily mimtated.
consists of a heavy black circular line about 20 consists of a heavy black circular line about 20
tntu. in diameter, with a thinner inner circle about 12 mm . in diameter. Between the two circles are the words "N.Z. Postal stamp, No. 1," and in the centre "rd., Paid." From the envelope before us, it would appear that a peuny is put into the slot when the envelope has been put in position, and it is then stamped, the envelope still being retained by the owner, and subsequently posted in the usual manuer.
We are afraid it will be a long time beture this system is generally adopted. One must provide himself with penmies, and the fact that the ellvelope is retained, having been operated upon, tends to the belief that the privilege uill be abused. There are various schemes in existence for the purpose of doing away with postage stamps, and we are satisfied that the years of the latter are numbered; but a system to be absolintely free from fraud, would, we think, require to include the posting of the letter at the same time as the franking operation takes place."
$I_{11}$ E.W.S.N. No. 222 we chronicled the 1d. Life Insurance stamp on the new Cowan paper (perf. 11 and $14 \times 11$ ). Stunliy Gitubus Monthiy forrnal now adds the following:-

Life Insurance Dept. Wmk. N $Z$ star (Cowan). $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. lilac, perf. 11

## 2d. lake

NORWAY ( 196 F 244 ).-Nurdisk Filutelistisk Tidskrift ( $5.0_{+} / 83$ ) states that stamp thooklets of 5 and to öre were issued here on $7 \cdot 5.04$.

PANAMA ( $2+3 \mathrm{~W} 2+4)$. We illustrate the more important uverprints made by the Re . public in its provisional issues of November and December, 1903.

## mepuducade <br> PANAMA

"First Panama." "Sceund Culon.

Repiblica
de Panamá.

- Third Colon.
若

荡
3
3
3
3
3
Scennd Panama " ( 13 mm.)
Thirsl Panama
The " first colon" overprint is something like the "First Panama," but the A's are open.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (2 $23024+1$ )- Our Adelaide correspondent sends us another miteresting novelty this week.


Adhesive. Perf. tit. Wmk. (rown SA. upright; blue. The value "EIGHT I'ENCE" measures $16 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$.

The letters appear to be the same but are placed close together instead of being spaced. Our largest block of the new variety is at the moment one of fifteen but we think there is no doubt the whole plate has been altered. "Postage" is unaltered.
Our correspondent writes:-"I enclose copy of new 8d. stamp issued during 3.04 ; you will notice type is different. the words 'Eight Pence' being $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. instead of 1 gmm . These were evidently printed last November, i.c., before the alteration to the single line perforator from $1 \frac{1}{2}+12 \frac{1}{2}$ to 12 . There can only be the one printing as by now the plate is altered.'
With regard to the new id. stamp, our corres. pondent writes:-"I have now had a view of a sheet of the new id. stamp with the perforation made by the triple cutter as altered; the latter is now of a 12 guage instead of 13 . The machine is used exclusively for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 5 d . values, all of which will consequently be perforated 12 instead of 13 in fnture. The other values (i.e., the long stamps) are perforated on the new single-line treadle machine, the exact the new single-line treadle machine, the exact guage of which I have not been able as
ascertain, but think it is 12 throughout."
Under clate of $1+4.04$ our correspondent further writes:-"I have just heard from the stamp printer that besides the $t /$ value, the $3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} .$, , $9 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 / 6,5 /-$ and $20 /$ have been printed with alteration, but none of them except the $1 /$ have yet appeared. They will probably be out before this reaches you. There is still a good stock of the old type $8 \mathrm{~d} .$, iod. and $5 / \mathrm{F}$
SPAIN (218 O 244).-Der Philatelist (5.04/127) states that the isc. lilac has been impressed on advertisement cards.'
SWEDEN (2+3 I. 244).-Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift states that stamp booklets of 5 and 10 öre were issued here on 19.4 .04 , each book containing five pages or blocks of six stamps; price per book 1.55 and 3.05 kr .
UNITED STATES (243 I 244). -The Louisiana Purchase stamps were issued at Washington in the afternoon of $30.5 \cdot 04$, states Mekeel's II eckly Stamp News (5.04/150). Our conemporary publishes the following note on the oc. value of the series.
Louis stamp does note that the ten cent St. Louis stamp does not give the same boundar. es to the Purchase as is shown by the official map of the United States published by the Interior Department. The differences can be
hown by comparison :-
Stamp.
includes part only
less
more
more
part of
allo
all of
part of
s.w. cor. not included
Partof cession by
Spairin in 819 included

VIRGIN ISLANDS (239 D) 244). - Our Tortola correspondent states that the new series of stamps was expected to arrive by the mail steamer on $13.5 .0+$ or $27.5 .0+$ and would be placed in issue at once, the old issue being at the same time withdrawn.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA (240 R 244).The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following new shade


Adhesive
9d. yellow (instead of orange); wmk. V and Crown upright (instead of sideways) ; perf. $\mathrm{z} 2 \frac{1}{2}$.
or earlier.
Issued $4.0_{4}$ or earlier.
The fo. wink. Crown CA has been reissued and the $V$. and Crown issue does not appear to be obtainable at the G.P.O.

## Interesting Articles in the Philatelic Press.

Transuaal, Nytryk ogFortalskninger af Udgaverne 1869-1883, N. Yaar, NFT 5.04/73; NTvP $5.04 / 3 ; \mathrm{MPZ} 5.04 / 73$.
Deutsche l'ostänter in der Levante, varieties, IBJ 5.04/205.
Bhor State, C.F. S. Crofton, PJI 4.04/103.
Keunion, ist issue Reprints, PK $5.04 / 115$
Cyprus, The Stamps of, W. G. Inkpin, SCF Swedish, ${ }^{5.04 / 37 .}$ Stamp Notes, L. H. Kjellstedt, MW Dutch Indies, 1862.70 statistics, NTVP $5.04 / 8$. Hungary, Die Stecherzeichen anf den ung. German Foreign Post-Offices, detailed list, DP +.04/63.
Postmar
Belgian Postmarks, Th. Henn, MPZ 5.04/76. Great Britann, minor varieties in Army Official stamps, $\mathrm{SG} \mathrm{MJ} 4.04 / 204$.
France, Some Minor Varieties, L. Hanciau, SGMJ 4.04/209.

## New Issues Versus Old.

The following somewhat remarkable statement appeared in the Philutelic Record for May.

## a decisive engagement.

Strong indications have for some time past been noted that the boon in new issues was waning, and according to a London correspondent, whost innorma-
tion is exceptionally reliable, the end has come. This does not mean that new issues will be entirely neglected in the future it only means that the fight between the in the future, it only means hat the fight berween the issues to the prejudice and neglect of the old stamps issues to the prejusice and and the champions of the old issues, has ended in the
victory of the latter. Since the above was written we have seen in print a remarkable confirmation of the above. Mr. Ewen, the Commander-in-Chief of the new issue brigade, announces that in the future he has decided to buy the older issues largely.

In the past, although many attacks have been made in the philatelic press on " new issues," we have systematically ignored them; in most cases they were obviously inspired by spite or trade calousy, and their originator is welcome to any atisfaction he may have got by their publication.
It seems however necessary to point out to collectors generally that we still stand by our guns. We have said that new issues are the best investment a collector can make and we still say so and shall continue to say so and believe so.
The reason why 'new issues' are so unpopular in certain quarters is because there is next to no profit on importing them when heavy office expenses have been deducted.
In the olden days, dealers made a handsume profit by buying 100 or 200 sets of a new issue, keeping it till obsolete, and then retailing it at 3 or 4 times face. Probably a good portion of M. Moens' (the famous Belgian dealer who retired a few years ago) fortune of $£ 70,000$ was made this way. It is no longer possible. Collectors are advised to buy the stamps when current instead of waiting and helping to feather the dealer's nest, and fortunately they have the commonnest, and fortunately they have the common-
There is a strong probability that tewer sets are imported at the present day than to years are imported Needless to say, the statements that ago. Needless to say, the statements that speculators are hoarding up new issues in sheets
are absolutely false. We challenge anyone to produce any speculator who is regularly hoard. ing up more than ro copies of every new issue. Ve don't believe he exists.
The majority of British Colonial stamps are used by the public in smaller quantities than 30 ears ago, when only such values were issued as vere largely in demand. Now-a-days we have long sets, containing a certain proportion of values but little used. What will be the consequence? In 1910 every 100 collectors will collect 90 used copies and to unused copies of stamps current in 1870 , but of stamps current in 1900 they will find it in!possible to get more than $10 \%$ of used copies and will consequently want go unused specimens. In other words, the demand uill be nine times as great from this one cause alone. But they won't get the anused either, because no one is puting them by in anything even approaching sufficient quantities. Climax, keen competition and high prices.
Used staups issued before 1890 have, we believe, advanced absolutely nothing during the last ten years, and show no signs of doing so. On the contrary, the discount at which collectors are forced to sell such stamps to dealers has been fradually increasing. If dealers can adver. been tradually increasing. If dealers can adver-
tise to supply at $50 \%$ to $66 \%$ off catalogne, what tise to supply at $50 \%$ to $66 \%$
must the poor collector get?
must the poor collector get ?
The reasuns why the Colonial Stamp Market is advertising so extensively for the older issues will become apparent later on. Much curiosity has been evinced, but collectors must have patience; everything will be clear shortly. The fact that we are buying the old stamps does not affect our advice concerning new issues, of
which we buy ten times as much and of which we are in no way reducing onr importations.

## Innovation by the Condon Pbilatelic Society.

"That it is desirable that the Philatelic Society should have power to award (either annually or at a longer interval) a Gold Medal to the merit during the year, and that a Silver Medal be awarded to the writer of the best paper read be awarded to the writer of the best paper read and further that the Council be requested to prepare a scheme and to draw up the necessary regulations."
Such were the terms of a resolution proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, and which met with the acceptance of the members
The idea is no new one, medals having been given by some Societies in the United States, notably by that of Boston, for several seasons, and only last year the President of one of our
rightly, a silver cup to be won by the member reading the most interesting and scientific paper during the session. But it is so different in the case of London, or at least we have been educated to look upon it in that light. Only a few years ago such an innovation would have been scouted by any of the leading Societies in England, and we really believed that the premier Society was too conservative to adapt itself to the changes of the times. But we are delighted to find it other wise, as we heartily approve of the resolution and congratulate Mr. Gordon Smith, both upun his courage in bringing forward such a startling proposition, and his ability in convincing his colleagues of its wisdom.
(The Philatelic Record, 5.04).

## Rotes.

Are handstamped surcharges inverted collect ible as varieties? The horizontal position usually varies greatly and is sometimes at one side and sometimes at another, but such variations are no accomited varieties. How much must a sur charge vary from the horizontal to be catalogued as diagonal? Would it not be better to catalogue handstamped surcharges as irresponsible and treat all positions, horizontal, vertical, inverted etc., as alike? They rarely have any philatelic value or significance.

A fine work on the stamps of the Philippine Islands has been published, price 10/6. Edition de Luxe, with 5 plates, 19/-. Only 300 copies of the ordinary edition and 50 of the latter are printed. The work is by Messrs. F. A. Foster, J. M. Bartels and Capt. F. L. Palmer.

In i89i some halfpenny surcharged Tasmania error "al" sideways, and twopence-halfpenny surcharged, with the error "double surcharge," were put on the market. A few came to Sydney and were pronounced by the Sydney Philatelic Club to be fakes. All these stamps bear the post mark "New Norfolk." We understand that investigations were made by the. Club and some Hobart collectors, with the result that an official inquiry was held, and one of the postal ofncial inquiry was held, and one of the postal
clerks of New Norfolk dismissed, for post-dating clerks of New Norfolk dismissed, for post-dating
frandulently made stamps. The instigator of the surcharges, after his dismissal, went to London surcharges, after his dismissal, went to London
and placed a large number of the fakes with a and placed a large number of the fakes with
London dealer at $25 /$. each. We have just London dealer at $25 /$ - each. We have just
heard that he subsequently returned to Tasheard that he subsequently returned to Tas-
mania, and in 1900 enlisted in the Tasmanian mania, and in 1900 enlisted in the Tasmanian
Contingent for South Africa, where he was killed.
-(Australian fournal of Philately).
A French contemporary thus comments on the new catalogue of the French Philatelic Society:- "Paru enfin, le nouveau Catalogue Officiel dela Socièté Française de Timbrologiè. I 794 pages, 64 collaborateurs, 750 grammes, I 794 pages, 64 coluborateurs, 750 grammes,
5382 reproductions, 74 rèclames, 54,000 prix 5382 reproductions, 74 rèclames, 54,000 prix
dont 53,000 mexacts. Catalogue Officiel!" As a matier of fact, we have found the prices very a matter of fact, we have found the prices very
rehable, we use the catalogue daily for both this reliable, we use the catalogue daily for both this
and other purposes. It is said that the cataand other purposes. It is
logue cost $£ 4000$ to produce.

Forbin-l'Hoste's Fiscal Catalogue has now reached page 352, England.

Prices realized at Messrs. Plumnidge \& Co.'s auction on 17.5 .04 .
Barbados, 1860 , no wmk., clean cut
perfs., $\frac{1}{d}$ d. yellow-green, mint pair, uncatalogued
Bechuanaland, 4 d. on $f$ d., S.G. No. 67
but without surcharge "Protect-
 55/0 eylon, 5 c . on 15 c . olive, variety FI.VE and wide space between TA of "Postage," used
Congo, $1895,10 c$. black and blue, centre
inverted, inverted, mint
Gt. Britain, 1857,4 d. rose, mint block of 4 £ i orbs, strip of five, used..
$\begin{aligned} & \text { " } \operatorname{single} \\ & \text { "orange, vf. } \\ & \text { iod. O.W. Official }\end{aligned}$ 4610 46/0 $75 \%$ $95 / 0$
$15 / 0$

*     * 

Who is the gentleman whose full-length portrait appears on the 4 c . Newfoundland?
The Stamp Collector, St. Louis, seems to prove its case that the hunter pictured on the 4 cent Cabot issue of Newfoundland, "Caribou Hunting," is an American subject, H. Clay Pierce of St . Louis. Mr. Pierce is a
multi-millionaire of St . Louis, who has a great hunting multi-millionaire of St. Louis, who has a great hunting
preserve in Newfoundland, besides estates for hunting preserve in Newfoundland, besides estates for hunting and fishing in different parts of this country. He was and with his check for fify doliart queen's jubilee fund and with his check for fifty dollars, he sent a number of
photographs; one showing Mr. Pierce in hunter's costume contemplating his prize, a prostrate caribou, was elected as a model for the four-cent stamp

Mekeel's Weckly Stamp

## OBSOLETE SETS.

## GROUP XXII.-WEBT INDIEB.


Cis Barbados, Jubilee, t, j, 1, 2£, 5, 6, 8, rod. (cat. 17/7)
${ }_{C} 23$ Cayman Islands, Queen, $\frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d} .$, id
C 33 Grenada, 1895 issue, , $, 1,2,2$, $2,3,6,8,1 /$.
$\mathrm{C}_{35}$ Leeward Isles, ist issue, h, $1,2 \mathrm{~d}, 4,6,7 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$
$\mathrm{C}_{45}$ Tobago, d, 1, 2h. 4, 6d., 1,
${ }^{49}$ Trinidad, Queen, id., id., 2dd., 4d., od., i/-
${ }^{\text {C } 52}$ Turk's Is., old type, Id., 6 d ., $\mathrm{i} / \mathrm{C}$ -
GRÖUP XXIII. EEUROPE AND N. AMERICA
${ }_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C} 59} \mathrm{C}$
59 a
60
60
Gibraltar,
Quee
ditto, blocks of
a ",
4 Ionian Islands. t. 1, 2d. (Cat. 18/6)
C73 $_{73}$ Canada (Maple Leaves), $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,5,6,8$, , 10 .
${ }_{5}$ Newfoundland, imperf., $4,6,6 \frac{5}{2}, 8 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$
Nova S'cotia, 1, 2, 8id, ioc. (cat. $17 /$ ) (cat. 1/5) GROUP XXIY. AFRICA.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { C81 } & \text { B.C.A. (1895 type), 1, 2, 4, 6d.. 1/- (cat. 19/6) } \\ \text { C82 } & \text { B.C.A. on B.S.A. }\end{array}$

$\mathrm{CB}_{4}$ B.S.A. re-englaved, $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{I}, 2,3 \mathrm{zd}$., $4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 8 \mathrm{~d}$.

Cg1 Cape. Hope seated, 2, , $, 2,2,2,3,4,6 d . .$.
C95 Gambia, embossed, dd.. Id., 2d., 2dd., 3d, 4 d.. 6d., i/-
$\mathrm{C}_{101}$ 2nd issue 2d, to 21. min

Ciog Niger Coast, 1894. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 22 2 , 5 d., 1). (no wmk )

C114 Orange River, raised stopss, td., Id., 2d., 3d.. qd., 6d., i/
cir 6 (E.R.1.), 1

$\mathrm{C}_{120}$ Seychelles, Q., 2, 3, 6, 12, 15, 18, 30 on 75 C .

${ }_{C 125}$ Southern Nigeria, Q.. $\frac{1}{2}$, I. 4. 6 d .






$\mathrm{C}_{135}$ Zanzibar, 1896, 1, 2, $3,4,5 \mathrm{rs}$.

## GROUP XXY. ABIA.

${ }^{\mathrm{C} 136}$ Ceylon, Queen, 2, 3. 4, 5. 6, 12, 15, 25, 75c.
$\mathrm{C}_{134}$
$\mathrm{C}_{138}$
$\mathrm{C}_{3}$

$\mathrm{Cl}_{4} 8$ Jhind Service, $t$, ra


${ }_{C 1} 6 \mathrm{~L}$ Labuan, 1894, $, 2,2,3,5.6,8,12,18,24 \mathrm{c}$. (very fine set)

## 

 Postage Due,$\mathrm{C}_{163}$ Postage Due, 4, 8, 122.
."
$2,4,8,12 c$.
$\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{C}_{4}$ Straits, Queen, $3,4,5,6,10,12$
Ci85 Straits. 1 on 8 c ., 3 on 32 C ., 3 on 32 c ., 4 on ${ }^{2} \mathrm{c}$. carmine ${ }^{\mathrm{Cr}} \mathrm{Cl}_{187}$ Provisionats, S.G. Nos. 98186
Cisfa Sungei Ujong, tiger type, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5 c .
$\mathrm{C}_{1} 88$ Sarawak, 18 t 1-75,

Cig

## GROUP XXYI.-AUSTRALABIA.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{195}$ | N.Z., i882, Queen's Head, i, 1, 2, 2h, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, if |
|  |  |
|  | London |
| $\mathrm{C}_{199}$ | ", London Print, 2 did. Erro |
| $\mathrm{C}_{202}$ | , Local Print, p. 11, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{204}$ | ," Univ. Post, rd., London and Local Print |
| $\mathrm{C}_{206}$ | dd. perf. 14, wod, $x b, y d, z d$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{209}$ | no wmk., 2td., 3d., 4d., 5 d. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2} 10$ | with $\frac{1 d}{}$ |
| C2II | za, 21, 3, 4, 5, 6. 8, 9 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{212}$ | Local Print, i/- four distinct varie |
| $\mathrm{C}_{214}$ | zd $\frac{1}{2}$ d., id., 2d., 4 d . perf. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{217}$ | Queensland, current $\frac{1}{2 d .,}$ three shades |
| ${ }^{\text {C218 }}$ | 2d. blue, Nos. 138, 146, 148a, 1 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{223}$ | 1d. red, Nos. 148, 161, $162 .$. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{227}$ | td. green, same without 15 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{228}$ | ", without 155 or 158 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{229}$ | set of four |
|  | thin paper, wmk. faintly impres |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{235} \\ & \mathrm{C}_{23} \end{aligned}$ | S. Australia, 2 2d., 5 d., ' specimen' <br> S. Australia, td G.P.O. three slight shades |
| $\mathrm{C}_{246}$ | Tasmania, Pictorial. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2 (vari |
| $\mathrm{C}_{247}$ | V. and Crown, f, i, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, gd. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{248}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{253}$ | Victoria, Stamp Duty, fd., id. on rose, 2d. |
| C256 | " Postage, 喕. green, 2 shades |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{257} \\ & \mathrm{C}_{258} \end{aligned}$ | Id. rose, 2 shades |
| $\mathrm{C}_{259}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{260}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{26 \mathrm{t}}$ | Cook Is., ist issue, id. $1 \frac{12}{} \mathrm{~d}$ d, 2 fd . |
| ${ }^{\text {C26ra }}$ | 1d., ifd., 2dd., iod. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{262}$ | old colours, ¢f., id. blue, id. br |
| + ${ }_{\text {C263 }}$ |  |
| C265 |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{267}$ |  |
| C268 | ," " " ıd., 2d., bd., 1/- (rare) |

rinidad, ist issue, imperf., id. blue, id. brown, id.


## 范

## 

 $\mathrm{C}_{28} 8_{4}$ Niue, od. two shades ($\mathrm{C}_{285} \quad$ "d. three shades

## Europe.

|  | 601 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 602 |
| $/ 10$ | 603 |
| $/ 4$ | 605 |
| $/ 5$ | 606 |
| $/ 6$ | 607 |
|  | 608 |
| $/ 8$ | 610 |
| 16 | 611 |
| $/ 9$ | 612 |
| $/ 1$ | 613 |
| $/ 6$ | 614 |
| $/ 9$ | 615 |
| $/ 1$ | 617 |
| $/ 7$ | 618 |
| $/ 4$ | 619 |
| $/ 1$ | 621 |
| 16 | 622 |
|  | 623 |
| 18 | 624 |
|  | 629 |

## SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Ail Bhopal, large square type, $\frac{t}{2} \frac{1}{2}, 1 \mathrm{a}$.
$A_{13} \quad 1902, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8$ as.
A16 Bundi, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$, 8as.
Azo Bussahir, $f, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8$ as.
A 25 Charkhari, $\frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ as.
A35 Holkar, $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,225$.
A35 Cochin,
32 Dochin, $\ddagger$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2

$A_{45}$ Kishengarh.
A55 Nepal, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ as.
A60 Sirmoor, Head, $\frac{4}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as.
A61
A65 Soruth, Elephant, $1,1,2,3,4,8$ as. (perforated), $1,4 \mathrm{as}$. (imperf.)

| A65 | Soruth, 1,4 as. (perforated), |
| :--- | :--- |
| A70 | Travancore, $\frac{1}{2}, ~$ |
| $, 1,1,2,4 \mathrm{ch}$. |  |

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).



Montserrat, $\frac{2}{2 / 6,5}, 1,2,2$
Bechuanaland, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,3,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$
$\mathrm{B}_{30}$ Bechuanaland, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$
$\underset{\mathrm{B} 35^{*}}{\mathrm{~B}}$ Somaliland, $\mathrm{Q} . . \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,6,8,122 ., 1$
Ist Q., 2, 3, 5r8. ..
2nd Q., 2h, $6,12 \mathrm{a}$. ,
K. Surch. $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 5 \text { rs. } \\ \text { I }\end{array}$

Northern Nigeria, K., $\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{I}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-$
Northern Nigeria, K., $\frac{1}{3}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6 d ., 1$
Seychelles, K., $2,3,6,15,18,30,45,75$.
Seychelles, K., 2, 3, 6, 15, 18,
Sudan, 1, 2, 3, $5 \mathrm{~m} ., 1 ; 2,5 \mathrm{p}$.
Sudan, $1,2,3,5 \mathrm{~m} ., 1,2,5 \mathrm{p}$.
Uganda, $\mathrm{I}, 2,3,4,8$ annas.
Transvaal V.R.I., $\frac{1}{2} d ., 1 d ., 2 d ., 2 \frac{1}{2} d ., 3 d ., 4 d ., 6 d .$, i/-
1* Aitutaki, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$,

- Fiji Islands, K., $1,1,2,21,3,6$, tod., $1 /$ - (new wmk.)
* Niue, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6 d ., 1 /-$
Penrhyn, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6 d ., 1 /$.


## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

## Obtainable from EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Ltd., Norwood, S.E.

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The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish atisfactory references.
V 3. British Somaliland varieties, Queen's Heads only.
V 6. Various surcharge varieties.
V 7. Bhopal.
V 8. Bussahir
N Z 3. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks
N $Z$ 2. Similar to above but only values above id
N 2 5. Cook Isles, all values, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}-1 /-$, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks
N Z 6. Niue and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

## EWEN'S CASH BUYING PRICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

| 1840. Stars irr upper corners. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ck |  |
| red | d. - |
| bl |  |
| with lines | 7/6 id. |
| 1847-54. Octayonal Designs. |  |
| violet, cut square | 80/ |
| d. red-brown |  |
| 1/- green | 100 |
| 1855. No corner letters. |  |
| red $15 / 0$ id. <br> lii. ro/o $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 1s.grn. 25/0 5d. |
| 1862. Small white corner litters. |  |
| rose | gd. bis. $10 / \mathrm{o}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll} \text { red } & \text { sio } \\ \text { lid. } \\ 7 / 6 \\ \text { lid. } \\ 10 . \end{array}$ |  |
| 1865. Large white corner letters. |  |
| d. rose 3/0 id. | i/-grn. $7 / 6$ |
| td. red 4/0 3d. | 2/. blue 35/0 1/6 |
| 6d. vint. 3/9 1d. | 2/- bri. 80/o 40/0 |
| brn. 10\% 6d. | 5/- rose 30/0 3/0 |
| grey 766 d . | 10/-grey 200/0 15/0 |
| bis. 10/0 2/0 | 20/-pur. 350/0 |
| od. brn. 12 26 2/0 | $£ 5$ or. 100/0 |
| 1858-75. Coloured corucr letters. |  |
| red ${ }^{2 d}$ d. | 4d. red 12/6 $\quad 1 / 9$ |
| 1d. red 1id. - | 4d. grn. 5/0 1/3 |
|  |  |
| 2ld. rose 3/o 1 d . | 8d. or. 6 6/6 1/6 |
| $2 \frac{18}{2}$ d. blue 1/6 | 1/- grn 5/O ${ }^{\text {a }}$ d. |
| rose 2/6 1d. | 1/- red 3/9 6d. |
| Surcharged with value (1883). |  |
| lii. $\mathrm{t}^{1 / 3}{ }^{\text {d }}$. | 6d. hi. 2/0 |
| 80. .io corner | cxeept 1 d. |
| id. grn. 2 d . |  |
| to blue id. | 2d. rose $1 / 6$ |
| id. lii. |  |
| Coloured letters, but no plate-nwmbers. |  |
| ind. lii. $1 / 0$ rd. | 6d. gin. 1/0 2 d . |
|  | 9d. grn. $4 / 0 \quad 3 / 8$ |
|  | y/o grn. 4,0 6d. |
| lii. 1/6 1 d . | $2 / 6$ lil. $\quad 2 / 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| yrn. ${ }^{3 / 6} \quad 4 \mathrm{ld}$. | 5/0 rose $5 / 0 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| grn. 1/3 3d. | ro/o blue 10/0 1/6 |
| 1887. No corner letters. Bi-coloured. Face value given for unused. |  |
| 1884-90. Oblong design. |  |
| EIbrn. 6o/o to\% 1901. | $f_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{grn} .20 / 0 \quad 4 / 0$ Head. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 / 6 \mathrm{dil} . \\ & 5 / 0 \text { rose } \\ & -\quad 3 \mathrm{~d} . \\ & 4 \mathrm{~d} . \end{aligned}$ |  |

VORY POCKET RULE, size $3 f \times \frac{1 \pm}{12}$ ins., a handy size for the pocket, gives 1 mm . and sinch scale. Contained in leather case.

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$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Adhesives } \\ \text { Railway Letter } \\ \text { Stamps } & \text {. } & 24 / 6 \\ \text { post free }\end{array}$
Great Britain, Adhesives $24 / 0$
$6 / 3$
Portuguese India
South Australia.
Shouth Aus
St. Vincen
Barbados.
Grenada
Indian Native States (on Indian)
India and Ceylon (with Supplement).
Africa - Bechuanaland to Cape of
Good Hope
Africa-Gambia. Natal
Spain and Colonies
Jammu and Ka

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I.-De Juxe, 20/- to 30/- each, with strong thick covers, holding 100 leaves.

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[HE STOLZENBERG CHANGEABLE
LEAF STAMP ALBUMS, published by
Emen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., are specially recommended as being absolutely the best value in albums now on the market. They are sold in two sizes, the smaller size being also stocked in two qualities. The albums consist of a coloured cover and twenty leaves of faintly quadrillé ruled paper, linen jointed, so as to admit of the pafes falling absolutely flat when turned over. The larger size is also supplied with 50 leaves. Any leaf nay be changed or removed and other leaves can be added as required. Album No, i can conveniently hold to leaves, No. 2, 60 leaves and No. 3, 75 leaves. +io leaves, No. 2, 60 leaves and No. ${ }^{3}$,
No. 1. 6 mo., ioins. by 8ins., supplied in buff,
grey, green, blue, or orange covers and
containing zo linen juinted quadrille ruled
leaves.
Price, $1 /$-, Post Free.
No. 2. 6mo., loins. by 8ins., supplied in buff, grey, green, blue, orange or pink, superior quality, stout covers, 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves.

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Extra lineu jointed quadrillé ruled leaves are supplied 6 mo . at $3 /$ - per $100,4 \mathrm{to}$. at $3 / 6$ per 100, post free.
-RANSPARENT ENVELOPES similar to
those used by the Colonial Market are supplied in four sizes and are indispensable to every philatelist for holding duplicates, etc.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { B } & 3 \times 2 A . & 8 d . \\
C & 4 \times 3 \hbar & 8 d . \\
D & 6 \ddagger \times 5, & 1 / 2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Postage extra, A and B, id. per ioo; C, it per $100 ; \mathrm{D}, 2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{d}$. per too.

## PRICED CATALOGUE OF

RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.
A Complete Price List of all Railway Letter Stamps issued from the beginning until zoth June, 1903. Fcap. I2mo, 52 pages, 46 illustra-

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

## With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

 PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

## (Entered at Stationers' Hall. Illustrated by permiation of the Board of Iniand Revenue).

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 245. (Vol. XII.) (Whole Number, No. 331.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904
[Price One Penny

## MAURITIUS (241 L 245).-The further

 7000 Express Delivery stamps have now been received from the printers and issued. We are pleased to find that they show no further variation.A month ago to day we said "the new 3c. and 15 c . may be expected in about a moath." We are now able to record the issue of the 3 c .

Adhesive. CA 14
3c. green on yellow, value in carmine.
Issued 30.4.04 or earlier.
RIO HACHA (toz A 245).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us entire sheets of the provisional issue which was made here in 1901. The list of vatieties given in Gilbons' Catalogue is hardly complete, so we will describe the sheets in detail.
$\qquad$

All the stamps are signed in manuscript " $\mathfrak{y}$ ulio
R. Pichón."

Our sheets of the first setting are handstamped in black with an ellipse inscribed within in two lines "RIO HACHA-FRANCA." Those of the second setting have two concentric circles, diameters ${ }^{26}$ and 3 Imm. inscribed between HACHA."
The type varieties are as follows:-

1. Gibbons' type 1 . Border of ' $L$ 's.
"ments, mixed (here and there) with some-
ments, mixed (here and there) with something that looks more like a top than
The types are further
variations in the inscriptions.
(a) " No" instead of "No."
(b) "vale"
(c) "Agente" with italic $t$.
(d) "Estampillas" with italic $t$.
(e) "Estampillas" with acc

These types and varieties occur in the follow. ing positions:-


In addition, the ornaments are frequently in incorrect positions-upside down or sidewaysand by noting their variations a sheet could be easily re-constructed.

For instance, in the first setting, the N.W. corner ornament is a "top" on Nos. 9, 10, 1t, 12 (third row) ; also on No. 11 . N.E. corner. The heart is sideways in the N.W. corners of Nos. 2 and 8 and in the N.E. corners of Nos. 2 and 16 . On No. 2, the 4 th ornament of the upper border is a "top"; and on No. 6, the and, 7 th and 9 th; is a top ; and on No. 6, the 2nd, 7 th and 9 th;
No. 8 , the 5 th; No. 10, the 1st and 6th; No. 11 . No. 8, the 5th; No. io, the ist and
the ith and i4th; No. i3, the 6th.
Some three hundred sheets altogether are said Some three hundred sheets altogether are said
to have been printed, so that the total face value to have been printed, so that the total face
of the issue was probably only about $£ 20$.
SAMOS (A 245).-Stamps have been issued by this principality and we are able this week to furnish illustrations.


According to Whitaker, Samos is "a principality of the Ottoman Empire, more or less ndependent under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia (1832), It is one of the Anatolian Islands, win area of 180 sq . miles and about 50,000 harbour. The whole island Samos, has a good harbour. The whole island is fertile, and wine, raisins, olive-oil and tobacco
are produced and exported. The imports are are produced and exported. The imports are
valued at about $£ 200,000$ (of which $25 \%$ are

British) and the exports at the same figure, of which nearly four-fifths are wine. The revenue and expenditure are about $£ 35,000$ and there is no debt."
From another source, we learn that Samos was " made in 1833 a tributary principality of Turkey. The inhabitants at the last census, 1898 , numbered 53,000 . The exports are wine, chiefly taken by France, North Germany and Italy,"
Samos is chiefly known to stamp collectors under the name of its chief town, Vathy, where a French post office was established from 1893 to 1900.
Samos is situated south of Sinyrna, and possesses good harbours, which are visited regularly by several lines of steamers, namely, the Messageries Maritimes, the Austrian Lloyds, the Panhellenic Company and the Pantaleon and Hadji Daoud's Companies.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (244 P 245).-We


Adhesive. Type i. New perf. 12 3d. olive green, "Postage" 19 mm . long instead of $18 \$ \mathrm{~mm}$. Issued $15 \cdot 4.04$ or earlier. Type ii. New perf. 12.
6d. green. Issued $27 \cdot 4,04$ or earlier.
These loug stamps appear, on closer examina. tion, to form a fine field for the specialist, and it is remarkable that some of the variations should have escaped notice until the present time. It seems desirable to write up their history whilst sheets are still to be had, although we have unfortunately an only partly complete collection.
The first plates were formed by taking the old die and cutting out "Postage and Revenue "at top and printing stamps with blank spaces at top as well as at bottom, these spaces being afterwards printed in froll separate plates. That is to say, there was one " head" plate for all the values and a separate "duty" plate for each value. Lately, new duty plates have been introduced with the values in a different measurement, whilst within the last week or two we have still another development, cansed by the introduction of a new head plate with " Postage" engraved at the top instead of a blank space. Consequently a third series of duty plates, consisting of the value only, has duty plates, consisting of
also become necessary.

The stamps are printed in sheets of 120 , divided into two panes, each of 60 into two panes, each of 60
stamps in six horizontal stamps in six horizontal
rows of 10 , one pane rows of 10 , one pane above the other, as shown in our diagram. At each end of the top and bottom horizontal rows of each pave is the plate number 1 in white on a coloured circular background.


Three-pence. Issued 28.1t.oz. Sheet-numbers we haveid. 657502,657900 . The Colonial Stamp Market only received two consignments of this value, issued 1.03 and 3.03 ; none at all recently. We have an entire upper pane and the "THREE PENCE" measures $18 \ddagger$ to $18 \frac{\mathrm{tmm}}{}$. on every stamp, except No. 3 in 3 rd row which is 183 mm .

Ist printing. Value $184,18 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. Perf. 114 .
2nd
Of the latter we have only seen a single, post marked 27-4.04.
Fourpence. Issued 1.12.02. The Colonial Stamp Market's consignments were issued 3.03 and 2.04 and were of distinct printings.
ist printing (i.12.02). Value $17,17 \mathrm{tmm}$. Perf. int
2nd?
$(14.1 .04$ ? $)$.
Of the first printing we have an entire top pane, and the majority of the stamps measure 17 mm . exactly, but about the left edge of the
pane the 17 inm. varieties preponderate. We have sheet-numbers id. 658152,658194 . Of the second printing we have unfortunately only single copies left and not even a 'corner.'

Sixpence. Issued 1.12.02. The Colonial Stamp Market's consignments were issued 3.03 10.032 .04 and +.04 , and we have found the following printings.

> Ist printing (1.12.02). Value ? (We have none left 2nd? " ( 3.03 ? ). Value $16 \frac{1}{2}, 16 \mathrm{dmm}$. Perf. it
> 3rd? " (11.03?). Value 15,15 inm. Perf. 12.
> 4th ? " (4.04 ?. Postage" 2 mmm . Perf. 12.

The first printing was presumably on " $1 d$." paper, but we never obtained a "corner," nor have we even a single copy left, as when the supply of the second printing arrived, a numbered corner block of same was substituted in the Editor's collection for the unnumbered the Editor's collection for the unnumbered
block of the first printing. Of the second block of the first printing. Of the second
printing we have cormer pairs with sheet num. printing we have coruer pairs with sheet num.
bers 2d. 736934,737377 (cf. numbers of 2nd 9 d . bers 2d. 736934,737377 (cf. numbers of 2nd gd.
printing) and also a block of twelve, which may printing) and also a block of twelve, which may measures $16 \neq$ to $16 \frac{1}{2} m m$. Of the third printing we have an entire lower pane, on nearly all of the stamps of which the value measures 15 mm . even. Here and there it inclines to $15 t \mathrm{~mm}$., noticeably in the 8 th row (Nos. 1, 2, 3) and gth row (Nos. 3, 5, 10). No 11 in the 3rd row theasures $15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. and No. 6 in the same row 14 imm., these being the only variations from "15, 15tmm." a careful examination disclosed. We have also a corner pair, No. 6d. 009817 (necessarily from the upper pane) and on both stamps "SIX PENCE" measures only $14 \frac{3}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. In a strip of five (Nos. I to 5 in ist row), which we believe to be from the same sheet, No. 3 theasures $14 \neq \mathrm{mm}$. and the others, $15,15 \nmid \mathrm{~mm}$.
Etghtpence. Issued 17.10.02? The Colonial Stamp Market's consignments were issued 10.02, $12.02,10.03,4.04$, and we found two printings.
ist printing ( 17.10 .02 ?). Value 18 In, 19 mm . Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

Of the first printing we have an entire upper pane, No. Id. 646521, and corner pairs running op to rd. 646599 . On almost every stamp the value measures 18 mim., sometimes bare and 6 th row, it exceeds this and measures a 4 in rotmon. Of the second printing we have noue now to exauine but we recorded in $E$ W. S N. last week that the value measured tothm only. last week that the value measured 16 tinm. Only block of the first printing, lightly printed, and Nock in the 6th row measures iot mim. also, so No. 4 in the bth row measures $19 \neq m m$ miso, $s$.
that there is no doubt about this measurement.
Ninepence. Issued, 17.10.02? The Colonial Stamp Market's consignments were issued io.02, 12.02, 10.03, 4.04, and we found three distinct printings.

Ist printing ( 17.10 .02 ?) Value, $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. Perf. II $\frac{1}{2}$, $\because$ Postage " $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.
 "Postage $" 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.
Of the first printing we have only a corner pair, No. id. 6igi85, and in both stamps the value measures $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. even. Of the second printing we have an entire upper pane, No. 2 d . 735009 and a corner pair No. 2d. $73+827$. Every stamp on the pane measures $17 \frac{3}{3}$ or 18 mm., the lter predominating. (If the third primting we have a corner pair (unnumbered) and a strip, value measurimg 178 , ibmul also
Tenpenci. Issued t.12.02. The Colonial Stamp Market's consignments were issued $12.02,10.03$, $4.0_{4}$, and we have only found one printing.
ist printing (I.12.02). Value 1 ist, 16 mm . Perf. IId. "Postage" $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.
There are two distinct types of the "TEN PENCE', or perhaps we should say 'space varieties.'
(a) "TEN PENCE" measures $5 \frac{5}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.
same 16 min even, increase due to the two words being 2 instead of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. apart.
We have an entire lower pane, which shows the following setting.


We have a number of small blocks which show precisely the same disposition of the types and they are probably also from the lower pane. We have never managed to secure a corner block of this value with sheet-number and doubt if any of the upper panes have yet been issued.
One Shilling. Issued 1.12.02. The Colonial Stamp Market's consignments were issued 3.03, 10.03. 4.04, and we found the following two printings.
 2nd? " ( 124.04 ) Value ? Postage" 2mm.

Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}$,
Of the first printing we have an entire lower pane. In the 7 th, 8 thand 9 th rows the measure. ment i 6 12th rows are almost wholly 17 even. In the Ith row, Nos. 5 and 6 slightly exceed 17 mm . whilst their neighbours, Nos. 3 and 4, are barely rownm. Of the secund printing we have as yet seen but a single copy and it is not at the moment available for examination. It is said that the $1 /-$ value with "Postage" $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. was issued perf. 12, but this we have not seen. We have been shown a corner pair of the $1 /$ first printing numbered id. 646751.
High Values. We shall continue these notes next week, and will then describe the printings of the $2 / 6,5 /-$, ro/- and $\ell$. Possibly also we may be able to give additional information regarding the lower values. We should be glad to hear from readers who have new varieties or who may have met with early dated copies.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (241 S 245).We illustrate the new 4c. (chronicled about five months ago).


UNITED STATES (244 J 245).-We illusrate the I-ouisiana Exhibition series.


## Berlin Exbibition.

## Revised Prospectus.

(Translation by the "Philatelic Record.")
The Classes for this Exhibition which will be held from August 5 th to September 4 th, 1904, in the Exhibition Rooms attached to the Architects. House, Wilhelm Strasse, 92 and 93 near the Leipziger Strasse, are as follows:-

DIVISION I. GENERAL COLLECTIONS

## Stamps.

Class i. Unused.
Unused and used, mixed.
(a) Rather large collections
(b) Medium collections

For smaller collections, which are conspicuous by their good and sensible arrangement, as also by their clean con-
dition, prizes in valuable stamps will be offered.

Entires.
Class 3. Unused.
Em, mixed.
(a) Rather large collections

DIVISION ll SPECIAI COLI A. German Empire and Colonies

Class 5. German Empire
(a) Unused.
(c) In entire sheets.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed
(c) In entire sheets.
B. German States.

Class 7. General Collections.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used.

Collections of one State
(b) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.
C. German Colonies.

Entires.
Class g. German Empire and Colonies.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.

German States.
(a) Unused.
(b) Unused.
D. Great Britain and Colonies.

Ctass in. British Colonies.
" 12. Any one of the following: British Guiana, Ceylon, Gouth Britain, Mauritius, New South Wales
13. Any one of the following :
of Good Hope, Natal, New Zealand, New foundland, Queensland, St. Vincent, Straits Settlements and Malay States, Tasmania
Class 14. Any two of the following:
East Africa, Fiji Islands, Grenada, Griqualand Hong Kong. Cashmere, New Brunswick, New. foundland, Nova Scotia, Nevis, Orange River Colony, Turks Island, Uganda, Zanzibar.
" 15. Any two of the following: Bahamas. Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British Honduras Gambia, Indian States (surcharged on Indian only), Labuan, Niger Coast, New Republic, St.
Helena, St. Christopher, Tonga.
16. At least three countries not include I1-15.
Entires.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed

## E. France and Colonies.

Class 18. France.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed

- 19. French Colonies.
(a) General collections.
b) One or more of the following: Benin, Guadeloupe, Nossi Be, New Caledonia, Obock, Reunion, S. Pierre and Miquelon,
(c) Two or more of the following: Congo, Diego Suarez, Gaboon, Guyana, Madagascar, Soudan, Zanzibar.
(d) The remaining Colonies together.
f. Holland and Colonies.

Class 20. Holland.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.

Dutch Colonies.
(a) General collections of Dutch Colonies.
(b) Collections of one or more Colonies.

## Ertires.

Class 22. Holland and Colonies.
G. Single Collections of European Countries, except Germany, Great Britain, France and holeand.
Exhibits in this class can consist of one country alone, Stamps.
One or more of the under mentioned:
Class 23. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish Colonies.
24. Italy, Itaian States, San Marino
25. Belgium, Luxemburg.
25. Belgium, Luxemburg.
27. Portuguese Indies, Azores, Madeira, the remaining Portuguese Colonies.
Spain.
29. Spanish Colonies.
30. Switzerland
30. Switzerland.
31. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Montenegro.
(a) Russia alone.
(b) Russian Leve.
(c) Finland, Wenden.
(d) Russian Locals and Semstvo.
33. Roumania,
34. Bulgaria,

Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, South
Bulgaria. 35. Turkey.
36. Greece.

## Entires.

Class 37. Any country in Divisions $E$ to $G$.
H. General Collections of Europe.

Class 38. (a) Unused.
(b) Used.
(c) Mixed.

Class 39. Unused, used or mired
i. Non-European Countries. Stamps.
One or more of the following :
Class 40. United States of America and Confederate States. Aires, Columbia, Mexico.

- 42. Argentine, Corrientes, Chili, Venezuela, Uruguay. 3. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragawa, San Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay.
. Hawaii.

45. Japan, Shanghai
46. Congo State, Liberia, Sarauak
47. Indian Native States, Sautheli.

Countries and groups of countries not in Classes
40-48.
Entives.
Class 50. United States of America.
Classes $41-49$.
K. Stamps on Letters.

Class 52. General collections.
53. (a) German Empire and Colonies.
(b) German States.
(b) German States.

German States. L. R
(Stamps and entires. N.B.-Pairs, blocks and sheets are taken each as one piece.)
Class 55. Confined to collectors.
(a) Great rarities of the value of at least 500
marks each, without limit as to number (Concludt on (Concluded on Page 780.)

## OBSOLETE SETS




FOREICN HICH VALUES.
Europe.



Face Our
Value. Price
o/ro $1 / 0$


GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.


## SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.



CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Na. } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Not. } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Netit } \\ \text { Pric. }\end{array} \\ 7 & 2 / 9 \\ 7 & 2 / 9 \\ 8 & 3 / 11 \\ 2 & 9 / 19 \\ 7 & 2 / 9 \\ 7 & 2 / 111 \\ 10 & 6 / 6 \\ 3 & 17 / 6 \\ 4 & 3 / 11 \\ 3 & 16 / 6 \\ 6 & 2 / 0 \\ 7 & 3 / 1 \\ 8 & 3 / 6 \\ 7 & 2 / 6 \\ 5 & 2 / 1 \\ 8 & 3 / 0 \\ 6 & 2 / 8 \\ 9 & 3 / 11 \\ 9 & 3 / 11 \\ 6 & 2 / 8 \\ 6 & 2 / 8\end{array}$

## Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

Obtainable from EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Ltd., Norwood, S.E.

## BERLIN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

(Continued from Page ${ }^{718 .}$.)
(b) Collections up to 50 pieces.
56. Confined to dealers.

Class 57. (a) Cut square. Various.
Cut square.
(at) General collections. (bb) Special collections.
(b) Postmarks.
(c) Curiosities and other specialities.
(d) Essays, Proofs, etc.
(aa) General collections.
(e) Reprints.
(ba) Special collections.
(f) Forgeries.
(a) Telegraph and Telephone Stamps.
(b) Fiscal Stamps.
(c) Local Stamps.

DIVISION III. APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS. Class 59. Literature.
(a) Library indexes

N B. Fxhibs and Journals. Nuthor.-Exhibited by the publisher or the
Collecting books.
(a) With spaces
(aa) For beginners.
Bb) For advanced collectors.
Albums for entires.
(a) For covers and postcards.
(b) For postcards alone.
62. Technical aids.
(a) Glasses. Tweezers, etc.
(b) Hinges.

Applications for space must reach Dr. Lux, 8, Hauffistrasse, Friedenau, Berlin, by July isth, at latest, with short description of the Exhibits.
Charges for space will be as under:-
Cases to hold 9 sheets, $9 \times 10$ or $12 \times 13 \quad 8 /$ - each. Albums ... ... ... ... ... 7/6 .,
Special terms for Literature, Accessories, etc., as per arrangement.

## APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.

The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish satisfactory references.
V 3. British Somaliland varieties, Queen's Heads
V. 4. Various surcharge varieties.
V 6. Panama

V 6. Panama
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { V 7. } & \text { Bhopal. } \\ \text { V 8. } & \text { Bussahir }\end{array}$
N 2 3. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2} d$. and id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
N Z 2. Similar to above but only values above id.
N Z 5. Cook Isles, all values, $\frac{1}{2} d-1 /-$, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks.
N $Z$ 6. Niue and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

## ewen's cash buying prices.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

| 1840. Stars in upper corners. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1d. red |  |  |  | ${ }_{2 d .}$ |  |
| ${ }^{2 d}$. bl | " no | nes" |  | 80/\% | 1/0 |
|  | with | nes |  | 7/6 | d. |
| 1847-54. Octagonal Designs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6d. viol | t, cut | square | .. |  | 19 |
| tod. red | brown |  |  |  | 10 |
| 1/. green |  | - |  | 100 | - |
| 1858. No corner letters. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4d. red |  |  |  | n. 25/ | 5 d |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1862. Snall white corner letters. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 d . tose | 716 |  | 9d. | 8. 10/0 | $2 / 6$ |
| 4d. red | 5\% |  |  | 15/0 | d |
| 6d. til. |  |  |  | . |  |

IVORY POCKET RULE, size $3 \ddagger \times 1 \frac{1}{16}$ ins., a handy size for the pocket, gives $\frac{1 \mathrm{~mm}}{\mathrm{~m}}$. and $\frac{1}{3}$ inch scale. Contained in leather case.

Price, 3/. Post free, 3/1.
WEERERS for handling stamps (s inches
loug) best quality, can be put into water long) best quality, can be put into wat
hout rusting. Price, $2 / 6$; Post free, $2 / 7$.

THE IDEAL PERFORATION GAUGE. Price, 6d. Post free, 7d.

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).
Great Britain, Adhesives
Railway Letter ${ }^{\text {Stamps }}$

## Portuguese India

South Australia..
Shanghai...
St. Vincent
Barbados..
Grenada

| $24 / 6$ | post free. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 0$ | $"$ |
| $6 / 3$ | $"$ |
| $9 / 9$ | $"$ |
| $7 / 9$ | $"$ |
| $7 / 9$ | $"$ |
| $10 / 9$ | $"$ |
| $9 / 11$ | $"$ |
| $6 / 6$ | $"$ |
| $27 / 6$ | $"$ |
| $12 / 6$ | $"$ |
| $16 / 4$ | $"$ |
| $2 / 0$ | $"$ |
| $10 / 0$ | $"$ |
| $31 / 6$ | $"$ |

## STOCK BOOKS.

Stock Books containing to leaves each, with 11 cross strips on each leaf, and capable of holding about 50,000 stamps. Neatly bound in leather cloth sides and lettered on back. Size of book when shut $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ins. These books are invaluable to either dealer or collector for keeping
duplicate stamps in, and are offered at the duplicate stamps in, and are offered at the
exceptionally low price of $12 / 6$, or post free $13 /$.
$S^{\text {TAMP MOUNTS of the finest quality at } 1 / \text {. }}$ $S$ per 1000 post free, or 3000 assorted sizes for 2/6.
R ECONSTRUCTING ALBUMS, each containing 20 pages ruled into 12 squares, strongly bound in cloth-paper covers, and suitable for plating British Postage Stamps. Price, 3d. each; Post free, 4d.

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No. 1. $6 \mathrm{mo} .$, , ioins. by 8 ins., supplied in buff, grey, kreen, blue, or orange covers and containing 20 linen juinted quadrille ruled leaves.

Price, 1/-, Post Free.
No. 2. Gmo., loins. ly 8ins., supplied in buff, grey, green, blue, orange or pink, superior quality, stout covers, 20 inen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves.

Price, 1/2, Post Free.
No. 3. 4to., tilins. by gins.. supplied in same colours as No. 2 with 20 linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves.

Price, 1/4, Post Free.
No. 4. 4to., it ins. by 9 ins., exactly similar to No. 3 but coutaining 50 leaves.

Price, 2/6, Post Free.
Extra linen jointed quadrillé ruled leaves are supplied 6 mo . at $3 /$. per 100 , 4 to. at $3 / 6$ per ivo, post iree.
[RANSPARENT ENVELOPES similar to those used by the Colonial Market are supplied in four sizes and are indispensable to every philatelist for holding duplicates, etc.

Postage extra, A and B, id. per too; C, it per 100 ; D, $2 \neq \mathrm{d}$. per 100.

## PRICED CATALOGUE OF

RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.
A Complete Price List of all Railway Letter Stamps issued from the beginning until zoth June, 1903. Fcap. 12mo, 52 pages, 46 illustra. June, 1903. Fcap. $12 \mathrm{mo},{ }^{52}$
tions. Price, $2 / 6$ post free.

[^3]
# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1807.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, ${ }^{2}$, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## No. 246. (Vol. XII.)

Whole Number, No. 332.)

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp ollectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender of every accepted contribution several interesting newly ssued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Early Date Records (240 X 246). - The following new records have砬 shown
5/-plate 2. Mark Lane, E.C., 8.5.75. W. D. Roebuck.
Postmarks (234 J 246).-A new "paid" stamp is shown us by Mr. G. H. Green. It is evidently produced by one of the American machines and s similar in design to the ordinary postmarks produced by them, namely, a circle with seven ong horizontal lines to right. The circular is nscribed "London M.P.-Id.-PAID-3ıMY O4 $-I$ " and the impression is in red.
Official Stamps (24+A 2,6).-The Secretary to he Board of Inland Revenue writes us as fullows:-

Sir,-I have laid before the Board of Inland Kevenue your letter of the 16th instant, and with reference thereto I am directed to acquaint you that the abolition of the over-printed Official postage stamps will not in any way affect their objections to the traffic in uncancelled specimens of such stanıps."
We inay perhaps take this opportunity of reproducing the complete list of King's Head stamps issued with official surcharges. The list is as follows:-

Admiralty Official (first type, wide M).
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, Id., $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} . ; \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. postcard stamp.
Admiralty Official (second type, narrow M).
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d}$. (the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. postcard stamp may also exist with this overprint, but we have not seen it.
Army Official.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., Id. 6d. (these also exist showing variety larger second $F$ on the last stamp but one on the sheet).
Board of Education.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{I} / \cdot$.
Gout. Parcels.
1d., 2d., 6d., gd., 1/..
I. R, Official.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d., Id., $2 \frac{1}{3}$ d., $1 /-, 5 /-, 10 /-, f$. (The 6d. value was printed but is not known to have been issued.
O. W. Official.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d., Id., $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~d} .(?)$, rod. (The 5 d. value has been chronicled in various journals, but we are not certain that it was actually issued).
R. H. Official.
dd., id.
In addition to the above, the 3 d. size $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ Registration envelope was surcharged in blue, but the surcharge does not fall on the stamp.
BELGIUM (228 O 246).-The telephone stamps, which were withdrawn from sale by stamps, which were withdrawn from sale by
decree of 5 th August, igo3, have now been placed decree of 5 th August, igo3, have now been placed
on sale again to collectors. The reinainders on sale again to collectors. The reinainders
altogether amount to 572,000 stamps which have aitogether amount to 572,000 stamps which have
been parcelled out into 143 lots each composed of 50 collections and each collection comprising 10 sets of eight values $25,30,50,90$ centimes, 1,2 , 3 francs and 3 fr. 75 c . The Post Office will be extremely lucky if it finds many buyers.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA (245 J ${ }^{2}{ }^{46}$ ). -The following new post cards are chronicle by the Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung.


Post Cards. King's Head stamp $\frac{1}{2} d$. green on white.
id. carmine on cream

LONDON, SATURDAY. JUNE ir, 1904
[Price One Penny.

BRITISH GUIANA ( 242 Y 246). -The 48 c . is the iatest value to come over in a new shade, although the variation is not very obtrusive.

Adhesive. CA. 14.
8c. value in chocolate-brown rather than jilac-brown; body of the stamp in grey. first printing.
COLOMBIA (242 J 246 ). -L'Echo de la Tim. brologie says that the remainders of recent issues are being surcharged "Habilitada" in order that, like the new issue, they may be sold for gold instead of in exchange for the excessively de preciated paper currency. So far we have :-

Adhesives.
5c. brown of 1898 with manuscript surcharge: "Habilitada, El Adinor" and signature.
5c. green of 1902 with Habilitada overprinted obliquely in carmine.
A set of telegraph stamps, nine values, has appeared.

CUNDINAMARCA ( 238 B 245 ). -The issue referred to in our columns seven weeks ago is partly described in detail by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal, from which we take the follow ing particulars of colour, perforation, etc.

Adhesives.

> ic. orange, perf. i2. 2c. blue 2c. slate-grey, imperf. imperf. 5c. magenta, perf. 12 and imperf. ip. grey-green

Szekula Briefmarken Verkehr states that the following quantities of the new issue have been printed :-

| 1 c . | 70,000 | 200. | 20.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 c . | 60,000 | 40 C . | 18,000 |
| 3 c . | 50,000 | 50 c . | 15,000 |
| 5 c . | 40,000 | Ip. | 10,000 |
| 10 c . | 30,000 | ıoc. | 20,000 |
| 15 C. | 25,000 |  |  |

DAHOMEY ( 125 C 246 ). -The following has beerı shown us by the Colonial Stamp Market. Adhesive. Design as before.

## sc. yellow-green.

DENMARK (139 I 2.46).-Correction.-For Postcards read Lettercards in our chronicle, No. 239.

FRANCE (239 N 246).-Taxe 15c., joc. and postage 4 c . have been issued with millésime 4 . postage 4 c . have been issued with millesime 4.
The roc., zoc. and $30 c$. postage have been preThe roc., 20c. and 30c. postage have been pre-
viously recorded. Alfred Smith o Son's Munthiy Circular notes the following:

Envelope. Stamp of Sower type

## 15c. dark gieen.

FRENCR SOMALI-COAST (223 / 246). -L'Echo de la Timbrologie says that the 20 and 50c. with black centre, which were exhansted. have been reprinted. The reprint of the joc. is in slightly paler green than the originals.

FRENCH GUIANA (167 D 245). - The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following:-

## 5c. yellow-green

GERMAN COLONIES. - Kiao-tschon (A 246). - Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste learns 246). - in consequence of the fluctuation in ex. that in consequence of the fuctuation in ex-
change, the stamps of this colony which at present have values in marks and pfennig will in future have same expressed in dollars and cents, and that the old stamps may be used up cents, and that the old stamps

GUADELOUPE ( 238 H 246).-L.'Echo de la Timbrologie has an interesting article entitled "I.es Fantaisies de la Guadeloupe ". or "L'Art de faire 146 variétés avec 2 timbres." The title speaks for itself. It only remains to add that the two stamps are the 40 c . on Ifr . and Ifr . on 75 c . briefly referred to by us two months ago. Panamá must now take a back seat!

GWALIOR (233 Q 246). -The Indian $\ddagger$ a. card is reported as having been overprinted.

> Post Card. Indian King's Head overprinted.

> st Card. Indian King's H ta. red-brown on cream.

HAYTI ( 243 T 145).-Both the recent issued sets have now made their appearance without the "Poste Paye" control mark, with which they were at first overprinted.
As our description of the colours, given in
E.W.S.N. No. 229 was a little wide of the mark, add a revised list.


Adhesives. (i) Commemorative Issue. ic. green (Liberty and Arms).
2c. pink \& black (Portrait of Louverture).
5c. blue and black
7c. lilac and black (Portrait of Dessalines)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { roc. yellow and black ( } \\ \text { 20c. grey and black } & \text { ", Alex. Petion). }\end{array}$
50c. bistre and black
(i) Permanent Issue. "Head of the"Pres dent
(ieneral Nord Alexis.
tc. green.
2c. carmine
5c. blue.
toc. chocolate.
20c. orange.
foc. lilac brown
They were all placed on sale in Paris from the first without the control marks, but it is only now that such are issued in the island. The over. printed series are reported to have been bought up by an American firm.
JOHORE ( $2+4 \mathrm{~J} 2+6$ ).-Mr. O. Marsh has shown us the following new provisionals.

Adhesives. Surcharged in sans-serif caps.
"10 cents.", (with bar) in blk. on 4 c . yel-red.
"d 9.5 .04 or earlier The 100 ghac-yellow
Issued 9.5 .04 or earlier. The roc. may be the same as that chronicled in E.II'.S.N. No. 243 . The previous roc. surcharged stamp was issued in April 1903, and has consequently been in use some $1+$ months.
LONG.TCHEOU (223C 246). The Editor of I.e Collectionneur de Timbres-poste has received the following letter, which finally disposes of these stamps-we hope.
" Saigon, le $1^{\text {t" }}$ Avril, 1904.
" Suivant le désir que vous exprimez, j'ai l'hon heur de vous faire connaitre que tons les timbres préparés avec la surcharge Lungtcheiou ont été cınérés.

## L.e Directeur Général

 [Signedj LourmeMAURITIUS (245 M 246 ). -Some more ot the $8 c$. cards have been surcharged, states the Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung, (See E.H.S.N., No. 192).

Post Card.-Reply halves of 8c. post card surcharged with new value.
6 on 8 c . carmine-rose on cream.
PANAMA (24. X 246).-The Metropolitan Philatelist says that the new ic. and 2c. will be in the same design as before (Map), but with the name altered to "Republica de Panama." The issue is expected in July. In the meantime the post office declines to supply any more ic. and 2c. surcharged stamps to collectors.

PATIALA ( 225 J 246 ).-A new post card is chronicled by the Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten. Zestung.

Post Card. Indian King's Head overprinted.
$\$$ red-brown on cream (single and reply cards).
PHILIPPINES (242P 246). - Le Timbrophile Belge records the following: -
tcurd
c. black on cream.

The American fournal of Philately (5.04/93), chronicles the following new envelopes in addition to those listed in No. 237 .

Envelopes. New U.S. Finvelopes overprinted
"Phillipines.
ic. green on white. Green overprint.
c. brown manila.

4 c. brown on amer. Brown overprint.
5 c . blue on amber. Blue overprint.
RUSSIA (216 S 246). - The Vitteldeutsche Philatelisten leitung (6.04/94) chronicles the following :-

Adhesives. Vertically laid paper.
70 kop. brown $\&$ orange with " thunderbolts."
$3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{rbl}$ grey and black.
7 rbl. black and yellow.

SEYCHELLEES (230 $\mathrm{H}^{246) .-A}$ corres. pondent of stanicy Grbbons Munthly Fournal claims to have a 15 c . King's Head of the current issue in which the " 5 " of the value has a curved instead of a straight top.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (245 Q 246).-Our Adelaide agent sends us another novelty this

Adhesive. Queen's Head, same design put described by our agent as heing from "a a new electro" (nlate?). perif. 12 (or 114 ,
12 according to our measurement). Wmk. 12 according to our .
Crown SA. upright.
id. deep rose red.
We have only a small block, so cannot say if there are any plate numbers or not; our agent is strangely silent on this subject. The top margin of a pane is evidently decorated with our long hotizontal lines, one above the
sheet number is " $1 \mathrm{~d} .73^{* * * *}$."
The new single lined treadle perforator is we are told guage 12 throughout, except towards left of machine where it approaches $12 \frac{1}{2}$. The $1 d$. stamps sent us appear however to be 113,12 mixed.
An interesting article on Sonth Anstralian perforations appears in the Australian Philatelist for last month ( $5.04 / 111$ ).
No fresh inturuation
No fresh intormation whatever has come to hand concerning the long stamps, although many readers have expressed interest in the article published last week. We now, as promised, turn to the high values.
Teo Shillings and Sixpence. Issued g.o2? The Colonial Stamp Market's consigmments were
issued 12.02, I.03, $3.03,10.03,4.04$, and $w \in$ found issued $12.02,1.03,3.03,10.03,4.04$, and we found
two printings, both alike except for the shade.
 Perf. nit. $\because$ Postage ${ }^{\text {"1 }} 1 \frac{1}{2 m m}$. Shade,
and printing (t.03?) Same, but deep violet.
We are not quite sure but believe that the Colonial Stamp Market was practically he only importer of this stanp in the first shade. We
have the first printing with sheet-munber " id., have the first printing with sheet-mumber "id.,
6 got9." and the second printing with Nos. ., 661091.
Five Shillings. Issued 17.10.02? The Colonial Stamp Market's consignments were issued in 12.02, $3.03,10.03,4.0_{4}$, and we only found one printing.

We have not succeeded in getting a corner pair with sheet-mmber, all importations liaving
Ten-shillings. Issued 4.03? The Colonial Stanp Market has only had one inportation, 7.03 and we have only found the one printing.

We have corner pairs with sheet-numbers " id. 65669 t " and " id. $65669+$."
One Pound. Issued 3.03 ? The Colonial Stamp
larket's consiguments were issum Harket's consigmments were issmed 3.03. 10.03 and + of and we found two printings.
ist printing (3.03?). Value $17 \frac{1}{4} .17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. Pontage ${ }^{1} 1 \frac{4}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

We have no longer any specimens of onr to.03
consignthent, so cannot say if these wert the ist consignthent, so cannot say if these nert the ist
or 2nd printug. lie have a corner, pair of the fist printing with no. " td. G4 250 ." We have
nothing larer than a pair of this valne on hand mothmg larder than a pait of this valne on hand
at present, so cannot he sure that the two measurements given above do not appear on the same sheet.
SPANISH GUINEA (2 40 I 2 46 ).-Szekula Brtefmarken Virkehr mentions that the 1 p .25 c . ohlong fiscal stamp has been overprinted
"Habilitado-para-Correos-io cen. de peseta" for postal use.
ST. LUCIA, 221 L $24^{6}$ ).-There seems to have been something of a $p^{2}$ sst Office muddle here, it one may believe the loutc, a new spaper published in the island :-
"There is an auful muldle in the matter of Postage and Revenue stamps. It appears that both the Pust Office and the Treasury are to
blame. As a matter of fact the supply of td. has run so low that, to a vuid having to surcharge other values all sorts of illegal, childish and ridiculous expedients are lieing resorted to, then abandoned, and others fute as absurd adopted. exhausted their shifts and to lee at their wit's exhausted their shints and to be at their wits
end. And the Philatelists are, it must be owned. end. And the Philatelists are, it nust be uwned,
contributing all they know to this pleasant frame of mind. The Administratur is said to be looking of as if the matter did not concern hime, beyond trying to shield the two Othicials from the blame of their carelessness. By law, no receipt is valid
unless it bears a cancelled id. sdmp. By law, unless it bears a cancelled id. stamp. By law,
also, Postage and Revenme stamps are inter. also, Postage and Revemue stamps art inter-
changeable. To banlk the Philatelists, every document which now regures a id. stamp has now to be taken to the Treasury, where, atter
having been scrutinised by all or any of the youngsters at the counter, and after a requisition form has been filled up, a id. stamp such as is borne on cheques is inpressed on the document.

- This proceeding involves a vexatious loss of time, and in certain cases an annount of Ironble
which is really disgracefnl-as in well established cases of labouring men from the country who from ignorance of the Treasury methods, have lost hours to get a Id. stamp impressed on a receipt for money which was due them for wood cutting or canes supplied to the Central Factory. The inland letters are stamped l'aid at the Post Office upon payment of the amount of postage Office upon payment of the amount of postage
due. There is no check on the officials who receive the money and stamp the letters. What receive the money and stamp the letters. What
is the meddlesome Audit Department doing? is the meddesome Audit Department doing?
What is going to be done for the postage of letters by to-morrow's mail?
"The Post Office still has id. stamps. For, yesterday, a cinilian was refused a single one, and the Postmaster, in his presence, ordered the clerk to let an officer have the quantity he required."
TRINIDAD (233 E 246).-In E.W.S.N. No. 201, we mentioned 6.g.oo as the earliest date on which we had found the id. blac and carmine
type Il postmarked. A correspondent of Stanley type Il postmarked. A correspondent of Stanley
Gibbons' Monthly fournal has now succeeded in Gibbons' Monthly fonrnal has now
beating this record by one day.
UNITED STATES ( 245 K 246) ,-The Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal chronicles the following new postcard.


Post Card. ${ }^{1} 40 \times 83 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Reply half, same stamp but of Sheridan.
Issued $13.4 .0_{4}$ or earlier.
According to the Metropulitan Philatelist, the St. Louns Exhibition stamps are not the success they were expected to be and the public is giving.
them "the frosty mint and the marble heart." them "the frosty mit and the marble heart."
Business men won't have them at any price, on account of their size. Our contemporary adds the following remarks :-
"The Department as is well known did not desire to get out another set of commemorative stamps. The pressure was so strong, however, hat it was finaly decided to go ahead and issue the series. Having so determined the Depart. nent did its best to produce an attractive series. The trouble is, however, that the commemorative series business has been carried on to such an
extent that it is difficult to produce anything extent that it is difficult to produce anything
entirely new. The Columbians were a great hit entirely new. The Columbians were a kreat hit
because they were the first thing of the kind. because they were the first thing of the kind.
The Trans-Mississippi followed in three or four years but were not so enthusiastically received the novelty had partially worn off. Tlien came the Pan-Americans, which were unique and perfect gems of art and possessed the added merit of being practically the sane size as the regular series. Now comes the St. Louns set, large and common-place after the Pan-Americans, and it is little wonder that thev are not going as had been hoped for. The effect, so far as the Department is concerned, will likely be to strengthen the determination of the ufficials to hold out akainst fum ther pressure from any yuarter for another commemorative series. It is very doubthal if we will have another special series of postage stamps for at least half a dozen years.
Correction.-In E.IW.S.N. No. 244, for $30.5 . \mathrm{O}_{4}$ read 30.4 .04 , the correct date of issue of the
Lonisiana stamps. Lonisiana stamps
VIRGIN ISLANDS (244 E 246).-Our agent at Tortola telerraphis (via St. Thomas) that the King's Head set of stamps was placed on sale to the general public on i.6.ot. Supplies were, honever, despatined to dealers by the Colonial Stamp Market is consequently able to show us entire sheets.

Adhesives. Head of King Edward. Design of current Leeward Islands stamps. CA. I4.
 The stamps are all printed in sheets of
120 , two panes of 60 , plate No. I, continuolls 120, two panes of 60 , plate No. i, continuolls
lines round each pane. The white value on a snlid instead of lined ground is, we believe, an innovation, so far as the firm of De la Rue \& Co. are concerned.

ZULIA (242 B 246).-Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Fournal states that the stamps recently chronicled
are only a resurrection, and were in fact knoun to stamp collectors as long ago as 18gi! Appar. ently their status is doubtful, as they have never been catalogued.

## Rotes.

Picture postcards are to have a rival in the shape of pictorial stamps or gummed labels, as some people will call them. For many years it has been a common practice to issue labels as advertisements of exhibitions, etc., but it seems that an attempt is now being made to encourage their collection. Continental hotels are especially active.

## IS THIS TRUE?

"Stamp collecting is not what it used to be. It has hecoure too difficult, like writing dictionaries; there is too much to do. Thus it has come about that many have lost heart and given up the struggle."-Otago Witness.

The French Philatelic Society's catalogue lists about 80,000 different varieties. How many of them have you? It is probable that about 70,000 of this number could be eliminated by a genuine "general collector."

Few collectors have any idea of the immense cost of compiling and publishing a catalogue such as this. The French Catalogue contains gooo illustrations, for which it is claimed that only $1 / 1$ each was paid (7oc. to the engraver and 65c. to the mounter), but it is further explained below that many of the engravings were retouched gratis by one of the editors of the calalogue. Never theless this item alone cost $£ 500$ ! In this con. nection it may le worth stating that many of the blocks used in illustrating the Weekly Stamp Newes cost no less than $3 / 6$ each! At this rate, it catalogue as the one referred to. This expen diture would however be necessary if one wished to avoid grumbles on the part of the ungrateful collector.

The whole cost of producing the French Catalogue was made up as follows, states $L e$ Revue Philatélique Françase.

> | Compilation, correction and issue, |
| :--- |
| 52,000 hours at | 52,000 hours at 70 c .

> Printer's type (which has to be bought, as the catalogue is left in type ready for the next annual
edition), 6,600 kilos at 7 f. soc... Forms
> Forms
Paper
> Paper
Printing (Machining)
> Binding, 5000 copies at foc
> Author's remuneration, 1800 pages of text at 3f. the page.
> Correcting proofs, revision, etc., ditto at 2f. the page
> awing 4500 surcharges for the block-maker, at 3 fr.
> Editor's remuneration, three jears... 540
500
600

Total cost of 5000 copies
£57 ${ }^{10}$
Or a little over $£ 1$ per copy. Of course, a good deal of the above is properly chargeable to capital account and subsequent editions will be much less expensive. The catalogue is published at a nominal four francs, and should be in the hands of every collector. It is worth learning hands of every collector. It is worth learning one finds weak spots-tts editor must surely one hinds weak spots-tis editor must surely immense number of valuatle hints regarding minor varieties, reprints, \&c.

Mr. Walter Morley is advertising a Great Britain with " very fine perforation 17 or 18, used, on entire original envelope-April 6th, 1854," and adds that this perforation is similar to the perforation known on the Electric Telegraph Company's stamps of 1854. It is not by any means unlikely that when the first perforated stamps were issued-they only came into general use April or May, 1854 -some firm
may have had on hand a number of imperforate may have had on hand a number of imperforate
sheets and have perforated them themselves. sheets and have perforated them
The price asked for the curio is $\ell 15$.

## Interesting Articles in the Philatelic Press.

Russia, L'Enveloppe de Moscou, CTP 6.04/187. Germany, Verzeichniss der kaiserl. deutschen Marine.Schiffsposten, Max Schmidt, MPZ 6.04/ supp.

New South Wales, the Perforations of, F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon, SGMJ. 5.04/227. France, "Peace and Commerce" type, I898. 1900, Gordon Snith, SGMJ 5.04/234. Italy, 20c. on 15c., 1865, and the 20c. of 1867.77 .
Dr. E. Diena, SGMJ 5.04/235.

## OBSOLETE SETS．

## 

 C22 Br，Guiana，1888，2，8c
${ }^{\text {C23 }} 23$ Cayman Islands，Queen，id．，id．
C33 Grenada， 8 sses， 156 issue， $2,2,2,3,6,8,1 /$

 purple
Trinidad，Queen，$\frac{1 d}{} \mathrm{~d} .$, Id．， $2 \ddot{\text { d }}$.
C 50 Trinidad， 1896 （old colours），$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2 \frac{1}{2}, 4 \mathrm{~d}, 5 \mathrm{~d} .$, I
${ }^{\text {C5 }}$ Turk＇s is．，old．©A． 12 and Id．CA．14，aheet of each GROUP XXIIL．－EUROPE AND N．AMERICA． $\stackrel{C_{59}}{C_{592}}$ Malta，Queen，Id．on 2th．，four shades．． ditto，blocks of 4
Gibraltar，＂${ }^{\text {Queen，}}$ 5．10，20，25．，40，50c．，Ip

$\mathrm{C}_{73}$ Canada（Maple Leaves），$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,5,6, \ddot{8}$ ，roc．
$\mathrm{C}_{74}$ Canada， Q ，Figures，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10 \mathrm{C}$
 $C_{75}$
$\mathrm{C}_{7}$
$\mathrm{C}_{78}$

Nova S̈cotia，I，2，82，1oc．（cat．17／．） GROUP XXIY，－AFRICA．

C83 B．S．A．， 1896 ，$\frac{1}{2}$ d．，1d， $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{3d.} ,4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} . .18 \mathrm{~d} .$,
C8 84 B．S．A．re－engraved，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3$ d．， $4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 8 \mathrm{~d}$ ．
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { C85 } & \text { B．S．A．on Cape，} \frac{1}{2} \text { ，} 1,2,3,4,6 \mathrm{~d} ., \text { ，} / \text {－（cat．} 47 / 6 \text { ）} \\ \text { C86 } & \text { B．S．A．，} 1 \text { st } \text { issue，}\end{array}$

C95 Gambia，embossed，dd．，Id．，2d．，2id．，3d， 4 d．． $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1$ C96 Lagos，Queen，$\frac{1}{2}$, I， $2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,6,7 \frac{1}{2}$ ，1od．， $1 /-$
Ctoo Madagascar Inland Mail， $1 d$. to $4 /$ ，postmarked Croo Madagascar Inland Mail，Id．to $4 /$ ，．，postmarked
Cio
 Cto9 Niger Coast， $1894 . \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{I}, 2,2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}}, 5 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$, （no wmk．）


 $\mathrm{C}_{120}$ Seychelles， $\mathrm{Q} ., \mathbf{2}, 3,6,12,15,18,30$ on 75 $\mathrm{C}_{122}$ Sierra Leone，Queen，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,1,1,2,2 \frac{12}{2}, 3,45 \mathrm{c}, 6 \mathrm{~F}$,



 $\mathrm{C}_{132}$ Zululand， 1894.6 ，Id．，Id．，2 $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$ I－


## 35 Zanzibar，1896，1，2，3，4，5rs．

## GROUP XXY．ABIA．

|  | Ceylon，Queen， $2,3,4,5,6,12,15,25,75 \mathrm{c}$ ． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{13}$ | old colours，2，3，4， 6 an 15， 15 c ． |
| $\mathrm{Ci}_{138}$ | old colours，2，3，15c． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{139}$ | 2c．on 4 c ．rose，types 29 and 3 |
| $\mathrm{Ci}_{4} 8$ | Jhind Service，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，ia． |
| ${ }^{1} 5$ | Johor，1891，i，2，3c． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{154}$ | johor，1891，1，2，3，4，5， 6 c |
| $\mathrm{Cisf}^{1}$ | Labuan，Queen＇s Head， 2.68 8，10．12，16c． |
| ${ }^{1} 161$ | Labuan，1894，1，2，3．5．6，8，12，18，24c．（ve |
| 2162 | Postage Due，4，8， |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{18}$ | Straits，Queen，3，4，5，6，10， 12 |
| C185 | Straits． 1 on 8c．， 3 on $32 \mathrm{c} ., 3$ on |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{18} 8$ | Provisionals，S．G．Nos． 98,86 |
| Ci87 | Sungei Ujong，tiger type，r，2，2，3，5c． |
| Ci87b | Perak，tiger type，1，2，2，3， 5 c． |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{187}$ | Selangor，tiger type，1，2，2，3，5c． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{188}$ | Sarawak，1875－75，3，4，6，8， 12 c ． |
| C189 | 1888，3．5，8，10，12，16，25，32， |
| Cigo | Provisionals， 2 on 3， 2 on 12， 4 on 8c． |
|  | GROUP XXYI．－AUSTRALASIA． |
|  | N．S．W．，效．green，set of 3 shades |
| $\mathrm{C}_{195}$ | N．Z．，1882．Queen＇s Head，th，1，2，21， |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{198}$ | ＂London Print，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，1，2，21，3，4，5，6， |
|  | ，London Print，2td．Error， |
| $\mathrm{C}_{202}$ | ＂\％Local Print，p．ri，thd．，id．， |
| $\mathrm{C}_{204}$ | Univ．Post，id．，London and Lo |
| C206 | td．perf．14，wd，$x b, y d, z d$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{209}$ | no wmk．，zıd．，3d．， 4 d．， 5 d． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{210}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{21}$ | a，21，3．4，5．6，8，9d．，ı／－ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{212}$ | Local Print， $1 /$ ，four distinct varieti |
| $\mathrm{C}_{214}$ | xd dd．，1d．，2d．， 4 d． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{217}$ | Queensland，current $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．，three shades |
| C218 | 2d．blue，Nos．138，146，148a， |
| $\mathrm{C}_{223}$ | td．red，Nos．148，161，162．． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{227}$ | id．green，same without 155. ． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{228}$ | ，＂without 155 or 158 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{229}$ | set of four |
| $\mathrm{C}_{23}{ }^{\circ}$ | thin paper，wmk．faintly impres |
|  | S．Australia，2dd．， 5 d．，＇specimen |
|  | S．Australia．$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．G．P．O．，three slight shades |
| $\mathrm{C}_{24}{ }^{6}$ | Tasmania，Pictorial，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{r}, 1,1, \mathrm{r}, 2,2$（vari |
| ${ }^{\text {C24 }} 4$ | V．and Crown，h，支， $1,1,1,2,2$, |
| $\mathrm{C}_{248}$ | l＇erf 11，$\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{i}, 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ． |
|  | Victoria，Stamp Duty，${ }^{\text {did．，}}$ Id．on rose， 2 d ． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{256}$ | ，Postage，動．green， 2 shades ．． |
| C257 | es， 2 shades |
| C258 | Westralia，wmk．WA，hd．．，id．，2d．grey（CA） |
| $\mathrm{C}_{259}$ | London Print， |
| $\mathrm{C}_{260}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  | rd．，idd．，2dd．，rod． |
| $\mathrm{C}_{262}$ | old colours，交．， 1 d ．blue，id．brow |
| $\mathrm{C}_{263}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{265}$ | wmk．，年．，1d．， |
| 6 | id．，set of two shades |
| $\mathrm{C}_{267}$ | ream paper，2d．，6d．， $1 /$（rare） |
| C268 |  |



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d., 1/
```

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d., 1/
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d., 1/
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d., 1/
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## $\underset{\text { Fal }}{\text { Fal }}$

| C270 |  | 7 | － | 4／9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C272 | Fiji Is．，old issue，$\frac{1}{}$ ，1，2，2k，4，5，6d．，1／． | 8 | － | 3／9 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{28}{ }_{4}$ | Niue，od．two shades（1st and 2nd print） | 2 | － | 1／6 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{285}$ | ，6d．three shades | 3 | － | $2 / 3$ |
| C286 | td．and 1d．，Nos．4，12，16，17，18，19， 20 （cat．3／5） | 7 | － | 1／8 |
| C287 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．and 1d．，Nos． $4,12,13,16,17,18,19,20$（cat．4／5） | 8 | － | 2／2 |
| C288 | Collection，Nos．2， 4 8，12，13，16，17，18，19，20， |  |  |  |
|  | 21，22，23， 24 （cat．16／r1）and another | 15 | － | $13 / 6$ |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4 / 5 \\
3 / 1 \\
30 / 0 \\
15 / 0
\end{array}
$$

$3 / 2$
$52 / 3$
$13 / 3$
111
$\frac{0}{\omega}-\frac{\omega}{\omega} \frac{\omega}{\omega}$

## FOREICN HICH VALUES．

## 




10

## Continuation of SETS LIST．

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES．

| A11 | Bhopal，large square type，$\ddagger$ ，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，ia． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Al}_{3}$ |  |
| A16 | Bundi，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8$ as．．． |
| A20 | Bussahir，$\frac{1}{4}$ ，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，1，2，4，8as． |
| A25 |  |
| A35 |  |
| A30 | Cochin，起，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$ |
| A32 | Duttia，直，1，2， 4 |
| $A_{40}$ | Hyderabad，$\frac{4}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3.4,8,12$ as． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{42}$ | Jhalawar，¢a．．．．． |
| ${ }^{4} 45$ | Kishengarh，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{as}$ ． |
| A 55 | Nepal，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ as． |
| A60 | Sirmoor，Head，交，交，支，1，2，3，4，\＆as． |
| A61 | ＂Elephant，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as． |
| A65 | Soruth，i，4as．（perforated），1，4as．（imperl） |
| A 70 | Travancote，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, \mathrm{I}, 2,4 \mathrm{ch} .$. |

CURRENT USED SETS（scarce thus）．

Bos• Dominica，id．，id．，2d．，2hd．，3d．，6d．， $1 /$ ．
${ }_{\text {Bro }}^{\text {Bog }}$ Falkland Is．，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \mathrm{~d}, 46,9 \mathrm{~d} .$, 1／－
${ }^{B_{13}}$ Montérrat，2／6，5／－
B30 Bechuanaland． d ． $1,2,3,4,6 \mathrm{~d} .1,1 /$ ，
${ }_{B}{ }^{B} 34^{*}$ ：Somaliland，$Q . . \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,6,8,12 a ., 1$
1st $Q ., 2,3,5$ rs．．
and $\mathrm{Q} .$, 2ht， 5, t2a．，
K＂．${ }^{2,3,5 r s .}$
K．Surch．t，1，2，3，4，8as．
Northern Nigeria，K．， $1,1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-$
Seychelles，K．，2，3， $6,15,18,30,45,75 \mathrm{c}$
Seychelles，K．，2，3，6，15，18，30，45，75C．
Sudan， $1,2,3,5 \mathrm{~m} ., 1,2,5 \mathrm{p}$ ．

Cook Islands $2,3,6 \mathrm{~d}$, ， 1 －
Cook Islands，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6$, tod．， $1 /-$（new wmk．）
94＊Fiji Islands，K．，$\frac{1}{2}, ~ 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,6 d .$, I／－
B97
Bg

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v 7．Bhopal．
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$6 / 3$
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$7 / 9$ $10 / 9$
$9 / 4$ $9 / 11$
$6 / 6$ 27／6 12／6 $16 / 4$
$2 / 0$ $2 / 0$
$10 / 0$

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## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

(Established October, 1897.)
(Entered at Statloners' Hall. Illustrated by permiasion of the Board of Inlend Devenue)
Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSElL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accep
The index number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reference to that country appeared.

## A Pbilatelic Sensation.

ALL CURRENT "KING'S HEAD" OBSOLETE
or shortly to be changed.

## 42 NEW SETS OF STAMPS.

ist Issue King Heads will be Rabities.
The stamps of 42 colonies are obtained from the printers, Messrs. De la Rue \& Co., through the Crown Agevts for the Colonies in London and are watiermarked
Croven over CAA. This waternark has now been Crown ovar
changed.
the crown agents' watermarks.
1863. Crown over CC. ("Cruwn Colonies.") 188_. Crown over CA. ("Crown Agents.") 1964. Crown over CA multiple.


When the Quatrefoils watermark of Zanzibar tamps was altered in 1898 from simple to mul. ciple (i.e., from once to each stamp to one and four quarters), probably no one attached much importance to the fact. Nor did the alteration of the Crescent and Star watermark of Sudan from simple to multiple in 1902 excite any sus. picion of the truth, which is now apparent. The Crown Agents intend to change every watermark from simple to multiple.

The "Crown over CC" watermark was intro. duced in 1863 and was made in several kinds, corresponding to the different sizes of the sheets of stamps. The supply made for the ordinary size stamps was exhausted early in 1882 but the larger "Crown CC" paper, although it had been used on almost every possible occasion, has only just come to an end, and as we announced in our article on Falkland Islands three months ago
(E.W.S.N. No. 236), a new paper "Crown CA"
multiple has been substituted. It never occurred to us, however, that the small "Crown CA" paper would be abandoned, but that is what has taken place. The new paper, necessitated by' the exhaustion of the old CC paper formerly used for the high values and large stamps, is being made use of for the small stamps also.

The whole of the Virgin Islands stamps $r$ ceived by the Colonial Stamp Market a fortnight ago, were, it is believed, on the new "Crown CA multiple " paper; certainly all those left in our hands, after distributing the new issue service, are. The new Cyprus 9 piastres King are how. ever mixed, some being on the old paper and some on the new. Were the new Virgin Islands also mixed ?
It is fairly certain that no more stamps will be printed on the old paper and as most of the 42 colonies who use this paper have fresh supplies of stamps sent out every six or twelve months of stamps sent out every six or twelve months
(frequently oftener) the first issues will be (frequently oftener), the first issues will be tainly be obsolete by the time these lines appear tainly be obsolete by the time these lines appear in print. Cyprus, on account of its nearness to home, will be one of the first colonies affected.

It is a remarkable circumstance that notwithstanding the large number of new issues which have appeared in the last two years, practically every current issue of British Colonies and Protectorates is doomed. The forthcoming issues are not in the least degree speculative. The change from CC to CA paper for the large stamps is a natural result of a decision made in 1882. The change from CA to CA multiple was no doubt decided upon from a practical motive; we have already seen that the idea of multiple watermarks dates its genesis some six or seven years back at least, so it is no new whim. The cause of change, in all probability, is to be found in the fact that plates are made in different sizes. The Falkland Islands stanips are in six rows of ten; most others in ten rows of six. It is said that in rupee currency countries the sheets are to have eight stamps in a row instead of six (sixteen annas make a rupee). Under the old system, separate stocks of paper would require to be made for each. With multiple-watermark paper, one paper does for all. In the case of Sudan, the crescent and star paper was used for the large square postage stamps, the large oblong telegraph stanmps and the snall oblong postage telegraph stanips and the snall oblong postage
dues, and it greatly simplifies matters to have dues, and it greatly simplifies matters
one paper that is equally suitable for all.
But if we grant that the cause of the change is the superior adaptability of the new paper, will not this cause operate in other directions? Why should the Crown Agents have a monopoy? What is to prevent Messrs. De la Rue \& Co., using their influence to get every watermark changed? Why should not other printers folluw suit? We are strongly of opinion that the change from simple to maltiple waternarks will be made in every country of the world w'here wutermark paper is in use. Not only postage, but fiscal and telegraph stamps also, will be affected. Everyone knows how the adoption of perforation by the British Post Office in $185+$ has been copied by practically every otber country.
Will the "Crown" watermark of Britain, the "Star" of India and "Anchor" of Cape Calony become multiple? The British "Crown" paper is, as our readers should be aware, made at present from three moulds, lettered $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}$ and F . The D, E, F paper was used for the last printings of the Queen Victoria series and has been in use ever since for the "King's Head." It is quite time new moulds came into use. Will they quite time new moulds came into use. D , E or F can be seen watermarked once on each sheet of 240 stamps, generally in the centre of one of the side margins, at the edge.
But our readers can speculate for themselves on the many possibilities of multiple waternarks, and we will therefore use the small amount of space still at our disposal to point out that nearly every set of colonial stamps new current is doomed.

The Crown Agents, as we have seen, are mak ing a clean sweep of some 42 colonies and protectorates. Of the remainder, Zanzibar is just about to have a new issue, on account of the death of its Sultan two years ago. Bechuanaland can no longer be surcharged on Queen's Head Great Britain. Sudan is still in process of changing. The Indian Native States and
"C.E.F." issues are also changing their stamps, either in colour, or from Queen's to King's Head. When the Australian Commonwealth was formed we were told that no changes would be made during the five years book-keeping period. There is only about a year of this period still to run, and in any case the stamps have head of Queen Victoria, so must be changed shortly. New Zealand, Cook Islands, and the other Pacific colonies are liable at any time to complete the change already begun-from perf. II to 14. How many colonies and protectorates then remain? Canada and Newfoundland, Borneo and Labuan, Johore and Sarawak, British New Guinea and Tonga, British South Africa and Cape Colony. But the unexpected often happens, so there may be new issues in store for these colonies too. In any case, what it 10 out of 70 ?
Many of the Colonial issues now current have only been in use a few months; few have been only been in use a few months; few have been in use over two years, They are all somewhat rare, as so many collectors bave put off buying them. "There is plenty of time to get the King's Head " the average collector thinks, but he is very much mistaken. Hundreds of collectors have put off getting them and are never likely to possess the first printings unless they are prompt. It is no use relying on speculators; they do not exist. Collectors may take it as an absolute fact there are no "King's Heads" hoarded up. To buy only a dozen sets (up to $f 1$ ) of current colonial stamps would cost over $\in 1000$ so that no dealer can afford to put by more than a few month's reserve. There can be no doubt at all that the short-lived current issues are the best investments a collector can make and those who do not believe us now will assuredly admit before long that "Ewen was right."

## Dew Issues.

CAPE COLONY (243 G 247).-The $5 /$ - value is shown us in a new shade by our Cape Town correspondent:-


## Adhesive. Wmk. Anchor, perf. 14 <br> 5/- dark orange-brown.

Issued 4.5 .04 or earlier. The shade is still orange-brown, but darker, and approaches to orange-brown, but darker, and approaches to ported a short while ago that on $1,1, O_{4}$ there ported a short while ago that on $1+1.04$ there
were, roughly, 1000 sheets of $5 /$ stamps in stoch were, roughly, 1000 sheets of $5 /$ - stamps in stock
at Cape Town, and that of these 500 had been at Cape Town, and that of these 500 had been
received from the printers during 1903 . The received from the printers during 1903 . The
specimens under notice are doubtless from this specimens under
second pranting.

CHAMBASTATE $(243 \mathrm{~K} 247)$. - In E.W.S.N No. 198 we described sheets of the fa. pink No. 198 we described sheets of the ta. pink
Queen's Head and ta., ta. and ta. King's Head, Queen's Head and $\frac{\downarrow}{2} ., \frac{1}{2}$ a. and ta. King's Head
both in substantially the same setting, of which both in substantially the same setting, of which
the most noteworthy variety was the spaced the most noteworthy variety
"Chamba" on stamp No. 240 .

We are now shown by the Colonial Stamp Market a further supply of sheets issued in $5 . \mathrm{O}_{4}$ and they all appear to have been surcharged from a new setting. The only variety brought down from the old setting is the small $A$ in "State" which is still to be found on stamp No 128. The varieties (apart from slightly broken letters) are :-
(a) No. 6.
(b) No. 53.

Top of $B$ broken so as to look like an inverted $R$, not very clear. Turned space before CHAMBA, but the "I" is indistinct on most sheets. The first $T$ of "State" is a small
(c) No. 107.
(d) No. 128.

Small A in "STATE."
Foot of second $T$ of "State missing.

| $(f)$ |
| :--- |
| (g) |
| No. 230 |

(g) No. 232 Dropped second $T$ in " State."
(h) No. 239. Top of B broken, somewhat similar $10(a)$.
(i) No. 240. Broken $A$ in " $\mathrm{ST}_{\Lambda}$ TE."

## We have the following settings

(i.) Varieties, a, d, f, h. Service, K., 22
 (ii.) " a,b,c,d,e, f,g,h,i. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ora., M., it, i, 1, 2, 4, \&a., } \\ \text { ir. Ord., Q., fa. grey. }\end{array}\right.$

The $\ddagger \mathrm{a}$. grey, Queen's Head, are now olisolete and an Indian firm of stamp dealers is endeavonr. ing to 'corner' them.

CUNDINAMARCA (2.45 © $2+7$ ). - We illustrate three of the four new stamps chron. icled a fortnight ago.


CURACAO ( 214 J 247 ). We illustrate the new stamps of low values.


CYPRUS (231 Q 247).-The Colonial Stanp Market has shown us sheets of the two remaining values of the King's Head series.


Adhesives. Ordinary King's Head design. Perf. I4 (i) Wmk. Crown over CA. 9 piastres, chocolate-brown and catmine. (ii) Wmk. Crown over CA multiple. 9 piastres, chocolate-brown and carmine. Issued $30.5 \cdot 0$. or earlier.
The old paper was watermarked as follows:-


The larger cross at the S.E. corner probably indicates that the above is only the N.W. quarter of an entire sheet of paper as it leaves the paper. naker's mould.
The new paper is watermarked from edge to edge with "Crown CA.'s," which differ from those on the old paper (apart from their plentifulness) only in one respect; the Crown is 3 mm . instead of itmm. above the CA. The area of a pane of sixty stamps of ordinary size (the Cyprus King's Heatls for example), 10 rows of 6, ex. cluding the margins, is $121 \times 2401111$. The old paper has 10 rows of 6 "Crown CA.'s" within paper has space ; the new lias two sets of $9 \frac{1}{2}$ rows of 64 -Crown and CA.'s," the second set falling in the spaces left by the first; there are thus $237 \frac{1}{2}$ Crown CA.s to the bo stamps; each stamp usually shows six fragments; sometimes, but rarely, onte entire "Crown CA." in the
and a quarter of another at each corner.
and a quarter of another at each corner.
The 9 and 18 piastres King's Head are issued land printed, as regards the "Head" plate), in sineets of $1<0$ ( 2 panes of 60 ), with a series of short lines round each pane and plate number 1 at each corner of the sheet. On stamp No. It, the $R$ of ". piastres" has a white dot on it ; on No. 26 the " 9 " is nicked at top; on No. 3 , the
$R$ of "Cyprus" is broken at fool; whilst No. 56 $R$ of "Cyprus" is broken at foot ; whilst No. 56
has a white dot on foot of $U$ of "Cypros." it is has a white dot on toot of $U$ of "Cypris. It is
doubtful if such varieties are of the least philatelic importance, although it lias beem suggested that they might he private marks of De la Kue's. In any case, they are useful in proving that the "duty" plate prints only 60 stampsat a time, as both panes have the saine varieties. In the 18 piastres, there is a bot on the foot of the $P$ of "piastres" on No. 33 and this mark also shows on both panes.
NEW ZEALAND $(2+4 \mathrm{D} 247)$.-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following:-

Postal Fiscal. Queen's Head. Wmk. NZ. and star close together sideways. Perf. 11.
20/- rose, issued 15.4 .04 or earlier.
his stamp is printed in sheets of 60 , two panes of 30 (each 6 rows of 5 ) side by side. The $2 / 6$ 4/. and 10/., already chronicled, are similar. These "Stamp Duty" stamps on Cowan paper
are really postage stamps and not "postal light of a post-office they are available for postal use. The recently superseded stamps of Victoria were inscribed "Stamp Duty" and are neverthe less correctly catalogued as postage. On the other hand the first set of Tobago stamps althounlu cataloued as postane, are surely posial fiscals, iscals, as they were issned solely for fiscal puailable for postaye. To our mind the test is avais." Wor postage. To our his: Were the stampsavailable for prepayment of postage from their first day of issue to the public ?" If the answer is affirmative, then the stamps are postage stamps. The New Zealand stamps have other points in their favour:-(1) they are really used for postage on a large scale and are quite common, the $£$ i being catalogned only $4 /$ - used; (2) they are no longer a separate series but form the complement of the set inscribed "Postage and Kevenue." The latter has $2 /$ and 5/-values and the "Stamp Duty" series $2 / 6,3 /-$ $4 / \cdot, 6 /-$, etc, values, but no longer any $2 / \cdot$ or $5 / \cdot$ or lower values. Both sets are used for both postal and revenue purposes indiscriminately. The inscription "Stamp Duty" has no better signification than the word "Postage" on the current id. stamp, which is probably used quite as much for revenue purposes.

Railway Newspaper Stamps (A 247).-Mr. G. Brumell has shown us the complete set on laid paper.

Perf. 11. (a) Horizontally laid
id. violet.
2d. blue.
d. carmine
d. black.

3d. yellow.
6d. green.
The Id. is from the N.E. corner of a sheet and has the number " 4613 " in black. followed by $B$ in violet (plate-letter ?), on the top margin.

SORUTH (A 247).-We have been privileged State.


It is printed in black on thick soft white paper and perforated.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (246 R 247).-We illustrate the two types of the long "Postage."


Old type.
$18 \times 1 \%$ mmm.
We have received some interesting additional infurmation on the subject of these long stamps,
Threcpence. Capt. G. F. Napier informs us that in the lower pane, stamp 9 in fth row has value $18 \$ \mathrm{~mm}$. remainder, $18 \frac{4}{4}, 18 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. The 3 d . second printing, value 19 inm ., is perf. 11 (our copy was ganged at 12 ) alld was current 3.04 ; sheetnumbers " 3 d. vo2153," "3d. ou2546." Mr. E. Heginbottom informs us he has a copy of the first printing perf. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ instead of $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

Fourpence. Mr. E. Heginbotton notifies the ist printing perf. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, dated 4.12 .03 and perf. II $1 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, dated 23 . 11.03 .
Sixpence. Capt. Napier describes a top pane bought 3.03 as ist printing, but we should be inclined to classify it with our 2nd-printing, as it has sheet-number 2d. 736610, Valnes throughout if to $16 \frac{1}{2}$ mim. except No. 8 in and row, value $15^{3} \mathrm{~mm}$. Mr. E. Heginbottom describes apparently this same stamp; 6d. with value " 15 解 to 16 mm ." dated 22.7.03. Of the 3 rd printing Capt Napier has a corner block with No. "2d. 779012." We gave the date of issue as "II.03? "; Mr. F. Brewer has a copy postmarked tio.o3. From Mr. E. Heginbuttorn we l:ave a note of two perforation varieties : -1 st print, perf. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ il $^{t}$ and perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and $11 \frac{1}{t}$ at bottom.
Ninepence. Capt. Napier has a copy of the gd. which was sold at Adelaide in 1.03 and which be liad supposed was ist printing, but it has value 18 mm . and would therefore fall within our classification of the 2nd printing, of which our earliest date was 3.03. The same correspondent has a block purchased 3.03 , with sheet No. "2d. 734068 " and which has "value $17 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 18 mm ." This is evidently our second printing, of which we have an entire upper pane No. " 2d. 735009."

Our classification of the two protings was as follows:-
18t. ( 17.10 .02 ?). Value $17 \frac{1 \mathrm{~mm}}{}$. Pert. 11 . 2nd. ? (3.03?). $\begin{gathered}\text { Value } 17 \frac{1}{2}, 18 \mathrm{~mm} \text {. Perf. } 11 \frac{1}{2} \text {. } \\ \text { No. "2d. } 734827 \text {, }\end{gathered}$ 3rd.? ( ? ). Value $17 \frac{\text { ? }}{2}, 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. Perf. 12. ? If Capt. Napier's measurements for his block of the second printing, " $17 \frac{1}{2}$ to 18 mm ." are correct, there is no means of distinguishing between the ist and and types when they are $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. But we take the liberty of thinking he must have made a mistake. We have most carefully measured every stamp on our pane No. 2d. 735009 which is almost certainly from the same printing as his block No. 2d. 734068 and we cannot find a single stamp in which the value measures less than 17 mm . We have again measured our corner pair of the first printing and can confirm that the value measures $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. exactly on each stamp.

We can easily prove there were two distinct settings of the value, as in the corner pair No. id. 619185 the space between the two "NINE. PENCE'S" (i.e. between $E$ of one and the $N$ of the other), is $6 \frac{1}{2} 1 \mathrm{~mm}$., whereas in corner pairs Nos. 2d. 734827, 735007, 735009, it is in each instance only $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. and the second " ninepence" is slightly lower than the first.
Another interesting point is raised by Mr. J. H. Chapman, who mentions that he has the 2erd printing with space between NINE and PENCE either 2 mm . or $\mathrm{I} \$ \mathrm{~mm}$. We have examined our pane and blocks and find that the space varies considerably. There are four distinct measurements (a) $2 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.; (b) 24 mm .; (c) 2 mm .; (d) 13 mm . The ' 27 ' is bare.

2nd printing, upper pane.


In the first printing, Nos. 9 and 10 in the ist row are both variety $a$. We do not think these variations in the space between "nine" and "pence" constitute a variety, but they are useful to the specialist in enabling him to distinguish the different printings.
Mr. E. Heginbottom informs us he has a copy of the first printing (value $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.) dated 25.9.02, a very early date, and copies of the and printing (value 18 mm .) dated $16 . ? .02,2.7 .03$ and 1 i.8.03. Capt. Napier's 3rd printing has sheet number "2d. 779853 ," bought 4.04 .

One Shilling. We have seen a single of the new variety with "Postage" type II., and find that "One Shilling" measures nearly $17 \not 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. instead of " 163 , 17 mm .," but as the impression is very heavy it may be an abnormal copy; 1 or 1 mm . difference might easily arise in this way.

We have cabled our Adelaide correspondent to collect us a number of corner blocks of all values, so we hope to be in a position to give some additional information in four week's time.

URUGUAT (177 N 247).-A 5c. in a new design has been issued here.


## dhesive

5c. blue (issued 5.04 or earlier)
VIRGIN ISLANDS (246 F 247). - We omitted to state last week that the new stamps are not on the ordinary "Cruwn CA," paper, but on a new paper with watermark "Crown CA" multiple.

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Belgium, Note historique sur la surcharge rectangulaire des timbres belges de 1 et 2 centimes, ET $6.04 / 252$
Perse, la, son organisation postale et ses premiers timbres-poste, ET 6.04/254.
Corea, WP 3.04/3.
Sudan, WP 4.04/25
Greece, Paris prints, TB 6.04/46.
Guatemala, 1878 issue, ASMC $6.04 / 45$.
Orange Free State, Proofs or Essay
Orange Free State, Proofs or Essays, N. Yaar, LP 5.04/115.
New South Wales, 2d. Diadem, wmk. doublelined figure I , perf. 1 It $\frac{1}{2} 12, \mathrm{~A}$. F. Basset Hull, AP 5.04/109.
Bechuanaland, 1888 "Portectorate" error, LP 5.04/119.

Victoria, First Issue dates, LP 5.04/rig.
Canada, 1899 Provisionals, LP $5.04 / \mathrm{r} 36$.
Réuninn, Pierre Mahé, RPF 2.04/17, ASMC
Swedish Stamp Notes, L. H. Kjellstadt, MWSN 5.04/174.

## OESOLETE SETS.



SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES．

| A11 | Bhopal，large square type，$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}, 12}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Al}_{1}$ | 1902．$\frac{4}{4}, \frac{1}{2} .1,2,4,8 \mathrm{sas}$ ． |
| A16 | Bundi，产，1，2，4，8as．．． |
| A20 | Bussahir，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， ，$, 1,2,4,8 \mathrm{sas}$ ． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{25}$ | Charkhari，$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,42 \mathrm{~s}$ ． |
| A35 | Holkar，交，产，1， 225. |
| A30 | Cochin，赴，1，1， 2 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{32}$ | Duttia，交，I，2， 4 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}{ }^{\circ}$ | Hyderabad，$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8,12$ as． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{42}$ | Jhalawar，da．．． |
| ${ }^{4} 45$ | Kishengarh，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，$\frac{1}{4}, 1,2,42 \mathrm{~s}$ ． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{5} 5$ | Nepal，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{as}$ ．$\quad$. |
| A60 | Sirmoor，Head，$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as． |
| A61 | ．，Elephant，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as．．． |
| ${ }^{\text {A65 }}$ | Soruth，1，4as．（perforated），1，4as．（imperf．） |
| A70 | Travancore，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{ch} . .$. |

CURRENT USED SETS（scarce thus）．


[^4]
## SOUTH AUSTRALIA（Long Type）．

The following varieties are in stock）． （See Reference List in E．W＇S．N．No．245）．
（Note．－Type i has＂Postage＂ $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ ．high ；in ype 2 it is 2 mm ．high．The letters，$a, b$ ，represent the first and second measurements of the values）．

3d．ia．，p．if $\frac{1}{2}$ ，nett 4 d．；block， $1 / 4$ ；dozen， $3 / 9$ ． Used，single， 3 d．
4d．1a．，p．11古，nett sd．；block，1／8；dozen， $5 / \cdot$ Used， $4 \mathrm{~d} . ;$＂OS，＂ 4 d ．
4d．1b．，p．12，perfd．＂OS，＂9d．used．
6d．1a．，p．11／2，nett gd．；block，2／g．
6d．1b．，p．12，nett Sd．；block，2／6．U＇sed，4d．； perf．＂OS，＂ 4 d．
8d．1a．，p．II $\frac{1}{2}$ ，nett iod．：block，3／4．
gd．ib．，p．in 1 ，nett $1 /-$ ；block， $3 /-$ ．
1od．Ia．，p．II $\frac{1}{2}$ ，nett $1 /-;$ block， $3 / 11$ ．
1／－Ia．，p．Is $\frac{1}{2}$, nett $1 / 2$ ；block， $4 / 8$ ．Used 9 d．
2／6 1a．，p． $11 \frac{1}{2}$（second print，dark shade），2／11； block， $11 / 8$ ．
5／．1a．，p．111，nett 5／10；block，23／4．
io／－ıa．，p．is $\frac{1}{2}$ ，nett io／io；block， $43 / 4$ ．
3d．，4d．，6d．，8d．，9d．iud．， $1 /$. ，set， $4 / 9$ ；blocks， 19／．We have one set of entire panes， price $E 15$.
Corner pairs with plate and sheet numbers． $3 \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{qd} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. ，at $50 \%$ over face value．
2／6 first shade，rare，pair，9／－

## Special Orfers．

AH Guadeloupe－10 mint copies， 40 c ．on II ． provisional provisional
Argentine $=12 c$ ．of 1892 and $\ddot{I c}$ ．of 1880. AK Argentine $=12 \mathrm{c}$
AM Denmark，1853－16s．，rouletted，slightly damaged，Cat．${ }_{17} / 6$
AN France， $1865-5 \mathrm{frs}$ ．grey－lilac，minute tear AS Russia， 5 kop．horizontally lined watermark with background of design off centre AV Sheet containing 34 Orange River Colony stamps，priced to over 7 ol－and in－ cluding 6 d ．carmine V．R．I．．－
AX Book containing 3 t Belgian stamps，priced to $16 / 6$（ 24 are unused）
AZ Kemnant of Approval Book of Switzer－ land，containing 34 stamps，including nany scarce and early issues（4 un used），priced to $£^{2 / 8 / 6}$
BA Remnant of Approval Book of Holland and Colonies，containing 57 stamps
UB Sheet coutaining 22 Spanish War Tax and Officia！Stamps，\＆c．，priced to 18／4 $\quad \because \quad \ddot{\text { Corlist Stamps }} \mathbf{2} 2$ are unused），and a proof
BI）Remnant of Approval Book of Spain，con－ caining in all 62 stamps，issues $1850 \cdot 80$ （ 34 unused），priced to nearly $£ 14,2$ bargain，nett
BE Lot of 15 various French Colonials，in－ cluding rare，priced to $£ 2 / 9 / 6$ ．nett
BF Collection of 23 surcharged Peru，all different including scarce，nett
BG Ten various Peru，mostly unused sur－ charges，all different
BH 1 id．， 2 2d．and $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．New Zealand，with advertisements on back in grech，a scarce lot．．$\quad \ddot{ } \quad \ddot{ } \quad \ddot{w}$ 1d．， 7 2d．， 36 2d．， 14 d．and 35 d．New in brown ．．
BK 10 unused China surcharges，all different and mint，a fine lot
BL 11 Orange River，V．K．L．，post cards，face value， $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．

## NEW ISSUES．

WAEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furrished：－
1．Which groups are required ？
$\underset{\mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{C}} \underset{\text {（Foreign）．}}{\text {（British }}$ Colonials）． $\mathbf{E}$（Europeans only）． $\mathbf{K}$（King Edward Colonials only）$\quad \mathbf{C F}$（Entire World）．
N．B．－We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete，so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various direc－ tions．The $F$ and $E$ Services are not guaranteed complete，as we seldom import from S ．America and certain other countries．Our usual rates per i／－face value are as follows （provisionals excepted）and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world ：－K， $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / \mathrm{I}$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$ ，about $1 / 2$ ．Continents or special countries can be supplied alone．

2．What values and quantities are required？Please adhere if possible to follow－ ing limits－1d．， $1 /-, 5 /-, \notin \mathrm{I}, \ell^{20}$ ．

N．B．－The best investment for a collector is obtained by＂$\ell \mathrm{I} \times 4$ ，＂but for those who do not care to spend $£ 100$ per annum on new issues，we recommend＂$£ 1 \times 1,1 /-\times 4$ ，＂ or even＂ $5 /-\times 1,1 /-\times 4$ ，＂or simply＂$\neq 1 \times 1$ ，＂＂ $10 /-\times 1$ ，＂＂ $5 /-\times 1$ ，＂or＂ $1 / \times 1$ ，＂For dealers and club dealers we recommend＂ $1 /-\times 12,1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60$ ，＂or half these quantities．

3．What varieties are required？Unless requested to the contrary，we send all varieties of design，paper，watermark，perforation，shade，types of surcharges，etc．If not required，please inscribe order form＂no minor varieties＂or＂no varieties at all．＂ Except in the case of minor varieties（which are usually rare），no extra charge is made．

## CONDITIONS．

New Issues are supplied，as they appear，on the follow－ ing conditions：－
－That definite instructions as to clients＇requirements are given in advance，and that one month＇s notice －That nothing be cancellation is given．
（a）It exceeds these instructions．
（b）Is charged above the rate agreed upon （c）Is misdescribed．

3．－That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices，the
－That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days．
5．－That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit（we are similarly treated when making our purchases）．
6．－That clients are subscribers to Ewen＇s Weekly Stamp News（4／4 per annum，or with right to change address， $6 / 6$ per annum）．
7．－That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit．F．mployees are forbidden to allow any overdraft（even of a few pence），without special cations cannot be referred to him unless of con－ siderable importance，time being＂very rare．＂
No．

ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES．
Date．
To Ewen＇s Colonial Stamp Market，Ltd．， 32，Palace Square，Norwood，S．E．

Please send the undersigned（who agrees to the above conditions）all new adhesive postage stamps，as they appear，in mint unused condition，according to the following requisition，until further notice：－

| Groups required particulars here． | $\ldots$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Values and quantities |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.
(Entered az Statlonors' Hall. Illustrated by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue). Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 248. (Vol. XII.)
Whole Number, No. 334).
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904
[Price One Penny.

## Wanted-An Index

to philatelic literature.
Probably every philatelic writer feels the want of a reliable index to philatelic literature. No article should be written on a philatelic subject unless the author has read at least all the more important works which have been published previously on the sanie subject, but this is impracticable at present. A collector who would be willing to bring information up to date cannot do so because he does not know where to look for past contributions to our knowledge of the for past contributions to our knowledge of the
sulbject. The required books may be in his own silbject. The required books may be in his own is impossible at present to know which to choose.
Will not some cullector with a good philatelic knowledge, plenty of spare time and a first-class library compile such an index? There must be many collectors who would gladly contribute to its cost of pulvication. We would ourselves contribute a substantial amount.
The principal difficulty would be to distinguish between original articles, ordinary translations, translations with original comment and the many partly-original, semi-reliable articles with which the smaller philatelic journals abound. This "semi-reliability" is practically unavoidable at present, except by a mere handful in the front rank of philatelic authorship, because it is impossible to gather together all that has been written before. By "semi-reliability" we mean incompleteness rather than actual inaccuracy.
Who will volunteer to compile such a list ? If a good unan will come furward, we will see what can be done in the matter of finance. That is,
unless any liberal collector would like to forestall unl
us.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be misch obliged for Early Information
of New Isues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleaskre in forwarding the sender Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accep.
issued stamps.
The indes
each paragraph indicate the issue of $E$ W.W St $N$ in title of each paragrapk indicate the issue of E. W
the last reference to that courtry appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Postmarks ( 246 K 248 ). -Mr. J. W. Lowson writes :-
"The new 'Paid' Postmark you chronicle in to day's E.W'.S.N. has been in use for some time, as I have specimens of the d. dated 3rd March, 1904, and of the id. dated 31 ist March, 1904 -the latter having the figure 2 in the centre of the $4^{\text {th }}$ horizontal line.
Sometime ago, I came across a further variety of the London electric machine cancellation across a $\frac{1}{1}$ d. stamp, viz :-


Can you say what the letters M.T.P. stand for ?"
Official Stamps ( 246 B 248).-Mr. H. S. Sims writes:-
"I see by your weekly paper of this date, that it is doubtful if any of the 6 d . I.R. Official King's Head stamps were issued. I have one (used of course) the town of issue and date being unfortunately illegible."
With regard to the withdrawal of the official stamps, this seems to have been carried out absolutely without notice and the stamps were all returned to stock, before any stainp collector had a chance to benefit by the event.
The Admiralty Official type I. are now quoted at $17 / 6$ per set instead of a few shillings, whilst certain values in type 11. are being talked up from pence to pounds. We should be inclined to think, however, that there will be a reaction.
Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal chronicles a variety of the fi Queen I.R. Official, lettered BB, with no stop after ' $R$,' but we would point
out that this variety was noted in E.W.S.N. two years ago!
Stamp Booklets (235 C 248). The following is from the Parliamentary Report in the Times, 7.6.04.

BOOKS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.
In reply to Mr. E. Wason (Clackmannan and Kinross). LORD STANLEY (Lancs., Westhoughton) said that he doubted whether there would be much public demand for books of 48 halipenny stamps, but he was considering a proposal to
halfpenny stamps combined.
Railway Letter Stamps ( 235 E 248).-We appear to have omitted to record the issue of stamps by a new railway, the "Invergarry and FortAugustus Kailway." The stamps were discovered by Capt. Connolly, and we are officially informed were issued in July, 1903. Mr. T. McEwen, Traffic Manager of the Highland Railway, Inverness, was kind enough to supply us with a sheet of twelve, as issued, three rows of four, unwatermarked wove paper, perf. in. We nute the following minor defects :-

No. 5. White dot in S.E. comer of " 2 .
No. 6. Smudge over O of "Fort." Line over
No. 1o. Line in N.E. triangle broken.
All 12 types. Line over second $T$ of Letters
Should any reader secure a sheet showing other marks, we should be very glad to hear of same.
As it is four months since we chronicled any new issues for the English lines, it is probable some new printings have escaped us as yet and we should be glad to hear of any which readers may meet with.

AUSTRALIAN
COMMONWPALTB ( 242 B 248).-The following circular-letter has been received hy the Colouial Stamp Market :-

Commonwealth of Australia
Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne,

5th May, 1904.
Gentlemen,-With reference to previous correspondence, respecting your desire to purchase postage due stamps from this Department, I have the honor, by direction, to inform you that the Postmaster General has decided that such stamps may now be supplied singly or otherwise and cancelled or uncancelled, at their face value, upon application being made to the Deputy Postmaster-General of the State to which the stamps belong. The Deputy Postmasters. stamps belong. The Deputy Postmasters. General of the sever accordingly.

Thave the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Robt. T. Scott,
Unfortunately few or none of the first type now remain, so these will always be rare, either used or unused. Even with type II., the early per foration varieties have already been superseded, and as the current printings were made in small quantities, it is probable we may have to record an issue of new printings simultaneously with the issue of the above circular.
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (214 N 248).The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung chronicles the following :-

Envelope. Oval stamp.
Id. carmine, $136 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}$.
CEYLON (241 E 248).-'Specimen' copies of the following are now circulated:-


## Adhesive. CA 14. (Single or multiple?)

We are indebted to the Dentsche Briefmarken Zeitung for this description.
CHAMBA STATE ( 247 L 248).-The 3 pies, grey, Queen are now quite obsolete and we believe no more will be printed.
The last of the I rupee King's Head, were issued at Chamba to the Colonial Stamp Market on 30.4 .04 and we understand no more will be printed until 1905.

At the same time, part of a sheet of 1 rupee Queen from a new setting was secured. It shows the following varieties.

No. 6. The usual inverted " R " (broken B).
No. 17, 23, 127. Small A in "State."
No. 18. The second $T$ of State is a small $T$ over a dot.
The lower portion of the sheet was not forth. coming.
COOK ISLANDS (igi U a48). - Our Karotonga agent has been looking over the Postmaster's stock and discovers that they all have the old watermark! This is no great find, however, as market quotations are only about $10 \%$ over face value. This is perhaps the explanation why the 'late' issue has not yet advanced materially. It seems the new issue is the scarce one.
CURACAO (247 K 248 ). - The following values of the new series are chronicled by the Deutsche Briefmarken Zetung (specimen copies?)


Adhesives. No wmk., perf. i2d. Ic. oive-green
2c. brown.
2tc. green.
3c. jellow.
3c. . sollow .


10c. blue.grey.
15c. dark brown.
25c. violet.
3oc. brown-red.
50c. brown-carmine
NICARAGUA (241 B $2+8$ ).-We illustrate the six types of the ic. surcharge chronicled in E.IV S.N. No. 24 r

## OFICIAL OFICIAL



PANAMA ( ${ }_{24} 6 \mathrm{Y}_{24}{ }^{\text {8 }}$ ),-Messrs. J. N. Bartels Co. inform us that they have discovered the a peso with the " 4 th Panama" overprint, and also send us some freaks, presumably printer's waste.


Adhestves. Overprinted as above, but both "Panamas "reading same way.
peso, carmine.
Same, double surcharge.
ic. green.
Same, double surcharge, once inverted.
ic. green, $2 c$. rose.
Same, double surcharge, once sideways.
c. rose.

PERSIA ( 243 G 248).-We illustrate the sur. charge on the provisionals chronicled in E.W.S.N. No 243.


PORTUGUESE COLONIES (235 F 248 ). We illustrate the postage due stamps chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 235.


SOUTH AUSTRALIA ( 247 S 248 ).-Our Adelaide correspondent sends us the following interesting notes concerning the long stamps:
"The last printing of Eightpenny stamps had an error. The 18 th stamp on the sheet had the spelling "EIGNT?" Some twenty or thirty sheets were put into circulation before the mistake was noticed. The stamps with error were called in and destroyed, I understand." [Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited, had part of one of the irst sheets issued. All the stamps were distrib. uted with their new issue service. Was there an error amongst them? It should be easily worth £20 if the above information is correct.
With reference to the variety of the long $1 /$. chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 238, I am able to state that two sheets, not one, were issued with the two bottom rows of perforation missing. That would mean twenty vertical pairs with the variety.
"You also report the $1 /$ - brown with new per. foration 12 regular [this variety was chronicled on the authority of a contemporary.-Ed. E.W'S.N.7. This is wrong, as there has not been a printing of the $1 /$ except the recent one with " Postage" altered, of which I have already sent you specimens.
Mr. V. Smith writes:-"I do not know if you have noticed that when the $15 /$. South Australia long type "Postage and Revenue," was changed in perforation from io to $11 \frac{1}{2}$, a new duty plate was used. My specimens measure as follows :-

The latter is, I believe, by far the rarer variety."
Another correspondent informs us that the $\ell_{2}$ varies also and it seems probable that there were several settings for the various values. It seems strange that no attention was drawn to the variations at the time the stamps were current. They are of great philatelic importance, as they serve to distinguish the different printings.
However, better late than never! We propose to chronicle any varieties which readers may send us, and to start the list, we give the follow. ing measurements taken from the stamps in the Editor's general collection.

| Following are mint, unused. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2/6 lilac, <br> 5/- pink | perf. 1 th | -183 + 19 mm . |
|  | " | - $7 \frac{1}{6}+19 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| 10/-green |  | - $6 \pm+18 \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| 15/. yellow | , perf. 10 | - $93+17 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| $\{1$ blue. | perl. $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | * $515 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| $\{2$ brown$50 \%$ red | ., | - 17 年mm. |
|  | " | -8i $+17{ }^{3} \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| £3 green | , | * 19 ) ${ }^{\text {amm. }}$ |
| t 4 yellow C5 grey | , | - 179 mmm. |
|  | " |  |
| Following arc 'specimen.' |  |  |
| \& to brown, | perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | -16 ${ }_{\text {d }} \mathrm{mm}$. |
| Lis silver | " | ${ }^{1} 15+11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| $£ 20$ lilac | " | -113+114mm. |

The $£ 5$ brown is unfortunately represented by a blank space only, having proved so far a piece de resistance.
It is necessary to distinguish between (i) unused (ii) postally and fiscally used specimens and (iii) 'specimen' copies because they may represent distinct printings. It is said the 'specimen coptes were printed off specially and it is not unlikely that the unused copies sold to dealers may also have belonged, at times, to a special printing. At any rate, for the present we will distinguish between the three classes and see whether anything comes of it.

Any contribution to our list, however small, is welcome, if properly authenticated. The asterisk in our list indicates that the Editor personally in our ist indicates that the Editor personally
guarantees the measurements. Dated copies guarantees the measurements. Dated coplaticularly wanted; also blocks or sheets.
partict

Threepence. Our Adelaide correspondent always franks his correspondence with 3 d. stamps and until last week he used nothing but the first printing. The last mail however brought a letter stamped with the second printing, "Three Pence" $19 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. long and perf. 12 , but our corres pondent nakes no mention of the variety and apparently had not noticed the difference. Post mark, I8.5.04.

Correction. In E.II.S.N. No. 246, under des cription of the long Five Shillings, the measurement $7 \ddagger$ should be $8 \nmid \mathrm{~mm}$.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (245 T 248). -A specimen copy of a new 8c. King's Head ha

Adhesive. Wmk. CA. 14.
8 c . dark lilac on blue.
The paper being blue, these are probably single Crown CA wmk.
SURINAM ( $22+$ G 248).-The following is chronicled by the Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung.

## Adhesive. No wmk., perf. 12

$12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. blue.
TASMANIA (240 I 248 ).--In E.W.S.N. No. 238 we chronicled a new id. fiscal stamp. Our Hobart correspondent now sends us the $2 d$. in the same design.

Fistal Adhesive. Value in centre, V over Crown, P. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
2d.

2d. brown (sheets of 120 ).
Issued "the middle of last week," writes our correspondent on $16 \mathrm{M} \cdot 5 \cdot \mathrm{u}$.
The 5 d . may now be added to the Official set. It is notified to us by Mr. O. Marsh.

Official Adhesive. Perforated "T.'
5d. blue, Pictorial, wmk. TAS.

The $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, Id., $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d}$. and 6 d . have been previously chronicled, so this completes the set
UNITED STATES ( 246 L 248). -The Post master General has issued the following order, states the Metropolitan Philatrlist.
"All mail matter originating in the United States for transmission to any of the 'Possessions of the United States' named in this order shall be subject to the United States domestic classifi. cation, conditions and rates of postage.

All inail matter originating in the ' Possessions of the United States' named in this order, for transmission to the United States, or from one to another of those pussessions, shall be subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.
"In this order, Hawaii and Porto Kico are in. cluded in the term 'United States;' and the Philippine Archipelago, Guam, Tutuila (includ ing all adjacent islands of the Samoan Group which are possessions, of the United States), and the Canal Zone are included in the term 'Posses. sions of the United States.' The term' Canal Zone' includes all the territory purchased of Panama, comprising the 'Canal Zone' proper and the islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco.

United States postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelops shall be valid for the payment of postage and mail matter originating in the 'Possessions of the United States,' except as provided in the following notes
"Note r.-In the Philippine Archipelago such stamped paper shall not be accepted in payment of postage unless overprinted 'Philippines, except in case of reply half of a one-cent double postal card, which shall be valıd for postage whithout beng overprinted when mailed in the Philippines to the United States or any of its possessions.
" Note 2.-Stamped paper overprinted ' Philip. pines' is not valid for postage elsewhere than in pines is not valid for postage elsewhere than in the Phinppine Archipelago, except in the case of
the reply half of a one-cent double postal card overprinted ' Philippines,' which is valid when mailed in the United States, or any of its mailed in the inited States,
"Lelters sent by soldiers, sailors and marines in the U nited States service, located in the United States or any of its possessions, addressed to places in the United States or any of its possessions, when endorsed 'Soldier's letter,' 'Sallor's letter ' or 'Marine's letter,' as the case may: be, and signed thereunder either with facsimile hand stamp or in writing, with his official designation, by a field or staff officer, pust or detachment commander, to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may he; and in the navy and marine service by any commissioned officer attached to the vessel, or officer commanding a hospital or detachuent ashore. may be despatched to destination without prepayment of postage, and only the single rate of postage shall be collected on delivery.

URUGUAY ( 247 O 248).-The Post Office notice announcing the issue of the new $5 c$. stamp chronicled last week, runs as follows:-
Dirección $G$. de Correos y Telégrafos.

Por disposición de esta Dirección General, el dia $1^{\circ}$ del proximo mes de Mayo, se pondrá en circulación una nueva emisión de sellos postales azul, los que circularán conjuntamente con los sellos del mismo valor actualmente en uso. Montevideo, Abril 29 de 1904.
n. 204 -My. 10.

La Dirección.
We are indebted for the text to Der Philatelist.

ZANZIBAR (242 K 248.)-A 'specimen' set of the new stamps is described by the Deutsche Briefmarktn Zeitung.

Adhesives. Arms in centre, with "Zanzibar" and value below; native inscription at top. Wmk. Quatrefoils (lotus flower), perf. (i). Small sise.

## anna, green.


grey.
dark green
black.
ed-violet.
live-green.
(ii). Large size.
rine and red
$2 \quad \because \quad$ green
" brown-lilac

## Postcard Column.

$\mathrm{DD}^{\text {ILL }}$ readers hearing of any interesting item of News, kindly jot it down on a postcard and address to the Editor, "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News," Norwood, London. For every contribution we publish, we will send the
author an interesting and newly issued stamp. (N.B.author an interesting
Postcards preferred).
Mr. W. R. Olney writes
"I showed the paragraphs in Ewen's Weekly Stamp New's on this question (Nos. 230, 240 and 41) to a relative, who is a member of the Staff of the Cape lown G.P.O., at present home on holiday, and he says 'There are no adhesive stamps used on any Official correspondence. It is simply enclosed in an Official envelope and is stamped with the ordinary 'Paid handstamp.' His opinion is that the perforation in question is the mark of some private firm of Company. He further says that he inclines to the suggestion of your correspondent, Mr. G. F. M. Camroux, That it represents two triangles is more feasible than that it is a letter M , but promises to make full enquiries and write the fully when he returns next month.'

## A Story Trom the " Globe."

Paris has just had a cold chill of alarm which is likely to extend to philatelists the world over, if nut checked betimes. A report got abroad hat the stamps of the famous Sower design were being forged wholesale to a face value, it was said, of more than $£ 120,000$. The proof was said to be that on the forged stamps there was no sign to the right of the figures indicating he value. So much excitement was caused by the scare that the police had to lay the matter before the Mint, and then the explanation was forthcoming. Prior to $1 g 01$ no such sign as that said to be missing was used. It has only been introduced since, and mostly takes the form of a microscopic torch. Persons who have "collected" stamps without the torch may breathe freely.

## Che Value of Stamps.

Every philatelist should be acquainted with the exact value of every kind of stamp, or he will be a very much poorer man than he would have been.
Stamps catalogued at 3 d. or less should be disregarded altogether.
Stamps priced from 4 d . up to 6d. should be taken at a quarter of catalogue prices; stamps quoted at more than 6d. and up to a is., at a third of catalogue prices; from this point up to $E$ i the proportion should be one-half of catalogue prices; while stamps quoted at higher prices than $£ 1$ may be taken at two thirds of catalogue value, or more, according to circumstances.

If these general rules be adhered to the result should closely approximate to the actual selling value of the collection in every case.-The Sun.

## Interesting Aricies in the Pbilatelic Press.

Korea, Die erste Markenausgabe von, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, DBZ 5.04/63.
Dentsche Eisenbahnmarken, DBZ 5.04/65.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."
It is no economy to save the small subscription (4/4) and
live in ignorance of philatelic eventa.

## OESOLETE SETS



Cis Bahamas, Queen, I, 2d, 4, 6d., I/. ..
C17 Barbados, Queelee, $t, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6,8$, iod. (cat. $17 / 7$ )
C18 Barbados, Jubile
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{C} 22 & \mathrm{Br} \text {. Guiana, r888, } 2, \text { 8c. } \\ \mathrm{C} 23 & \text { Cayman Islands, Queen, } \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \text {, Id. }\end{array}$
$\mathrm{C}_{3}$ Grenada, Is95, issue, $1,1,2,2,4,3,6,8$, 1 .


C50 Trinidad, 1896 (old colours), $\frac{1}{2}$,
$\mathrm{C}_{52}$ Turk's Is., old type, id., 6 d ., $1 / 2$
${ }^{C} 54$ Virgin Islands 1 Id. 12 and Id. CA. 14, sheet of each
GROUP XXIIL.-EUROPE AND N. AMERICA.
C59 Malta, Queen, Id. on 2td., four shade
$C 592$
$C 60$
Gibraltar, Queen, $5,10,20,25,40,50 \mathrm{c}$., 1 p .
C64 Ionian Islands, $\overline{3}, 1,2 d .(C a t . ~$ 18/6)
$\mathrm{C}_{74}$ Canada, Q , Figures, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,5,6,7,8$, ioc.


## GROUP XXIY.-AFRICA

C81 B.C.A. ( 1895 type), $1,2,4,6 \mathrm{~d}$. . $1 / \mathrm{l}$ (cat. 19/6,

C84 B.S.A. re-engraved, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3$ d., 4 d., $6 d ., 8 d$.
C86 B.S.A., ist issue, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$ (cat. 20/1
C95 Gambia, embossed, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Id., 2d., 2dd., 3d
C96 Lagos, Queen, $2,1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,6,7 \frac{1}{2}$, 1od., $1 /$.
Cioo Madagascar Inland Mail, 1d. to $4 /-$, postmarked
Ciot " $\quad$ " $\quad$ and issue, 2d. to $2 /$, mint

Ciro Oil Kivers, $\frac{1}{1 d}$., id., $2 \mathrm{~d}, 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, , 5 d ., r /-
$\mathrm{Cim}_{1}$ Orange River, raised stops, id., Id., 2d., $3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d}$., $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, , $/$ /-

$C_{11}$ St. Helena, old, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,6 d ., 1 / \cdots$
$C_{120}$ Seychelles, $Q ., 2,3,6,12,15,18,30$ on 75 C
$\mathrm{C}_{122}$ Sierra Leone, Quen, $\frac{1}{1}, \mathrm{I}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,6 \mathrm{~d}$.,
$\mathrm{C}_{126}$ Southern Nigeria, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4.6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$ (cat. $6 / 10$ )



Ci34 Zanzibar, old Sultan, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2,1$

## GROUP XXY.-A81A

$\mathrm{C}_{136}$ Ceylon, Queen, 2, 3,4,5,6,12, 15, 25, 75c
$\mathrm{Cl}_{134} \quad " \quad$ old colours, $2,3,4,6$ on
$\mathrm{Cr}_{138} \quad " \quad$ old colours, $2,3,15 \mathrm{c}$.
$\mathrm{C}_{139}$
${ }^{C} 139$ Hind Service, $\frac{1}{3}$, 12.
C153 Johor, 1891, 1, 2, 3c.
Cis4 Johor, r8gi, r, 2, 3, $4, ~ 5 c$.
Ci59 Labuan, Queen's Head, 2, 6 8, io, $12,1 \ddot{6}$
Ci62 Labuan, $1894,1,2,3,5,6,8,12,18,24 \mathrm{c}$. (very fine set)
$\mathrm{Ci8}_{4}$ Straits, Queen, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12
Cr85 Straits, I on 8c., 3 on 32 c ., 3 on 32c., 4 on 5c. carmine
Ci87 Provisionals, S.G. Nos. 98,86
Cisfa Sungei Ujong, tiger type, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5c.
Cis7b Perak, tiger type, $1,2,2,3,5 \mathrm{c}$.
Cisfe Selangor, tiger type, $1,2,2,3,5 \mathrm{c}$.
Ci88 Sarawak, $1871-75,3,4,6,8$, r2c.



## Our Price.

 $\mathrm{C}_{28}$ Niue, od. two shades (ist and and print)
$\mathrm{C}_{285}$


ection, Nos. 2, 4.8,12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19,
21,22, 23, 24 (cat. 16/11) and another
$4 / 9$
$3 / 9$
$1 / 6$
$2 / 3$
$1 / 8$
$2 / 2$

## FOREIGN HICH VALUES.

Europe.

## 601 602 603 605 600 607 608 610 611 612 613 614 615 61 618 619 621 622

$$
\frac{a}{a} \frac{9}{1} \frac{0}{0}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
3 / 0 \\
8 / 9 \\
4 / 9 \\
1 / 11 \\
3 / 7 \\
5 / 9 \\
5 / 0 \\
15 / 1 \\
2 / 3 \\
3 / 7 \\
1 / 8 \\
6 / 0 \\
50 / 0 \\
4 / 6 \\
26 / 3
\end{gathered}
$$


$\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Pace Out } \\ \text { Value. Priie } \\ \text { United States and Colonies. } \\ \text { g81 } \\ \text { United Sts. } 50 \mathrm{c} .(1902)\end{gathered}\right.$


United States, $85 \quad \therefore \quad 8 / 920 / 9$
FRENCH COLONIES
POST

GERMAN COLONIES AND

POST OFFICES.

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

| Ali | Bhopal, large square type, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$, , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| A13 | ", 1902, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8 \mathrm{~s}$. |
| A16 | Bundi, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$, Bas. .. |
| A 20 | Buskahir, $\frac{2}{}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8 \mathrm{sas}$. |
| A25 | Charkhari, $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,425$. |
| A 35 | Holkar, 付友, i, 2as. |
| A 30 | Cochin, $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$ |
| $A_{32}$ | Duttia, $\frac{1}{1}, 1,2,4$, 4 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ | Hyderabad, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8,12$ as. |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ | Jhalawar, ¢a. .. . |
| $\mathrm{A}_{45}$ | Kishengarh, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,498$. |
| $\mathrm{A}_{55}$ | Nepal, 1, 1, 2, 4as. |
| A60 | Sirmoor, Head, $\frac{1}{\text {, }}$, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as. |
| A61 | " Elephant, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as. |
| ${ }^{\text {A65 }}$ | Soruth, i, 4as. (perforated), I, 4as. (imperf.) |
| A 70 | Travancore, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{ch} . .$. |

## APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.

The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish satisfactory references.

V 3. British Somaliland varieties, Queen's Heads only.
V 4. Various surcharge varieties
V 6. Panama.
V 7. Bhopal.
N 2 3. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2 d}$. and id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
N Z 2. Similar to above but only values above id.
N Z 5 . Cook Isles, all values, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .-1 /-$, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks.
N $Z$ 6. Niue and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

## EWEN'S

Cash Buying Prices.

## NEW ISSUES.

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-

1. Which groups are required ?
$\mathbf{C}$ (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only).
$\mathbf{F}$ (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.B.- We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The $F$ and $E$ Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates fer $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world :-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $\mathrm{I} / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $\mathrm{I} / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to follow. ing limits-Id., $1 / \cdot, 5 / \cdot, \notin 1, \notin 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\ell 1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $£ 100$ per annum on new issues, we recommend " $\notin 1 \times 1,1 / \times 4$," or even " $5 /-\times 1$, $1 / \times 4$," or simply " $£ 1 \times 1$," " $10 /-\times 1$," " $5 /-\times 1$, " or " $1 /-\times 1$," For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 /-\times 12,1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 6 \mathrm{O}$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required ? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required, please inscribe order form "no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

## CONDITIONS.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions :-
1.--That definite instructions as to clients' requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice 2.-That nothing be returned unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon. (c) Is misdescribed.

3--That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
4. - That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated when making our purchases).
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News $14 / 4$ per annum, or with right to change address, $6 / 6$ per annum).
7.-That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and applications cannot be referred to him unless of con
siderable importance, time being "very rare."
No. ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.

To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

| Enter particulars here. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CJRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'estrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL Stamp market, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 249. (VoL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 335).

## Correspondence.

## WANTED-A PHILATELIC INDEX.

## To the Editor, E.W.S.N.

Sir,-With reference to the suggestion contained in your last number in regard to the compilation of an Index to Philatelic Literature, the idea has frequently occurred to me also, and it is undoubtedly a necessity. There is one thing, however, that if such an index were compiled, it should be done by an expert, and there are comparatively few good index writers. Some time ago, a very excellent subject index to the Library of the -- Society was published, and I believe the services of the compiler might pussibly be secured for work of this nature.
Instead of looking round for some one to subscribe a substantial sum towards the cost of preparation of such an index, would it not be well to send out forms inviting collectors to subscribe towards such a work a sum, say, not exceeding, $L_{1}$ is., with an understanding that in any case, would only be called upon to pay two-thirds of the price that would be charged to non-subscribers. Ifor one should be glad to put my name down, provided I was satisfied the list would be compiled in a thoroughly efficient mamer.

## S. CHAPMAN.

[We have grave doubts whether enough collectors wonld be found to subscribe their guinea. A than $\ell 200$, but the chief difficulty is to find any. one in a position to compile such a work of reference. We agree thoroughly with our correspondent in thinking that the work shonld be done well, if done at all, but it would involve immense labour and profound knowledge. Knowledge of French and Gerinan would be essential ; doubtless assistance would be obtained in indexing the Spanish, Dutch and Scandinavian publications. Spanish, Dutch and Scandinavian publications. We do not recall ever having seen any important
philatelic works in other languages than the above, although journals in Portuguese and Russian are known to us. We invite corres. pondence from collectors, more especially with regard to the best method of compiling such a work. Philatelic journals considerably increase the difficulty of the work by providing inefficient reference-numbers. We hold that a practical index should give the mitials of the journals, date and page, title of the article and if possible, author's name, followed by references to (i) any translations which have been (ii) any comments which have been made, including corrections. A decision would have to be taken as to the method of indexing continued articles. A paper on a country might, for instance, run through a magaseparately indexed? In this connection, we would strongly urge publishers and authors to adopt the following suggestions.
(i.) That continued articles should be given a sub-heading to each section.
(ii.) That magazines should not bear a later date than that of publication,
(iii.) That pages should be numbered consecu. ively, not only from number to number, but tively, not only from
from volume to volume.
We would also recommend to librarians that publishers' arbitrary division of their publica. tions into volumes should be disregarded and the volumes bound according to years. If this were done, references such as "SGMJ $4.04 / 801$ " would be easily found and at the same time would give the enquirer a good idea as to whether the article would contain what he wanted. One may, for example, want to read up the history of a stamp issued in 1896. If one turns up the country in question in the index and discovers this sort of thing:-" PRXIX 308,
SGVII 268, LPVI 2c8," how is one to know SGVII 268, LPVI 2c8." how is one to know
whether what is required will be found? How many readers of these lines could say off hand in what years the above volumes were published? But as stated above, we invite discussion on these and other matters relative to the subject and will defer further remarks until we hear what collectors generally have to say on the subject.-En.|

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904
[Price One Penny.

## Ewen's Excbange Quotations.

## Our Latest Novelty.

THE growing practice of giving large discounts off catalogue prices appears to us to seriously menace the financial stability of the hobby; but so long as collectors and dealers who wish, or who are forced by adverse circumstances, to realize, have no ready means of converting their stamps into cash, it is hardly likely that any amelioration of present conditions can be effected.
All the commoner stamps of obsolete issues have undoubtedly fallen in value during the last two or three years. The cause is not the growing popularity of new issues, but the falling off in that of general collecting. The general collector, disgusted with all the specialist varieties he is forced to collect under penalty of pursuing his hobby without catalogue or album, either gives up altogether or is taken captive and forced to up aitogether or is taken captive and forced to
specialize. In any case one more general specialize. In any case one more general
collection comes on an already satiated market. Our latest scheme has a three-fold object :-
t.-To re-people the stamp world with general collectors of the old-fashioned sort; no bother about watermarks or perforation!
2. - To encourage real specialism; not specialism
tied down by catalogues and priad tied down by catalogues and printed albums.
3.- To provide collectors generally with a ready
means of realising on their duplicates, or on part of means of realising on their duplicates, or on part of
their collections, at a fair rate
 we have selected the ro,000 most important of the $70,0 o o$ catalogued varieties, and have com. piled a list giving an exchange quotation for each. At the present moment, the best we can do is to say that we will take any stamp in fine condition at these prices in exchange for any other stamps quoted by us, provided that of the stamps offered to us we are not overstocked. W'e will also supply any stamp quoted in the list at grd above the quotation given for it, provided we are not short of it. If we find the demand greater than the supply, the quotation will go up; if viceversa, it will go down. As soon as we have got the scheme in working order, we shall remove the restriction concerning exchange and offer to pay cash. We will do so even at present in every case where stamps are not offered to us in sufficient quantities in exchange. In most cases we will pay cash if a small discount is allowed.
We hope later on that dealers generally will follow our example and make quotations for "specialist" varieties, but this seems a little utopian at present.
The success of our scheme depends on large accessions to the present denuded ranks of general collectors, but as to how we intend to attain this object, we prefer to enlighten no one for a few weeks.

## Dew issues as an Investment.

The table published in another column under the headiug of Bahamas, affords valuable information concerning the number of newly issued stamps purchased by collectors. The King's and therefore the first $3 \frac{1}{2}$ month's sale is inciuded and therefore the first $3 \frac{14}{2}$ month's sale is inciuded
in the table. Yet the quantity supplied to all the dealers and collectors throughout the world did not exceed 5000 sets. What is such a quantity beside the immense stocks of old issues of many countries which everywhere one sees quoted by
the 100,1000 , 10,000 ? the 100,1000 , 10,000 ?

The 5d. Queen's Staircase was issued on 27.1.03 and in the following two months, all the dealers and collectors throughout America and Europe (dealers from further afield would not have ordered before the end of March) only ordered 4000 copies or less. These figures prove conclu sively that new issues are purchased on a very small scale and that once current issues are superseded, it will be patent to everyone that there are not enough to go round.
May we assume from the above table that there are only 4000 collectors throughout the world who purchase new issues regularly up to
1/- face value? Only 1250 who can afford up to 5/-? And only 450 who put by all values up to
$f^{1}$ ? In this suggestion we consider each collector as taking a single specimen only (many take blocks) and make no allowance for stamps issued for use, although we believe the 6d., i/., 5/- and $\ell_{I}$ Bahamas are used to a very fair extent, especiaily for fiscal purposes. Make these allow. ances and the number of possible collectors of new issues is reduced very materially. Once again we warn collectors that no one is putting by new issues in large quantities and that (if in complete sets) they are far and away the best investinent a collector can make. Those who doubt us now will assuredly admit before long that " Ewen was right."
We had almost forgotten to draw attention to the fact, but allowance must also be made for the proportions of Queen's Head stamps included in the totals. Doubtless there was a fair demand for them immediately the King's Head series was known to be due. Make all these allowances and guess the extent of the importations of "King's Heads!"

The unpopularity of stationery is strikingly exmbited in the table. Must we add also the unpopularity of general collecting? We sincerely hope not. The good old.fashioned general collecting is the backbone of the hobby; we may liken it to the trunk or stem, just as the roots of the plant represent school-boy collecting, and the flowers and foliage respectively the higher and common-place or 'show' specialism. Dealers and collectors of the present day are a little apt to be too much struck by the beauty of the flowers, but neglect of the roots and stem will have dire results. We believe that 'new issue' collecting is one of the most potent aids towards keeping general-collecting in a bealthy condition, and were it not for the prominence with which they have been placed before the public during the last two or three years, it is to be feared that the hobby would have been in a far less satisfactory condition at present than it actually is.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoueries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleashre in forwarding the sender Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accept
issued stamps.
The index $n$
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that courtry appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Railway Letter Stamps ( 248 F 249).-The following three issues have been re-issued:

North Staffordshire, 6th issue (19.12.98). Value Glasgow and South $1 /$.
asgow and South Western Kailway, 4th issue (9.4.95). Value reduced from $30 / \cdot$ to 6 d . 5 th
issue (22. r.97). Value reduced from $5 /-$ to 6 d . In addition to these, a find has been made of Donegal, ist issue, and the value of same will be reduced in our next catalogue from 80/- to $20 /$. r less.
The North Staffordshire 6th issue is dismissed in existing, catalogues with the description "unidentified," but we are now able to state that it is in almost the same shade of yellow-green as the $4^{\text {th }}$ issue, but printed in sheets of 20 instead of 8 .
We have secured sheets of the G. \& S. W. Railway 4th issue, one pane $A$, and one pane $B$. The latter is described in Ewen's Histury of Rail. way Letter Stamps, but only three or four single copies of pane A have previously been known. It may be advisable therefore to mention some of the more important marks.

| No. ${ }^{1}$ | White circle round shield is br under ET of "Letters." |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. 2. | Similar break, but measuring 1 mm . only. |
| No. | Similar break, but measuring $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. only. |
| No. | Foot of R of "For |
| No. | Two lines SW of "Western" bro |
| No. 3 . | Two top lines broken over $S$ "Glasgow." |
| o. | Left outline broken opposite top of ist bar in left pillar. |
| No. | Outer edge of right outline of left pillar indented twice opposite top of 5 th bar. |
| No. 6. | Short vertical scratch above top outline over second G of "Glasgow"; out line of NE triangle broken under OU of "South." |

No. 7. Blot on the two lines over I of
No. 8. Second line slightly indented on top edge; middle of $S$ of "Weatern" laint.
No. 9. Line broken near base of NE triangle.
No. 9. Line broken near base of NE triangle
No. 10. Line broken NE of $Y$ of "Railway."
No. 11. Line under 5 th bar in right pillar broken
No. 12. Line faintly broken twice over left tip of W of "Western."
Of the 5 th issue, G. \& S.W., only panes ' $A$ ' and ' $B$ ' appear to have been re-issued. This is unfortunate, as the only one which has never been reconstructed is pane ' C .'
We have been endeavouring to classify the recent " 3 rows of 4 " printings of the L. \& S.W.R and can find evidence of three.

1. Yellow-green.
2. Greyish, yellowish-green.
3. Green to deep gree

The printing in 'yellow-green' seems to have had the top and bottom margins torn off the sheets and to have been used exclusively for the 8 th issue. In the toth stamp on the sheet the ine under $T$ of "South" is broken in both this and the 2nd of the above printings, but in the 3rd or 'green' printing the line is faintly rejoined. The 2nd and 3rd of these printings seem to have been made in advance and were left imperforate (although subsequently perforated before delivery). The 39th issue (6.03?) apparently comprised some of both the sheets measuring $58 \times 47$. As only ioo sheets go together, they $5 \mathrm{ra}^{2} \times{ }^{412 .}$ As only 100 sheets go together, they machine in one lot. A second mixed batch was nachine probably used for the 40 th issue ( 9.03 ?) and was ${ }_{5} \times 4$. When this last batch was perforated $5_{15}^{5} \times 4+2$ ). When this last batch was perforated, the ink spots on the margin were us
ing, so as to keep the sheets even.
ng, so as to keep the sheets even.
If we may judge from past demands, new printings would be required in 12.03, 3.04 and 6.04, but sheets issued on $11 / 11 / 03,7 / 12 / 03$ and $23 / 3 / 04$ all had the pecularity of the 40 th issue and appeared exactly alike.
We have inspected a sheet issued on 23/6/04 and this may be the issue due about 3.04 . It is unusually interesting, inasmuch as it reverts to the " 4 rows of three" arrangement, and is from the 3rd transfer again. We offer the following formal description of it.
London and South Western, 42 nd (?) issue; 3rd transfer restored (two panes, each 4 rows of 3). Perf. 10. We have as yet only seen types 1 to 12 and fine slight evidences of the transfer having been touched up.

No. 2. There is now a blot on the line $S W$ of $S$
Nos. 2 \& 3. The NE
ively are very NW triangles respectof this smudge may be seen in the $3^{6 t h}$ issue.
No. 3. Two dots instea London.'
No. 6. The dot or scratch under NC of "Conveyance is now blotted with the
NE tip of the shield. angle under $N D$ of London is now
clearer and touches the last $E$ of clearer and touches the last
"Conveyance."
No. 9. Scratch across N W triangle is clearer.
No. 11. Very smudgy, especially AILW of "R smudgy, especially AILW of " Railway (there was originally a scratch
here but it developed into a smudge commencing with the 36 th (?) printing
No. 12. Blot on left edge of right hand pilla opposite top of and bar. Fine line parallel with right arm of Y of "Rail general smudgy and the scratches across these letters indistinguishable
There are of course hundreds of other defects in the transfer; we have endeavoured to give only those which have originated since the las recorded printing ( 36 th of $9.9 \cdot 02$ ), and which enable us with certainty to say that the printing nder notice is a new one
The following new printings have been made for the North Eastern Railway Company.

64th Issue. Nos. 214001-217000. (Not yet seen).
65 th 1 ssue. Nos. $217001-220000$. (Not yet seen).
66th Issue. Nos. 220001-223000. New transfe
(the 63 rd issue was transfer VIII). New
printing (the 6ुrd issue was printing V)
The 66th issue has now reached No. 221,000 and was probably brought into use early in 6.04 Just 9000 stamps, or three issues, have been used up in $7 \frac{1}{1}$ months.
A new printing (roth ?) has been made for the Great Sonthern and Western Railway. Same die, but a new transfer. Yellow-green, perf. 10 . Sheets of 24, 6 rows of 4 , as before. The transfer is made up of six blocks of four types:-

Type 1. Dot to right of top bar in left pillar.
". 2. Dot between S and T of "Post."
" 3. Scratch over " 2 " and dot over stop Faint dot between "Southern" and and," and under T of "Southern." There are many other marks, but exigencies ot
ing for this Company of which we have a record was on 25.2 .01 , when 20,000 stamps were supplied. It is known that the 6 th printing, 1898 , consisted of 6,000 stamps and lasted a year, so that probably there has been no printing since 1gor, exept the one chronicled above.
Early Date Records ( 246 Y 249).—The following new record has been shown us:-
2d., plate 8 Longford, 22.11.59 C. F. D. Marshall. Postmarks ( $248 \mathrm{~L}{ }^{2} 49$ ). - Mr. H. E. Noakes sends us a new kind of "Official Paid" mark, consisting of a circle, 39 mm . in diameter (the ring being mmm . in width all round), inscribed within "LONDON - OFFICIAL-PAID - 15 JUN $0_{4}-6.30$ P.M. -4 " in six lines, all horizontal except the first. The impression is in pink from a rubber stamp, and the frank was struck on a letter from Somerset House.
BAHAMAS (193 W 249). - We take the following most interesting table from Moriey's Philatelic fournal:-
" From a Blue-Book issued in April last entitled "From a Blue-Book issued in Aprillast entitled
General Descriptive Report on the Bahamas Islands in which is included the Annual Report for 1goz ' we extract the following table:
"Statement of Stamps, Envelopes and Postcards sold at the General Post Office during the year ended 31st March, 1903.


Less affixed to Deposit Cards
$\begin{array}{rrr}63,034 & 5 & 62 \\ 0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$
$\{3,033 \quad 16 \quad 61$
In the ordinary course of events, all the current Bahamas stamps will have the watermark changed from simple to multiple, but we should imagine there is little immediate likelihood of this taking place, except perhaps in the case of the 4 d ., of which 6120 were printed and probably 4000 issued at once to collectors. The above table is dated $3 t .3 .03$, so that in the 15 months which have elapsed, the remaining 2000 may have been mostly used. Of the 5 d., 11280 were printed; whilst of the 6d. King's Head there were 12120 and of the $1 /, 18360$. Of the $1 d$. King's Head, 365100 or a three years' supply was printed.

BEN ADIR ( 226 M 249 ). -We have already stated that the Postal Service to and from Benadir was to commence on 1.11 .03 , but we appear to have omitted to formally record the fact that the service has actually started. The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung (6,04/83) adds that it believes this date should be ante-dated by a month, and that lost Offices are established at Brava, Giumbo, Merca and Mogadiscio. The letter rate is 2 annas to Italy and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ annas to other countries of the Postal Union.

CHAMBA STATE ( 248 M 249).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 2 anna King's Head, in quite a distinct shade, approach. ing bluish-violet rather than red-lilac.
The Philatelic Record chronicles a varnety of the ? pies, grey (King's Head ?), with overprint inverted.
CRETE (212 N 249).-Szekula Briefmarken Verkehr chronicles a new set of stamps for this island:-1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 lepta, 1, 3, 5 drachmas.

CYPRUS (247 K 249).-The General Post Office has been bought out of 6 piastres stamps, both those with old watermark and the new ones, chiefly by a local speculator. Our correspondent is silent on the subject of the other values, but it is not unlikely spectitation has taken place in them also. More anon! We now chironicle:-


Ancisive. Wmk. Crozon CA. multiple, perf. 14. 8 piastres, black and dark chocolate-brown (the issue on Crown CA. simple was black
and red-brown, quite a distinct shade). Issued 15.6.04 or earlier (probably end of May).
FRANCE (246O249).-Chronicled by L'Echo de la Timbrologic.

## Letter-card. Type Semeuse. $15 c$. dark green on grey.

Issued 6.04 or earlier.

GIBRALTAR (230 J 249). The stamps of this Colony are beginning to appear on the new paper. Mr. O. Marsh informs us of the following:


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA multiple; p. 14
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. green.
Issued 19.6.04 or earlier.
GWALIOR (246 R 249).-There have been at least two printings of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna "pea-green" Queen's Head. The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following:-

Adhesives. Queen's Head.
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, watery yellow-green. (ist ? print).
he Philatelic Record chronicles two new values in the King's Head series.

Adhesives. King's Head Indian stamps surcharged in black
2a. violet.
3a. orange-brown.
MAURITIUS (246 N 249).-Another new "Express Delivery" is reported by $L$ 'Echo de la Timbrologie.

## (Forelign) EXPRESS DELIVERY

## 18 CENTS

Adhesive. Design of current rupee values, sur. charged as above in black.

## " 18 CENTS," green

It is not quite clear whether the value is sur charged or not.
NEW ZEALAND (247 E 249), 一The Co. lonial Stamp Market has shown us some sheets of id. stamps recently imported. One sheet is from plate 2 (the plate number is now roughly scratched on the lower edge of the plate, under the 12 th or $13^{\text {th }}$ stamp in the bottom row) and shows remarkable traces of wear, especially round the edges. The stamps in the upper right-hand corner compare favourably with some of the most worn examples of Mauritius. A sheet of plate 3 also shows considerable traces of wear. Besides these, we are shown impressions from a new plate (No. ?) and find them very clear and in a deep rose-red shade quite distinct from the pale rose-red of the impressions from the worn plates. The two sheets from plate 2 and 3 to which we refer above are numbered respectively 725251 and 725252 and were issued on 17.5.04.

SERVIA (235 B 249).-The new set of stamps, which we were told was to appear in May, is now "expected" early in July.
The Daily Chronicle states that "the Servian Government will issue a special set of postage stamps in August to commernorate the centenary of the war of independence. The stamps will bear the effigies of King Peter and his grandfather, Karageorge, and will only be current this year."
This is a slightly different version to the one published in E.W.S.N. No. $235 \cdot$
The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung (6.04/82) chronicles a new letter-card.

Letter-card. Stamps of rgor type (not 1903).
overprinted Arms (Iomm.)
op, rose, Arms in black.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ( 248 T 249).--Mr. G. Johnson informs us that the "EIGNT" "error was on the last stamp but one of the second row. Our Adelaide correspondent, as quoted last week, said it was on No. iK.
As regards the " Postage and Revenue" series, it may be pointed out that the $2 / 6$ and $5 / \cdot$ values have the value engraved on the plate and it is unlikely that more than one plate was made for each. As regards the higher values, however, the values seem to have been set up in ordinary type whenever a new printing was required. How many printings there were during 1897-1903 it would be difficult to say at present, but of some of the values probably only two. The following are shown us by Mr. O. Marsh.

Pencancelled.

| Pencancelled. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2/6 lilac, | Perf. 10. | - $812+19 \mathrm{~mm}$. | 9.1 .93 |
| 10/. green | Perf. 11 t . | - $5 \frac{4}{4}+184 \mathrm{~mm}$. | 28.3 .93 |
| EI blue | Perf. ${ }^{\text {so. }}$ | ${ }^{1} 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. | 28.3 .93 |
| 50/- red |  | * $9+174 \mathrm{~mm}$. | 4.3.88 |
| E5 grey | $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | * $16 \pm \mathrm{mm}$. | 28.11 .92 |

We should be glad to have further additions to this list

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| Face value | Per 12 |
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| Queensland, ¢̧d. current .. 6 d | 7 d |
| 1d. ${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\text {a }}$ 1/- | 1/2 |
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| St. Helena, 效. Pictorial .. 6 d | 7/ ${ }_{\text {7 }}$ |
|  | ${ }^{1 / 1}$ |
| \% ${ }_{\text {Id. }}$ | I/ 1 |
| St. Lucia, dd. King .. 6d | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | $1 / 1$ 78 |
| id. ." .. $1 /$ - | $1 / 1$ |
| Sarawak, re. .. .. 2 2dd | $3{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 2c. $\quad . . \quad . \cdot 50$ | $6{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $\cdots \quad 4 \mathrm{c} . \quad . \quad . \quad . .1 /-$ | 1/2 |
|  | $1 / 4$ 50 |
| " 3c. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. 6d | 7 d |
| " 6c. $\quad$, $\quad . .1 /$ | 1/2 |
| 12c. ." .. $2 /$. | Face |
|  | " |
|  |  |
| 3 c . on 36 c ., | 2/2 |
|  | $2 / 2$ 88 81 |
| " id. ." $\quad . \quad$ 1/. | 1/2 |
|  | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| id. ., .. $\mathrm{t} /$ - | 1/1 |
| Sirmoor, 3 pies . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{4 \mathrm{~d}}$ |
| S. Nigeria, King,dd. $\quad . \quad 6 \mathrm{~d}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 7 d . |
| Somali, King, "ta. ${ }_{\text {re }}$ | \%/r |
| Straits, 1oc. slate .. $\quad . .2 / 6$ | 2/11 |
| ./ 3c. King, 1902 .. 8d | 9d |
|  | 1/3 |
|  | 1/11 |
|  | 2/9 |
| " rc. " 1903 .. ${ }^{\text {3d }}$ | 4 d |
|  |  |
| 2m. " (new) .. 6d* | 7 d |
| 3m. ., ( , ) .. gd | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| " 5m. " ( $\quad$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$. $1 / 3$ | 1/6 |
|  | $2 / 9$ |
| ", 5m. Telegraph .. 1/3 | 1/6 |
| ., 2m. Unpaid .. ${ }^{\text {dd }}$ | 7 d |
|  | 1/2 |
| S. Australia, $\frac{1}{\text { d. }}$. G.P.O. .. 6 d . | 7 d d |
| Id. Queen .. $1 /$ - | 1/1/ |
| Tasmänia, 3d. Queen ${ }^{\text {2d. }}$ | 3/2 |
| gd. $\quad$. $\quad$ 9/- | 10/6 |
|  | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 效. V \& Crown 6d.* | 7 d . |
| rd. $\quad$ \%/- | 1/2 |
| 2 d . $\because$ 2/- | 2/4 |
|  | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | Face |
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| , tod. E.R.I. .. - | $3 / 6$ |
|  | Face |
| id. .\| .. 1/- | 1/1 |
| " 2d. ., $\quad . \quad$ 2/. | 2/2 |
| 3d. ", $\quad . \quad 3 /$ - | 3/3 |
|  | $4 / 4$ 7 d |
| , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ die Ii 6d | 7 d |
| rd. black on red 1/- | 1/1 |
|  | 1/1/ |
| Turks Islands, fd. .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 6 d | $7{ }^{7}$ |
|  | 1/8 |
| Victoria, ind. Queen, perf. 12\% ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | 1/1/2 |
| Virgin Is., td. Virgin .. 6 d | 7 d |
| Id. King .. 6 6d | 7 d |
|  | 1/I |
|  | 7 m . |
| Zanzibar, ta. King ${ }_{\text {drey }}$ | ${ }_{7} 7$ |
| 1a. ., .. $1 /-$ | 1/2 |

## PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) .. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Pine } \\ \text { fin }\end{gathered}$ ", British Stamps ( 1898 ) St änley Gibbons, Colonials ( 1904 ) French Society's Foreign Countries (1904 Yvert's Catal
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Yeert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904) } & \ldots & 8 / 0 & { }^{3 / 1} \\ \text { free } \\ \text { Senf, including stationery }(\text { Igo4) } & \ldots & 2 / 0 & 6 d\end{array}$

BLANK ALBUMS


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Ivory Millimetre Scale
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Stamp Mounte per rean .
Tramp Mountis, per 1000
Size A, 2 . $\times$ ition, per 100.
$\because \quad$ C, $4 \times 4$ in.

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).
Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) $\quad$.. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Price } & \text { Postage } \\ 24 & \text { Pd. } \\ 60\end{array}$
., Railway Letter Stamps (rgot) $2 \mathrm{II} / \mathrm{O}$ 8d.
Portuguese India .. $\quad . \quad$.. $\quad . \quad$ 6/o ${ }^{\text {dd. }}$
South Australia
Shanghai
St. Vincent
Barbados
$9 / 6$
$7 / 6$

Grenada

| Indian Native States (on Indian) | $\cdots$ | $9 / 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0 / 0$ |  |  |

India and Ceylon (with Supplement) ... 27/0
Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape $\quad \cdots$ is $2 / 0$
Africa-Gambia to Natal
Spain and Colonies
Jammu and Ka

$10 / 0$
nOTE.-If eeveral of the aboye articles are sent at one and the same time the postagels less
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rom any Newsagent (who will get it through

|  | SETS OF INDIAN | NAT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ais | Bhopal, large square type, $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}$, ra | .. |
| ${ }^{1} 13$ |  |  |
| A16 | Bundi, h, 1, 2, 4, 8as. |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Bussahir, $4, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8125$. |  |
| A25 | Charkhari, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,425$. |  |
| A 35 | Holkar, t, t, r, 22 s . |  |
| A 30 | Cochin, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$ |  |
| $A_{32}$ | Duttia, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{O}$ | Hyderatad, द, 支, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 as . |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ | Jhalawar, ta. |  |
| ${ }_{4} 4$ | Kishengarh, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4 a 8$. |  |
| A 55 | Nepal, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$, tas. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |
| ${ }_{\text {A61 }}^{\text {A }}$ | Sirmoor, Head. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ <br> Elephant, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 as |  |
| ${ }^{\text {A6 }}$ | Soruth, $1,4 \mathrm{sas}$. (perforated), 1 , 4as. (i | npert.) |
| A70 |  |  |

## APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.

The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants. Clients unknown to us must furnish satisfactory references.
V 3. British Somaliland varieties, Queen's Heads only.
V 4. Various surcharge varieties.
V 6. Panama.
$V 8$. Bussahir.
N 2 3. New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2} d$. and Id. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
NZ 2. Similar to above but only values above id.
N $Z$. Cook Isles, all values. $\frac{d}{2 d}-1 /-$ including varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks.
VZ 6. Yiue and Penrhyn in singles, pairs and blocks showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

## Special Ofrers.

DH Duttia entires. 14 various, all unused DI 13 l3echuanaland on Gt. Britain, used, face $2 / 8 \frac{1}{2}$, nett
DJ 34 used Sumaliland, ist printing, lace to/8, DK 35 used Sumaliland, ${ }^{2}$ and printing, face DL $25 \underset{\text { postally }}{9 / 10, t, \text { netid, current Noith Borneo, }}$ postaily value $\$ 3.08$, nett
DM 11-zoc. on joc. Hong Kong, all mint, no Chinese surcharge.
DN 3 each zoc., 50 . and 81 , liong kong, without chinese surcharge, all used on pitces, cat. $48 /$ -
DO 2 pairs id. Postage Due New Zealand, each showing the variety no stop after N of N.Z.
DP 7 coptes $\$ 1$ Hong Kong, mint, S.G. No. 56 Hong Kong mint, S.G. No. 561 DR 1 copy Bi Hong Kong, mint, surcharged at right only, surcharge inverted, uncatalogutd
DS 6 pairs $50 c$ on 4 sc . llong kong, each pair showing one stamp with sureliarge at right and one with surcharge at left ..
DT 4 copies zoc. Hong Kong with surcharge at right, all mint
DU 6 Leeward Is., provisionals, showing defec tive type of surcharge
DV Collection of Indian States, surcharged varieties priced to about $£, 234 \mathrm{~s}$.

1) W 2;o cancelled to order 2c. Queen's Head Labuan
DX Collection of ist type New Zealand, all unused and including block of 124 d yellow, 26 stamps priced to $\{147 \mathrm{ss} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.
DY 3 unused 6 d . Javender St. Vice
DZ Sundry Japanese plate-numbers, some unused on card, including scarce, 14 unused on card, .. ...
EA Three dozen obsolete 2 reis Açores, unuse Re ies, 30 on 75 c . on Re 1 and 18 on 45 c .
EC Collection of 16 Afghanistan, used
ED Fiji provisionals, 9 all different, on sheet.
E Book of Patiala and Chamba, varieties priced to 47/6, nett
EF 10 Seychelles stamps, 5 showing defective surcharges
EG 15 various Colombian "departmentals, ail
EH 3I Git. Britain envelope stamps on sheet, all unused but 3 and different, priced to $35 / 7$
El 23 various Gt. Britain, Die Nos., all used
EJ 9 various Gt Britain Die Nos, all unused including scarce. face value $1 / 7$
EL About 750 thd. and id. Jamaica Queen's Heads
EM About $320 \frac{1}{2}$ d., id. and 2d. Transvaal
EN About is 6 d . 1885 type Transvaal many defective

Iod.

EO About 88 fad 1885, type Transvaa
EP About 229 Id. t 885 type Transvaal
EQ $601 / \cdot 1885$, type Iransvaal, some defective

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).
Boi Antigua. 亩d., id., ad., 2hd., 3d., 6d., 1/-
Nett
Price.
$2 / 9$
$2 / 9$
$3 / 11$
$9 / 9$
$2 / 9$
$2 / 11$
$6 / 6$
$17 / 6$
$3 / 11$
$1 / 6$
$2 / 0$
$3 / 1$
$3 / 6$
$2 / 6$
$2 / 1$
$3 / 1$
$2 / 8$
$3 / 11$
$3 / 15$
$2 / 8$
$2 / 8$

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-
I. Which groups are required ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{C} \text { (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only). } \\
& \mathbf{F} \text { (Foreign). E (Europeans only). } \quad \mathbf{C F} \text { (Entire World). }
\end{aligned}
$$

N.13. We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world :-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $\mathrm{T} / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits-1d., $1 /-, 5 /-, \notin 1, \notin 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $£ 1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\notin 100$ per annum on new issues, we recommend " $£ \mathrm{I} \times 1,1 / \times 4$,"

3. What varieties are required ? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varietues of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required, please inscribe order form " no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

## CONDITIONS.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions:-
1.--That definite instructions as to clients' requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice -That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon. (c) Is misdescribed.

3--That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
4.-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated when making our purchases).
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News $44 / 4$ per annum, or with right to change address, 6/6 per annum).
7.-That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any
overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from of a few pence), without special cations cannot be Managing Director, and applications cannot be reterred to him unless of
siderable importance, time being " very rare."

- no.- ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.

To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice :-

Enter particulars here.
Groups required
Values and quantities
Varieties

Signed
Address

# Gwen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. <br> THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: h. lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, s.e. Publishers: ewen's Colonial stamp market, limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 250. (Vol. XII.)
(Whote Number, No. 336).
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904
[Price One Penny

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
 each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.
the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Envelope Dies $(238 \mathrm{~K}$ 250).-After three month's rest we have at last a new die-number to chronicle. Mr. F. Brewe sends us id. die 6o. Our list now stands:-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known
d. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 52 .

Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 60 .

Dies $\mathbf{1}, 2.2$ 2d d . Die 3. 3d. Dies $\mathrm{I}, 2$.
Dies I to 6 .
d. Des 1 to 6

Kailway Letter Stamps ( 549 G 250).-We have
a few more new issues to chronicle this week:-
London, Brighton and South Coast, $24^{\text {th }}$ issue, numbered on back 12001 to 18000 ; yellow. green, perf. 10; sheets of 12, same transfer as before, but the marginal cross and two dots which occurred in the $16 \mathrm{hh}, 17 \mathrm{th}$, 18 th and 19th printings is now removed and a single dot substituted. Isstied at end of
June, igo4. June, 1904. issue, numbered $1 / 2401$ to $1 / 4800$; dark green, perf. 10 ; sheets of 24 , same transfer as before. Issued, 3.6.03. This issue is now nearly finished and the 8th issue may be expected about the end of the month.
Highland Kailway. This prolific stamp-issuing company has had quite a number of new printings during the last year or two.
roth Issue, Oct., 1900, was the last printing we had definitely identified. During the greater part of 1901 , the 6 th, 7 th, 8th and gth printings were re-issued. Subsequent history, so far as we are aware, is as follows :-
ith Issue, Sept., root. Bright yellow.green, perf. ir. These were being issued as late as 12.11 .02 .
12th Issue, March, 1902. Unknown.
14th Issue. January', 1903. Dark green, perf. II. We have specimens issued 1.10 .03 is the issue of January, 1904.
15th Issue, January, 1904. Unidentified unless identical with the 14 th issue.
16th Issue, June, 1904: Grey green, perf. II. We have a sheet issued 2.7.04.
All the Highland stamps issued since 1900 have a white blot on the left outline of the left pillar opposite the foot of the 5 th bar. We have not as yet discovered a means of distinguishing between the different printings as was done in
the case of the first to printings of the Company), the case of the first to printings of the Company),
apart from the colour. The missing issues are apart from the colour. The missing issues are
probably identical with those known, the explanaprobably identical with those known, the explana-
tion being that the printers preferred to print off 3 or 4 thousand stamps at once rather than 1000 at a time, which is the number called for by the Company on each order. The gap between January, 1903, and January, 1904, is a large one; has an issue been overlooked?
ALWUR (A 250).-We take the following paragraph from the M.7.:-"Mr. B. Gordon Jones shows us a block of the fa. emerald-green, with the stamps 7 mm . apart, like the ta. slateblue. This was probably the first printing of the green staimps, and done from the same stone as the early variety. Our informant adds that he has seen both values of the 1877 stamps imperforate, in blocks; these are varieties that we are still looking for. Unfinished sheets of this nature may bave leaked out, but it is rather late in the day for them to begin to turn up."

ALGERIA (244 B 250).-The 30c. Sower overprinted "Region Saharienne" is characterised by one of our French contemporaries as bogus.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (242 Y 250).Concerning the use to which the bigh value stamps are put, R.H.S. writes to the New Zealund Philatelist :-
The high values-pesos 5 , 10 and 20-are principally used on post office box receipts and principally used on post office box receipts and
are found cancelled in black and violet. The are found cancelled in shack and violet. The The only other use these stamps are put to is as receipts for periodical payments made by news. receipts for periodical payments made by news-
papers for the transmission of their publications, papers for the transmission of their publications,
when they are cancelled by perforation. In the when they are cancelled by perforation. In the
1892.8 issue this was done by a large $O$ and 1892.8 issue this was done by a large $O$ and
in the present issue the word "inutilizado" is punched through about every six. Such cancellations are, of course, not to be valued like the former, though a complete collection should contain them.
BECHUANALAND (232 N 250).-We take the following note from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly 7ournal.
We learn from The L. P. of the discovery of a curious error of surcharge, which has not only remained unnoticed for a good many years past, but of which the copy discovered has passed under the eyes of two keen-sighted philatelists, the second of whom acknowledges to having had it in his collection for three years or more before he discovered its peculiarity. The stamp is the dd., vermilion, of Great Britain, overprinted british' at top and 'bechuanaland at bottom, with ' Protectorate' added in the middle, in the lettering shown in Type $1 a$ in the Catalogue. The additional word is inverted, as on $52 b$, and it is also spelt 'Portectorate.' The present owner of the variety is Mr. A. H. Stamford, who obtained it from Mr. Tamsen. We believe both these collectors recognised that the surcharge was inverted, but failed until lately to see the error in the word.
BERMUDA (237 P 250).-A new postcard is chronicled by the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.


Postcard. Stamp as a
$\frac{d}{d}$ green on buff.
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (248 O 250). -We illustrate the two new envelope stamps chronicled in E.W.S.N. Nos. 248 and 249 respectively.


CAPE COLONY ( 2.47 H 250 ).-A corres pondent writes to Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal that the stamps of this Colony perforated with two triangles arranged like the letter " $M$ " are
used in the Government Stationery Department used in the Government Stationery Department
on parcels and letters going out of South Africa. Local official letters travel free.
CEYLON (24: E 250).-Correction. - In E.W.S.N. No. 24I, for " ir. 25 c." read "ir. 50 C ." COLOMBIA ( 246 K 250 ). -The text of the decree authorizing the reorganization of the postal tariff on the basis of a gold peso was published in the Diario oficial of 5.I.04, states Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste. As it occupied three columns, it is too long to reproduce, but the main provisions were a $2 c$. inland letter rate and 5c. for foreign letters, with a 2c. post card rate for both interior and exterior. As gold does not circulate freely in Colombia, the Post Office will continue to sell the stamps for paper, but will only accept the National "bank-notes" at a diminutive rate which will be revised every three months. A single 5c. or 2 d. postage stamp will actually cost a whole Colombian \$1 bank-note or even two of them!

L'Echo de la Timbrologie ( $6.04 / 306$ ) chronicles the following:

## AR Adhesive. Overprinted "A.R." <br> sc. rose, pelure paper.

CHAMBA ( 249 N 250).-Mr. D. Bhicaji writes to Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal that he secured an entire sheet of 240 of the fa. grey, Queen's Head, with overprint inverted. This is no doubt the stamp we referred to last week and of which we then had only an imperfect description.

CHINA (243 I 250).-Concerning the bisected ic. provisionals mentioned in E.W'S.S. No. 232 we gather the following further information from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly $\mathfrak{y}$ ournal.
"Two correspondents at Foochow write to rebuke us for our remarks upon the divided 2 c . stamps, to which we referred in December last, but their account of the circumstances shows that the use of half-stamps was quite unnecessary, except as a means of checking the post office accounts. It appears that $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. stamps post office accounts. It appears that $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. stamps had run short as well as IC., and therefore
postage on letters requing a ic. stamp had to postage on letters requiring a ic. stamp had to
ve paid in cash. The halved stamps were not be paid in cash. The halved stamps were not issued to the public, but, as is usual in these cases, were affixed by the postal officials. When postage is paid in cash, the use of an adhesive stamp is a superfluity; all that is necessary is to mark the letters "paid," as was done before adhesive stamps were introduced, and that was really what was done in this instance. If the officials choose to stick on little bits of paper of any kind whatever, and then impress the "paid" stamp across them, it adds nothing, in our opinion, to the philatelic value or interest of the postmark used to indicate that postage has been paid.'
CRETE (249 O 250).-Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste says the new issue of stamps for Timbres-poste says the new issue of stamps
this island is still in preparation and las not, in fact, advanced beyond the essay stage. The fact, advanced beyond the essay stage. The
designs are as follows: -2 lepta. Artemis between designs are as follows :- 2 lepta. Artemis between
two lions; 5 lepta, Europe.Vritomartys; io lepta two hons; 5 lepta, Europe-Vritomartys; io lepta
Portrait of Pince George ; 20 lepta, Jupiter; 25 Portrait of Pince George; 20 lepta, Jupiter; 25
lepta, Triton; 50 lepta, Ariadne in the labyrinth I drachma, Europe and bull; 3 drachmai, Cnossos, capital of Crete in the tince of Minos 5 drachmai, Monastery of Arcadi and summit of Mt. Ida covered with snow.
ERITREA (219 G 250).-Stanley Gibbons Monthly fournal chronicles the current ic. with overprint inverted.
The current stamps, by the way, are now being sold by the Post Office in cancelled-to order sets.

GERMANY (231 $Z$ 250).-We hue received an envelope, which does not appear t", have been yet chronicled. Is it official or a 'stamped to order ' variety?

Envelope stamp. Design of current issue
25 pf., black and red. (Our copy is used 22.6.04)
The envelope is of yellow paper; thus the colour scheme is the same as in the adhesive of the same value

GWALIOR (249 S 250 ).-Messrs. Ram Gopal \& Co. have shown Sianley Gibbons' Monthly fournal the following novelty :-

Official adhesive.
3 pies, grey, Queen's Head.
HAYTI (243. 245 U 250). - L'Echo de la Timbio. logie (6. 04/306) gives the inner history of the two recent new issues. It seems that the anthorities were anxious to show their solicitude for the Republic and the centenary of the proclamation of Independence appeared a fitting occasion What more natural than to have a new set o stamps, or even two? It was thereupon resolved to have a new series, but unfortunately the State funds were all appropriated to more useful objects. In this unfortunate predicament, M Borno, a millionaire member of the Council kindly placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Government, and even came to Paris where he ordered, beyond the commemorative set proposed, another with the portrait of the President; all from M. Côte, the engraver and printer. The designs proposed by the latter having been accepted by the Haitian Govern ment, an order was piven for a number of sets not over roo,ooo. The whole of the stamps were despatched from Paris in three consignments a intervals of one month, under the official control
of a representative of the Haitian Embassy and the District Commissary of Police. The plates the District Commissary of Police. The plates
were included in the last consignment and defaced were included in the last consigniment and detaced to accept any monetary return for his outlay, but to accept any monetary return for his outlay, but asked and received part of the stamps. These
stamps were uncancelled and unsurcharged in any way. The Government had in the meantime ordered some handstamps " Poste Paye, 18041904, " and all stamps issued in the ordinary course through the Post Office were so surcharged, thus rendering the stamps supplied to M. Borno useless either for franking his correspondence or or sale to collectors. He, no doubt, protested against such a shabby trick and induced the Government to do away with the 'control' surcharge. This has now been done.
The points not explained in this history are the acts that the stamps were on sale in Paris from he first and may now be had unsurcharged at less than face value. We are elsewhere told that the reason the surcharged stamps were with. drawn was becase an American firm bought them all up.
INDO CHINA ( 238 K 250 ).-Chronicled by 'Echo de la Timbrologie.

Adhesive. Type Grasset.
2c. brown on buff. Millésime 4
ITALY(244C250).-Correction.-InE.W.S.N. No. 244, for 25 C , read 20 c .
Dr. Emilio Diena informs us that the no lire Seguatase blue and magenta, chronicled in E.W.S.N., No. 234 , was issued in 1893

IVORY COAST (238 K 250). - L'Echo de la Timbrologie ( $6.04 / 280$ ) publishes the text of a decree dated $27 \cdot 4.04$, authorizing the surcharging
of the following quantities of stamps for parcel of the following qua
 MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY (i75 D 250).-The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung ctronicles some new post cards.

## Postcards. Design of adhesiv <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { 10r. hlac.sed a } \\ & \text { 2or. grey-lilac. } \end{aligned}
$$

They are pictorial cards with various views, for description of which we refer to our contein. porary ( $6 . \mathrm{o}_{4} / 82$ ).
NEWFOUNDLAND (240 K 250).-Our St. John's correspondent informs us that the stock of the ic. Queen's Head is now exhausted and that it is expected the new ic. will shortly be issued.
NEW HEBRIDES (216 C 250).-Concerning the private lucal stamps issued by a French Syndicate and described in E.W'S.N. No. 216, Mr. G. Collingridge writes as follows to the Hour-Glass (25.6.04). It should be observed that the stamps were only a private venture and were suppressed almost immediately by the French authorities.
" During a trip which I made to the South Sea Islands last year I proposed to the French Colonies in the New Hebrides a design for a postage stamp. My proposition, however, was only intended as a joke-as may be seen by the rough design of one of the stamps now reproducedand really the fun 1 got ont of my little joke repaid me amply for the trouble in engraving the little picture. This represents a missionary being roasted on a spit by one of the native gentleman of those sunny islands. 'Presbyter Cocidus' (cooked missionary) amused some of he colomsts greatly, but one, taking ore the sub. ect of my proposition was being discussed that cannibalism, being a thing of the past, my design should be altered to something more in keeping with the progressive state of the fourishing Archipelago. Since then I find that I have been making history, for the French colonists of the making history, for the French colonists of the islands have adopted a set of postage stamps
for local circulation. These I also send to you as they may be of interest to the readers of the "Hour Glass.' Two designs serve for the four Hourr Glass. F wo designs serve for the four The 5 centmes stamps represent Franceville, on the shores of Port Vila, in the island of Vate. The picturesque little scene with a distant volcano in fuil eruption (helonging to another island) in the background is printed in green, with a hand. some blue frame, in which the palm trees and kanakas form the right and left borders. The same design printed in black with a pink frame serves for the 25 centime stamp. The larger design serves for the 15 centimes and i franc, the 15 centimes being printed in black with brown border, and the i franc in blue with green border. Notice the boar's or pig's head on the larger
stamp. The pig is a most important and useful stamp. The pig is a most important and useful animal in all the Hebrides Islands, but on the largest island of the group, at Espiritu Santo, $1 t$
is almost worshipped, especially if it possesses a fine set of tusks or canine teeth, as shown in the design on the stamp."

NEW ZEALAND (249 F 250).-Lieut Napier informs Stanky Gibbons' Monthly fournal
catalugued, the 2d. and $2 \frac{1}{d}$ d. of the $1882-97$ issue are also known with perforation $12 t$. The gauge of this perforation would be more correctly described as 124 .
PERSIA ( 248 H 250). -Another new provisional is chronicled by Stanley Gibbons' Mouthly Journal.

Adhesive. For local postage.
"PL "- TEHERAN dividing line betw ' in two lines, with a Our contemporary learns that the reason of the recent issue of 3 c. and rate pr posial from the increase in the inland rate of postage from
5 to 6 chahis. 5 to 6 chahis.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ( 249 U 250).-This week we have to report anotler innovation by the Adelaide authorittes. The new long stamps with "Postage" engraved are issued in sheets containing two panes, each of 3 rows of 10 stamps. Those operation were issued in panes of 60 , 6 rows of ro, and printed in sheets of two such panes.

Our list of the old "Postage and Revenue" stamps is growing apace, a number of new varieties having been shown us this week by Messrs. O. Marsh and A. B. Kay. The list now Messrs. O. Marsh and A. B. Kay. The list now
stands as below $:-(U=$ unused, $P=$ postally used, stands as below:-( $\mathrm{F}=$ unused, $\mathrm{P}=$ postally used,
$\mathrm{F}=$ fiscally used, $\mathrm{S}="$ specimen.") The water. $F=$ fiscally $u s$
marks are :-
(A). 1887, Wmk. Crown SA (narrow), sideways. (B). 189? Ditto, upright.
(B). 189? Ditto, upright.
(C). 189 ? Wmk. small SA (wide).


The $15 / \cdot 50 / \cdot$ and $\ell 15$ show the widest variations, whilst the io/-value shows the greatest number. It is probable that of this latter value there were many printings which it would be almost impossible to distinguish, unless other variations
should give material assistance, such as the should give material assistance, such as the
alterations in shade, paper, perforalion, etc., and the relative positions of the words "TEN" and "SHILLINGS." Here is a fine field for a pioneer specialist! Fiscally and 'specimen' used copies are fortunately fairly common.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (248 C 250).— We illustrate the new 8 c . stamp.


VIRGIN ISLANDS (247 G 250). - Used copies of the new issue are now coming over and the Colonial Stainp Market has slown us the complete set postimarked 1.6.04, the first day of issue to the public. The next mail to England after that date left Tortola on 13.6.04 and did not arrive in England until 2.7.04, several days
overdue. overdue
ZANZIBAR (248 I. 250). - Postally used specimers of the new stamps (values, 1 anna and 2 rupees) are shown is by Dr. Michael, but unfortunately the postriarks are illegible. The date of issue was probably about i.f.o4. We illustrate the two designs, one for the anna values and another, larger, for the rupees.


## Correspondence.

## WANTED-A PHILATELIC INDEX.

## To the Editor, E.W.S.N.

Sir--With reference to your further remarks on the subject of a Philatelic Index I venture to differ somewhat from your views.
Provided the necessary money be guaranteed I do not think it would be very difficult to find someone competent to undertake the work.
The subject-index to the library of a Society to which I made reference in my last was, I should say, a more difficult and laborious task than the proposed index now under discussion, and with regard to knowledge of languages it involved acquaintance with most of the principal languages of the world.
I note that you invite correspondence from collectors, more especially with regard to the best method of compiling such a work, but 1 would respectfully submit that amongst the whole army of collectors there must of necessity be very few specialists in the art of index making.
Collectors might indicate generally the salien features they wish embodied, but the neethod of features they wish embodied, but the method of
compilation should be left to an expert who has compilation should be left to an expert wh
had years of training in this class of work.
It would seem to me that the index should be at least two fold :-
(a) By subjects;
(b) By authors.
but with limitations, and here I am sure that the judgment of a first-class index maker would be of the greatest value.
In order to start the matter it would probably be well to draw up a circular letter and address a copy to the Secretary of each known Philatelic Society throughout the world, in order to ascer tain what support might be expected towards the publication of such a work, and at the same time to ascertain what files of magazines, pamphlets and books might be lent, if required, from which to collate information, as it would be almost impossible to find in this country copies of every thing required in the way of philatelic literature. It would not do to abbreviate references too much, bearing in mind that many publications well known to us would be very difficult for foreigners to recognise under initials. To reverse the case, where should we look for the article indexed :-
M.F. 96-97, 28/2, Stamps of Perak.
(Perhaps the Editor would like to give, say, a to/. Gold Coast lilac and carmine to the reader who solves correctly), and foreigners would be equally puzzled by some of our references if too much abbreviated.

## S. Chapman.

[We do not think an index to authors would be of much practical use. The idea of the index is chiefly to enable anyone wishing to specialize the stamps of a country to read up everything relating to the subject and pursue the study where others left off. Of course, a list of the initials used to represent the various journals would form part of the preface to the work, with would suggest-indications as to where the journals could be inspected. -ED.]

To the Editor, E.W'S.N.
Dear Sir,-I note in No. 2.48 your remarks about a proposed Index to Philatelic Literature In this connection, it will be useful to draw your attention to an article on this subject which I contributed to the Philatelic Record for October 1887, No. 1os. The idea was supported by Mr. P. J. Anderson, in an article published in No. 106 of the same paper. This gentleman presented the proposal to the London Philatelic Society and at the meeting of January 6 th, 1888 , the following resolution was passed: ". . . while the Society were unanimous in their sympathy with the undertaking, their funds did not at present admit of any such guarantee as was pro present admit of any such guarantee as was pro-
posed being given, and the Secretary was desired to communicate with Mr. Anderson accordingly."

I also made the same proposal to the American Philatelic Association, and at its Convention of August, 1888, a Committee "to whom this matter was referred reported favourably upon its possi was referred reported favourably upon its possi-
bility and advisability, and thereupon a Combility and advisability, and thereupon a Com-
mittee was appointed to give the execution of the mittee was appointed to give th
subject further consideration."

A Committee of the A.P.A. is still appointed but I do not know if the MS. is in progress.

Emilio Dien
(Other interesting letters on this subject are held over until next week).

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."



## special Orters.

DH Duttia entires, 14 various, all unused
DI 13 Bechuanaland on Gt. Britain, used, face $2 / 8 \frac{1}{2}$, nett
DJ 34 used Somaliland, ist printing, face $10 / 8$,
DK 35 used Somaliland, 2nd printing, face $9 / 10 \frac{1}{2}$, nett
DL 25 postally wsch, current Noith Bornco,
tace value $\$ 3$ o8, nett
DM 14 -20c. on 3oc. Hong Kong, all mint, no
DN 3 each zoc., 50 c . and $\mathrm{s}_{1}$, Höng Kong, without chinese surcharge, all used on pieces, cat. 48/each showing the variety no stop atter $\stackrel{i}{2}$ of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Z}$.
DP 7 copies 8: Hong Kong, mint, s. .G. No. 96 DQ 2 copies \$1 Hong Kong, mint, S.G. No. 561 R I copy \$: Hong kong, mint, surcharged at right only, surcharge inverted, un-
DS 6 pairs 5oc. on 48 c . Hong Kong, each pair tight and one with surcharge at left. 4 coptes 20c. Hong Kong with surcharge at right, all mint
DU 6 Leeward Is., provisionals, showing defective type of surcharge
V Collection of Indian States, surcharged varieties priced to about $£ 2345$.
DW 240 cancelled to order 2c. Queen's Head
DX Collection of ist type New Zealand, all unused and including block of 1240. yellow, 26 stamps priced to $£ 1475 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.
DY 3 unused 6d. lavender St. Vincent, 2 are
DZ Sundry Japanese plate-numbers, some unused on card, including scarce, 14 stamps in all
EA 2 reis Açores,unused Seychelles, 30 on 75 c . both types. 30 on Re I both types, 45 on Re I and 18 on Collection
EC Collection of 16 Afghanistan, used
Fiji provisionals, 9 all different, on sheet, cat. about $\ell 2$, netl
Book of Patiala and Chamba, varieties Seychelles stamps, 5 showing defective surcharges
G 15 various Colombian departmentals, all unused
EH 31 Gt . Britain envelope stamps on sheet, all unused but 3 and different, priced to $35 / 7$
I 23 various Git. Britain, Die Nos., all used 9 various Gt. Britain, Die Nos., all unused, including scarce, face value $1 / 7$
Ek About
I. About $750 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and Id. Jamaica Queen
Heads
$\cdots$

EM About 320 dd , id. and 2d. Iransvaal defective 885 , type Transvaal
P About 229 Id. 1805 type ransvaal
EQ $601 / 1885$, iype l'ransvaal, some defective ER About 182 6d. 1885 type Transvaal
ES 52 id Queen, Natal, fiscal cancellation
ET about 217 2d., 1885, type Transvaal
EU About 329 1d. rose, Gold Coas
EV About $15^{2} 2 \mathrm{~d}$., Orange Free State
EW 6o 6c., U.S.A.
EX About $24^{\circ}$ 2c. rose, Straits Settlements ...
EY About 317, Holland Unpaid, various values Old Approval Book, containing about 490 nearly all are Americans nett

## NEW ISSUES

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished:-
I. Which groups are required ?
$\mathbf{C}$ (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only).
$\mathbf{F}$ (Foreign). E (Europeans only). $\quad \mathbf{C F}$ (Entire World).
N.B.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world :-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to follow. ing limits-Id., $1 /-, 5 /-, \ell_{1}, \ell^{20}$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\notin 1 \times 4$ ", but for those who do not care to spend $\notin$ too per annum on new issues, we recommend " $\notin 1 \times 1,1 /-\times 4$," or even " $5 / . \times 1,1 / \times 4$," or simply " $\ell 1 \times 1$," " $10 / \times 1$," " $5 /-\times 1$," or " $1 /-\times 1$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 / \times 12$, $1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required, please inscribe order form "no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

## CONDITIONS.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions :-
1.--That definite instructions as to clients' requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice of alteration or cancellation is given.
2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon. (c) Is misdescribed.
3.-That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original mvoices, the
reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
4.-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5. - That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk
of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated when making our purchases)
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (4/4 per annum, or with right to change address. 6/6 per annum).
7.-That clients maintain their deposit aciounts in credit. Employees are for bidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and appli-
cations cannot be referred to him unless of considerable importance, time being "very rare."
$\qquad$ ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.
To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

| Enter particularn here. |
| :--- |
| Groups required $\ldots$  <br> Values and quantities   <br> Varieties $\ldots$ $\ldots$ |

Signed
Address

# K10 <br> €wen's Weekly stamp news. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

## THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE. <br> A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. <br> (Entered at Stationers' Hall. Illustrated by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## No. 251. (Vol. XIII.) <br> (Whole Number, No. 337).

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender of every, accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.
the last reference to that courtry appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Envelope Dies ( 250 L 251).-Mr. E. Bentley Wood has shown us th. die 53. Our list now stands:-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known. $\frac{1}{2} d$. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to $53 \cdot$
Id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 60 .
1d. Dies 7 to 30 ; 43 to 60 .
2d. ${ }^{4}$ Dies 1, 2 . ${ }^{2}$ 2d. Die 3. 3d. Dies $1,2$. 6d. Dies 1 to 6.
3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 10.
Private Firms (191, 194, 205, 243 E 251 ).-Mr. E. Bentley W'ood has now shown us the current id. overprinted "Wattses " at back, reading up, over the gum, and informs us he has now the 3d. in the same printing. When soaking these varieties off the paper to which they were attached, they should not be left too long, as the oil in the printer's ink only temporarily protects the gum under the printing from the water. If the gum under the printing is once moistened, the same becomes illegible, or is lost altogether.
Concerning the type of "Copestake" with the "\&" same size as the "RAMPTON," Mr. Wood informs us he now has id. red, plate 143, with it, a rather late number. Both his copies appear to have the printing over the gum.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (250 Z 251).The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a vertical pair of the 5 c . rose imperforate between.
BOLIVAR (241 J 251). We take the following from the A mevican fournal of Philately (6.04/225) :
"Regarding the new stamps which we chronicled upon page rgi of our last number we have received upon page 19 of our last number we have recelved
the following communication from our correspondent at Cartagena: 'These stamps were made here last year but they had not been put in use because the Departmental Post Office of this use because the Departmental Post Office of this city has not been completely installed until now.
As you can see the stamps have no artistic As you can see the stamps have no artistic
value, but the issue was very limited ( 50,000 of each value).
"The following varieties are known:
5 c .-1 sheet imperf. and I sheet imperf. horizontally.
$10 c .-6$
$26 c .-2$
$20 \mathrm{c} .-2$
$20 \mathrm{c} .-1$
", printëd on both sides.
20c.-30 " " in dark red.
"A A German "dealer red-brown.
"A German" dealer has bought 40,000 of each value and he is going to send them to Bremen."
CANADA ( 232 R 25i).-Concerning "pre. cancelled stamps; we clip as follows from Mekeel's cancelled stamps
Weckly Stamp News.
Weckly Stamp News. copies of the 1c. King's Head, precancelled. copies of the 1c. King's Head, precancelled.
Mr. Robertson says that he has also seen the 5 c . King's Head with similar cancellation. In this connection the following extract from a letter from E. P. Stanton, Superintendent of the Postage Stainp Branch of the Canadian Post Office Department, will be of interest. This was Written in answer to a letter of inquiry from
Mr. Robertson. Mr. Robertson.
"The main conditions governing the case are the quantities required for a given mailing and the limitation of the use of precancelled stamps to the particular kind or class of mail matter for which they have been issued. The minimum quantity in each such case is 25,000 pieces. If therefore you have in prospect a mailing of these proportions and will have the postmaster make a requisition for the necessary quantity of precancelled stamps, they will be issued to him for sale to you in due course. As requisitions for

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.
[Price One Penny.
precancelled stamps necessarily take longer to fill than the ordinary, postmasters are expected to send requisitions for them to the Department to send requisitions for them to the Dep
a few days in advance of actual needs."
CYPRUS ( 249 S 25I). -The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the 30 paras with the new multiple watermark.


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA multiple, perf. 14. 30 paras, lilac and green.
Issued 1.7 .04 or earlier. The values now known with the multiple watermark are the ${ }^{3}, 6$, 9 and 18 piastres.

We are informed that the stock of Cyprus stamps now on hand is small and that large stamps now on hand is small and that large November, when the next supply of stamps is
due to be sent out from England. We infer from due to be sent out from England. We infer from
our correspondent's letter that in the last supply received all values had the multiple watermark and that the smiall reserve consists solely of these. Even in the G.P.O. and other post-offices in the island the supplies with the single-line watermark have been mainly bought up by speculators.

DAHOMEY (246 D 25I).-Hitherto for some reason or other this Colony has only been allowed to have six of the usual 14 values printed for each French Colony. The set, commenced in 1899 with the 25 c . value and continued in 1900 with the $1,10,15,25$ and 500 . values, has now been completed. It includes moreover, the 2 franc value which is only printed for one or two Colonies.

Adhesives. Same design as before. Perf. $14 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$. 2c. brown on buff. 4c. purple-brown on grey.
ac. red on green.
3oc. cinnamon on drab.
40c. red on yellowish.
75c. brown on orange.
1f. olive.green on
1f. olive-green on greenish.
2f. violet on lilac.
5f. lilac on pale
5f. lilac on pale lilac.
in bilue.
Issued in Paris, 6.04.
DUTCH INDIES ( 238 R 251 ). -The Phila. telic Fournal of India quotes a rumour to the effect that the "Baby Queen" stamps remaining in stock are all to be surcharged so as to do duty for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cents newspaper stamps. We will hope it is not true.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA $(2+5$ U 258). -We have omitted to mention that the whole of the King's Head series has made its appearance. Some of the Queen's Head stamps are also still on sale, but the majority have been exhausted. The 5. annas value has now been exhausted. The 5 . annas value has no been reissued but has multiple waterma
5 annas will be excessively rare.

ECUADOR (244 X 25I).-The majority of the 1902 provisionals are priced in the 5 th Sup. plement to the catalogue Galvex, 1904, as pubhished in the Madrid Filatelico (5.04/55).

GWALIOR (250 T 251).-The reason why the 2,3 and 5 rupees have remained in use here, whilst they long since became exhausted in the other States, has been discovered by the Phila. telic Journal of ludia. For some unkown reason, a second printing of
despatched on I.5.0I.

INDO-CHINA (250 L 25I). The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following additions to the new set.


Adhesives. Design as above. Perf. $14 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$
tc. greyish olive-green.
4 c . red-violet.
5. dark green.
f. pale olive-green

Issued at Paris, 6.04.

JHIND (225 F 251). - The Deutsche Brief. marken Zeitung chronicles the following:-
Adhesives. King's Head Indian stamps overprinted. 3 pies, grey.
anna, green.
carmine.
violet.
orange-brown
olive-grey.
ilac.

Issued 5.04 or earlier.
JOHORE ( 246 K 251 ).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us sheets of the Ioc. on 4 c . yellow and red and 50c. on $\$ 5$ lilac and yellow provisionals chronicled five weeks ago.

## 10 CENTS.

The overprint in each case is in sans-serif capitals, about $2 \frac{1}{8}$ to $2 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{~mm}$. high, and is apparently stereotyped.

In the case of the $10 c$. on 4 c . the overprint was probably made by setting up 12 surcharges in a horizontal row and stereotyping the row 10 times. The stereos, when noounted, one above the other, would suffice to surcharge the sheet of 120 stamps (io rows of 12 ). That something of this sort was done is evident from the fact that the 12 surcharges in a horizontal row are all distinguishable, whereas each vertical row shows only the same type; in other words each horizontal row is the same as the others. There are no varieties worthy of catalogue rank, but in case any one would care to collect the 12 minor types on the sheet we describe them as follows:-


Types 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11,12 have a dot inside the lower curve of the letter $S$ of "Cents.
Types 1, 4, "10, 12 have a slightly smaller E in
Types 6, to have a smaller $C$ in "Cents."
Type 1. The left side of the " 1 " of "ro" is uneven. Type 5. The S of "Cents" is indented close to the The $\stackrel{\text { stop. }}{C}$ of short at thents" is about $\frac{1}{1}$ th $\mathrm{m} . \mathrm{m}$. The right arm of the $T$ of "Cents" is in dented at top.
9. The $S$ of "Cents" is thick and blurred. Back of E slightly indented near top.
ir. The C of "Cents" is slightly "dropped."
"12. The TS of "Cents are slightly raised.
The 3 pm on type 9 mm on type 10 rom $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. on type 9 to 3 mm . on type 10 . same type, the $" I$ "s being altered to " 5 "s of course Types on sheet

| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

Types I $t 012$ are probably the same as I to 12 above but we have only actually seen types 6 to 12, which ally, except type 9 which does not show the thick lurred ' $S$ ' although it has the indented * E.'
rypes 13 to 17 . Not yet seen. We hope to describe hem next week.
Types 19 to 23 ha
etter $S$ of "Cents."
Type 19. Shorter $N$ in "Cents." The " S " is de Type 20. Dropped Eper tip broken.
Type 21. The "C" of "Cents" is not properly rounded at the $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W}$. corner.
Type 22. There are two little dots instead of one in the lower curve of the $S$ of "Cents."
The measurements of the surcharge are the same as in the ioc. on 4 C .
Our correspondent informs us that there are
not likely to be any more provisionals, as the new set of stamps has now arrived in Johore.

The latter consists of seventeen values， $1,2,3$ ， $4,5,8,10,25,50$ cents，and $1,2,3,4,5,10,50$ ， oo dollars．It is very regrettable that these high values should be included，but it is，we suppose，unavoidable．The stamps are used for both postal and revenue purposes and both services have to be considered when the list of alues are being chosen．The new set will be issued very shortly．
MARTINIQUE（228G251）．－A new value has been added to the curent set．

Adhesive．Same design as other values
2f．violet，name in carmine，perf． $14 \times 132$.
Issued at Paris，6．04．
NEW ZEALAND（217 E 25I）．－The＂ 2 d ． blue＇＇does not seem to transpire．Some one said it was to be issued on＂ist April＂or later． A very appropriate date！

Early Datis（2 to F 251）．－We are slowly im． proving our list of dates，but surely our readers should be able to lielp us to a much greater extent？Some of the dates are obviously years later than the best possibie．
Early Dates of Use（shown by postmarks）．

| $\binom{1 \text { ssue }}{1882 .}$ | Perf． <br> 12 by $131 / 2$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Purf. } \\ & \text { to. } \end{aligned}$ | Perf． 10 by 11 ． | Perf． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dd． | 12－ | －． 8.91 | －． 10.95 | 15．7．96 |
| Id． | －．11．82 | －． 7.91 | －．10．95 | －． 1.96 |
| 2 d ． | 一． 7.82 | 12． 8.91 | －． 4.96 | 27． 7.97 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ． | 19． 3.91 | 2． $5 \cdot 93$ | －． 1.97 | 11． 4.98 |
| 3 d ． | －． 8.90 | －．11．91 | 15．12．96 | －． 3.98 |
| 4 d ． | －． 2.83 | 21． 2.94 | 23.12 .96 | －． 1.96 |
| 5 d ． | －． 8.93 | 10.16 .93 | －． 6.97 | 16． 2.00 |
| 6d． | －． 9.82 | 27． 5.92 | －．－．96 | 一． 7.98 |
| 8 d ． | －．－．83 | － | － | －．－． 99 |
| $1 /$ ． | －．12．84 | 9． 8.92 | 24．12．96 | 23． 3.98 |
| （ ${ }^{\text {Issuc }}$（8） | Perr． | Perf． | Perf． | ${ }_{\text {Large }}$ |
| （187．） | 7． 5.74 | 1246 by 13 18.681 | 10 by $12 \%$ ． | Star． |
| Id． | 7． $5 \cdot 74$ | 18． 6.81 |  |  |
| 2 d ． | 8.12 .75 | － | 3． $4 \cdot 74$ |  |
| 3 d ． | 一． 2.78 | － |  |  |
| 4 d ． | －． 5.80 | －－． 80 | － |  |
| 6 d ． | －． 6.74 | 8． 3.81 | － | － |
| 1／． | －． 2.76 | 11． 7.82 | － | － |

We should be greatly obliged to any collector possessing earlier dated specimens if he would allow as to inspect them．
NICARAGUA（ 2.48 C 251 ）．WWe find that we chronicled the recently issucd 5c．on 1oc． envelope twice over（Nos．233，237），and omitted of all three is piven in．A detalled Bescmparken Zeifung $(5.0+/ 67)$ ，from whicn we condense the following chronicle．

Envclopis．Overprint in violet
HABILI I＇ADO＂in seriffed caps，on the $5 c$ ． envelope of 1898 ．
＂Habilitado vale 5 cts．＂in lower case on the loc．envelope of 1898
Wale 5 centavos＂on the 100 ．of 1900 ．
All three were used at Managua on 8．3．04．On the back of each cover is an oval hand－stamped impression inscribed，＂Administracion de correos de Corinto，Republica de Nicaragua，Feb．it， 1904．＂Whether this date was that of manu－ facture or issue，is not clear．Our contemporary also chronicles on the authority of the Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal（the notice in which journal we have somehow missed），the following official stamps．

Official Adhesives．Overprinted＂OFICIAL＂ and new value．
cc．on toc．violet of 1902.
2c．on 3 c ．green of 1900 ．
＋c．on roc ．violet of 1902.
sc ．on 3 c ．green of 1900 ．
PANAMA（24 $\bar{Z}$ 251）．－Mrs．Few has shown us another error of the recent provisional seties．

## Repiublica <br> de Panamá．

Adhesive．＂Third Colon＂overprint．
toc．orange．Overprinted twice，one sur charge being $\mathbf{2 m m}$ ．in front of the other making the overprint look like＂dele 1 （mixed jumble），a．＂The bar at top only shows single．There is no accent on th
The specimen was used on a letter to Jamaic in the ordinary course of business，and is post． narked Colon＊i．o．．
PARAGUAY（23＋E251）．－Another new set of stamps has been issued here！It is dated ＂1904＂and comes in two desigus．

Adhesives．（i）Rectangular，somewhat similar to
the
5c．blue．
soc．yellow
10c．yellow．bistre
20c．violet．
20c．volet．
30c．pale blue
60 c ．brown．
（ii）Oblong design，with building in centre． 1 peso，carmine and black blue and black．
blue and black．
The above description is from La Cote Réelle （6．04／4）and we are informed that the stamps are finely engraved．

SAMOS（245 B 25I）．－We were slightly mixed in our notice concerning the stamp issues of Samos in E．W．S．N．No．245．Stamps have been printed for the principality，but Turkey objected to the adhesive varieties and they were not placed on sale．The stamps issued are as follows：

Envelope．Oval stamp printed in top right hand corser， $159 \times 127 \mathrm{~mm}$ ．
（1o para）blue．
Wrapper．This we have not seen，but we under－ stand it is of the same design and in rose．
How long this stationery has been in use we are unable to say；it only came to our notice recently．
The adhesives which were suppressed consisted of two sets：－（I）Greek inscription，printed at Samos，5，10， 20 paras and i piastre；（2）French inscription，printed at Paris， 5 paras，green，iop． dark brown，20p．vermillion and 1 piastre，dark blue．This information we gather from Illus－ triertes Briefmarken fournal（7．04／261），

SPANISH GUINEA（2． 6 J 251 ）．－Neder． landsch Tijdschrift voor Pustzegelkunde（7．04／27） chronicles the following provisionals：－

Adthesiues．Oblong fiscal stamps surcharged in four lines＂Habilitado－para－Correos－ ro cent．de peseta＂（the first three lines being in capitals）．
$o c$ ．in red on 25 c ．black
blue on 5oc．grey－brown．
black on 1 p .25 c ．rose．
blue on
an $2 p$ ． $50 c$ carmine．
UGANDA（228 P 25I）．－All the special Uganda stainps have been withdrawn from sale and are no longer obtainable，the King＇s Head ＂East Africa and Unanda Protectorates＂being alone in use．The Queen＇s Heads should become rare，as comparatively simall quantities were used and there were no local speculators to buy up the unused stamps in large quantities．

ZANZIBAR（250 M 251）．－A correspondent writes us that the new $\frac{b}{2}, 1$ and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps were issued at Zanzibar on 7．6．0．4，but as will be seen from our note last week，it is probable that some of the high values were also issued；the 2 rupees certainly was．

The stamps are all on paper with multiple quatrefoils watermark．The paper is thin and style of printing is also the same，thons giving the style of printing is also the same，thins giving the
stamps a somewhat cheap appearance compared stamps a somewhat cheap appearance compared
with their richly coloured predecessors．The with their richly coloured predecessors
sheets have broken lines and plate No． 1 ．
On the same day that the first of the new stamps appeared on the post office counter，some of the old issue（white beards），surch．＂one＂in block type，were put on sale．At the moment of writing our correspondent had only actually seen the following．

Adhesive．Overprinted＂ont：＂in block type，just above the old value，which is not barred out in any way 1 oll $4 \frac{1}{2}$ annas，orange．
The above information is welcome for several reasons．It tells us that the Zanzibar authorities are tired of changing their stanps every time a Sultan dies；the issue with Arms is presumably Sultan dies；the issue with Arms is presumably
intended to last for several reigns．It also tells us that there are not likely to be any remainders us that there are not likely to be any remainders
to food the market and depreciate the value of to floud the market and depreciate the value of
the old set，as in the case of that of 18 g 6 ．It is the old set，as in the case of that of 1896 ．It is
in every way a inore sensible proceeding to use in every way a more sensible proceeding to use
up the remainders by surcharging them with the value mostly in use；in this case， 1 anna．

It will perhaps be recalled that in E．II．S．N． No． 193 we mentioned that the Regent of Zanzibar was in England and amongst othe hings was asranging for a new set of stamps which were wanted urgent＇y as there was only a three months supply of the old stamps left． Evidently the Regent found it necessary to order a fresh printing of the old stamps（as we suggested
at the time he would）although he had stated at the time he would）although he had stated before he left Zanzibar that no more would be printed．Messrs．De la Rue \＆Co．do not usually furnish a new set of stamps under a year，we believe．We have not noticed any of the late Sultan series in new shades so presime the new printing is indistinguishable from its pre－ decessors．

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO＂E．W．S．N．＂

It is no economy to save the small subscription（4／4）and live in ignorance of philatelic events．

ST．HELENA（ 236 I 25t）．－The following
Otice is sent us by the Crown Agents for the notice is sent us by the Crown Agents for the Colonies ：－

St．Helena Obsolete Postage Stamps．
The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of St．Helena to dispose
of the undermentioned obsolete Postage Stamps which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government and of which no further supplies will be printed，the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed
The stamps are of the following descriptions and quantities：－


Specimens of the stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents＇Office，between the hours of 10 and 4，and 10 and 2 on Saturday．
No offers for less than $£ 50$ worth of stamps will be considered．
Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the description and condition of the stamps sold． Offers，which must not be less than face value，must be sent in not later than the 3 st December，1904，aite which date all will be destroyed．
Office of the Crown Agents for the Coloniles
Gariness．Losido
11ft July， 1904.

## Correspondence．

## WANTED－A PHILATELIC INDEX．

## To the Editor，E．II＇S．N．

Dear Sir ，－With much pleasure I read in E．W．S．N．，Nos．248－249，the idea of compiling a Philatelic Index．This question has been before the philatelic public several years，and I don＇t believe we will ever get any further if the same primitive steps are taken as have hi therto been resorted to．For those who have never troubled themselves with this important question，it will not be amiss to look a little in the past to see what has already been done in this direction．A compilation appeared in some early numbers of compilation appeared in some early numbers of
The Stamp Collecturs＇Magazine，later on further steps were taken by J＇hilatelic fournal of Great steps were taken by Shatelic Journal of Great

Britain，Stedish Verein，Mekecl＇s II＇S．N．，Stamp | Bralu，Stedarh Verein，Mekecels |
| :--- |
| News Anul．S．N．，Stamp | News Anhual，Tiffany，City Philutelist，Victor

Marsh lirectory，last，but not least，Mr．Anderson Marsh lirectory，last，but not least，Mr．Anderson
who，I believe is still busy in compling an index， who，i believe is still busy in compling an index，
and Suppantschitch and others．All these men－ and Suppantschitch and others．All these men－
tioned have lieen doing good pioneer work，but for a reliable complete index we yet look in vain．

Whenever someone wishes to urite on a certain subject or stamp he should know as much as possible what has been written before on the subject，but this he is unable to do，owing to Inmited knowledge of where the articles in question are to be found．To buy or lend books at random，to look up the said subject，not only entails a large amount of money，but is also a frutless labor，as very often no mention whatever is made in the whole ple of books betore him on the subject he seeks．Only those who have under． taken this task can speak anthoritatively，as I know by experience．The idea of the Editor and of Mr．Chapman clearly states what is expected of the Compiler；but the methods he has to work upon are not stated．When the Compiler has all the material before him，it will be time enough to go into details how he has to work it out．The first and main object is to get all the material together from all possible sources．
According to my opinion no single man will be found competent enough to undertake the hercu－ lean task unaided，of compiling，sorting，reading and indexing all philatelic subjects，which have already appeared in the Philatelic Press．Now． a．days in nearly every country of importance wherein philatelists are to be found，there exists one or more Philatelic Societies．Every society one or more Philatelic Societies． There are also to be found philatelists with large philatelic libraries in their possession，and large philatelic libraries in their possession，and
many first－class philatelic journals possess large many first

To concentrate the work，I should propose that in every country a committee should be elected， whose main work should be，in conjunction with sub－committees in the same country of looking up the literature of its country，so that every com （Continued on Page 743）
mittee will be ready on a given time to send in its copy to a central body in, (let us say for example) London, whose work will be in weeding out translations, etc., etc.
I leave to the Editor or some other philatelist to work out my rough idea, but think this the to work out my rough idea, but think this the
best possible plan to follow at a very small cost, best possible plan to follow at a very small cost, as every true philatelist w
on a work of this nature.
N. YAAR.
[We are not so confident as our correspondent that many helpers would come forward. It seems to us that the work of compiling the index should be the work of one man. "Too many cooks spoil the broth!" Once the work was compiled, however, an invitation might be extended to every one to correct and revise it, with a view to the publication of a second and more complete and perfect edition. We can hardly expect that perfection would be attained in the first edition.-Ev.]

To the Editor, E.W.S.N.
Sir,-In opening your columns to the discussion of this question you are conferring a benefit not only upon philatelic writers but upon philatelic readers who take a scientific interest in their tamps.
While, of course, a work of reference of this nature which extended to Continental publica ions would be of the greatest service, I think we should for the present be content to limit our aims to a workable capacity and confine ourselves to journals in the English language, if not solely to British Journals.
I can hardly conceive that a task of this magnitude even can fairly be expected of any one man but it appears to me that if a band of workers will put their heads together after the manner of the Index Society, or of one of the small Committees appointed occasionally by the British Association for the purpose of reporting upon the Bibliography of some particular subject, and if you could see your way to allow the use of a certain amount of your valuable space, there is no reason why there should not be produced a philatelic index which if not perfection itself
would nevertheless be of inestimable use to philatelists.
My own idea is that the subject could best be dealt with in a series of bibliographical articles dealing with a particular country, e.g., Cyprus It would be necessary to arrange a list of Journals o be indexed, for there have been so many issued whose only preteusious to Phlately have been heir advertisements, and what we have to secure is utility. Onr workers would then allocate among themselves the publications they wonld undertake to look over and fill in the classification slips which would be issued.
Then comes the crucial point-to find someone willing and able to exercise the editorial function with care and discretion. The use of the classification slip ought to obviate the need for a great deal of purely clerical labour, and the desideratun of an Editor would be a sound knowledge of the philatelic history of the country under examina. tion. It might be possible to submit the joint labours of the workers to the expert in such a form that he would only be called upon to exercise his critical faculties.
Why not then a Philatelic Index Societycomposed of workers rather than subscribersalthough of course the latter too would be
IWe prefer not to endorse our correspondent's suggestion of an index limited to English publications, because those of other countries are also rich in interesting articles on philatelic subjects, which anyone wishing to study a particular country could not afford to miss. character, and would be used in German and French-speaking as much as in English speaking countries.-ED.]

## To the Editor, E.W.S.N

Sir,--It does not appear that any of you have an idea of the magnilude of the proposal. If such an index is to be of real use to the few people who would require it for use, it would run
into tooo pages. And what would be the cost of into tooo pages. And what would be the cost of such a book? Yoll know what your own book has cost ${ }^{\text {, }}$, but the type in that and cost of The nearest approach to it is the recent French Catalogue, which, even in that cheap conntry, has cost over $\ell 1$ a copy, and which would be nearer © 2 if only 1200 to 2000 copies had been issued. I do not know what Marsh's Literature Col. lectors total up to, hut am perfectly certain that in an ordinary way 100 to 200 copies is the guinea each for an Index. I wrote on this subject years ago in Stamps, and took special pains to find out the number of members of all

our Philatelic Societies, which is barely 1000 Now these as a rule are of the more earnest philatelic class, but even you would scarcely put the real students at one half, probably not one third of them. Now how many of them ever attempt to write and read papers on stamps? Not one hundred! These, with the Editors of Philatelic Journals and a few scribes like myself, are the sum total of persons who would ever require such an Index for reference. Of course a mere outline list, like that given in Alfred Smith \& Son's Monthly Circular this month, could be produced for a few shillings per copy, and that would be useful, but it gives no idea of wha kind of article is indexed and the reference is limited to the year of publication without month or page-number.
Then, you imply that foreign journals should be included, but what's the use of them? There are not twenty files of them in the country, so if a philatelist desirous of studying the issues of Hamburg, say, finds that he can only do so by obtaining two or three different German magazines, how is he to get a sight of theman? True, hey may have been translated into an Enge, they may have been translated into an English.

Again, as bearing on this point, what use would an Index be if the user hasn't the command of a library? and as I hint above, it is only those who have a good library that would have a reason for buying the Index, and there are not 200 people in this country and the United States who have such libraries.
Seven years ago I was about to begin such an Index with the little material I have here, hoping to get special permission to have the use of London Society library to complete the leading journals from 1863 to end of century. But I heard that Mr. Bellamy, F.f.S., of Oxford (Sec. of O.P. Soc.), had begun such a work, and I have had communications with him three years ago and understand that he has an elaborate index of a fearful number of magazines and books, most of which would be unattainable for reference by ninety five per cent. of the philatelists who might like to read them.
Plenty of ordinary indexers might attempt such a work as you wish for the money named, if the hundreds of volumes were supplied to them, which they would perform by simply taking the contents or index of four or six pages issued with most volumes, that is over 1000 pages of small type. and gathering them altogether under the headings given therein; the mere labour and verification of these would take pretty well a vear in any case, and then it is dountrful if the yndexer, not being a philatelist, will not have mader, not being a philatelist, will not have
made most ludicrous mistakes and combinations made most luducrous mistakes and combrance of
of different subjects, owing to his ignorance what the titles mean in many cases, and make it virtually useless for serious workers.
Apart from the thousand or more sheets that I believe Mr. Bellamy has, there is a leading philatelist now engaged three days reekly (he tells me), in cataloguing a famous philatelic library, and he does not expect to complete his work for another year. Now I expect this "catalogue" will be far more detailed than the "Index" you think of, and it may be published, if so, who would buy yours? I asked years ago for a " Philatelic Carnegie" to undertake such a work as well as the Cyclopadia of philatelic literature 1 suggested-because 1 knore as a practical publis. her (and late secretary of a Publishing Co.), that such works mean a cost of thousands of pounds of which in no case could $10 \%$ be expected as return by sales, if Index portion only was issued, but which by elaborate organisation over the Kingdom and in U.S., miglit be made to cover expenses. The Cyclopedia being the reprint in thousands of the articles that are of any use that now exist only in hundreds spread all over the world.

Of course, you may get a dozen or a score of enthusiasts like Mr. Chapman, who would be glad of such Philatelic Index (I should myselt), and may write youl and make suggestions - but as I have said, it is impossible to get or expect over
too copies to be sold. because there are not more tha copies to be sold, because there are not
thau that number of libraries in existence.

## B. W. Warhurst.

[We think Mr. Warhurst is unduly pessimistic. We never expected or suggested that a philatelic
index could be made to pay; the loss would index could be made to pay; the loss would
probably exceed frooo but we believe the money could be subscribed and we would either head the list ourselves or place our name very high up if a subscription list were opened.

There is never any harm in aiming high, if the object is a good one, and the "Philatelic Index" concerning which we started this discussion is only one of many little items in a big scheme having for object a Philatelic Utopia. Our reasoning is something like this:-" Dealers don't make enough money becanse collectors don't collect enough ; collectors don't collect enough because collecting is too difficult. (There are two chief classes of collectors :-(1) collectors who look upon stamp collecting as a pastime and like to
keep all thear brain-power for their profession or business, and (2) collectors who like to make stamp-collecting a scientific study. We shall tave an honoured position for both in our Utopia, but for the moment we are only considering how to meet the requirements of the more scientific collector). Collecting is too difficult (to continue our argument), because the specialist attempts too much; it is absurd to expect a specialist to collect the whole of the stamps of a country, with perhaps a score of competitors fighting with him for the tit-bits. Why not therefore gather together a thousand of the leading specialists and cut up a catalogue amongst them, giving to each a section with the request that he will do his best to (1) make a finer collection than was ever made betore; (2) study the stamps and learn more about them than was ever learnt before; (3) write a reliable history of them for the use of present and future generations."
Now this is obviously impracticable at present; how can one learn more about his stamps than was ever learnt before if he does not know what was learnt before or even published bet it is useless accordingly come to the decision that it is useless to encourage the higher specialism with its attendant authorship until (1) a reliable and complete index to philatelic literature is a complete philatelic lending library has been established. Critics may say "impossible!" but we prefer not to believe in mpossibilities,
although the accomplishment of our ideal may although the accomplishment of our ideal may take years. We do not approve our correspondent's suggestion of a philatelic cyclopædia, as there are very few philatelic articles (comparatively speaking), worth re.printing. However excellent they may once have been, the majority are out of date. We had also intended making no reference to the idea of a central philatelic tending library (such as would be at the service of any member of a recognized philatelic society for a small fee or anmual subscription), because an index must be published before such a library could serve a really useful purpose. The index is the first mountain in our path!-Ed.|

## Rotes.

Our recent article on the new Crown CA. multiple watermark has been translated into French by L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

No collector interested in the stamps of New South Wales should miss reading the paper on the subject of recent perforations in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly formal. It is a pleasure to read and is calculated to give anyone a better idea of what the real study of stamps-the true specialism -represents.

Mr. C. J. Phillips lias recently, in the course of his American tour, called on the United States President, and thus describes his interview.
"On June 3rd, I arrived in Washington, the last city that 1 visit on this trip. with a letter of introduction to the President from his friend. Senator Henry Caiot I odge, and I had the honour of meeting President Rossevel at the White House on June 4 th. The President was very genial, and seemed to quite enjoy a chat about stamp-collecting; he told me that he used to collect when a youth, but that he did not do so now. He said that he heard that stamp-collect. ing was almost universal, but that now his own
interest in stamps consisted in seeing that the interest in stamps consisted in seeing that the
officials did not make any more errors, and send officials did not make any more errors, and send out antomobiles upside down!

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Counani, CR 6.04/11.
Orange Free State, 3 d on fl.. N. Yaar, PR 6.04/134.
Cnpaid,

Sweden Conpaid, variety of paper, PR $6.04 / 13+$.
Cyprus, 1882 surcharge varieties, P 'R $6.04 / 135$.
Uruguay, catalogne (cont:-), FI of.
Papers on Pertorations, F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon, SGMJ 6.0+/257. (No collector should miss these papers. The sutbject this month is New South Wiales),
Guadelonpe, the recent surcharges, Gordon
Canada, handstamped 3d. cnvelope of 1851 , I.P
Hamburg, Defects in forgeries, CR. 6.0+114.
China, i897, C. A. Howes. A.J.P. $6.0_{4} / 197$.
Belgrum, Notes on the two shades of the Belgian Five Franc Postage Stamp, Jules Bonvez, United States, Neslitt Die Varieties, M.W.S.N., 6.04/190.

South Australia, Notes on Stamps of, L. L. R Hansburg. I.P. $4.04 / 85$.
Holland \& Colonies, Notes on the $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 12$ Fer
foration, J. E. Bohlmeijer, P.J.I., $3.0+1 / 74$. Turkish Stamps, Some Odd Notes on, P. T Deakin, S.C., 4.04/77

## SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES

Ais* Bhopal, large square type, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 12$
A13 Bü", 1902, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,826$.
A2o Bussahir, $t, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8,12$ as
A25 Charkhari, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8$ as.
A35 Holkar, $\frac{t}{t}, \frac{2}{4}, \mathbf{I}$, zas.
A30 Cochin, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$
A32
A
$A_{42}$ Jhalawar, ұa
A45 Kishengarh, $\frac{1}{2}, \dot{1}, 1,2,4,8$ as
$\mathrm{A}_{55}$ Nepal, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,42 \mathrm{~s}$.
A60 Sirmoor, Head, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$, , $, 2,3,4,8$ as.
A61 O. Elephant, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as. ..
A7o Travancore, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 1,2,4 \mathrm{ch}$. .
CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).
Bor* Antigua, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2dd., 3d., 6d., $1 /$ -


## Special Olfers.


CF $\quad 12$ copies 30 c . 15 c . on 75 c . Seychelles, all mint, one is the varity tall $O$ in 30
CV 33.2d. Orange River, V.R.I. including CW 22. Indiaries used
CW 22-India, 8a. surcharged " Service"
CX $14-1 \mathrm{~d}$. on $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Malta, used
CY 27 used V.R.I. and E.R.I. Transvaal face value, $\mathrm{I} / 6 \frac{1}{2}$
CZ 26 copies, 12 c . on 18 c . Mauritius, slightly creased, otherwise mint
DA 6 -hd. Swazieland, red surcharge used
DB 9 used Sudan, official stamps
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { DC } & \text { 9.Id. Gt. Brit. I.R. official } \\ \text { DD } & \text { dd., id., 2d. and } 1 / \text {. Army Teleuraphs }\end{array}$
DE $\quad \frac{2}{2}-40$ paras, Br. Levant
DF
DF
Block of 52.5 c . on 12 c . Sarawak
C 22-4d. on 6d.V.R.I., 8-2d. V.R.1., all mint, 11 of the 4 d . on 6 d . are with thick $V$
DH Duttia entires, 14 various, all unused
DI 13 Bechuanaland on Gt. Britain, used, face $2 / 8 \frac{1}{2}$, nett
DJ 34 used Somaliland, ist printing, face $10 \ddot{8}$, DK $35 \begin{gathered}\text { nett } \\ \text { used } \\ \text { Somaliland, } \\ \text { and printing, face }\end{gathered}$ 9/rot, nett
DL 25 postailly uscd, current North Borneo, face value $\$ 3.08$, nett
DM 1r-zoc. on 30c. Hong Kong, all mint, no Chinese surcharge.
DN 3 each 20c., soc. and 81, Hong Kong, without Chinese surcharge, all used on pieces, cat. 48/-
DO 2 pairs id. Postage Due New Zealand, each showing the variety no stop after N of N.Z.
DP 7 copres \$i Hong Kong, mint, S.G. No. 56 f DQ 2 copies $\$ 1$ Hong Kong, mint, S.G. No. 561 DR 1 copy \$1 Hong Kong, mint, surcharged at right only, surcharge inverted, uncatalogued
DS 6 pairs 50 c. on 48 c . Hong Kong, each pair showing one stamp with surcharge at right and one with surcharge at left ..
DT 4 copies 20 c . Hong Kong with surcharge at right, all mint
IJU 6 Leeward Is., provisionals, showing defec tive type of surcharge
DV Collection of Indian States, surcharged varieties priced to about $£ 2345$
DW 240 cancelled to order 2c. Queen's Head DX Collection
unused and including New Zealand, all ynused and including block of 124 d .
DY 3 unused 6d. lavender St. Vincent, 2 are mint
undry Japanese plate-numbers, some unused on card, including scarce, 14 stamps in all
EA Three dozen obsolete 2 reis Açores, unused
EB Seychelles, 30 on 75 c . both types, 30 on Re I both types, 45 on Re 1 and 18 on 45 c .
EC Collection of 16 Afghanistan, used
ED $F_{i j i}$ provisionals, 9 all different, on sheet
EE cat. about $f 2$, nett
EE Book of Patiala and Chamba, varieties
EF so Seychelles stamps, 5 showing defective
EG 15 various Colombian ${ }^{\circ}$ departmentals, al
EH 31 Gt. Britain envelope stamps on sheet all unused but 3 and different, priced to 35/7
E! 23 various Gt. Britain, Die Nos., all used EJ 9 various Git. Britain, Die Nos., all unused including scarce, face value I/7
EK About $75^{\circ}$ Id. Natal Queen's Heads
EL About $750 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and Id. Jamaica Queen' Heads
EM About $320 \frac{1}{2}$ d., Id. and 2 d . Transvaal
EN About 113 od. 1885 type Transvaalmany
EO About $88 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. 1885 , type Transvaa
EP About 229 Id. 1885 type Transvaal
EO $601 /$ 1885, type Transvaal, some d
ER About 185, type ransvaal, some defective
ES About 182 de. 1885 type Transvaal
ES 52 id Queen, Natal, fiscal cancellation

Signed
Address

# Ewen's 

No. 252. (VoL. XIII.)
(Whole Number, No. 338).

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information New Issues. or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleaskre in forwarding the sender Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Envelope Dies (25I M 252).-Mr. O. Marsh has shown us 3 d. registra. tion envelope, die II, and mforms us it was purchased in London on $1+7.04$. Our list now stands:-


## nvelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known

Id. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 53 .
id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 60 .

6d. Registration,
The Colonial Stamp Market has been very nfortunate lately, in the matter of die-numbers. Seven orders for $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and id. envelopes during March and April resulted in $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dies $49,48,48$, $49,48,49,49$, and 1 d. $59,57,56,56,56,56,56$ ! One would almost umagine it was done on purpose. Somerset House was given a rest during
May and June, and on 20.5 .04 we ordered a further supply, which came to hand on 12.7.04, 古d. die 8 and id. die 56 ! The higher values also show no alteration.
Railway Letter Stamps (250 H 252).-Captain Napier informs us he has the following new issues, which we have not yet recorded.

Manchester, South Junction \& Altrincham, 8th printing, Nos. 5001 to 6000 .
Metropolitan, $17^{\text {th }}$ printing, Nos. 15600 to 16800?
Ballycastle, 12 th printing, in pale blue. The i6th printing of the Metropolitan was chronicled as long ago as E.W.S.N. No. 198. This Company started to issue stamps in July 1895, and in the first 3 years had six printings of 600 stamps each. In the next 3 years it had six printings of 1200 stamps each. Subsequent history is as follows :-

| Issue | 10801-12000 | Oct. 1901. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I 4 th | 12001-13200 | May 1902. |
| 5th | 13201-14400 | Dec. 1902. |
| c6th | 14401-15600 | July 1903. |
| $17^{\text {th }}$ | 15601-16800 | July 1904. |

The demand would seem to be falling off
We have succeeded in reconstructing a sheet of the first issue of the Neath \& Brecon Railway of the first issue of the Neath \& Brecon Railway,
but can only find the following distinguishing but can only find the fol
marks of the twelve types

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
1 & 2 & 3 \\
4 & 5 & 6 \\
7 & 8 & 9 \\
10 & 11 & 12
\end{array}
$$

1. White dot on ground between shield and TE of " Letters."
2. Second line under LW of Railway faintly broken.
3. Line over lowest bar in left pillar broken.

Dot before D of "2d." Line over C of Brecon broken.
8. Line over T of "Post " faintly broken.
io. Line broken N. W. of $R$ of Railway.
12. Body of figure " 2 " nicked, opposite hyphen under $D$.
A new printing is nearly due for the Midland Railway.
Early Date Records (249 Z 252). -The record for $2 \frac{1}{8}$. plate 1 should be transferred to Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall.

EAST AFRICA \& UGANDA (258 V 252). -We were only able briefly to refer to the new 5 annas in last week's issue. as it arrived just as we were going to press. We now formally
record it.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904
[Price One Penny


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple, perf. 14. 5 annas, yellow-brown and grey.

## Issued 24.6 .04 or earlier.

GAMBIA ( 146 H 252 ). -New stamps of 5 d ., $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 od., $1 / 6,2 / 6$ and $3 / \cdot$ are said to be in preparation for this colony. The authorities are be comp very much afraid less anyone should be compelled to put two stamps on one letter Having gone so far,
$8 \frac{1}{2} d$. stamps, etc.?

NEW FOUNDLAND (250 L 252). - Uur St. John's correspondent now informs us that the authorities have decided to keep to the ic. Queen's Head and a fresh supply has been printed.

NEW ZEALAND (251 F 252).-Mr. K. J. Kingsley writes:-" Recently I had a sheet of 1 d. Universal on which there was a double-lined row of loops right across the sheet in red, looking as if the plate had been scratched. You will see a trace of the lines on the bottom corner of en. closed stamp.'

The specimen enclosed has a scratch like a $V$ sideways, about $\ddagger \times \notin i n$. The stamps appear to have been printed from the new plate and it is to be hoped the latter has not met with any mishap. Our correspondent omits to mention what was the plate-number of his sheet, a most important particular.

Postal Orders.-British Postal Orders are now being issued in New Zealand. They are of the same series as are in use in England, but the blue stamps in the upper left hand corner are surcharged in red :--

> TOTAL POUNDAGE PAYABLE IN NZ. 2 D.

The whole surcharge measures $28 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. The commission charged 15 Id . from 6 d . to $\mathrm{t} / 6 ; 2 \mathrm{~d}$ from 2/- to $10 / 6$, and 3 d. from $11 /$ to $£ 1$.
Mr. L. A. Sanderson writes that "Unused Government Life Insurance stamps are being sold over the counter at the Government Insurance Buildings, but that not more than one set is sold to each applicant who must be a bona-fide slamp collector. This question is put to each purchaser and his name and address entered in a because the for the purpose. This is done applicants for sets." If the N. $Z$. Government applicants for sets. If the N.Z. Government wished to avoid being bothered by collectors, why not sell the stamps freely? Dealers would soon obtain large quantities and collectors would be under no necessity to attend personally at the Government Offices and waste both their own and
the officials' time. the officials time.

Mr. R. J. Kingsley writes us under date of 8.6.04 that the N. $Z$. Government are now issuing wrappers on toned paper. We have not one of the old ones to compare, but that sent by a correspondent measures about in by sin., with the usual King Edward $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamp. The paper is brownish-yellow and is watermarked "[Star] [Crown] [Star|-ONE HALFPENNY-NEW ZEALAND "' in three lines, extending over a space about $6 \frac{1}{3}$ by 3 in.

PANAMA (251 A 252).-We are informed on good authority that all the "AR" and Registration stamps have been sold out, and the various Postmasters are apparently left to improvise as best they can.
Toro, registered "AR" letter from Bocas del Toro, dated 24.6 .04 is stamped. for instance, with an AR roc. blue of Colombia surcharged "Panama" diagonally in violet (this has already been chronicled), but the Registration adhesive consists of a roc. yellow postage stamp with the "third Panama" overprint affixed to the letter and cancelled in violet with a large " R " within a circle. This might be considered only a postmark, but all the other stamps on the envelope are cancelled with the ordinary date postmark. We also have an exactly similar letter, on which the roc. Colombian "AR" stamp is entirely unsurcharged.

ZANZIBAR (251 N 252).-Some further information is to hand concerning the surcharged issue briefly referred to last week.
The Rev. E. Heath has very kindly sent us a
complete set. complete set.

## One Two <br> Two <br> Half

Adhesives. Head of late Sultan. Surcharged approximately as above.
"One" in black on $4 \frac{1}{2}$ a. orange.
" One" in lake on $4 \frac{12}{2}$ a. blue-black.
"Two "in lake on 4a. dark green.
"Two \& Half" in black on $7 \frac{1}{2}$. lilac.
The set is hinge-mounted on a sheet of paper, each stamp being postmarked, after mounting, "Zanzibar 22.6.04." The date is rather curious, as Mr. Heath's correspondent dates her letter (the lady is on the staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa and has beeu for many years at Zanzibar) 2 i. 6.04 or the day before. The letter is franked with new stamps of the Arms type, postmarked 22.6 .04 , so perhaps as an after thought the writer, on going to the Post Office to post her letter, borrowed the Post Office postmarker, thinking the stamps would be more valuable used! The letter runs as follows:-
"U.M.C.A. 2 ist June. - Just a line to send you a set of surcharged Zanzibar stamps, which are going up most rapidly in pice. They are cabling $£ 4$ for the set of five but with the help of a friend I have got a set for Rs. 12, 8as, (16/8). No one new they were going to be surcharged, but a Frenchman went into the Post Office that day, heard it, and bought op the bulk! Compar atively few sets were left. Even the Govern. ment people only got a very few and some none at all. The second day they went up to 10 rupees; now they are 25 rupees and going up rapidly and are most difficult to get." "P.S.All the stamps went the first day and everyone is raging about it. To a Frenchman too, an outsider! I believe he bought Rs. 800.-worth, nearly every one. This only happened a few days ago and this is the first mail since."

The African Standard, Mombasa Times and Uganda Argus of ins.6.04 contains the following on the subject.
"On one day during the week, the Zanzibar Post Office issued 8 anna stamps surcharged $2 \frac{1}{2}$ annas, and 4 anna stamps surcharged 1 anna. A well-known stamp dealer of Mombasa cabled his agent in Zanzibar to buy some, bat he was informed that they were all sold, and the same day the new stamps were issued. Eventually he bonght some of the surcharged stamps in the town at eight annas for one anna stamps. This looks very suspicious, more especially as we hear that a number of his countrymen have plenty of the surcharged stamps. We have heard a number of complaints as to the conduct of the Zanzibar Post Office."
The complaints here referred to were doubtless those of disappointed applicants! But it seems only too probable that this surcharged issue was made to the order of some person or other, at present known only as "the Frenchman." We do not attach importance to this description of his nationality, but he was probably a foreigner. If he was a foreigner and " all outsider," does it not seem remarkable that he should have gone into the Post Office at the critical moment and by a strange coincidence should have had enough by a strange coincidence should hav
money to buy "nearly everyone"?
May we suggest a more likely story? Would it not pay anyone journeying from Europe to $S$. Africa via Aden and Delagoa Bay to break his journey at Zanzibar under the following circum. stances? Knowing probably in advance that a new issue was imminent, he would go to the authorities and say;-"You have a large stock of remainders of the issue just abont to be superseded. If you like to surcharge them in such and such a manner, I will buy $90 \%$ of them and you can issue the other tenth just to ensure the stamps having a genume status and to keep the local stamp-collectors quet." If $\mathbb{E} 200$ worth were made and practically a monopoly created. the "contractor" could estimate on getting £ Looo or more back as the philatelic public are notoriously keen buyers of anything new in the
way of provisionals. Some collectors will pay almost anything for a surcharged stamp, if its rarity is sufficiently extolled in the press, and we can quite believe that sets have changed hands or as much as Ei at Zanzibar already.
The Zanzibar Post Office is not entirely unsusceptible to "offers," as it only recently sold all the 1896 issues at a fraction of face value to a foreigner, travelling from the Transvaal to Europe, who happened to call in for a chat. We understand all these stamps were supposed o have been "postmarked to order," but the clerks responsible got " tired.
The surcharged stamps were issued on 7 tu. 6.04 only, and the mail news for that week is taken from the ins. $6.0_{4}$ issue of the African Standard, Ec., as follows:-
"The Clydesdale left for Bombay yesterday ; the Nerbudda for Lamu, Aden and Europe, and the Koenig for Aden and Europe leave to-day. Mails for Europe close to day at 1.30."

The next mails from Zanzibar are due on $5.7 .04,1.8 .04$, and 12.8 .04 , and possibly we may have further information by them.

## Correspondence.

ARE PERFORATIONS WORTH COLLECTING?

To the Editor, Ewen's Weekly Stump New's. Dear Sir,-Enclosed 4 d. in stamps, please end me your Stamp Quotations.
With all due respect to you, I fail to see why you eliminate all surcharged stamps, the great majority of which were created for absolutely necessary postal requirements, and are quite as much worth collecting as new issues! Also 1 much worth collecting as and rouletted stamps must always hold their own. Of course if you
can find sellers of the rarer varieties at your prices so much the better for you. I only agree with you in so far that the endless and needless cataloguing of perforations must turn collectors away from our hobby. 1 am always sorry when a new edition of Gibbons' Catalogue is has been entirely rewritten." By all means let it be mentioned, as long as there are philatelists it be mentioned, as ong as
who take pleasure in research and discover who take pleasure in research and discover
stamps with all sorts of minor perforations, that stamps with all sorts of minor perforations, hat
such stamps do exist. How many collectors do care whether a stamp exists perforated 10,11 , $12,10 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 11,11 \times 12$, \&c. I grant this
should be mentioned in a catalogue, but 1 prophecy that the pricing of such minor varieties will have to be dropped. Take New South Wales, New Zealand, or even Holland. It is quite painful to wade through the catalogue
trying to locate a stamp. No wonder, if people trying to locate a stamp. No wonder, if people give up collecting such countries and in the end
drop collecting altogether. With regard to water. marks I hold that such distinctions as Star, CC., CA., cannot be ignored by serious collectors.
C. Quarkowsky.

Personally we cannot see why the general collector wants to trouble with watermarks, or with any varieties; there are quite enough than an indication that a stamp is to be sold at a different price to that indicated by its face value, or in a different country to that indicated by its inscription, and we are advocates of etc., altogether. They are all in the same boat ! etc., altogether. They are all in the same boat!
Interesting to the specialist but quite unnecessary to a "stamp collector."-Ed.]
to

## WANTED-A PHILATELIC INDEX

## To the Editor, E.II'S.N.

Dear $S i r,-I$ have read with interest the further correspondence in your current number on the subject of a Philatelic Iodex. and still remain of the same opinion that the question of
obtaining the necessary funds is the principal obtaining the necessary
difficulty in the matter.
difficulty in the matter.
One of your correspondents calls attention to the methuds upon which the compiler is to work not being stated. It is clearly not possible to define the methods until it is known, at any rate, approximately what funds will be available.
Mr. Warhurst seems to think that no one has an idea of the magnitude of the proposal, and in this connection his knowledge as a practical publisher may be of considerable value. It did not strike me as a matter of very great magnitude once properly organised, and my own idea of the cost was that $£ 5000$ ought to go a long way towards seeing this work properly carried out. I should be interested to know whether Mr. Warhurst considers I am anywhere near the
mark. If so, in order to advance the matter a mark. If so, in order to
stage, I should suggest :-
1.-That a small Collmittee be formed in Loudon of gentlemen of such standing Lont their names would be a sufficient
guarantee for any work carried out under their supervision, and equally a guarantee
for the proper and judicious expenditure for the proper and judicious ex
of any funds entrusted to them.
(I should have liked to suggest the inclusion of eminent Philatelists abroad but, to commence with, the Committee must consist of gentlemen who can, from the fact of their living in the same city,
readily arrange to meet together whenever necessary.
2.-A circular letter should then be drawn up and addressed to the Secretary of every known Philatelic Society throughout the world enclosing a supply of forms embodying the proposal and inviting:-
(a) Subscriptions to the work when published (at a substantial reduction from published price of work and naming a maximum (b) Donations to the guarantee fund.
(c) Particulars of any philatelic works which the person signing the form would be willing, if requested, (1) to lend or (2) to give to the Committee for the purpose of compiling the index.
The Secretaries of Societies should also be invited to furnish names and information in regard to owners of philatelic libraries (a form could be sent with printed queries to simplify the tabulation of answers received). Mr. Warhurst estimates there may be 200 people in this country and the United States who have good philatelic libraries. I should put an even smaller number, but then there is the rest of Europe and other parts of the world to add.
Now the majority of these fortunate possessors of philatelic literature must be very much in the position of the owner of the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica without vol. 35, and if a suitable letter were addressed to each of them when the lists from the various Societies had of tabulated and added to from the knowledge subscriptions should average not less than ten guineas each, as no one of them could have an index prepared for his own library without expending many times that sum.
expending many times hat sum.
do not wish to trespass too much on your space, and will therefore merely much on your quite in accord with you that the compilation of the index should be the work of one person, and that on no account should it be limited to articles in the English language.
Once the replies from the Secretaries of Societies, their members and owners of philatelic libraries had been received, the Committee would be able to judge whether enough financial support was likely to be oltained to carry through the work creditably. If so, once the index is provided the question of obtaining access to scarce publications when required by earnest workers could I think be satisfactorily arranged The "Index" should be a "Catalogue of the World's Philatelic Library," and whilst phila. telists of experience would have to define the requirements and revise and edit generally the work as it proceeds. I maintain that the actual building up of the catalogue and its cross references, is best in the hands of a specialist at such work.
fuly 18th, 1904 .
Yours faithfully,
S. Chapman. f 5000 would ever be subscribed. nothing like that could be hoped for would be, say, donations $\ell 500$; subscriptions, 500 at $\ell_{1}$ is. On the other hand, we are of opinion that $\{1000$ would be ample to produce an excellent work of reference. Reference was made by Mr. Warhurst to two gentlemen who are already compiling indexes. Will not they come forward and give the Philatelic World some inkling of what they have in store for it ?-ED.]

## Roles.

Extracts from the Barbados Advocate concern ing the Barbados Post Office Report for $1903:-$
Seven new street letter buxes during the year. In all there are now 67 posting places besides the in post offices. There were fewer parcels sent through the inland parcel post in 1903 than in 1902 , and all of them, with one exception, were posted at Bridgetown. The total number of registered articles dealt with in 1903 was 19,619 as against 18,848 in 1902 , the increase being in both delivery and receipt.

A new line of steamers, the "Royal Italian," trading between New York, Barbados, Trinidad and Suriname began to call at this port on the ist May. This line adds another to the large number of opportunities for recieving and send. ing mails from and to the United States of America. On some occasions the American mails have been fully equal to those recieved from England by the Royal Mail. There was an average of over nine mails each month made up and despatched to the United States and Canada and including the boats of the Royal Mail Steam

Packet Company there was a monthly average of nearly forty steamers. Fewer parcels were received than in 1902, and the reduction was in English parcels, for those from the United States increased by 239. The number of money orders issued was 10,019 as against 9,918 in 1902 . Those issued on British Colonies were less in number and amount, while those on the United States and Canada greater both in number and amount than those of 1902 .
Turning to revenue and expenditure we find that the revenue was $£ 6,0336 \mathrm{~s}$. 2d. as compared with $£ 5,9308 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. in 1902 , while the expenditure was $£ 9,62155.3 \mathrm{~d}$. as compared with $£ 9,02614 \mathrm{~s}$. 2 d . in the previous year.
Extract frm the Melbourne Herald (4.6.04).

## A Uniform Stamp.

The Postmaster-General is considering the question of calling for competitive designs for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth. It is not likely that action will be taken for a few weeks, as several more pressing matters require subject, said he was in favour of a uniform stamp being adopted in the near future. Whilst not particularly concerned about the purely artistic particularly concerned, "Where we can conjoin the picturesque with the utilitarian, I will do so. the picturesque with the utilitanan, 1 will do so. through life." One difficulty, it is said, in the way of a uniform design, is that during the bookway of a uniform design, is that during the book-
keeping period of the Federation, there would keeping period of the Federation, there would
require to be some distinctive mark to distinguish require to be some distinctive mark to distinguish
the stamps used in each State. It is suggested that this might easily be overcome by the name of the State being worked in the design in a way that would not intertere with its general appear. ance.
Extract from Liverpool Mercury, 12.7.04
The Bill which Lord Stanley introduced this evening, as Postmaster-General, among other things provides that in future unused embossed stamps may be cut off the envelope and pasted on another.
Extract from the Standard, 9.7.04.
Philatelists will be interested to learn that a new stamp was made in Germany in connection with the King's visit to Kiel. It was specially designed for the stamping of all letters and cards transmitted from the British vessels anchored in Kiel Bay, and bears the impress, "Kiel P.A.F.D.K. Britische Geschwader." There is now a great rush for these stamps, eager inquiries being made for them on all sides. It was the first time a special die had been used on occasions of the kind by the German Post Office.
$[$ This is not a new postage stamp, but a post
mark.-Ed. E.W.S.N. mark.-Ed. E.W.S.N. 1
The latest philatelic work is the "History of the Postage Stainps of Sicily" by Dr. Emilio Diena; translated lyy Major Evans. As evidence of the wide ramifications of modern philately, it is stated that the work contains a biography of the celebrated artist by whom the fine portrait of King "Bomba was engraved, besides a brief history of Sicily and much interesting information concerning the various essays and proposals, postmarks and obliterations. Price 2I/-; Library Edition, $30 \%$

The following letter appeared in the Birming ham Mail.

Japanese Postage Stamps.
Sir,-With reference to a paragraph going the round of the papers the last few days, describing the above stamps as being "the most artistic in "Me world,' I was pleased to read in to-night's "Mail " the remarks of Robin Goodfellow, that the designer was a local man, the late Mr. Henry Sheard, of Smethwick. I may add that the late Mr . Sheard was an intimate friend of mine for many years, and served his apprenticeship as a
diesinker with a Great Hampton Street firm. He diesinker with a Great Hampton Street firm. He
was alterwards employed by the Mint authorities was afterwards employed by the Mint authorities at the late establishment of Messrs. Boulton and Watts, Soho Foust as diesinker to the mint, first out to the far East as diesinker to the mint, first
at Hong Kong, and later to the Imperial Mint at Osaka. I have in my possession two photos of him, one taken in 1886, just before he went away, and another taken there in Eastern costume.Yours, etc.,
H. J. Fowler.
nor, June 25, Igo4.

Mr. Ellis writes to the Stamp Collectors' Fort. nightly :-
ot have just got a Jamaica id. and a Peru I centavo both together on one envelope, and post.marked
Plymouth to Bristol T.P.O. Dec. 17.o2." "Is this combination a usual one, or is it peculiar?
The stamps were presumably on a "ship letter," the collection of which is a most interest-ing-and we regret to say most neglected-side branch of philately.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

## SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."



## PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903)... $\begin{gathered}\text { Price } \\ 2 / 6\end{gathered} \underset{\text { Postage }}{\text { free }}$. . ${ }^{\prime}$ British Stamps (1898) .. 2/6 free
 French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages (1904).

Yvenf, includiogue of Fiscals (1904) .. 8/0 free.


## ACCESSORIES



## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of th

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { ". Railway Letter Stamps (igoi) } & 21 / 0 & 8 d .\end{array}$
Portuguese India .. .. .. .. 6/o 3d.
South Australia
Shanghai
St. Vincent

## Barbados

Indian Native States (on Ïndian
India and Ceylon (with Supplement)
Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape
Africa-Gambia to Natal
Spain and Colonies
ammu and Kashmir
United States
Philippine Islands (1904)

## 9/6 $7 / 6$

OTE.-If coveral of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the pontageis less.
Withla the London area they can be sent carriage orward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)
Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves
30\% IId.
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-
. $10 \times 8$ in., 20 leaves (capacity 40) tod. 2d

| 2. Same (capacity 60 leaves) | $\therefore$ | $1 / 0$ | 2 d |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3. | $1 / 2$ | 2 d |  |


-

STOCK BOOKS.
$12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Itin.. 60 leaves (in gummed strips Frice Postage across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

## EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).

\section*{| One year, post free to same address |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| with right to change address | . | $4 / 4$ |} Per quarter, post free Back numbers, 1 to 223

each
From any Newsagent (who will get it through
his London Agents)

## SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.



Bor * Antigua, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, Id., 2d., 2t2d., 3d., 6d., $1 /-$

## Special ofters.

DT 4 copies 2oc. Hong Kong with surcharge 6 at right, all mint
DU 6 Leeward Is., provisionals, showing defective type of surcharge
DY 3 unused 6d. lavender St. Vincent, 2 are DZ Sundry Japanese plate-numbers, some unused on card, including scarce, 14 EC Collection of 16
EG 15 various Colombian departmentals, all
EH unused .. ... all unused but 3 and different, priced to $35 / 7$
EI 23 various Gt. Britain, Die Nos., all used EK About 750 rd. Natal Queen's Heads EL About $750 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and Id. Jamaica Queen's Heads
EN About 113 6d. 1885 type Transvaal many $\ddot{ }$ defective
EO About $88 \frac{3}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. 1885 , type Transvaal
EQ 6o $1 /$. 1885 , type Iransvaal, some defective ER About 1826 d . 1885 type Transvaal ES 52 id Queen, Natal, fiscal cancellation EU About 329 Id. rose, Gold Coas EV About 222 ad, Orangeli
EW About 152 2d., Orange liree State
EX A Gc., U.S.A.
EX About 240 2c. rose, Straits Settlements ..
EZ About 317, Holland Unpaid, various values Approval Book, containing about 490
stamps priced to about $£ 168 \mathrm{~s}$. $1 \mathbf{d}$., stamps priced to about $\underset{\text { nearly all are Americans nett }}{ } \quad 8 \mathrm{~s} .1 \mathrm{ld}$.
neal
FB Luxemburg, Approval Sheet, priced to $54 / 8,36$ stamps
FC Sweden, Approval Sheet, priced to $34 / \ddot{6}$,
FD $3^{2}$ different stamps, $\quad$ chiefly surch, $\ddot{\text { dir. }}$ Col., some rare
FF Packet several hundred Danish Locals and others
FG Seychelles, 12 surcharged stamps, various FJ Bolivar, $1899,502 \mathrm{c}$. red

50 20c. roye
M Chile, 1881,50 20c. grey
" 1900, 50 5c. blue
FP Mexico, 1895, 50 5c. blue
FQ Venezuela, 1899, so joc. yellow, surch.
FR Venezuela, picked copie bol black, surch. " 1 goo," picked copies, some in strips FS Ecuador, 1899, 50 toc. blue
FT Porto Rico on U.S., 50 5c. blue
FU Puerto Rico on U.S., 50 jc . blue
FW Approval Book of Luxemburg, 60 stamps priced 54/7
FY South Australia, od. green, long stamps, 50 Collection of Spanish corner blocks with marginal plate numbers, face value over 15 ps
$G L$ Sudan, the old single Uuatrefoils watermark, all we have left, mint, $1 \mathrm{~m} . \times 5,2 \mathrm{ml} \times 4,3 \mathrm{mn} . \times 1,5 \mathrm{~m} . \times 10$, ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{1 p} \times 30,2 \mathrm{p} . \times 6$, the lot, a bargain, tur
GP Murocco, Uu., 2oc., lucal print, block ot seventeen
GQ Hong Kung, a bargain lot, S.G., No. $64 \times 18,66 \times 8,52 \times 10,108 \times 2,109$ $\times 1$, catalogued $£ 335 \mathrm{~s}$.
GS Withdrawn by Somerset House ! Army Telegraphs:-7 sets, $d$. 1d., $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-; 4$ sets, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. , 1 d., $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} . ; \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. red $\times 45$; $\frac{1}{2} d$. green (an extreme rarity) $\times 25$
GT Orange River, $3 \mathrm{~d} . \times 53,2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \times 11$, $1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 1,2 \mathrm{~d} . \times 2,1 / \times 4,4 \mathrm{~d}$. on 6 d . $\times 14$, id. TF $\times 5 \mathrm{I}$, Transvaal, 3 d. ERI $\times 14$, $2 \frac{1}{2} d ., V . R . I, \times 1$, face value, $32 / 7$, for
GW Trinidad, id. lilac and carmine, 19 fine used copies of the rare "narrow $O$ " type, cat. 38/. ..
GX Negri Sembilan, Provisionals (very scarce), S.G., No. $18 \times 20$, ditto in black $\times 16$, No. $15 \times 43$, cat. $39 /$, rare HEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-
I. Which groups are required?

C (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only).
$\mathbf{F}$ (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.B.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from $S$. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world:-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $\mathrm{I} / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits-id., $1 / \cdot 5 /-, \notin \mathrm{I}, \ell^{20}$.
N.13.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\{1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\mathcal{L}$ ioo per annum on new issues, we recommend" " $\ell \mathrm{I} \times \mathrm{I}, 1 / \times 4$," or even " $5 /-\times 1$, $1 /-\times 4$," or simply " $£ 1 \times 1$," " $10 /-\times 1, " " 5 /-\times 1$," or " $1 / \times \times_{1}$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 / \times 12,1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required ? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required, please inscribe order form "no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

## CONDITIONS.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions:-

1--That definite instructions as to clients reguirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice of alleration or cancellation is given.
2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon (c) Is misdescribed.

3-That returns are made within ten days of receipt reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
-That damaged stamps will oniy be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated
6. -That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (4/4 per annum, or with right to change
address, $6 / 6$ per annum)
--That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special pernission from the Managing Director, and appli-
cations cannot be reterred to him unless of considerable importance, time being "very rare."

No. ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.
Date.
To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

Enter particulars here.

| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Values and quantities |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

# (Entered at Stationers' Mall. Illustrated by permiselon of the Board of Inland Revenue). 

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 253. (Vol. XIII.)
Whole Number, No. 339).

Rallway Letter Stamps.

The Earl of Crawford's Magnificent
Collection of these Stamps Purchased by h. L. Ewen.

The Editor of this Juurnal has just purchased from the Earl of Crawford the magnificent collection of Railway Letter Stamps belonging to that distinguished Philatelist. Amongst other fine things, it contains-

## every known copy of the

Barry Dock Railway, of any issue before the change of title.
Manchester, South Junction and Altrincham, unnumbered issues ( 7 of the ist and 3 of the 2nd).

## all knuwn copies except one of

North Eastern, and issue.
In addition, the collection contained all known mused copies of several stamps and in a great many instances the only known entire sheets. We may mention:-
Cambrian, and and 3rd issue, sheet of each (unique).
Cockermouth, K. and Penrith, ist issue, 2 sheets (umique).
East London, ist issue, two unused (unique) Furness Railuays, 3 unbroken sheets (unique) .C. \& Dover, sheet of 2nd transfer (unique).
Neath \& Brecon, ist issue, 4 sheet (largest block known).
N. Eastern, 2d. red, entire sheet (unique thus). 3 rd issue, all the known unused copies. $9^{\text {th }}$ issue, entire sheet of 30 (only 3 or 4 other unused copies are known)
Rhondda \& Swansea Bay, ist issue, unbroken sheet (unique thus).
Somerset \& Dorset, unnumbered, about 15 out of the 25 known copies.
Ditto, fractional controls, only entire sheet known.
S. Eastern, ist issue, three mint half-sheets and some strips ! (except for these, only singles and a strip of 3 were known) 3 rd issue, block of 13 unused and a pair (only a few other singles known).
City of Glasgow Unon, 3 ot the 8 known copies
Glasgow, Barrhead, $4^{\text {th, }}$, four of the seven known copies.
Portpatrick \& Wigtown, unplaced issue, only copy believed to be known to collectors.
Clogher Valley Tramway, sheet, unique.
Cork Bandon, ist issue, all five unused copies known. Unique sheets of subsequent issues down to the fith, except the 4 th.
Finn Valley, one of the four known used copies.
Kanturk \& Newmarket, single and strip of three, the latter the largest block known (formerly in the Phillurick collection).
The collection contained nothing later than rgoo and up to that date was far and away the finest in the world. It is now amalgamated with the Editor's collection, which as regards the issues since 1899 may also, we think, be described as virtually without a competitor. The two col as virtually without a competitor. The two col.
lections, eliminating duplicates, total roughly l 6500 stamps and are mounted in 16 Interchange. able Albums. The Editor is adding daily and is prepared to buy anything not represented already prepared the collection. if price is not too ligh. The only issues entirely unrepresented are the Barry Dock, 2nd; Barry, 3rd; Macclesfield Committee, 2nd; Manchester, Sth. Junc. and Altrincham, and (numbered in manuscript, 200 issued) ; N. Wales and Liverpool, 3rd issue; Pembroke and Tenby, 1st ; Ayrshire and Wigtownshire ; Glasgow, Barr head and Kilnarnock, znd and 3rd; Highland, 2nd; Portpatrick and Girvan Joint, ist; Sligo, Leitrim, 2nd and 3rd; Ballycastle, first six issues; Belfast and Co. Down, 2nd and 3 rd ; Belfast and Northern Counties, one or two probably; also there may be a few issues as yet unknown. Most of the above are only known to have been issued ; only in three or four cases are specimens known.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of Net Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleaskre in forwarding the sender of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stantes.
The index number and serial letter after the title of cach paragraph indicate the issue of E E.W.S.N. in which
the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Envelupe Dies ( 252 N 253).-Another new die-number has been shown us this week, id. die 6I, by Mr. O. Marsh. Our list now stands:-


Envclope Stamps. List of die-numbers known

Id. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 61 .
2d. Dies 1,2. 2d 2 d . Die 3. 3d Dies 1, 2
6d. Dies t to 6
3d. Registration, Dies I to 14 .
Cheque Dies ( 239 Y 253).-We have ET, 9.6.0.4. Still unrecorded are DK, DN, DT to DW, EI, EO, ES, EU, EV, EW, EY and higher.

Railway Letter Stamps (252 I 253). -We have now seen an entire sheet of the new Ballycastle Railway Letter Stamps, and find they contain eighteen stamps instead of nine as hitherto. The top three rows of three are from the same transfer as the lower three rows of three, and it is a sumewhat curious fact that the oid transfer employed for the October, 1898 , printing has been made use of. Hitherto printing has been made use of. Hitherto transier-in fact even went to the length of preparing a new die-for each new printing and preparing a new die-for each new printing and last printing made in roor. Why should the last printing made in 190t. Why shonld the printers decide not to have a new transfer for this issue? Why, having so decided, should they go six years back for one of the old ones? Why should they print the stamps in blue instead of green, the colour fixed by the Postal authorities It would almost seem as if some stamp-fiend had been prompting the railway authorities-or the printer! One of the chief charms of railway letter stamps is that they are all printed in one and the same colour, and it is very disgusting to find these exceptions cropping up. We already have enongh eye-sores in the album such as the Waterford Dungarvan \& Lismores, Londonderry and Lough Swillys (especially that horrible ad. rose!), East and West Junction, etc. This new Ballycastie production will prove a blot in the otherwise exceedingly interesting group of "Carswell" printings. It may be worth men. tioning that the die of the gth Ballycastle issue, the transfer made for which has just been used for this 2d. blue, had a prominent defect, the right outline of the left pillar being broken between the two lowest upright bars. Consequently this defect appears on every stamp in the gth issue as also on all the ad blue but there is no trace of it in the roth and other printings. The transfor appears to liave been slightly retouched; transler appears the outline opposite or at either end of the title being strengthened.

## end of the title being strengthened.

We have seen a sheet of the " new printing" Railway chenester, South function form Railway chronicled last week, and find that it is exactly similar to the preceding issue in every possible respect. There is therefore no alter. native but to assume that either the Company is now ordering more than 1000 stamps at a time, or that the printers print off several supplies at once.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (251 A 253).Die Post (7.04/108) chronicles a provisional, " 5 C " in black on 4 c . orange (the new issue). No confirmation has reached us from other sources.
AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH
( 248 C 253 ).-The following cuttings are from Australian journals :-
[Price One Penny.

## Melbourne, June 5th.

The old question of a Commonwealth postage tamp has cropped up again, but the Postmaster General (Mr. Mahon) finds himself confronted with the same difficulty as his predecessors had to contend with, namely, the necessity for dis tinguishing stamps to be used in each State, so that the State revenues may not suffer. The Postmaster-General is anxious to establisit uniformity, and at the same time to introduce an artistic series of stamps. If he remains in office he will probably invite competitive designs at an early date, although the result of the postcard competition was far from satisfactory.

Melbourne, June 12 th.
The Postal Department has decided to call for new designs for pictorial postcards, and skilled artists, resident in any of the States of the Commonwealth, are invited to submit designs in colours, suitable for reproduction on postcards of regulation size, namely, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. The designs, when reproduced, should not cover the whole of the card, as space is needed on the whole side to enable the sender to write a brief same sidication in order to secure an effective production, the designs submitted should be required. The subjects must be Australian, required. The subjing striking and readily-identifiable representing striking and readily-dentifiable
places and objects. Premiums of $f 5$ are offered places and objects. Premiums of 25 are offered
for each of the best designs (not exceeding four) for each State. Those designs for which for each State. Those designs for which
premiums may be awarded slali become the premiums may be awarded shall becone they must not be reproduced or copied by the designer, or by anyone else with his consent. The cost of returning the designs not accepted by the Postmaster-General must be borne by the competitors. No crude, inartistic, or obviously unsuitable design need be submitted. Designs, addressed to the Secretary, Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne, and endorsed "Designs for Pictorial Postcards," will be received up to noon on September t, 1904.
BELGIUM (246 P 253).-A new issue of telephone stamps has made its appearance here.

Telephone Adhesives.
25c. elder (?) and black.
3oc. bronze and black.
5oc. green and black.
goc. brownish green and black
if. blue and red.
2f. red-brown and black
3f. carmine and blue.
3f. 75 c . chestnut and blue.
CHILE (238 E 253).-Two new provisicnals are chronicled by the Illastri:rtes Briefmarken fournal (7.04/281).

Adhcsives. Current Telegraph stamps overprinted 5c. red.
5c. red.
oc. olive-grey
GOLD COAST (2+4 W 253). We are inform ed on good authority that a fresh supply of stamps is "at present on order in England." These will loubtless have the multiple watermark. Onr informant dues not say whether all values are included in the order, but it is quite likely, as the values above 6d. are used extensively for tele. graphic purposes.
Fiscal collectors will do well to secure the King's Head "Judicial" set on Crown CA (single) paper, as it will probably be scarce.
INDIAN STATES.-The Phlatelic fournal of India publishes the following business-like statement showing how matters stand in the various states with regard to recent new issues
Below we give a revised list, up to date of the new colours in Queen's Head stamps surcharged for use in Native States, showing the date of first issue, and the numbers issued. We are not likely to see more now, as the stock of Queen's Head stamps is likely to be worked off betore further indents come in. The desire to work off old stock is responsible for the recent arrivals. and it will be seen that this year only the grey 3 pies was added.

Chamba.
(a) Ordinary.



INDO-CHINA (25I N 253). - In addition to the $1,+5,15 c$ and $f 1$ already issued, we under. stand that 30 and foc. values are about to appear.

JOHORE (25: L. 253).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us an entire sheet of 120 of the 50 c . unt $\$ 5$ and we can therefore complete the description of the types which we commenced a fortught ago. We were then unable to des cribe types 1 to 5 and 13 to 17 , bat suggested that ito 5 were the same as in the roc. on $4 c$. This we find to be correct. Types 13 to 17 show the following peculiarties :-

Types 13. I.t. In both, the " 50 cents" is smudged the a double print in which one impression is just higher than the other. This effect is also seen to a slight extent in the other types of the row, chitlly as regards the " 50 "; in type 18 the rr of "Cents" only is bluried.
Type $t$ thas a slightly smaller N in "Cents."
Typers. The two strokes of the letter T do not
ypes $1+$ and 17 have the dot in the lower loop of the $S$ of "Cents.
In clearly printed slieets, the small "C"in "Cents" on lypes 6 and so, and the small $N$ on type 19 have a very striking appearance and might almost rank as catalogne varieties.

NEW CALEDONIA (24t K 253).-The current set is to le angimented by a 50 c . grey.

NICARAGUA (24 C 253). -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of some more new varieties:-

Adhesivic.
5c. rose red, oblong pictorial type, as chronicled in E.IW.S.N No. 237, but imperforate horizontally.
The above vanety curionsly enough occured in the middle of a sheet of 100 , stamps Nos. 85 , us and of being inperf., both at top and botton and Nos. 75 and 86 inperf. at botton only (as of course all the stamps along the bottom row, but those do not comit as eirors). Some of the mimounding stamps were only partly pertorated. The following new ofticial stamps are issued in Hocks of 25 (guarter-sheets, 5 rows of 5) without margin, and are probably so printed.

## 50 Ctvs.

Official Adhcsives. Perf. 12, surcharged as above in black.
$30 c$. on $20 c$. hrown (seated figure of Justice).
$50 c$. $50 c$.
There are no varieties on the sheet, although No. 20 has a bruken stop; which sometimes looks like a comma.

## OFICIAL OFICIAL $\approx$ <br> 1 Ceniavo 1 Ceniavo

Official Adhesives. Postage stamps of the oblong pictorial design surcharged as above with apparently the very same type as was used the ic. provisional chronicled in c. on 1oc. hlac, perf. 14. Types $a, d$. 5c. on 3 c . green, perf. 22 . Type a only.
The types are arranged on the sheet in the following manner.

| 4 c . on roc. lilac. | 5c. on 3c. green. |
| :---: | :---: |
| d a a a*d | a a a a* ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| a a a a | a a a a |
| a a a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | a a a a |
| a a*a a | a a*a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| daaad | a a a a |

In addition, the following errors of spelling occur:-

No. 4." "Centuvos"
No. 17* "Contavos"
These two errors occur in the same position on sheets of both values.

## OFICIAL OFICIAL $\#$ Centavo

(c) (f)

Official adhesive. Apparently a later issue with he setting of the surcharge altered so as to nclude types $c, f(f$ is not quite the same, the well as $a$. $d$. The figure in the upper right hand corner is omitted.
2c. on 3c. green, perf. 12 . Types, $n, d, e, f$.
The types are arranged on the sheet as follows:-


It may be noticed from the illustrations that the space between "OFICIAL" and "Centavos" measures $6 \frac{1}{2} m m$. in type $a$ and $82 m m$. in the others. In the new setting, that of the $2 c$. on $3 c$. - the space in type $a$ is altered to $8 \frac{1}{2}$ or gmm. in the case of the stamps in the first and third rows, the object being that all the "OFICIAL's" shall be in a straight row, The following errors occur:-

No. 19" "OFICILA" and "Centavos" with
In the above account, we lave not thought it worth while mentioning off centre varieties, such as the 4 c . onl loc. with figures " 4 " in lower instead of upper corners, in all four corners or inissing altogether.
SERVIA (299C 253).-The following para. raph is from the Mornzing Pust, 23.7.04.:-
The new Servian Jubilee postage stamps have arrived in Belgrade from Pans, and have been put into circulation.
Ve were under the mpression they were being printed in Beigrade from plates made in Paris. No specimens have reached us down to the time of going to press.
SIERRA LEONE (216 R 253).—We learn on good anthority that a package of stamps has quite recently been despatched to Sierra Leone by the Crown Agents fior the Colonies. Presumably these stamps will have the multiple water mark, su that collectors wonld do well to, put thenselves on the safe side and order the single. watermark series whilst they are to be had.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (242 K 253).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of the new value, 2 年d., chronicled in No. $2+1$. It is issued in sheets of 120 , two panes of 60 , each to rows of $C$, as in the case of the other values There is a series of short hmes round each pane as in the $f$ i the other values have a contimuous line as the old duty plates were made use of) At the top right hand corner of each sheet is the usual sheet-number in black; in the particulat sheet before us, the number is "o78." Tho watermark is Crown CA single ; consequently no collector should miss getting this stamp.

We understand that only to sheets of the $£ 1$ stamps were printed and that 6 of these have already heen isstred, so that there is some likeli. hood of its being a scarce stamp ott the single Crown CA paper.

The following cutting is from the Morning Leader of 23.7.04.:-
" Reuter's Agency understands that a scheme for the amalgamation of certann of the British possessions in West Africa, which has been under
the consideration of the Government for some time, will partially be put into operation nex month, when Southern Nigeria and Lagos wil be placed under one governor.

This may be regarded as the first step towards the amalgamation of Lagos and Southern Nigeria as one colony.
" Eventually Northern Nigeria will doubtless come into the general scheme, and Northern and Southern Nigeria and Lagos become one colony under a Governor-General, but this is a matter for which the time is not yet ripe."

SWITZERLAND (217G253).-Mr. Eugène Meyer kindly sends us some stamp booklets just issued here. They are similar in size and arangement to those in use in Great Britain the back covers having different views and the front covers the following inscription:-

## Schweizerische Posten.

Heftchen mit 24 Frankomarken zu 10 Rp.
Preis: Fr. $2 . \nmid 0$.

## Postes Suisses.

Carnet de $2+$ timbres poste de 10 cts . Prix: Fr. 2. $\dagger$ o.

Libretto di 24 francobolli da 10 cent.
Prezzo: Fr. 2.40.
It will be noticed that in the German inscrip. tion the stamps are described as of " 10 rappen." The translation for postage stamps, "Franko marken," is one that sounds rather strange to stamp collectors, who are more accustumed to "Briefmarken"" or "Postwortzeichen." The booklets are of two values, 5 c . with green covers and roc. with pink covers.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS (208 C 253). - Oar Grand Turk correspondent learns that there is some likelihood of the low values being reprinted shortly. There has so far been being reprimted shortly. hisere has so tar been printing will doubtless have the multiple watermark.

ZANZIBAR(252 O 253). -Die Post (7.04/109) chronicles the new stationery.


Envelopes. $140 \times 79 \mathrm{~mm}$.
ra. carmine, white paper
2a. blue
Registrition Envelopc: $13+\times 84 \mathrm{~nm}$.
2a. brown, De la Rue print.
Postcards.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green $\quad 3$ line inscription in green,
$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ green ; chamois card, $121 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm}$
ia carmine $\quad 4 \cdot$ line inseription in red, $1+1 a$. carmine $\}$ thamois card, $140 \times 89 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Nize'swerappers. 125 mm , wide.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, buff paper.
1a. carmine
ZANZIBAR, FRENCH P.O. (IR5 (; 253) We are informed by Messrs. 1h. Champion \& Cie, that the French Host Office at Lanzibar is to be closed on Saturday evening, the zot inst. (to-day) for good. This is also the last day sale in Paris.

## Posicard Column.

10ILI. readers hearing of any interesting ltem of News, 10. kindly jot it down on a positcard and address to the IEditor, "EWen's lWeekly Stamp News." Norwood, London. For every contribution we publisi, we will send the loostcards preferred).
Dr. R' N. Armold Wallager wiles:-
"With reference to Mr. J. F. Podger's note on the newspaper stamps, the date lee mentions for Id. N. was recorded in E.Il'.S.N. No. 107, and a further note in No. so8. I have no recollection of seeing any red stamps inter. oliated in the series I had.'
Mr. K. 7. Ilosford writes:-
"Herewith I send you an unsevered pair of Iransvaal $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. stamps, which I received through post this morning. By the aid of a magnifying隹 side has the word 'P'ostage' spelt 'POSTAOE. it seems almost certain that error is in the late.'
The letter is more like a $Q$ sideways, but is probably only a defective $G$ which has become oined. We cannot say if the variety runs all hrough the series.-Ed.l

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."

[^5]WhOLESALE PRICE LIST.
Face Value. Per 12



## PRICE-CATALOGUES

Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) .. $\begin{gathered}\text { Price } \\ 2 / 6\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Postage } \\ \text { free }\end{gathered}$ .. British Stamps (1898) Stänley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) Frënch Society's Corelgn Countrics (190. (1904)..

| Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals $(1904)$ | $\cdots$ | $\boxed{.}$ | $8 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { tod } \\ \text { free }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |

Senf, including stationery (1904)
BLANK ALBUMS


## ACCESSORIES.



## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the lest work on the stamps of the country named).

| Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) Railway Letter Stamps (100i) | Price <br> 24/0 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 24/0 | 8d. |
| Portuguese India | 6\% | 3 d . |
| South Australia | $9 / 6$ | 3 d . |
| Shanghai | 716 | 3 d . |
| St. Vincent | $7 / 6$ | 3 d . |
| Barbados | 10/6 | 3 d . |
| Grenada | 9/6 | 5d. |
| Indian Native States (on Indian) | 6/0 | 6 d. |
| India and Ceylon (with Supplement) | $27 / 0$ | 6 d. |
| Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape | 22/0 | 6d. |
| Africa-Gambia to Natal | 1610 | 4 d . |
| Spain and Colonies | $2 / 0$ | d |
| Jammu and Kashmir | ${ }^{10} / 0$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d. |
| United States | $31 / 0$ | 6 d . |
| Philippine Islands (1904) | 11/0 | 1/0 |
| NOTE.-If several of the above articies are sent at one and the aame time the postage is leas. |  |  |
| WIthin the London area they can forward. | sent | riage |

Bl_ANK AL.BUMS, Moveable I.eaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrille ruled.)
Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves Priee Fostagr
$30 / \mathrm{o}$
IId.
Stolzenherg Albuns, thin card covers-o/o id.

1. $10 \times 8.0 ., 20$ leaves (capacity 40 )
2. Same (capacity 60 leaves)

Extra Leaves, 11 , $20 \times 8$ leaves (capacity 75)
$\begin{array}{ll}1 / 0 & 2 \mathrm{~d} . \\ 1 / 2 & 2 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$


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## sels of indian native states．

|  | － |  |  | No. in Set. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al1＊ | Bhopal，large square type，$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}$, ta | ． | ． | 3 |
| A13 | ＂．．1902，$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8 a s$. | ． | ． | 6 |
| A16 | Bundi，t，1，2，8as．．．．．． | ． | ． | 4 |
| A20 | Bussahir，直，发，1，2，4，8， 12 as ． |  | － | 8 |
| A 25 | Charkhari，$\ddagger, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ ，8as． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| A35 | Holkar，t，支，1，2as．．． |  | ． | 4 |
| A 30 | Cochin，$\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$ ． | ． | ． | 4 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{32}$ | Duttia，t，1，2， 4 ，．． | － | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{40}$ | Hyderabad， 4, ，，，1，2，3．4，8， 12 as． |  | ． | 8 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4} 2$ | Jhalawar，¢a．．．．． | － | ． | 1 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{45}$ | Kishengarh，支，直，1，2，4，8as． |  |  | 6 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{55}$ | Sepal，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$, tas．$\quad$. |  | ． | 4 |
| A60 | Sirmour，Head，$\ddagger, \frac{1}{\text { d }}$ ， $2,1,2,3,4,8$ as． |  |  | 8 |
| A61 | ，1Elephant，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2.3,4,8$ as． |  |  | 6 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{65}$ | Soruth， 1 ，4as．（perforated）， $\mathrm{I}, 4 \mathrm{4}$ s．（imperf） |  | ． | 4 |
| A70 | Travancote．$\frac{1}{2}, 3,1,2,4 \mathrm{ch}$. ．． |  |  | 5 |

CURRENT USED SETS（scarce thus）．

in ${ }^{\text {No．}}$

## Special Ofters．

EY About 317，Holland Uupaid，various values Fli thxemburg，Approval Shet，priced to 548， 36 stamps
$F C$ sweden，Approval Sneet，priced to $34 / 6$ ． to stamps
（1） 32 differtent stamps，chiefly surch．Fr． Col．，some rare
－Packet several hundred Danish Locals
$1 \cdot G$ seychelles， 12 surcharged stamps，varwas
Bolivia，1599， 502 c ．red
＂．15y9， 50 Ioc yellow
Chilt． 1501,50200 grey
1900， $5^{\circ}{ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ blue
50 soc．lilac
Mexico， $1895,505 \mathrm{c}$ bluc
Fi（）Venesuela，isq9． 50 50c．，ellow，surch． ＂1900．＂picked copies
FR Venezuela．igy． 50 i bol black，surch． ＂ 1 yoo，＂preded copies，some in strips
Ecuador．Iny9， 50 toc．blue
Porta Rice on L．S．，50 5c blue
I．Puerto kicu on U．S．， 5056 ．blue ． priced $54 / 7$
FY south Australl，bd．green，long stamps， 50 Collection of Spansh comer blocks with maginal plate numbers，face value
GL Sulaut the watermark，all we hle 乌natreturls watermark，all we have let，mint， th．$\times 3^{u}, 21 . \times 6$ ，the lot，a hargailt，

Gi Muruces，Yu．，20c．，lucal print，bluck of seventeen
$G Y$ Houg Kong，a bargain lot，S．G．，No． $6+\times 18,66 \times 8,52 \times 10,108 \times 2,109$ $\times 1$ ，catalogued $£ 335$ s．
G．Withdrawn by Sutatrset Honse！ Arimy lelegraphs：－7 sets，fd．，
 1d．， 2 d．， 3 d．，od．；？d．red $\times+5$ ；
fat．grech（an extreme rarity $\times 25$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d．green（an extreme rarity $\times 25$ tange Rwer， 3 d．$\times 53$ ， $2 \frac{1}{d} \mathrm{~d} . \times 11$ ，
1 d．$\times 1,2$ d．$\times 2,1, \times 4$ ，di．on $6 d$. $\times 1+, \mathrm{d} . \mathrm{IF} \times 51$ ，l＇ranstaal， 3 d ．， ERI $\lambda$ I + ， $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{V}$ R．I．$\times$ i，tace value， $32 / 7$ ，tor
（ill limidad．Id．hlac and carmme， is fine used copies of the rare ＂
（id Nexti Sembulan．Provisionals（very scalcel，S．li．．No． $18 \times 20$ ，dittu 111 black $\times 16$ ，Nu． $15 \times 43$ ，cat． $39 /$ ， rate

New Issues are supplied，as they appear，on the follow－ ing conditions：－

1．－That definite instructions as in clients＇requirements are given in advance，and that one month＇s notice of alteration or cancellation is given．
2．－That nothing be returned，unless
（a）It exceeds these instructions．
（b）Is charged above the rate agreed upon． （c）Is misdescribed．

3－That returns are made within tell days of recelph and are accompitmed by the original liwoices，the
reason for return being in each case clearly defined．

4．－That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days
5．－That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit（we are similarly treated when making our purchases）．
6．－That cients are subscribers to Eiven＇s Weekly Stamp Nea＇s $14 / 4$ per annum，or with right to change address，6；6 per annumi）．

7．－That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit．Fmployees are forbidden to allow any overdraft（even of a few pence），without special permission from the Managing Director，and appli－
cations cannot be referred to him unless of con－ siderable importance，time being＂very rare．＂

## NEW ISSUES．

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished：－

1．Which groups are required？
$\mathbf{C}$（British Colonials）．K（King Edward Colonials only）．
F（Foreign）．E（Europeans only）．CF（Entire World）．
N．J．－We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete．so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various direc－ tions．The $F$ and $E$ Services are not guaranted complete，as we seldom import from $S$ ．America and cettain other countries．Our usual rates per $\mathrm{I}_{1}$－face value are as follows （provisionals excepted）and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world ：－K， $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$ ，about $\mathrm{I} / 2$ ．Continents or special countries can be supplied alone．

2．What values and quantities are required？I＇lease adhere if possible to follow－ ing limits－Id．， $1 /-5 /-, \quad 1, \ell^{20}$ ．

N．B．－The best investment for a collector is ohtained by＂$\{1 \times 4$, ＂but for those who do not care to spend $\mathcal{L}$ ioo per amum on new issues，we recommend＂$\ell 1 \times 1,1 / \times 4$ ，＂ or even＂ $5 / . \times 1,1 / \times 4$ ，＂or simply＂$/ 1 \times 1$ ，＂＂ $10 /-\times 1, "$＂ $5 / . \times 1$, ＂or＂ $1 / \times 1$ ．＂For dealers and club dealers we recommend＂ $1 / . \times 12,1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60$, ＂or half these quantities．

3．What varieties are tequired？Unless requested to the contrary，we send all ariettes of design，paper，watermark，perforation，shade，types of surcharges，etc．If not requires，please inscribe order form＂no minor varieties＂or＂no varieties at all．＂ Except in the case of minor varieties（which are usuatly rare），no extra charge is made．

## CONDITIONS．

Please send the undersigned（who agrees to the abote conditions）all neal athesive postage stamps，as they appedr．in mint unused condition，according to the following requisition，until further notice：－

| Enter particulars here． |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed

Address

To Ewen＇s Colonial Stamp Market，Ltd．， 32，Palace Square，Norwood，S．E．

Peru， 5022 c ．green，igoo India， 40 qba．green
Ceylon． $905 \mathrm{5c}$ ．on 8c．lilac l＇anama， 92 ic．on 2 c ．，unused．．． Columbia， 50 vec brown on red Costa Rica，1gut， 50 toc．yellow Cuba，50 5c．，Ship
Ecuador， 50 soc．lilac．
Guatemala． 50 Ioc．red o ioc．brown

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

## With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

 A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS the only weekly stamp paper PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.Editor: H. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 254. (Vol. XIII.)
Whole Number, No. 340).

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904.
[Price One Penny

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accep
issued stamps.

The index nu
ach paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each paragraph indicate che issue of E.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Kailway Parcel Stamps 219 K 254).-We are informed by Captain 219 K
Connolly that the Great Western has now to be added to the growing list of Railway Com. be added to the growing list of Railway Com-
panies which issue Parcel stamps (a distinct class panies which issue Parcel stamps (a distinct class
of stamp, by the way, to the newspaper stamps of stamp, by the way, to the newspaper stamps
whinh orminated about 1855 ). The design is very which oryinated about i855). The design is very
simple and providentially small:- "Great Western Railway" at top; "165081" (or whatever the number may be) along the foot; in the centre a large figure of value partly surrounded by a horse-shoe label inscribed "Prepaid Parcel." Size, just under 1 inch square.

Great Western Railwaly Parcel Stamp;

| 1d. red on white | 7 d . black on crimson |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2d. blue " | 8d. ", on mauve |
| 3d. green ", | 9d. ,, on yellow |
| 4d. black , | tod. , on emerald |
| 5d. ", on green | ird. orange-red |
| 6d. ," on blue | 1/- black on pink |

High values, same disign.
> $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 2/- black on white vertical band in red. } \\ 3 /- & " & " & " \\ 4 /- & " & \text { blue } \\ 5 /- & " & \text { gree }\end{array}$ green
orange

Private Firms (251 F 25t).-Mr. E. Bentley Vood Kine reading upwards as before also one zd. readng downwards. This makes my collection as follows."

## "Wattses " reading up, $\frac{1}{2} d .$, id., 3 d .

BRITISH HONDURAS (243 P 254).-We are informed that no fresh supplies of stamps are expected in this Colony from England for the present, so the issue of stamps with multiple watermark will 905. The or will be printed with the single whtermark are the $1,2,5,20 c$.
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (250 P 254). The two envelopes (id. and $2 \frac{1}{2} d$.) have the following stamps, not as given last week.


CEYLON (250 F 25t). - The following is chronicled by Slanley Gibhons' Monthly Journal (7.04).

Oficial adhisive. King's Head, overprinted "On 25c. lighe brown
Our contemporary adds:
"The following seems to show that unused Official stamps of Ceylon may quite lawfully be dealt in, at all events after the 'collection' referred to has been disposed of:-

- Ceylon Stamps for St. Louls.

$$
\text { - VALUED AT R } 3,500 \text {. }
$$

- The interesting exhibit of Ceylon stamps for the St. 1.vuis Exhibition, referred to in our last issue, will be despatched via Furope by the German steamer Bayern on Sunday. The stamps are unused, and bear the late Queen's head. There are thousands of stamps, both Postage and Service, though the collection dues not include very many kinds. The lot is valued at $\mathrm{R}_{3}, 500$, and will be offered for sale. The Americans are keen philatelists, and it is expected that there will he no difficulty in disposing of the collection.'"

CHILE (25, F 254).--There is quite an out. break of surcharging here! In addition to the break of surcharging here! In addition to the
5 and ioc. chronicled last week, L'Echo de la 5 and roc. chronicled last week
Timbrologie notes the following :-

## Adhesives.-Telegraph stamps of 1894 -1902. <br> (i) Surcharged "Corrcos" (Postage). <br> 2c. brown (1902). <br> (ii) Same, surcharged with a new value also. <br> 1 centavo on zoc. blue ( 1900 ?) <br> 3 centavos on 2 p. brown ( 1894 ) <br> A translation of the decree authorizing these

 stamps is given by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal."We have received a copy of a Decree under which certain obsolete Telegraph stamps are surcharged for postal use. The following is a free translation:-

> " Ministry of the Interiok, "Santiago, April z2nd, 1 got

The President has decreed as follows :-
No. roo8. In view of the attached note of the Ministry of the Treasury, in which it is pointed ont that it would be convenient to surcharge the Telegraph stamps which were withdrawn from circulation by Decree No. $4^{2}+3$ of Oct. roth last, with the object of using them as postage stamps; "Considering that the supply of some values is growing scarce, and that the General Post Office has asked that stamps of the value of 3 centavos may be created for the illustrated post cards that go abroad, and stamps of 12 centavos for regis. tered matter in the towns.
"I decree that:-
"The Director of the Treastury is authorised to have surcharged with the word 'CORREOS,' by means of lithography, the following Tele. graph stamps:-
$4,750,000$ stamps of the value of 20 centavos, with portrait of Pedro Valdivia, for the value of 1 centavo.
,250,000 of the value of 2 centavos, with Arms of Chili
" 750,000 of the value of 1 peso, with the Arms of Clinli, for the value of 3 centavos.
" $5,000,000$ of the value of 5 centavos, with Arms of Chili.
" 2,350 ,ooo of the value of 10 centavos, with Armes of Chili.
" $1,150,000$ of the value of 5 centavos, with portrait of Pedro Valdivia, tor the value of 12 centavos.
$\because$ The stamps of 1,3 and 12 centavos will hear besides the word CORREOS' their correspond. ing value in figures and words. The stamps thus surcharged will be used provisionally in franking correspondence and will be regarded as being of the value that they indicate. The plate used in surcharging will remain in the possession of the Minstry of the 'Ireasury and will be defaced."

COLOMBIA (250 L 254). We take the fullowing note from Mekecl's IVeckly Stump Neurs.

Bapranguilla.
-Mr. Hermann Fucke sends us an oddity which he thonks is umigue in philatelic history-but we cammot do better than let him describe it in his uwn words:
"A block of 20 stalups of the 20 centavos violet, 1goz, printed on both sides and-used on both sides; on one side it bears the postmark of Barranquilla woth Feb., 1903 and on the other that of Cartagena, June 8th, 1904; owing to the depreciation of Columbian currency quite a number of these stamps are required to pay the postage of a letter; we therefore find such a large block of them used on one envelope. It may, however, be possible that origioally a whole sheet, printed on both sides, had been cancelled to order by the request of some collector, who later got tired of keeping the sheet and began to use the reverse side for postage on his letters. This of course is my own idea, which may be wrong though justified, as in Fehruary 1903, the postage rate had not yet been raised to the gold basis, 10 centavos then franking an ordinary letter within Colombia.'

Mr. Focke omits to state that the printing on the first side, that postmarked Feb. ioth, 1903, is badly misplaced, so that really only 16 complete stamps appear on the sheet, and that this side has the sewing machine perforation. The other side is imperforate, but the printing is in the proper place. Altogether the block is unique as Mr. Focke says, and in any other country would have great value.

CYPRUS (251 T 254 ).-The 6 piastres, mul. tiple watermark, has now been re-issued (17.7.04 or earlier). It was reported out of issue in E.W.S.N., No. 249.

We wonld advise collectors not to pay excessive prices for the 9 and 18 piastres with single watermark; about double face value should be mple. As much as $10 /$ each is however being asked occasionally for the 9 piastres.
HOLKAR (233 B 254)--L'Echo de la Tim. brologie chronicles the following:-

## Adhesives. Design of the new $\ddagger$ a. 3a lilac 4a. blue.

ICELAND (232 W 254). -The following are chronicled by L'Eicho de la Timbrologic (7.04/35t).


Adhrsives. Head of King Christian. 2 kron. brown and blue.
MEDELLIN (226 I) 254). - We take the following from the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly (7.04/84) :-

Some curious labels are sent us by Messrs. Whitheld King \& Co., hailing from Medellin, Antioquia. There are two distinct stamps of the value of 20 centavos, the one being a small and comparatively well printed stamp and the other a rough looking emergency design, which latter is to hand in two distinct colours-red and red. brown. Stamps of the values of 50 centavos and I peso ate also issued in this crude design, the full list so far being as follows:-

Emergency type : 2oc. red.
20c. red-brown
I peso emerald green.
Smaller Stamps: 20c. red.
L'Echo de la Timbrologic illustrates the i peso and describes the first four stamps as being perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

NEW CALEDONIA (253 L 254).-L.Echo de la Timbrologie(7.04/351)chronicles the following: Adlucsite.
soc. brown on blue, value in blue instead of carmine.
Are all the other colonies going to follow suit?
PANAMA (252 13 254).-The Colonial Stamp Market las shown us some interesting novelties :

## 権

Adhestits. Over printed "CANAL ZONE" (1 $\times 2!\mathrm{mm}$.) horizontally, with a rubber hand stamp, in blue-black, on Panama stamps of various printings.
1c. (issued, but not yet seen).
c. rose, "th Panama" overprint (i.e. hoth -Panama's" reading up, 13,14 or 15 mm$)$.
5c. blue, said to be "3rd Panama "overprint i.e. lett Panama reading up and right reading down, all 15 mm . Throughout the sheet.) We have only a single specimen, which does no " Panama's, are rather smudey and math trmm. orange.
orange." $3^{\text {rd }}$ Panama" overprint, corrected
Concermong these stamps, Mekecl's IIeckly Stamp Neves $(7.0+/ 231)$ has the following to say: Three values of the stamps of Panamit, viz. the 2,5 and 10 centavis, have received the over. print CANAL ZONE, a specimen of the $5 c$. blue being shown us ly J. M. Bartels on the original cover. The surcharge is printed hori. zontally across the centre of the stamp in capital letters and is in deep blue. A correspondent, writing from Cristobel, under date of Jume 28 , says: "The Governor of the Zone has estal. lished a postal system and the Panama stamps surcharged 'Canal Zone' will be in use unti] the U.S. stamps can be secured. The service
was instituted on the $2 q^{t h}$ inst., and the stamps, ke the one on the longer than fourteen days. Only a sinall number has been secured from the Panama authorities and in order to keep them for postal uses it is impossible to buy them in quantities, only a few at a time, not exceeding 50c. worth in a day. There will be no remainders. Should any be on band when the U.S. stamps arrive they will be estroyed. The denominations are 2,5 and noc. have seen the 2 c . and roc. inverted, but no errors in color of surcharge.

Canal Zone Developments.-Mr. Butler acquaints is this week with the news that the authorities at Washington have despatched to the Isthmus U.S. stamps surcharged CANAL ZONE. W'e re unable to harmonize this fact ecently sent out by the P.O. department taboo ing surcharging for territorial possessions. More ight is desired.

Canal Zone.-Mr. J. M. Bartels has shown us a over with a 5 c . "Panama" stamp surcharged in red "Panama" at either end reading up and down, and with the usual rule oblitera thon of "Colombia" at top. The stamps have the further surcharge of "Canal Zone" in blue, in medium condensed leiters. to is under toud that this is only preth a similar surcharge, nited States ifficult to reconcile this with the hough it is difficult in reconcile of Postmaster statement contained ine 8 , 1904 , to the eflect tha Geueral Payne, June 8 , lyot, to the effect tha - United States postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes shall he valid for the pay ment of postage on mail matter orgina, "' which Pussessions of the United States, Which provision for the surcharging of any stamps to be used in the "Pussessions" except those for use in the Philippines.

Wim. C. Stone kindly favours us with a clipping rom the Neu' York Tribune that will prove inter sting because of the news in connection with he creation of provisional U.S. stamps for use in the Canal Zone. The despatch is as follows " Panama, Junte 24. - A pustal service in the anal zone will be opented to-morrow. Nine offices have been established. E. C. Tobey, reasurer of the canal zone, is to-day organizing and instructing postmasters in their duties. Mails fom the zone to the Cnited States, and vice versa, will be carried at the domestic rates of the United States, and until a supply of American stamps is received Governor Davis has arranged with the Republic of Panama to use Panama stamps with the words 'canal zone' printed on them. Arrangements also have been nade with the l'anama authorities to receive and Corward Central and South American and West Indian mail.

Nine postmasters were appointed to-day. As soon as possible registered letters and money order offices will be established.'

The Post Office department has shipped a large umber of postage stamps for inse by those who will be engaged in the construction of the Panama canal. A rush order was received and handled by the Bureau of Engraving and Printiog. The verprinting consists of the words "Caval Zone." The number of each denomination is :

| One cent | $1,000,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Two ". | $5,000,000$ |
| Five ". | $2,000,000$ |
| Eight "., | $1,000,000$ |
| Ten ". | $1,000,000$ |

record was kept as to the plate numbers used. SOUTHERN NIGERIA (253 S 254).-Mr. W. H. Regan in
ing novelties:-


Adtresives. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple
dd. green and black (earliest date, 1.7.04).
id. rose and black (earliest date, 27.6 .04 ).
ST. LUCIA ( 2.46 M 254 ).-The following is chronicled by Stanley Gihbons' Monthly Journal.


Adhesive. W'mk. Crown CA. multiple.
d. lilac and carmine

Issued 7.04 or earlier. The stamp is still printed rom plate 1 .
It will perhaps he remember ed that two months ago we reported that id. stamps were almost sold out in the island.
The $\frac{1}{2} d .$, id., $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. . 3 d. ., and $\mathrm{v} /$. will thus be the only values which will occur with the single watermark.

## Wanted--a Pbilatelic Index.

## To the Editor, E.W.S.N

Sir,-This question of a Philatelic Index is a subject we have all toyed with in our time. If you are going to do something more, if you ar gong to achieve something practical in the matter, no one will be better pleased than I But, personally, I regard the scheme as Utopian and for these reasons:-
1.-The work of compilation (if the whole world's Press is to be included) is too arduous a task for any one individual.
2.-Granting that the achievement (by a Com nittee of Editors) is possible, I agree with Mr Warhurst that a sale of 100 or 200 copies is the most you can hope for.
3.-The Index, when published, would be value less, as regards a large part of its contents, for the simple reason that a half or more of the papers and books quoted therein would be un procurable by the average purchaser of the work.
At various times I have turned this question over in my mind, striving to view it from the standpoint of the collector and also in its aspect standpoint of the coltector and also in its aspect that, in my judgment, the Philatelic Index, as that, in my judgment, the Philatelic lndex, as a business venture, would prove one of the
ghastliest failures in the history of publishing. ghastiest failures in the history of publishing As a jumalist, I should welcome it warmly - it
would be of immense service to many of us-but would be of immense service to many of us-but
I should be sincerely sorry for the man who put up the money for the printers' bill!
The suggested " Index" is not, in my opinion, quite what is wanted. We want a sort of "En cyclopadia Philatelica," to be made up of care. fully compiled summaries of all the principal articles that have been published on the stamps of individual countries. This sounds like a very much larger order than the "Index," uut I think it would be found that such a summary need not run to very appalling dumensions. The idea would be to "boil down" the essential facts and leading discoveries into the smallest possible compass compatible with completeness, and when the Chief Summariser got fairly settled doun to his work he would find that there has been an intolerable deal of repetition in the published work even of our greatest specialists. I think such a Philatelic Summary would appeal to a uery much wider circle of philatelists for the work would be complete in itself, and would nut merely refer one to this or that journal or volume nerely reler one to this or that journal or volume doesn't possess and cannot obtait. Of course, doesn't possess and cannot obtait. Of course,
the summary need not, at first, deal with the stamps of all the world. A start might he made, stamps of all the world. A start mylnt he made,
say, with the British Colonies. What do the say, with the British Colon
readers of E.W.S.N. think?

The "Index" scheme is, of course, beantiful at first blush. I can claim to have risen to what I mistake for eloquence on this very subject on more than one occasion. But I think a little cold thought will reveal the fact that the man who would purchase the Index must first be supplied with a complete collection of the world's philatelic literature. And who can boast of such a collection? I do not think even the present possessor of the famous "Tiffany" library has everything. And to the man with only a modest library the " Index," it seems to me, would be a source of irritation rather than profit. I hope you won't bralld me as a pessimist, too, for I think I am one of the most confirmed optinist of the age.

Percy C. Bishop.
[Mr. Bishop is certainly no pessimist! The dea of an Encyclopadia Philatelica, which would represent the stamp literature of the world "houled down" can only be described as ultra utopian. It would, besides, completely defeat the object we have in view in thus agitating for a philatelic index.
The principal reason why an index is required is to enable collectors writing on ptilatelic sulbjects to read what has been written before This will enable them, when writing their own
article, to embody in it all the inforination which article, to embody in it all the inforination which has previously appeared in the philatelic press,
or in the case of copyright articles, to give full or in the case of copyright articles, to give full
references. Each article compiled under this system will thus become the up-to-date authority on its particular subject. Such articles should give all the information without curtailment, and should, in fact, ignore nothing whatever that bears on the subject in any degree.
We wish to encourage collectors to write such articies and on the other hand, to discourage collectors from writing articles on such extensive subjects as the stamps of a whole country. A single issue in most colntries is ennolgh to tax the energies of any ordinary mortal.
The following conditions are a sine qua non, if our support to the publication of an index is desired :-(t) The index must comprise the whole world's philatelic literature. (2) The date of the number in which the article appeared must be given. (3) Extensive articles, such as those on the stamps of a whole country, must be indexed according to the different issues or such sections as may be agreed upon.

The best plan would perhaps be the division of a catalogue into, say, 1000 sections, and divide long articles into such sections. At the end of each country would be a list of indivisible and nondescript articles.-ED.]

## A FRENCH OPINION.

Monsieur le rédacteur,
Vous avez eu l'heureuse idée de signaler la nécessité d'une table bibliographique des travaux concernant les timbres. L'écueil inévitable à pareille ceuvre c'est le defaut d'une bibliothèque complète de tous ces travaux. Les bibliothèques publiques n'en possèdent qu'un petit nombre et les plus sérieux des collectionneurs sont lons d'avoir quelquechose de complet.

Puisque votre journal offre ses colonnes pour qu'il setablisse une entente entre les personnes désireuses de voir se réaliser l'idée que vous avez lancée, permettez-moi de vous parler briévement d'une méthode de travail qu'employa notre grand Littré pour mener à bonne fin l'uuvre colossale de son dictionnaire. Comme vous save $z$ dans ce dictionnaire chaque mot, chaque acception est appuyé d'un exemple tiré de nos classiques. Faire ce travail formidable seul eut été folie, si jamais possible. La maison d'édition Hachette init a la disposition de Littré un grand nombre de jeunes collaborateurs instruits gai lurent pour lui les classiyues, relevèrent tous les mots et y ajoutirent les exemples. On constitua ainsi un ensemble de deux cent quarante mille feuillets qui servit à Littré de base pour son travail.

Ne pourrait-on pas faire autant pour l'cuvre biblıographique que vous réclamez? Que chaque biblugraphique que vous reclamez? Que chaque résumé sur des fiches mobiles, suivant une resume sur des fiches mobiles, suivant une
méthode uniforme à determiner, que toutes ces ullhode uniforme a determiner, que tontes ces fiches soient reumes par un comnte central, con-
densées, classées par ordre alphabétique et le densées, classées par ordre alphabétique et le
travail se ferait pour ainsi dire mécaniquement. travail se ferait pour ainsi dire mécaniquement.
Les plus modestes possesseurs de quelques ouvrages, de quelques séries de journaux, chaque éditeur même, feront le résumé de ce qu'ils possédent et prendront part à la coliaboration. Le comité central pour éviter que le même travail fut fait plusieurs fois par des collaborateurs differents aurait a indiquer tontes les semaines quelles sont les ouvrages ou journaux dont al a reçue la table. D'ailleurs si certains résumés arrivent en double le mal nest pas bien grand, ils serviront à se contrôler mutuellement.

Le comité central aura une premiére tache des plas importantes; la composition du plan que chaque collaborateur doit suivre en faisant son résumé. Vorci sommairement ce que chaque fiche devra comprendre et l'ordre respectif de ces indications. Pays, emission, titre de larticle, anteur (original ou traduction journal ou livre (de loriginal ou de la traduction). Je donne cec à titre dexemple, on pourrait pays, il restera les études générales, papiers, im. pays, il restera les etudes generales, papiers, im qui porteraient ces mots comme titres au lieu du qui porteraient ces mots comme intres au iteu du nom de pays et qui peuvent entrer soit dans
l'ordre alphabétique d'ensemble ou bien former une deuxième partie classée à part.

Bien des articles superficiels seront ainsi honorés d'un resumé et prendront une certaine place dans la table, mais un ouvrage de bibliographie n'est pas une cuvre de critique. L'examen des materianxt regarde l'ecrivain qui s'en sert et le rôle de lui indiquer tout ce qui a été fait avant lui est assez méritoire par lui-même ponr tenter le travailleur desinteressé. Pour ma part je m’offre à vous pour resumer le peu que je part je mofre a vous pour resumer le peu que je possede en documents imprimes qui concernent faire pour tout ouvrage ou journal espagnol faire pour tout ouvrage ou
qu'on voudrait me soumettre.
J'ajouteral que l'mpression d'une telle table ne serait pas très coútense, trois à quatre mille francs, suivant les tarifs de la libraire françanse. Venillez agréer, Monsieur le directeur, l'assurance de toute ma considération.
E. Gainsborg.

## Rotes.

The 5/- Transvaal Revenue stamp, with King's Head inverted, seems to be quite common after all. The Colonial Stamp Market was offered a block of seven a fortnight ago, and now are told
that probably the greater part of a sheet of 120 that probably the greater part of a sheet of
is in the hands of Johannesburg collectors.

The Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung (6.04/70) contains a report of the German "Official Stamps Case." Two of the defendants were awarded three months imprisonment, one received one month, and the fourth was acquitted.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

 SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."

| PRICE-CATALOGUES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Price | Postage |
| Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (rgoj) | 2/6 | free. |
| , ${ }^{\text {, }}$ British Stamps (1898) | 2/6 | free. |
| St anley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) | $2 / 0$ | 3 d . |
| ., ., Foreign Countries (1904) | $2 \% 0$ | 3 d . |
| French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages (1904).. |  | ıod. |
| Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals ( $\mathrm{IGO}_{4}$ ) | 8/0 | free. |
| Senf, including stationery (1904) | 2/0 | 6 d . |
| BL_ANK ALBUMS. |  |  |
|  | Price | Postage |
| Oblong, 48 leaves.. | 1/9 | 4d. |
| , 96 ., | $2 / 11$ | 5 d . |
| . 192 . .. .. .. | 4/6 | 6 d . |
| Reconstructing Album, 240 squares | $3^{\text {d. }}$ | Id. |
| ACCESSORIES. |  |  |
|  | Price | Postage |
| 1vory Millmetre Scale .. | 3/0 | Id. |
| Tweezers for handling stamps | 2/6 | Id. |
| Ideal Perforation Ciauge .. | 6 d. | Id. |
| Stamp Mounts, per 1000.. | 1/0 | free. |
| Transparent Eqveluper-. |  |  |
| Size A, 2dxitin., per too.. | 5 d . | Id. |
| " B, 4 ¢ $\times 4$ itin., " . | 6 d . | rd. |
| , C. $48 \times 3$ ifin., ., .. .. | 8 d . | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).


NOTE.-If eeveral of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postagela less.
Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK AI.BUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrille-riled.) Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves price louting
$30 / \mathrm{Id}$. Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-
t. $10 \times 8 . n ., 20$ leaves (capacity fo) to
2. Same (capacity 6o leaves) $\quad .{ }^{\circ}$
3. $113 \times 9$, 20 leaves (capacity 75 )

Extra Leaves, $10 \times 8 \mathrm{in}$., per too $\quad . \quad 2 / 9$
$\begin{array}{ll}1 / 0 & 2 \mathrm{~d} . \\ 1 / 2 & 2 \mathrm{~d} . \\ 2 / 9 & 3 \mathrm{~d} . \\ 3 / 3 & 3 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$

## STOCK BOOKS.

$12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ itin., 60 leaves (tigummed strips Prime Powage across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

## EWEN'S WEEKI.Y STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Raté (to commence this week).
One year, post free to same address
Per " with right to change address
Per quarter, post free
$4 / 4$
$6 / 6$
Back numbers, 1 to 223 .. .. each a From any Newsagent (who will get it through It

|  | SETS OF INDIAN | NAT |  | STATES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | in ${ }_{\text {No. }}^{\text {No. }}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Netit } \\ \text { Price. }}]{ }$ |
| A! ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | Bhopal, large square type, $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2}$, ia | $\cdots$ |  | .. | 3 | - |
| ${ }^{\text {A } 13}$ | Bü̈ ${ }^{\text {1902, }}$ 为, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,825$. | $\cdots$ |  | .. |  | $2 / \mathrm{O}$ |
| A20 |  | .. |  | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ | $5 / 3$ |
| $\mathrm{A}_{25}$ | Charkhari, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$, bas. | .. |  | .. | 5 | $0 / 10$ |
| $A_{35}$ | Holkar, $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,292$, | $\cdots$ |  | . | 4 | o/5 |
| A30 | Cochin, $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$ | .. |  | .. | 4 | $0 / 5$ |
| $\mathrm{A}_{32}$ | 1)uttia, , d, 1, 2, 4 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | . | 4 | $0 / 10$ |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Hyderabad, 者 , , 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 as . |  |  | .. | 8 | 3/1 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}{ }^{2}$ | Jhalawar, ta. .. $\quad$. | $\cdots$ |  | . | 1 | o/l |
| $\mathrm{A}_{45}$ | Kishengarh, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{1,1,2,4,8 a s . ~}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | 6 | $1 / 8$ |
| ${ }^{4} 55$ | Nepal, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$, , as. | .. |  | .. | 4 | \%/11 |
| A60 | Sirmour, Head, $\frac{1}{\text { d, }} \frac{1}{t,} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as |  |  | $\cdots$ | 8 | 2/0 |
| A65 | Soruth, i, 4as. (perforated), $1,4 \mathrm{as}$. (im | Perf.) |  | $\cdots$ | 6 | O/4 |
| A ${ }^{\circ}$ | Travancote, $\frac{1}{2}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, $1,2,4 \mathrm{ch} . .$. | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | \%/7 |

## Special Offers

EY About 317, Holland Unpaid, variou FB Luxemburg, Approval Sheet, priced to
 40 stamps
F1) $3^{2}$ different stamps, $\ddot{\text { chietly }} \ddot{\text { surch. }} \ddot{\text { Fr }}$ Col., sume rare
FF Packet several hundred Danish Local $\ddot{\text { s }}$ and others
fit Seychelle:, 12 surcharged stamps, various
1 F Bolivia, $1899,502 \mathrm{c}$. red
50 20c. rase
Chile, 1881.50 2oc. grey
1900, 50 5c. blue
Mexico, 1895, 50 5c. blue
Venezuela, isyg, 50 soc. yellow, surch. " igou," piched copies
l'R Venezuela, i\$gg, 50 i bol black, surch. 1goo, pheked copies, some in strips Ecuador, : 8499, 50 roc. blue
FT Porto Ricu on U.S.: 50 5c blue
FU Puerto Rico on U.S., 50 5c. blue
FW Approval Book of Luxemburg, 60 stamps, priced 54/7
FY South Australa, fd. green, long stamps, 50 ollection of spaninh corner blocks with marginal piate numbers, face value over 15 ps .

$\begin{array}{lcl}\text { GY } & \text { Great Britain, } 1 \text { d. black, fine copies, } & \text { too } \\ \text { G/6 Queen's Head, } 20 \text {, fin }\end{array}$
HA +, $\quad 2 / 6$ king's Head, 30 , fine
H U.S.A., " Series 1goz," 50 ic. gres. .
$\because \quad 50$ 2c. rose
India, Q.. 50 ia. carmine 5c. blu
India $5^{\circ}$ \&a. green
G India, K., 50 1a. carmine
1111 N.S.W., joid. rose
11 N.L., 50 id. rose
1] Orange Irree State, $50^{\circ} \mathrm{d}$ d Vilac
Peru, 1896,50 10c. black
IL Prance, "Droits," 5025 c . blue
900, oblong 50 c brown $\times 50$

10 Germany. 1902, 50 4opf
1P Russia, so ikop. yellow.
II S. Australia, Q., 50 1d. rose
IR $\quad$ " $\quad 50 \mathrm{Ld}$.
AS Chile, 1881,50 toc. yellow
Cöl $1902,505 \mathrm{c}$ blue
Colombla, 50 soc. brown on red
Costa Rica, 1goi, 50 roc. yellow
IW Cuba, 50 5c., Ship ..
HX Ecuador, 50 soc. lilac..
Guatemala, 50 toc. red
Mexico, 50 Ioc. brown
Mexico, 50 loc. lilac
Peru, 50 22c. green, 9900
Canada, Jubilee, 40 3c. rose
India, 40 42a. green
Cenama
Panama, 92 ic. on 2 c ., unused.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus)
Bo8* Dominica, $\frac{1 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-1 .}{}$
${ }_{31} 3^{*}$ Montserat, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-$
B3o Bechuanaland, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,6 d ., 1 /, \ldots$
$134^{\circ}$. . .

$\begin{array}{llc}B_{35} & " & \text { 1st Q., 2, 3, 5rs. .., } \\ \text { B36 }^{2} & " & \text { 2nd Q., 2h, } 6,12 a ., 1 r . \\ B_{37} & " & \text { " } 2,3,5 r s .\end{array}$
$3 / 11$
$36 / 6$
$2 / 0$


O.R.C. King, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,6 d ., 1 /-\ldots$
45
$\begin{array}{ll}B_{49} & \text { Sudan, } 1,2,3,5 \mathrm{~m} ., 1,2,5 \mathrm{p} \\ \mathrm{B}_{52} & \text { Uganda, } 1,2,3,4,8 \text { annas. }\end{array}$
${ }^{3} 54$ Transvaal V.R.I., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Id., 2 d., $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d., 3 d., 4 d., $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$ i/.
B91 Aitutaki, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6 d, 1 /-$
B93. Cook Islands, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1d, 2, 2h, 5, 6, 1od., 1 /- (new wmk.)
B94* Fiji Islands, K., $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,6 d ., 1 /-$
B97 Niue, h, $1.2,3,6 d ., 1 / 2$
97. Niue, $\frac{1,1,2,3,6 d ., 1 /-}{}$
B9
B** Penrhyn,

|  | No. <br> in St. | Nett <br> Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ldots$. | 7 | $2 / 9$ |
| $\ldots$ | 7 | $2 / 9$ |
| $\ldots$ | 7 | $3 / 5$ |
| $\ldots$ | 7 | $2 / 11$ |
| $\ldots$ | 10 | $6 / 6$ |
| $\ldots$ | 3 | $17 / 6$ |
| $\ldots$ | 4 | $3 / 11$ |
| $\ldots$ | 3 | $16 / 6$ |
| $\cdots$ | 6 | $2 / 0$ |
| $\ldots$ | 7 | $3 / 1$ |
| $\ldots$ | 8 | $2 / 11$ |
| $\ldots$ | 8 | $3 / 6$ |
| $\ldots$ | 7 | $2 / 6$ |
| $\ldots$ | 5 | $2 / 1$ |
| $\cdots$ | 8 | $3 / 0$ |
| $\cdots$ | 6 | $2 / 8$ |
| $\cdots$ | 9 | $3 / 11$ |
| $\cdots$ | 9 | $3 / 11$ |
| $\cdots$ | 6 | $2 / 8$ |
| $\cdots$ | 6 | $2 / 8$ |
|  |  |  |

## NEW ISSUES.

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-

1. Which groups are required ?
$\mathbf{C}$ (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only).
$\mathbf{F}$ (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.B.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S . America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world :-K,i/1;C, $1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required ? Please adhere if possible to following limits-Id., $1 /-, 5 /-, \notin 1, \not \subset 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\ell 1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\mathcal{L} 100$ per annum on new issues, we recommend " $\mathcal{E} 1 \times 1,1 / \cdot \times 4$," or even " $5 / . \times 1,1 / \times 4$," or simply " $£ 1 \times 1$," " $10 /-\times 1$, " " $5 / . \times 1$ ", or " $1 / \times 1$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 / . \times 12,1 d . \times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all variettes of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required, please inscribe order form "no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

## CONDITIONS.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions:-
t.-That definite instructions as to clients' requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice 2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions. (b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon. (c) is misdescribed.
3.-That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
reason for returil being in each case clearly defined.

- That damarged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.

5.     - That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated when making our purchases).
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News ( $4 / 4$ per annum, or with right to change
7.-That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. F.mployees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and applications cannot be referred to him unless of considerable importance, time being " very rare."

## ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.

To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adthesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

| Groups required ... |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Values and quantities |  |
| Varieties ... . |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

 <br> <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)}

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper
(Entored ar Stationera' Hall. Illustrated by permisalion of the Board of Inland Revenuel.
Editor: h. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL Stamp Market, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 255. (Vol. XIII.) Whole Number, No. 341 ).

LONDON, SATURDAY. AUGUST 13, 1904
collectors to purchase them (except for collections of essays and other philatelic curiosities).

Adhcsives. All in the "Postage" designs, over printed with "PS" monogram in violet. Imperf. ta. Yellow-brown, vert. laid paper with wmk. 16, 4 rows of 4 .
fa. chocolate, ditto, ditto.
古a. green, vert. laid paper with wmk. "Guaranteed British Make, etc."; ; sheets of?, rows of 4 .
1a. yellow-green, vert. laid paper; sheets of?, rows of 4 .
2a. olive-green, horiz. laid paper; sheets of ?, rows of 5 , with " 50 " on the margin under the middle stamp of the lowest row.
4a. light chocolate-brown, vert. laid paper; sheets of ?, 4 rows of?.
8a. grey, yellowish vert. laid paper ; sheets of 16,4 rows of ${ }^{4}$." We have a pair watermarked letters not (beginning and off, the letters not being ery
8a. slate, yellowish vert. laid paper; sheets of 16 , 4 rows of 4 .
8a. slate, white vert. laid paper. By piecing together several sheets we find this paper is TERED" surmounted by some device. All the 8a. slate were in sheets of 9 or 10 stamps, Nos. 5, (6), 9 to 16 of sheets which presumably contained 4 rows of 4 when printed.
12a. brown-purple, on yellowish vert. laid paper of poor quality, watermarked in large capitals
-FINE FOOLSCAP ${ }^{\prime}$ in two lines. Sheets of 16,4 rows of 4 .
ir. pink, on white vert. laid paper; sheets of?, rows of 4 .

Overprinted "PS" in green.
7. violet, wove paper ; sheets of 24,6 rows of 4 .

1a. violet, lilac, vert. laid paper; sheets of 24,6 We believe the series, but walues in this violet series, but we prefer not to chronicle them with. out actually seeing.
Our Bussahir correspondent writes that "some new colour 12 annas worth stamps are expected to be issued shortly; this value is now out of stock. In this despatch this State has given out some different colours of the same value of stamps and likewise some new specimens have been sent in the cover. At the end I wish you all happy, thank you in anticipation and await your tresh esteemed large orders." We are afraid he will wait in vain, as it is abont time to stop buying the issues of this State. We beheve the only genuine remainders still on hand are those of 2 annas orange.

FIJI ISLANDS (225 O 255). -We are informed that the remainders of the V.R. and Queen's Head issue have been withdrâwn from issue and that only the King Edward series is now available.

HOLLAND ( 2351255 )- - Mr. J. B. Robert sends us a provisional letter-card.

Letter.Card. Profile of Queen to right
" 3 CENT" in black, over six thin bars, on sc. blue.
ITALY (250 D 255).-Mr. A. Bertazzini writes us that the new issue of stamps announced in Jannary as being imminent has been abandoned. The dies were made but the result was not considered satisfactory, and the production of the stamps by a more satisfactory method would have been too costly.

PANAMA, CANAL ZONE (254 B 255).The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the following: -


Issued 19.7.04, or earlier. There are also 8 and roc. values, but we have not yet seen them.

It seems very doubtfulh wether any ic. Panama Republic stamps were surcharged. No one seems to report having actually seen one. The 2c. is quoted by American dealers at $6 /$ and the 5 c . and ioc. at $3 /$-each; lowest quotation for the set, $10 /$.

Mekeel's W'eekly Stamp News says that Post Offices are to be established at the following places in the Canal Zone:-Clirystabal, Gatun, Boheo, Gorgono, Bas Obispo, Einpiro, Culebra, La Buca and Ancon. Of these Chrystobal and Ancon will be money order offices.
PERSIA (250 I 255.)-Another new provisional has been issued here, states the Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal.

## 9 ChHHS 9

Adhesive. Surcharged as above.

## gch. in black on 1 kr . viole

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (250 V 255).-The Colouial Stamp Market has now shown us entire sheets of all the new stamps except the 3 d., as regards which their agents unfortmnately made a mistake and sent the old ones. It seenils a suit. able opportunity to give a revised list of these varieties.


Nostage typriz $\times 21 \mathrm{~mm}$.



> Envelope. Lett. $\frac{1}{2 d r e e n . ~}$ Id. card. rarmine, blue card.

We have already referred to this latter, in E.II.S.N. No. 214. In addition to the $\frac{1}{t}$ d. en. velope, we have also chronicled id. and 2 dd envelopes (E.11.S.N. Nos. 248 and 209 ). The tollowing are also chronicled by the mustriertes Briefmarken Yournal:-

suwappor.
id green, buff paper.
id carmine
1d. carmine, buff paper
BUSSAHIR (235 I 255).-It is five months since we chronicied any new" "stamps" from this State, and we were beginning to hope they bad as ever; in fact the present outbreak is by far the worst we have yet had to record. And yet Stanley Gibbons' catalogue says "the stamps of Bussahir have been obsolete since March 31st, 1901."

The fact is, these stamps are printed locally to the order of the Bussahir State Treasury (as in the past), and the Treasury continues to furnish them to the Post Office. notwithstanding that the latter has been closed! We believe the only official left is Mr. Chliajju Ram, who still cails himself "Sub. Yostmaster," and presumably of from the Post Office. One could understand of from the Post Office. One could understand
that when the Post Office was closed the sale of that when the Post Office was closed the sale of
remainders might still continue to collectors, remainders might still continue to collectors,
even with new control marks, but it is something even with new control marks, but it is something
of a scandal when fresh supplies of stamps are of a scandal when fresh supplies of
printed in all sorts of new colours.
printed Colonial Stamp Market has received the following new varieties but does not recommend
the latter on the new 6 d . paper. We believe the Colonial Stamp Market's consignment of 6d., type i., perf. 12 , to have been issue iil., but cannot be certain, as all the sheets were lower panes, which do not show the sheet-numbers.
As regards the sheets just received, the $4 d$ d. (issue ii.) are all upper panes, with sheetnumbers " 4 d . on 0840 ," $\& \mathrm{dc}$. On every stamp "FOURPENCE" measures $17 \frac{1}{2}$ or 173 inm. with more or less exactness. On one or two stamps it inclines to $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., and on a few others, notably the first stamp in each of the two lowest rows, it is almost 18 mm . The perforation is 12 rows, it is almost 18 mm , . The perfora exactly; we counted 120 holes in a space of the centre of the sheet. The 3 d. sheets, perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}$, have 116 holes only in the same space.
Eightpence. - The sheets just received, issue ii., are all lower panes (stamps Nos. 61 to 120 on a sheet as printed ?). The normal measurement of "EIGHTPENCE" is $16 \frac{1}{2 m m}$., but on stamp No. 85 it is 163 , and on No. 60, $16 \neq \mathrm{mm}$. Stamp removed in every sheet and no doubt was the error "EIGNT."

Ninepence.-The sheets just received, issue iii., are all lower panes. The value "NINE PENCE" is exactly i8mm. in almost every case, the variations being at most about 4 mm . either way. The letters of the word are however rather irregnlar,
the space between "NINE" and "PENCE", the space between "NINE" and "PENCE"
varymg from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. on stamp No. 85 to barely 2mim. on No. ing. The perforation is 12 exactly.
Sixpence and Shilling.-These two values are printed from the new plate with large "Postage" engraved on each stamp, so that only the value requires to be printed in afterwards. The sheets as printed are evidently arranged as follows:-


Line of division
before issuc


The sheets as issued contain 6o stamps only (i.e. two panes of 30 , each 3 rows of 10 ) and are evidently halves of sheets as printed. Cnfortunately, the whole of these new sheets received
by the Colonial Stamp Market are dower halves, by the Colonial Stamp Market are lower halves, so we can give no information regarding sheet-
numbers, etc. Wie have compared our sheets of the 6 d . and $i /$ and find that beth show nmmerous slight defects which are exidently a permanent feature of the new "Head" plate. They may be useful in identifying the plate subsequently, so we give here a few of the more prominent.

61 White dot in centre of 1 of "Australia.
62 Do. on left end of bar of T of "Australia."
63 Do on 1 of "Australia " and "O" of "South."
${ }^{64}$ Do. on foot of T of "South."
65 Do. on foot of tail of K of "A Australia."
67 Do. on both arms of $U$ of "South" and "South."
Do. on r of " "South."
69 Do. on right edge of lower curve of $s$ of "Aus. 70 Do. on T of "South."
71, 85. too Do. on right arm of U of "South."
100 Tis "Australıa 1o
108 ot "Australia " like " $T$."
108 White scratch under $S$ of "" Australia."
Probably every stamp on the shieet conld be intentural " s Are marks? marks accidental or no marginal plate-numbers, only thick lines ( 2 min. broad) surrounding the panes.
Sixpence.-Issue V., perf. 12 even. The value "SIX PENCE" measures 16 or $16+\mathrm{mm}$. on almost every stamp; very occasionally it is $16 \frac{1}{\mathrm{mmm} .}$. (No. 108 for example). Two of the stheets we have inspected have conble pertoration like a
roulte doun the centre, but that is a variety of no particular importance.
One Shtlling.-Issue ii., perf. 12 even. In every case in the sheets before us (all lower panes), the value measures 17 mm .
Later.-Since writing the above we have received a fresh consignment of 3 d . stamps from Adelaide, and regret to say that the perf. int variety has again been sent us in mistake for the
perf. 12 . There are, however, several points of interest about the stamps just sent. They have sheet-numbers " 3d. oozfor," \&c., indicating that they are a recent printing, although we cannot find any difference in them; the value still
 measure the value on each stamp, but we will do so and report next week. There are several curious varieties on the sheet which we will also then describe.

Capt. Napier informs us that the $3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 / 6$, $5 /$ and $20 /$, are all printed with the large "POSTAGE" and ready for issue.
Just as we go to press, we hear the 5 /- with large " POSTAGE" is issucd; formal chronicle next week.
Our special Adelaide correspondent, under date of 6.7 .04 , has just sent us a few of the corvers" he promised us seven weeks ago.

| 3 d., perf. i2, value $19 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. . | "3d. $004818 . "$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 d ., perf. 12 , value 57 dmm . | "4d. oro6.46." |
| 6d., new type | "6d. 012322. ", |
| gd., perf. 12 , value 18 mm . | "9d. 002455. " |
|  |  |

More are promised for an early mail, but they are somewhat difficult to obtain; postal officials do not like mutilating their sheets. Cullectors at home can test this by going and asking say for a corner pair off an entire sheet of 10 d . or $2 / 6$ stamps. In the case of S. Australia, too, only one corner out of eight will do (the sheet is halved before issue).
As much as $£+$ ios. has been refused for an "EIGNT" error. Everyone wants to know if we got any. We are sorry to say we did not.
STRAITS SETTLEMEN'TS (250 V 255) We illustrate the Registration envelope stamp chronicled in E.II'S.N. No. 184 (where the value should have been given as roc., not 5 c .)


UNITED STATES ( 248 M 255).-The foll. owing notes are from Mekel's W'eekly Stamp Nezes.
The following plates were " not issned" and stamps containing these numbers will therefore not be available for cullectors, the plates having been cancelled: Nos. 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1388, 1389,1390 , 1391, 1774, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1912, 1939, 2050.
The sale of the St. Lonis stamps is not coming up to the estimates made: the number printed to supply calls to the end of the fiscal year (June) will probably go far into the following month.
VENEZUELA (241 M 255). -A new issue has appeared here, states L'Echo de la Timbrologic. The forerunner is a "" magnificent " bolivar, violet, with theeequarter portrait of bolivar, volet, with three-quarter portrait of
Bolivar," certainement le plins hean quaucun Bolivar, " certanement le plus hean quaucun
timbre nous ait offert jusqu"ici du célébre héros."

VIRGIN ISLANDS ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{H}$ 255).-We illustrate the design of the new stamps. In sore cases the value is on a solid ground dud in others on a plain white ground.


WURTEMBURG (213 E 255).-Can any reader give us information concerning the stamps of the State Rallways, of which one is illustrated in Szekula Briefmarkan Verkehr (7.04/330) ?

ZANZIBAR (253 P 255).-The new registra. tion envelopes do not have the stamp exactly similar to the adhesive, but with labels above
and below, inscribed"Registration" and "Fee," and below, inscribed "Registration ' a
as shown in the followng illustration.


## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Jamaica, Notes on the Stamps of, Major J. de C. Laftan, P.J.G.B. 4.04/60.
Hungary, Stecherzeichen alff ungarischen Brief. marken, FIBO $7.0+/ 253$.
Surinain, Notes on the Postage Stamps of, C. Stewart Wilson, PJI 6.04/175.
Sirmoor, Note by Sir D. P. Masson, PJI 6.04/180.

101 ILL readers hearing of any interesting item of News. 10 kindly jot it down on a postcard and address to the Editor, "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News," Norwood, London. For every contribution we publish, we will send the
author an interesting and newly issued stamp. (N.B.author an interesting
Postcards preferred).
Mr. W. Kuhn writes:-
"Kiel Cancellation.-The groundless assertion of the Standard, 9.7.04, that a special stamp had been issued, was already properly corrected by yon when you reprinted the extract in No. 252 of E.11'S.N. But even as a cancelling stamp it is wrong that 'it was the first time a special die had been used on occasion by the German Post Office.' This is quite an erroneous conclusion, because it has beeu for years the custom of the lost Administration to have special cancell. ing stamps (or obliterators) at any passing occasion, where a Pust Office is temporary established, i.e., at Athletic Gatherings (Turnfeste), Exhibitions, Singing Festivals, and the like.

And as in Germany cancelling marks are largely collected, it stands to reason that such transitory postmarks are much sought after.
"By the way, the contracted inscription in the obliteration, 'Kiel P.A.F.D.K. Britische Geschwader' denotes: 'Kiel Post $A$ mt für das
Königlich Britische Geschwader,' which transKöniglich Britische Geschwader,' which translated means: ‘Kiel-Post Office, for (the use of) the Royal British Squadron.'

## Che Past Year.

Mr. C. J. Phillips reports, Good Business" in the current Stunley Gibbuns' Monthly Fournal :"Considering the present bad condition of trade and the unfavourable reports that we see of most business concerns, we think we can congratulate ourselves on the result of business during our pasi financial year, which ended on June 3 oth last. The business done is practically the same amount as last year-there has beell a slight falling off in our receipts from Great Britain and South Africa, but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase of over 45 per cent. in our American business. The demand tor albums keeps well up to the mark, and while on this sulject it may be of some little interest to state the number of volumes sold of current editions of our alhums since our stock was destroyed by the fire at our printers' :-

| proved No. a |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| , ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,500 \\ 3,700 \end{array}$ |
| Strand Albums |  |
| Century | I, 830 |
| Imperial | 760 |
| King's Own Albums | 725 |
| Blank Album No. 31 | 700 |
| Oriel and Philatelic Albums | 740 |

The new editions of some of these albums have been on sale for less than one year, and sales such as the above are a most healthy feature for the future of the stamp trade.
The above figures seem to indicate that there are no lack of collectors. Ill fact, those who grumble about "bad trade" are probably only suffering from their own slackness. There is any amount of money about and we are satisfied that our Culonial Stamp Market gets its fair share. July and August are reckoned the worst months of the year, as so many people are away holiday. making, yet the Colonial Stamp Market took making, yet the Colomal Stamp Market took under) during the 27 days from $4^{\text {th }}$ July (when our current financial year commenced) up to the 3oth. In addition, 31 cheques and remittances 30th. In addition, 31 cheques and remittances
in "double" and "three" figures were also in "double" and "three" figures were also
received during the 27 days, although no " fourreceived during the 27 days, although no "four-
figure" cheque was recorded. Wie get them figure" cheque was
occasionally, though.
The great thing is to advertise if one wants to succeed in business, but putting an announce. ment in a journal is not necessarily advertising. The advertisement must be designed so as to catch the public attention. There are, besides, many other ways of advertising. Mr. Phillips has stated that the actual loss on Stanley Gitbons Monthly Journal is between $£ 300$ and $£ 400$ per annum, but we believe we can go one better The loss in E.ll.S.N. is still heavier, because the subscriptions barely pay postage and we do not accept any but our own advertisements. Yet it is with the greatest of pleasure we pay our printers once a month the big cheque they demand! Our advice to the would-be successful dealer is-don't be afraid of advertising.
To return to whal we said at first, those people who are complaiming of bad husiness are mainly
reaping what they have soun. understand that have soun. Make collectors money and they will not be slow to spend it There is really plenty of money about.

EVERY COLLECTOR
SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."
It is no economy to save the small subscription (4/4) and
live in iznorance of philatelic eventa.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

## Aitutaki, th. $z d$. Face Value. Per 12





## PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) .. $\begin{gathered}\text { Price } \\ 2 / 6\end{gathered}$ Foreign Countries (1904) rench Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages
$\qquad$ vert's Catalogue of Fiscals ( $\left.\ddot{0} \ddot{g o}_{4}\right)$
Senf, including stationery (1004)

BLANK ALBUMS


## ACCESSORIES

vory Millimetre Scale .. .. ..
weezers for handling stamps deal Perforation Gauge .
Stamp Mountr, per iono.
ransparent Envelopes-
Size A, $23 \times 1$ in., per roo. B. $44 \times 4$ in.,
C. $48 \times 3$ in.,

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named)
Great Britain. Adhesives ( 1899 ) Price Postage Railway Letter Stamps (1901) $21 / 0 \quad 8 \mathrm{~d}$ Portuguese India .. .. .. .. 6/o 3d. South Australia .
Shanghai
St. Vincen
Grenada
Indian Native States (on Indian
India and Ceylon (with Supplement)
Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape
Africa-Gambia to Natal
Spain and Colonies
Jammu and Kashmir
Philippine Islands (1904)

OTE.-If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the potatale lean.
Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrille ruled.) Square, de Luxe, too leaves
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-
. $10 \times 8$ in., 20 leaves (capacity 40 ) $t$ od.
2. Same (capacity to leaves) .. $1 / 0$



## STOCK BOOKS

$12 \frac{2}{2} \times 1$ inin., 60 leaves ( 11 gummed strips Price Postag across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.
Subscription Rates (to commence this week).
One year, post free to same address
Per quan with right to change addres
Per quarter, post free
From any "Newsagent (who will get it thro." $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & \text { did } \\ & \text { d. }\end{aligned}$
From any 'Newsagent (who will get it through
his London Agents)
4.4

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.
Bundi, 1 , $\mathrm{s}, 2,8$ sas.
Bussahir, $t, \frac{1}{t}, 1,2,4,8,12$ as.
Charkhari $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8 \mathrm{as}$.
Holkar, $+\frac{1}{2}, 1,22 \mathrm{~s}$.
Cochin, t ,

Jhalawar,
Kishengarh, $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$
Nepal, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4$ as.
Sirmoor, Head, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as.
Elephant, i, $1,2,3,4,8$ as.
Soruth, 1,4 as. (perforated), 1,4 as. (imperf)
Travancore, $\lambda_{1}, 1_{1}, 2,4 \mathrm{ch} .$. .
Kishengarh, $\frac{1}{2}, \stackrel{1}{2}, \underline{t}, 2,4,8 a \ddot{8}$.

## CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

 Bos* Dominica, dd., 1d., 2d., 2dd., 3d., 6d., 1/- $\square$${ }_{i n}^{\mathrm{NO}} \mathrm{N}$.

$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{O} & \text { Virgin Islos, } \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,6 \mathrm{~d} .1 / 1 /- \\ \mathrm{B}_{3} & \text { Bechuanaland. } \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{i}, 2,3,4,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 / .\end{array}$
2/0
-




${ }_{42}$ Northern Nigeria, K., $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2,2,5,5,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$


$\begin{array}{ll}B_{49} & \text { Sudan, } 1,2,3,5 \mathrm{~m} ., 1,2,5 \mathrm{l}, \\ \mathrm{B}_{52} & \text { Uganda, } \\ & \text { R }\end{array}$





Dominica, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2d d., $3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-$
rice
$2 / 9$
$2 / 9$

都

## NEW ISSUES.

Indïa, Q., 50 ıä. carmine $50 \frac{1}{2}$ a. green
India, k., 50 ta. carinine
N.S.W. 50 td. rose
N.Z., 50 id. rose

Orange Free State, 502 dd . hlac Peru, isg6, 50 toc. black France. " Drotts, 5025 c . blue 1900 , oblong, 50 c brown $\times 50$
Germany, tyoz, 50 40pf.
Russia, 50 ikop. yellow
S. Ausiralia, Q., 50 Id. rose

Chile, $1881,50 \begin{gathered}50 \text { ad. lilac yellow }\end{gathered}$ $\because \quad 1902,505 \mathrm{c}$ blue
Colombia, 50 soc. brown on red
Costa Rica, 1901, 50 toc. yellow
Cuba, 50 5c., Ship
Ecuador, 50 10c. lilac.
Guatemala, 50 toc. red
Mexico, 50 toc. lilac brown
Peru, 50 22c. green, 1900 Canada, Jubilee, 40 3c. rose
India, 40 4ida. green
Ceylon, go sc. on 8 c . hac Panama, 92 ic. on $2 c$., unused.

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished:-

1. Which groups are required?
C (British Colonials). $\quad \mathbf{K}$ (King Edward Colonials only).
F (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.B.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The $F$ and $E$ Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per i/face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world:-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / \mathrm{I}$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{E}$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Hease adhere if possible to following limits-Id., $1 / \cdot, 5 /-, \ell_{1}, \notin 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\notin 1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\notin$ woo per annum on new issues, we recommend" " $£ 1 \times 1,1 / \times \times 4$,"
 dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 /-\times 12,1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required ? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required, please inscribe order form "no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

## CONDITIONS.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the follow-
ing conditions:-
1.-That definite instructions as to clients' requirements
are given in advance, and that one monih's notice
are given in advance, and that one
of afieration or cancellation is given.
2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon.
(c) Is misdescribed. (c) Is misdescribed.
3.- That returns are made within ten days of reccipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated when making our purchases).
6.-That clients are subscribers to Euen's Weekly Stamp News (4/4 per annum, or with right to change
address, $6 / 6$ per annuml address, 6/6 per annum).
7.-That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbiden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and applications cannot be reterred to him unless of con
siderable importance, time being "very rare."

To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

| Enter particulars here. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed

Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

(Entered at Stationers' Hall. lliustrated by permienion of the Board of Ioland Revanci
Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S CDLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 256. (VoL. XIII.) Whole Number, No. 3421.

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stanip Collectors, and will have phasure in forwarding the sender of every acceptea concibution several intares stamps.
issued The index $n$ each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN-Envelope Dies (255 P 256).-Our correction last week may be cancelled, as the original notice in E.W.S.N. No. 253 was correct although three weeks in advance of the actual event. Mr. Marsh has just shown ue the id. die 61 , whilst the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. die $5+$ reus the id. die 6I, whilst the $\frac{1}{2} d$. die $5+$ referred to in our correction was from
Bentley Wood. Our hist now stands:-


Havelupe Stamps. List of die-numbers known.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 54 .
td., 4 d., rod., $1 /$.. Dies 1 .
2d. Dies $1,2.2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2.
6d. Dies I to 6
3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 11 .
We are at last in a position to illustrate the handsome set of King's Head envelope stamps. Our illustrations hardly do justice to the designs, ut it is a difficult matter to reproduce the colourless embossing.


The iod. of this series is at present only struck on foreign telegram forms. The 6d. is chiefly used for inland telegram forms which are kept i: stock at nearly all post offices throughout the Kingdom. Both the 6d. and rod. may be cut syuare and used on ord


BOLIVAR ( 251 K 256 ). -L'Echo de la Tim. brologie (8.04/373) chronicles:-

Adhesives.
$\frac{1}{2} c$. black (existst tète-bèche).
c. lilac.

Registration Adhesive.
5c. black (oblong)
A. R. Adhesive.

BRITISH GUIANA ( 246 256). - We understand no new varieties may be expected bere just at present, as the authorities are using up old stock. In any case, the 2c. is not likely to be changed, as it is on red paper.
CUNDINAMARCA (245 D 256). - In E.W.S.N. No. 245 we chronicled a set of five stamps issued on the new gold basis. The American Fournal of Philately (7.04/277) now records the remainder of the set.

| Adhesives. |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| 3c. rose. | Perf. I2 |
| 5c. olive-green | $"$ |
| 10c. pale brown | $"$ |
| 15c. pink | $"$ |
| 20c. blue | $"$ |
| 20c. blue on green | $"$ |
| 4oc. blue |  |
| Registration Adhesive. | Perf. 1 |
| Ioc. bistre |  |

## (Also imperf.)

4oc. blue
roc. bistre Perf. 12.
EAST AFRICA (245, 251, 252 W 256).-We are informed that several other values besides the 5 annas were recently received from England, so that we may shortly expect some more of the new set. The high values on the old Crown CC paper will probably be very good.

HOLLAND (255 J 256).-Mr. J. B. Robert sends us the following turther information relative to the 3 c . on 5 c . surcharged letter card chronicled last week. It was issued only at the Hague Central Office, on 16.7 .04 , and is no longer obtainable, but as 57,000 were overprinted, Mr. Robert suggests that it will probably be issued again later, the first appearance being by way of advertisement.

INDO-CHINA (253 O 256). The Culonial Stamp Market has shown us the following new values :-


Adhesivcs. Design as above.
roc. carmine.
20c. red on green
25c. blue.
50c. brown
75c. red on orange. 5 f. violet.
We have previously chronicled the $1,4,5,15 \mathrm{c}$. and if. of this set and await the 30 c . and 40 c . to complete it.

IVORY COAST (250 L 256).-We now formally record the issue of the parcel post proformally record the issue of the pa
visionals referred to six weeks ago.

Parcel Post Adhcsives.-I mperf., black surcharge.
"C.P.-Còte d'Ivoire" on soc. lilac.
on If. rose.
"Colis Postaux-Cóte d'lvoire" on 4 f. on 5c.blue. on $8 f$ fon 15 c . pale green.

JOHORE (254 M 256).-Our Johore corres. pondent writes us, under date of 20.7.04, that a new provisional will be issued " in a few days." It will be a 10 c . on 4 c . green, presumably with a difierent type of surcharge to the first ioc. on 4 c . green issued i 8 months ago.

MAURITIUS (249O 256).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us their supply of the 18c. Foreign Express Delivery. Curiously it is entirely in blocks of 15 . the three vertical rows at the left of a sheet (normally 60 stamps in 5 rows of 12 ). The only variety occurs on the 3 rd stamp in the 4th row.

No. 39? "Cènts." The 'E' of CENTS" (capitals with serifs) has a broken grave accent.
There are other very slight defects, such as on no. $26, \mathrm{~N}$ without serif at N W corner.

MONTSERRAT (225 D 256).-We learn on good anthority that the following fresh supplies of stamps were ordered from the Crown Agents of stamps were ordered from the Crown
by the Montserrat authorities on 7.6 .04 .

$$
\begin{array}{lc|cl|l}
\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . & 100 \text { sheets. } & \text { 3d. } & 50 \text { sheets. } \\
\text { 2d. } & 50 \quad " & 6 \mathrm{~d} . & 50
\end{array}
$$

These will presumably all be on the paper with the new multiple watermark. We are unable to say whether any of the other values have been ordered this year or not.

NICARAGUA (253 D 256).-Mekcel's Weekly Stamp News ( $8.04 / 258$ ) chronicles a new value in the design of the 1903 commemorative set.

## Adhesive.

## 5c. lake and black.

From the same source we learn of a 2 c . on 1 peso blue provisional official stamp. The 5 c . on 3 c . green official is reported with double surcharge (AJP, 7.04/274).

PANAMA, CANAL ZONE ( 255 C 256 ).-We are indebted to Mr, J. E. Lea for first sight of a U.S.A. Canal Zone stamp on a letter.
The envelope shown us by this correspondent is frauked with a 5 c . blue as chronicled last week. The stamp is cancelled with a circular date-mark, diameter 28 mm . or $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{\text { 南 }} \mathrm{nch}$, inscribed "canal zone-jul. 19. 1904-Empiro." To the left of the stamp and also on the front of the envelope is the following mark :-


At the back is a similar type of postmark to the Empiru, but inscribed "Cristobal" and the date (19.7.04) placed sideways. The letter is also postmarked New York, 27.7.04 and Manchester 3.8 .04

The U.S. Postmaster General gives notice that the name of the Post Office given as "Bas Obispo " should be " Matachin.'
Dr. J. C. Perry writes as follows to Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News (7.04/247):-
"Under a recent order of the PustmasterGeneral of the United States, mail matter from the Zone to the United States and its possessions, and from the United States and its possessions to the Zone, is carried at domestic rates.
*Acting under the provisions of this order the Governor of the Zone directed the establishment of a postal service in the Zone, on the 2 q $_{\text {th }}$ of June, 1904, as per copy of letter below :-

Executive Office, Canal Zone,
Culebra, June 24 th, $190_{4}$
Paymaster E. C. Tobey, U.S.N., Treasurer of the Canal Zone, is charged with the work of establishment and operation of the Postal Service in the Canal Zone. He will issue instructions from time to time as may be necessary. All postmasters, mail messengers and mail superintendents will report to Paymaster Tobey. The accompanying notice is published for the information of all concerned. It will be posted in a conspicuous place in each post office.

## [Signed] <br> Gove

"A temporary arrangement was made by the Governor of the Zone with the Panama postal authorities by which the use of Panama stamps surcharged "Canal Zone" was authorized for use at the different Post Offices, for both foreipn and domestic mail matter, until the regular United States postage stamps could be received.

In the circular published concerning the es. tablishment of the new pustal service persons were warned not to purchase more stamps than were necessary for immediate use, as, after re ciept of the Untied States stamps, those of the Republic of Panama surcharged "Canal Zone" would not be valid either for use or redemption. "Ten postoffices have been established as follows:--Ancon, Culebra, Matachin, San Pablo, Gorgona, Empire, La Boca, Bohio, Gatun, Cristobal.
"The provisional stamps were placed on sale on June 24 th and discontinned on July I 3 th, 1904, as the United States stamps were received on the latter date. Every precantion was taken to strictly confine them to postal needs, as the supply was limited and only sufficient for the estimated postal necessities. The denominatiun are 2 centavos, 5 centavos, 10 centavos. The and roc, are the tlurd Panama issue surcharged "Canal Zone" in blue black colour with hand rubber stamp surcharge horizontal. The 2c are the fourth Panama issue similarly surcharged.
"The numbers issued are as follows :-
2 centavos,
5 centavos,
8500
8000
ocentavos
Varieties, with number:-
2 centavos, inverted surcharge, 100 - 1 sheet 5 centavos, inverted surcharge, $100-1$ sheet.
o centavos, inverted surcharge, $200-2$ sheets.
5 centavos, surcharged diagonally, roo-i sheet
5 centavos, vertical row of to not surcharged, occurs in two sheets, 20 pairs, one without surcharge exist.
o centavos, vertical row of 10 not surcharged. occurs in one sheet, 10 pairs, one without surcharge exist.
No double surcharges exist
"All postmasters were instructed to sell only one dollar's worth, silver, to any purchaser, and this rule was rigidly enforced, so that a large quantity of unused stanms in the possession of one person could not occur, and when such are offered in quantity and entire slieets it is a clear udication that they are counterfeits.
*" I know positively that the above is true, and in this connection I wish to warn dealers and collectors against counterfeits. If the stamps have already been oftered in quantity and sheets they are counterfeits because I know positively that they have not been sold in this manner."
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (246 (9 256).We take the following notice from the $d$ merican Fournal of Philatcly ( $7.0+/ 27+1$.- "On June 1 st, $190_{+}$, an order was issued by the Director of
Posts for the Philippine Islands, discontinuing the use of postage due stamps in the Philippines and directing that all remainders be turned in to the main oftice and destroyed."
QUEENSLAND ( $22+\mathrm{K} 256$ ). We find we have omitted to illustrate the new gd. chronicled a year ago. We do so now, on the principle of "better late than never"


SOUTH AUSTRALIA ( 255 W 256 ).-Our reached ut: tu-day that there have been turther errors in the latest printing of the xd . stamp, but they were detected before heing consigned to the stamp issuer and as in the case of the recent EIGNT' the stamps with the error have been taken ont and destroped. The errors are etchng $£ 5$ each here. The 30. perf. 12, with wide spacing of "THREE PENCE," is at pre-
sent unobtainable; the perf. wit is alone on sale sent unobtainal
Mr. E. Heginbuttom writes us that he has the long gd.. issue iii., dated 6.1 .04 .
The following new value in the large " Postage" design has heen issued, writes Mr. O. Marsh. His copy is pustmark 25.6 .94 .


Adhesive. Design as above.
5/- rose, value $8+19 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., perf. 12
Threpence.-As promised last week, we now give a description of the sheets of 3 d. printing ii, perf. it we receivell last week (issued at Adelaide 5.7.0ヶ). Each shect shows precisely the same marks.

The P' of " Postage " lias no serif at top ; faint dot between $A$ and $G$.
9 Blat on line over ST of "Postage."
12 1,eft foot of H of "Three " bent
2 l,eft foot of H of "Three " bent.
7 laint dot before upper serif of $P$ of " Postage." 21 l.eft arin of H of "Three" bent.
uprighit stroke. 1 eft foot of A of "Po to the uprigit stroke. Left foot of A of "Postage"
32 Left foot of $R$ of " Three" is bent.
37 The P of "Postage" has no serif at top.
3 The word "posiage::" is followed by two
53.54 Between the two "Postage's" on these two stamps is some faint printing, something like wards, probably from turned type which has worked loose.
57 "White dot on lower corner of second $E$ of " Three.
It is more particularly the varieties on Nos. 43 and 53 tw which we referred last week. They are certamly rurious. None of the above defects occur it the first printing, and they therefore help to distinguish the second from it.
STRAITS SETTLEEMENTS (255 W 256).The new 8c. was issued $7.0+$ or earlier. The Colnnial Stamp Market has now shown us a sheet, which contains 120 stamps in two panes of 6o. The stamp is evidently printed in sheets of $2+n$, as the plate-number (1) occurs once only to
each pane.
TRANSVAAL (242 () 256).-The Colonial
Staup Market has shown us the following.

## Adicsive. Ordinary King's Head design. Wmk. Crown CA multiple, perf. I4.

 id. rose and black.Issued 20.7.94 or earlier. The specimen lefore us appears a little darker than the first printing, but we camnot say if this is a characteristic of the
new variety. In No. $2 t^{2}$ we stated that the id.
value was then presumably being issued with plate-No. 2 as the margin showed broken lines. Plate 2 with the single watermark will doubtless be somewhat scarce.
TRINIDAD (242O256).-We are informed on good authority that a fresh supply of stamps arrived here from England during 7.04. Our correspondent says he could not find any change in the watermark and this is perhaps natural if he looked at the id., $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., 4 d . or $1 /-$ stamps which
are on coloured paper. It is only the white are on coloured paper. It is only the white mayer which is yet exhausted. The ha. Trinidad may however be
new watermark.

VENEZUELA (241 M 256).-L'Echo de la Timbrologte (8.04/373) mentions a new 50 c . Official in claret instead of yellow. It is in the 1898 type without surcharge.
We take the following from the American fournal of Philately (7.04/279):- "We have received several stamps of a new design from this country. The design consists of a central oval, containing the portrait of a military gentleman in uniform, within an arch. Above, in a straight line, "Correos de"; "Venezuela" in a curved line forming the top of the arch and, below in a straight line, "Centimos" with a large colourless numeral of value at either end of the word and within the corner blocks forming the supports of the arch.

Adhcsives. Perf. 12.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sc. blue-green. } \\
& \text { 1oc. carmine. } \\
& 25 \text { c. blue. } \\
& \text { soc. maroon. } \\
& \text { 1b. maroon. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Wanted-a Pbilatelic Index.

## To the Editor, E.IV.S.N.

Sir,-With regard to what you ask about the Philatelic Index, such a work would be very interesting to a limited number of people, but I agree with most of your correspondents that it would never command a paying sale.
I see you advocate an index of all. I think that wonld be useless, as of many publications only two or three numbers ever appeared, and, gene rally speaking, that which appears in then' is not worth indexing.
On the whole 1 think a great deal can be done by notins down salient points in any article, with of course, full references, and ranging them in the order of the country. I have been duing thas for some time past for my own instruction and use, as it is not possible to recollect such references. The difficulty of this treatment is the picking out the salient and the sulb-salient, - what is out the satient and
sought for by $X$ or $Y$ may not have struck me in reading. At any rate the references show where material for research may be found. As a rule anything that is of moportance is reprodnced in many periodicals (scissors and paste - usually without acknowledgment). These I note as, "Also in. . . . "My mpression is that the end would be nearly attained by such a treat. ment of the principal periodicals, but I sliall be better able to judge later on. 1 an gring to work up the subject this winter and five or six consecutive months ought to give me fair material for judgment.

Crawford.
Lord Crawford's letter raises a very important point that has not yet been discussed. Should the Index to Philatelic Literature contain a reference to every article or note ever published on a philatelic subject? If not, where should the line be drawn? We think all will agree that a line be drawn? We think all will agree that a
line must be drawn somewhere. Our own idea is that in the first place all reports of Society's is that in the first place all reports of Societys
Meetings, Exhibitions, etc., should be excluded, Meetings, Exhibitions, etc., shonld be excluded,
unless they contain original information about uniess they contain original mormation about
stamps; also all hiographical notices and in fact, stamps; also all hiographical notices and in fact,
semi-extraneous matter in general. When this semiextraneous mater in general. When this
difficulty is settled, how is the salient (to use onr correspondent's words) to be sorted from the subsalient, and what is to be done with articles of obvions worthlessness? For instance, articles written for the young collector with the object of itistructing and amusing him without discouraging him are more often "boiled down' from the efforts of more serious philatelists. The user of our index would find it wasted labour to turn up such articles (although we do not in the least wish to be understood to depreciate the value of such articles for the purpose for which they were written).

Our own Editorial index is comprised in a large volume with some 150 cuts down the right hand edge (four sections) lettered AA, AL, AN, AS, BA, BAR, BE, etc. Entries are made direct to it fromithejournal we are reading and this systern is found more satisfactory than that of writing each reference on a small slip of paper, which is is the only practicable one if the work is done on a large scale. Having turned up the country, the entries are made as follows :-
A.- Provisional Issue of May, 1890
B. - British East Africa Company issue
C.-Ditto, ${ }^{2891}$ provisionals.
E.- B. ${ }^{\text {E.A. }} \stackrel{1894 \cdot 95}{\text { Co. surch. }}$ " British East Africa."
F.-Ditto, 1895 provisional 2ta.
G.-Surcharged on India.
H.-Ditto, I895 provisional 2亩a.
etc., etc. Columns are ruled with the above
general headings, and beneath we are gradually general headings, and beneath we are gradually
collecting references, thus:collecting references, thus:-

|  | $A$ |  | $B$ |  | $D$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PR | $9.90 / 153$ | LP | $1.94 / 15$ | SG | $9.95 / 36$ |
| LP | $4.96 / 125$ | LP | $5.94 / 131$ | SG | $12.99 / 119$ |
| PJ | $5.96 / 93$ |  |  | LP | $8.95 / 220$ |
|  |  |  |  | LP | $12.95 / 339$ |

and so on. Of course, if space were no object, one might amplify the index thus:-

British East Africa.
First Group. May. 18go. Surcharged on Gt. Britain.

| References. |  | Author. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | | Principal Subjects. |
| :---: |
| Pew Issue chronicle. | Second Group; Company design, 18 go.

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { L.P } & 1.94 / 15 & \text { B.S.A. Co. Authenticity of imperfs. } \\ \text { L.P } & 5.94 / 131 & \text { B.S.A. Co. Do. of } 4 \text { a. grey, imperf. }\end{array}$ and so on. Under "author," would also come such entries as "reprint from so and so" or "trans. lation from X.Y.Z." We would rigidly exclude all references to the numbers of volumes. The month and year would serve the same purpose month and year would serve the same purpose
and in addition give an excellent idea of the value of the article one is looking up. If only value of the article one is looking up. If only
journals would adopt the sensible practice of journals would adupt the sensible practice of
running their page-numbers on (although a somerunning their page-numbers on (although a somewhat retolutionary practice), one could disregard
their publishers' arbitrary division into volumes their publishers arbitrary division into volumes
without the drawback of having to remember, perliaps, that page 200 precedes No 1.

Once we have the midex, much can be done in the way of encouraging the shy collector to turn author. The way will be free to specialize a single issue-any issue that takes his fancy-without the incubus of the rest of the country. He will at once know where to find all that has been written before on the subject and can commence his study where others left off.-Ed. $f$

## Che Eitlle Dots of Cubeck.

## Iranslated for "Mekeel's Weekly," by <br> C. A. Howes.

The different marks which are scattered over the Hamburg stamps are well known. They are placed here and there and serve as control marks, evidently, just as do the marks that are found on certain printings of the United States stamps. It is not so well known, however, that the designer placed dots on the Lubeck stamps to differentiate the different values, although all the stamps of these issues ( I 859 and 186I) are apparently of the same design with the exception of the figures of value. These marks are microscopic and it takes a good reading glass to discover them. They accompany the little horizontal line about a millimeter long which forms the middle of the ornament at the bottom of the stamp, just below the $M$ of POSTMARKE. These dots change place or number with each value, and if you would like to follow us with a lens you will see them clearly.

The dots are placed thus:

It is known that each sheet of 100 stamps of 2 schillings brown, contained two clichés of the $2 \frac{1}{2}$ schilling placed in the form by mistake. These edrors of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ schilling brown, have naturally the dots like the regular $2 \frac{1}{2}$ schilling rose.

All the stamps of the issue of Jannary 1, 1859 , are lithographed on a paper watermarked with littie fowers strewn all over it, while the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $t$
schilling of 186 are on plain wove paper. chilling of $186 \pi$ are on plail wove paper.
The five values reprinted in 1871 have also
hese little dots which have been so ignored by these little dots which have been so ignor
the Doctors of Philately.-(La Cote Reille.)

## Rotes.

A Philatelic Exbibition was held in Melbourne, Victoria, on 25.6.04.

Messrs. Yvert \& Tellier's catalogue of the world's fiscal stamps has now been completed. The price is \% $/$ (obtainable from our publishers at same price).

## EVERY COLLECTOR

should subscribe to "e.w.s.N."

It is no coonomy to save the small subscription (4/4) and
ine in ignorance of philatelic cvents.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST face Value. Per 12
" 3 2d. $\mathrm{d} . v a$.
Antigua
Antigua, Arms, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$,
Bahá
.
Bahämas, I'd. pict...
Barbados, $\begin{gathered}\text { Id. King } \\ \text { Id. } \\ \text { did. }\end{gathered}$
 $", \quad$ Id. yellow
Id. lilac.
Bermuda, td. on $1 /$ Bermuda, td. on $1 /-$

$$
\text { B. SomaliJand, ja. King, sur. } 6
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bussahir, ta. red } \\
\text { ". ఫa. lilac, imperf. } \\
\text { ". }
\end{gathered}
$$

Cape, td. Hope standing

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { ", Id. Quë. } \\
\text { Cevilon } 2 \mathrm{~m} \text { Quen }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Id. Queen } \\
\text { Ceylon, 2c. Queen }
\end{array}
$$

C.E.F. on India, tai.

Chamba, Sërvice, K., $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ... $\quad$ 1/.
Charkhari, tä.
Cook Is. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. gieen, no wmik.
id. pink,
id. green,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llll}
" & \text { 3c. } & " & \cdots \\
" & \text { 5c. } & " & \cdots \\
" & \text { 6c. } & \text { 2c. } & \text { King. } \\
" & \cdots \\
" & 3 c . & . & .
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
\text { " } & 2 c . \\
" & 3 c . \\
" & 4 c . \\
" & 5 c .
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { 1d. Queen, CA } \\
\text { 6d. } \quad 14
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Bhopal, ta..." } \\
\begin{array}{l}
\text { 6d. } \\
\text { B.C.A.. Id., King }
\end{array}
\end{array} \\
& \text { B.E.A., ıa. carmine, Queen } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { B. Guiana, ic. grey-green .. } \\
\text { 2c. lij. on red. .. }
\end{array} \\
& \text { B. Honduras, rc. King }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Holkar, Igo3, ఫa. } \\
& \text { Hong Kong, Q., 2e. green } \\
& \text { " Set, 2, 4, 5c. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Set, } 2,4,5 \mathrm{c} . \\
& \text { " } 2 \text { to } \mathrm{Ioc} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { roc. blu } \\
& \text { King, Ic. }
\end{aligned}
$$



Penrhyn, $\frac{1}{2} d$
Penrhyn, $\frac{1 d}{2 d}$
" $\quad$ Id
" $\quad$ 6d
Perak, 2c.
Queensland

$$
\begin{aligned}
& . \\
& \quad . \\
&
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1c. grey } \\
& \text { 2c. lilac } \\
& \text { 3c. } \\
& \text { ac. }
\end{aligned}
$$

3c. "n yellow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3c. on yellow } \\
& \text { 4c. green and violet } \\
& \text { 5c. lilac and black.. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sc. lilac a } \\
& \text { 6c. on red }
\end{aligned}
$$

8c. grn. and bik.

$$
\text { isc. "P. and } R \text {." }
$$

25c. "P. and R."

$$
\begin{array}{r}
25 c . \text { P. } 2 n \\
25 c . \text { Arms } \\
\text { Montserrat, } 1903
\end{array}
$$

Newfoundland, ic., R.F.

Sudan

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Transvaal, rd. V.R.I. } \\
\text { " } \quad \text { dd. E.R.I. }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Trinídad, $\frac{1}{4 d}$ d. greén

S. Äustralia

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Monga, } & \text { id. } & \text { 2d. } \\
\text { " } & \text { Id. } & \cdots
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Tasinania, } \\
" . \\
" . \\
" . \\
\text { Tonga, dd } \\
\text { Tränsvaal } \\
\text { Id }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Malta, Id. on 2hd. blue } \\
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { ", } \begin{array}{c}
\text { dd. Queen } \\
\text { ", } \\
\text { id. King } \\
\text { Id. King }
\end{array} & \cdots \\
\text { Malta, Id. Queen } & \cdots \\
\text { Mauritius, Arms. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).
Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) Price Postage , Railway Letter Stamps (190i) $21 / 0 \quad 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Portuguese India.
South Australia
Shanghai
St. Vincen
Barbados
Barbados
Indian Native States (on İndian)
Indian Native States on Indian)
India and Ceylon (with Supplement)
India and Ceylon (with Suppleme
Africa-Gambia to Natal
Spain and Colonies
Spain and Colonies
United States
Philippine Islands (1904)

NOTE.-If ceveral of the above articles are sent at one
and the same time the poutarels lese.
Within the London area thay can be sent carriage formard.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable L.eaves.
(The leaves are linen jointed, quadrille -ruled.)
Square, de Luxe, too leaves .. .. pricr Postak
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-

1. $10 \times$ 8:n., 20 leaves (capacity 40 )
2. $10 \times$ 8:n., 20 leaves (capacity 40 )
3. Same (capacity 6 o leaves) $\quad . \quad$;
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Extra Leaves, } 10 \times 8 \mathrm{in} . \text {, per 100 } & \ldots & 2 / 9 & 2 d . \\ 3 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$
1 重 $\times$ 9ifin. $\quad$, $\quad . \quad 3 / 3 \quad 30$

## STOCK BOOKS.

$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in, , 60 leaves ( tI gummed strips Pricr Postag
across each page), to hold 50,000
stamps .. +. .. .. 16/0 IId.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.
Subscription Rates (to commence this week)
One year, post free to same address
Per quarter post free change addren
Back numbers, I to 223
From any Newsaq to date will 2 it throu"
From any Newsagent (who will get it through



$$
\begin{array}{|ccccc}
" & 4 c & \cdots & \cdots & 1 /- \\
\text { Selanggor, } & \text { 5c. } & \cdots & \cdots & 1 / 1 \\
\text { Seychelles, } & \text { 2c. King } & \cdots & 1 / \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
6 \mathrm{~d}
$$

Face



|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$$
\begin{gathered}
2 / 9 \\
40 \\
9 d \\
9 d
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Face } \\
7 \mathrm{~d}
\end{gathered}
$$

[^6]

## Special ofters.

$B$ Luxemburg, Approval Sheet, priced
$54 / 8,36$ stamps
Bolivia, $1899,502 \mathrm{c}$ rged stamps, various
Bolivia, $1899,502 \mathrm{c}$. red
50 zoc . ros
50 zoc. rose
Chile, 1881,50 20c. grey
, 1900, 50 5c. blue
Mexico, 1895, 50 5c. blue
Venezuela, 1899 , 50 50c. yellow, surch " 1900 ," picked copies
Venezuela, I899, 50 i bol. black, surch. " 1900," picked copies, some in strips Ecuador, 1899, 50 10c. blue
Approval Book of Luxemburg, bo stamps, priced 5417
GL Sudan, the uld siagle Duairefoils watermark, all we have left, mint, $\mathrm{mm} . \times 5,2 \mathrm{~m} . \times 4,3 \mathrm{~m} . \times 1,5 \mathrm{~min} \times 10$, $1 p . \times 30,2 \mathrm{p} . \times 6$, the lot, a bargain, tor
Withdrawn $\ddot{b} y$ Somerset House ! Army Telegraphs:-7 sets, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Id., $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /-; 4$ sets, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, id., 2d., 3 d., 6 d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. red $\times 45$; $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. green (an extreme rarity) $\times 25$

India, Q., 50 Ia. carmine 50 5 c. blue
India, K., $50 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{1 a}$ green
India, K., 50 1a, carmine
N.S.W., 50 id rose
N.S.W., 50 Id . ros

Orange Free State, 50 2d. lilac
Urange Free State, 502 da
Peru, $18 \mathrm{~g} 6,50$ 10c.
Peru, i896, 50 10c. black
France, "Droits," 5025 c . blue
M 1900, oblong, 50 c . brown $\times 50$
HM
HN
HN
$H O$
HP
HQ
HT
HU
HV
1ix
J
Canada, Jubilee, 40 3c. ro
India, 40 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green
lanama. 92 rc. on $2 c$., unused.
33 surch. stamps
ar, $1890,50 \mathrm{ta}$.
$Z a n z i b a r, 1899,50 \frac{1}{2} a$.
Victoria, 12 sets $1,1,11$,
Victoria, 12 sets $\frac{1}{1}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}, 3 \mathrm{3}$ d. current
$2+3 \mathrm{~d}$. current, tine
Iransvaal, king, 10 sets of seven... same, but in 6 d . and only $9+\mathrm{d}$. 1896, $94 \mathrm{Id} .428 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and others 1885,225 including 28 sets of six
Tasmania, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pict., hlock ${ }_{15}$, used....
Pict., $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{I}, 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 36$ sets Sudall, 45 various, used Straits, King, 258 c . blie. just obsolete, and tew others
Straits, Q., to 2c. rose, 305 c . blue ... Stellaland, 38 3d. unnsed
S. Nigeria, 40 Id. Queen, used
S. Australia, $35 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~d}$. green, G.P.O. 1d. rose, shades, 108 2d. viulet, shades, 63 2d. yellow, 43 various id. green, $4^{8}$ various
Sierra Leone, so. dd. and id. used... Seychelles, 6c. King, 40 used, all single wink.
Orange Free State, 15 sets of 7 , fine 802 d . violet
N.Z., 4d. rose, 1872 , ic fine, cat. 50 ... N.S.W 50 sets 1 , 50/ others...
KK Malta, 135 various used, 6 kinds KL Lagos, 20 Queen's Head, used KM Jamaica, 95 mixed, 6 kinds, including id. rose, 2 d . grey

5/10
$2 / 6$
$15 / 0$
$8 d$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \mathrm{~d} \\
& 2 / 3 \\
& 5 / 0
\end{aligned}
$$

    Sower, 50 15c. green ..
    

## NEW ISSUES.

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished:-
I. Which groups are required?
$\mathbf{C}$ (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only).
$\mathbf{F}$ (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.B.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The $F$ and $E$ Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world :-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $\mathrm{I} / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits-Id., $1 / \cdot, 5 / \cdot, \nsucceq 1, \notin 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $£ 1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\{100$ per annum on new issues, we recommend' " $£ \mathrm{I} \times \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} / \cdot \times 4$," or even " $5 /-\times 1,1 / \times 4$," or simply " $£ 1 \times 1$, " " $10 /-\times 1, "$ " $5 /-\times_{1}$," or " $1 /-\times{ }_{1}$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 / \times 12,2 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required ? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required, please inscribe order form "no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

## CONDITIONS.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the follow-
ing conditions :-

- That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk e similarly treated when making our purchases)
- That definite instructions as to clients' requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice of alteration or cancellation is given.
2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon
(c) Is misdescribed.
3.-That returns are made within ten days of receipt
reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp veu's ( $4 / 4$ per annum, or with right to change adaress, 6/6 per annum).
7.-That clients maintain their deposit aczounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special
permission from the Managing Director, and applipermission from the Managing Director, and appiisiderable importance, time being "" very rare."

ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERYICE OF NEW ISSUES.
To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

| Enter particulars here. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, s.e. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited.

Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.
No. 257. (Vol. XIII.)
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904
[Price one Penny.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be mach obliged foy Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pheasure in forwarding the sender of every accep.
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN (256 Q 257).-Mr. E. Bentley Wood has shown us $\frac{1}{2}$ d. die 55 , post-
marked 1 I .8 .04 . Our list now stands: -


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.
1 d.
Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 55.
to $30 ; 43$ to 6 I
Id. Dies 7 to 30 ; 43 to 6 I.

3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 11 .
Railway Letter Stamps (253 J 257).-We have Raitw a sheet of the following new printing:London, Tillury \& Southend Railway, 8th Issue, printed June 1904 , Nos. $1 / 4801$ to i/7200, ferf. is. Same transfer as before the and and 3rd stamps on the sheet the and and 3 rd stamps on the sheet
(near the top), and another on the margin (near the top), and another on the margin $23 r d$ stamps. The colour is green instead of yellow-green, and the paper is whiter Margins perforated as in the 7 th issue. Two interesting discoveries have just been reported to us-Ballycastle, one of the earliest issues, and Barry Dock, No. 276, both used. If only collectors generally would take the trouble to look up the few odds and ends they have put by, other copies of the rarities would certainly turn up. We tave also heard of E. \& W. No. 177.

AUSTRIA (252 B 257), - Mr. F. Keitel informs us that the current issue of postage stamps is to be changed, as follows:-

Values, 1 to 6 heller. The figures of value in the
corners are to be in the same colour as the corners are to be in the same colour as the stamp, on white ground.
35 to 60 heller. Figures, white on coloured ground.
45 heller. This value also changes its colvur from green to violet.
The stamps will be issued as the present stocks become exhausted.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (253 D 257).-The following cutting is from the Sydney Evening News of 29.6.04.

## "Uniform Postage Stamps."

"Important action is about to be taken by the Postmaster-General in connection with the selection of a uniform postage stamp design for the entire Commonwealth. Mr. Malion has adopted a recommendation made by the secretary of his be offered for an artistic and characteristically be offered for an artistic and characteristically,
Australian stamp design capable of being used, Australian stamp design capable of being used,
with varying colours for the different denominations, in all the States-a blank to be left in the design, this blank to be filled with the name of the State using the stanps during the book. the State using the stanips during the book.
keeping period, and with the word 'Commonwealth' when uniform internal penny postage prevails.
"'My ambition,'says Mr. Mahon, when making this announcerrent, is to have in the end a uniforn interchangeable stamp capable of use in any State. I am going to make inquiries to see how far the revenue would be affected if a com. mencement was made with, say, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. We might begin by having an interchangeable stamp for these three States. I am inclined to think that something might be done in the way of averaging the balance of revenue affected in the same way as the duties on interstate trade in dutiable
goods between Victoria and New South Wales are averaged so as to avoid elaborate interstate certificates.'
"For the present, however, Mr. Mahon is taking steps which will lead to the use of one design by all the States for certain leading values. This stamp will, when selected, be printed at the stamp printing office attached to the General Post Office at Adelaide. Ample notice will be given of the design competition, which is to be thrown open to the world."
To this the Australian fournal of Philately makes the following comment:-
"We are confident that by the time the Postmaster-General bas received the designs Postmaster-General has received the designs
above referred to, and made the necessary arrangements regarding paper, ink, and printing. the time will have arrived when there will be no The time will have arrived when there will be no
necessity whatever for the name of each State to appear on any particular stamps used by the appear on any particular stamps used by the
States. Strong representations should be made against experimental tinkering in the mamer above mentioned."

BOLIVAR (256 L 257).-We illustrate the five stamps chronicled last week.


BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA ( 255 R 257). -Correction.-The illustration given a fortnight ago for the id. newswrapper was that of the id. illustrate that of the wrapper, which lias "Company " in black instead of white.


CANADA (251 S 257). We quote as follows from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal.
"The London Philotelist gives a description and illustration of a supposed stamped envelope used in Canada on the 7 th April, 1851 , about a fort. night before the first issue of adhesive stamps in that Colony. The envelope bears, in the right upper corner, an impression of a type-set device, consisting of the words 'Three Pence ', in upright script letters, in two lines, surrounded by a synare frame of fancy ornaments. We gather that the whole impression is in hlack, hut from the illustration it would appear that the words are much more deeply printed than the frame, some parts of which are darker than others, which would be likely to be the case if it was impressed with a hand stamp. This device is not obliterated in any way, but in the left upper corner of the envelope is the date stamp of the office of origin,

- New Carlisle, Gaspe-Ap 7 . 88 . ' New Carlisle, Gaspe-Ap. 7, 1851.' The envel. ope is addressed to Toronto, and the date stamp
of that place is, we inderstand, upon the reverse of that place is, we inderstand, upon the reverse
side. Across the right-hand end of the envelope, side. Across the right.handend of the envelope,
at right angles to the address, is written ' Letter at right angles to the address, is written ' Letter
$-R . W$. Kelly -Apl. 1861,' which is evidently an endorsement, by the receiver of the letter, of the name of the person from whom it came, and inquiry shows that Mr. R. W. Kelly was Postmaster of New Carlisle at that time.
"It seems to us, however, very doubtful whether this curiosity has any claim to be considered a stamped envelope. The fact that an envelope bears an impression of a device denoting postage paid does not necessarily make it a stamped envelope. Such marks are constantly used at the present day to denote postage paid in cash, and they were still nore commonly used in the days before stamps were issued, when all pre days betore stamps were issued, when all pre.
paid postage had to be thus indicated. An official letter, in reply to some enquiries about
this envelope, says, speaking of the time before the issue of stamps, "each Postmaster had a steel stamp with which he used to mark the amount prepaid on the letter. These stamps were of different patterns, and it is probably the impression of one of them that appears on solution of the que.' This is the most probabed envelope, it must be shown that the device was unpressed upon the envelope before it was used, and that envelopes so impressed were sold to the public. In this case there is no evidence of anything of the sort. We may add that the anything of che sort. the great majority of the
same is the case with the same is the case with the great majority of the
soccallied stamp envelopes of the Confederate so-called stamp env
COREA ( 243 P 257) - With reference to the note in E.IV'S.N. No. 243, the Superintendent of Foreign Manis, Yokohama, writes us under date of 21.7.04: "The same postage stamps as those
used in Japan are valid tor prepayment of postage on letters, etc posted in Corea and no special stamps are issued by our Government at preseut." Do the last two words portend a special issue?
COSTA RICA ( 222 R 257 ).-We take the following notes from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal ( $7.04 / 8$ ):-

We are shown an official announcement of what is stated to be a final selling-off of remamders of the stamps of 1892 . The following were the numbers on hand:-

| \$10.00 |  | 7.705 | 80. 20 | 580,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.00 | . | 8,150 | 0.10 | .. 340,000 |
| 0 | . | 8,000 | 0.05 | - 510,000 |
| 1.00 |  | 12,450 | 0.02 | 6,000 |
| 0.50 |  | 8,000 | 0.01 | 8,000 |

Sealed tenders were to he sent in before July 20th, and we gather that no reasonable offer was likely to be refused. At the same time the Post-master-General of the Republic informed our publishers that a few sets (300) of obliterated copies of the only Cinpaid Letter stamps ever issued in Costa Rica would also be put on sale, in lots of twento-five sets and upwards, at 2 francs per sct; these are described as being "en état de neuf, et avec gomme naturelle "-as good as new and with the original gum! Costa Rica has not been very troublesome to collectors hitherto, as far as its general issues are con cerned. Let us hope that the trouble is not commencing.
CYPRUS (25+ U 257).-We have received the following communication (dated 30.7.04) from the following commmination (dated 30.7 .04 ) from
an official source :-"The Queen's Head stamps an official source :-" The Queen's Head stamps
would not have been sold out for some time had not a lucal purchaser buukht up all the remain mot a local purchaser buakit up all the remain-
ing issucs of 9 and is piastres stamps and most ing issues of 9 and i8 plastres stamps and most
of the new issues. He wished to purchase all of the new issues. He wished to purchase all
the stock of these values, but some were kept back to supply previous, applications including back to supply previous applications including
yours. The watermark, however. was not yours. The watermark, however. Was not stanus were supplied to the same applicant containing both varieties of watermark. I regret that all the single $C A$. Watermark have been sold out, even at sub-oftices.
Who is the lucal gentleman who acted so promplly? Also, were any of the 9 and is piastres King's Head issue with single watermank ever issued to the public over a post-office counter? It seems very donbtful. The Colonial Stamp Market's first consignment of a piastres King's Head stamps was made up of a certain number of sheets with multiple watermark, the odd 20 sequired to make up the number ordered having the single watermark. Some of the 20 were used for postage, so there can be no doubt that at least some specimens of this is sue have been used in a bona-fide manner. These 20 specimens, by the way, were supplied at $1 / 2$ each to clients lieading the C.S.M. New Issne Service (all of them debenture-holders in the Company). We congratulate them on getting a bargain
We find we hive omitted to record the issue of the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres with multiple watermark.


Adhesive. Wimk. Crown CA multiple, p. it.

The values now known are $\frac{\lambda, 3,6,9,18 \text { piastres, }}{}$ whilst the following are expected, $1,2,4,12,45$ piastres.
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (256 X 257), -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us two more values of the set with multiple wimk.


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown Cd, multiple.

## $\frac{1}{2}$ a. dull green

FALKLAND ISLANDS (236 E 257).The King's Head stamps clironicled in E.II .S.N. No. 236 were issued on 18.7 .04 or earlier. The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets.
We are officially informed that a further supply of Queen's Head stamps has been ordered, and these will of course have the new watermark. Our correspondent does not state which values.

GOLD COAST (25 $\ddagger$ X 257). -The following new stationery is described from "specimen" copies by the Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung (8.04/109).

Evelope. 1d. carmine on white laid paper.
white. (Squarepc. 2d. + Id. Jilac-brown on white. (Square stamp, King's Head, inscribed foot "Postage One Penny").
We expect to illustrate shortly:
GWALIOR ( 251 U 257) - We take the fol. owing note from the Philatelic Juurnal of India (8.04/231).一"We have seen a curious error in the small $\frac{1}{2}$ anna envelopes of Givalior, apparently in one of the latest issues. The Hindi letters have got mixed in their arrangement and a ' $T$ ' has been used instead of an ' L,' with the extraordin. ary result that the name of the state reads Gwayitor ' instead of 'Gwaliyor.'
INDO-CHINA ( 256 P 257).-The following new stationery is chronicled by the Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung (8.04/109).


Envelope. 5c. green on white laid
Pusicard. soc. lilac-red on green.
LEEW ARD ISLANDS (218 0 257).-The Rev. J. W. Heslop has shown us a letter from a Montserrat correspondent, dated 25.7.04, in which the latter says :-"I send a few Leeward Islands stamps; these ought to be valuable later on as the present issue has been stopped."
MAURITIUS (256 P 257).-Mr. W, H. Peckitt sends us a strip of three of the a8c. Foreign Express Delivery, chronicled last week, evidently Nos. +. 5, 6 on the sheet, of which No. 5 shows the interesting error "FORE!GN."
it would seem that the authorities tore their stock of sheets into blocks of fifteen ( 5 rows of 3 ) and whereas the Colonial Stamp. Ma ( nate enough to get the middle section containing the above error. Who had the two right-hand sections, and are there any errors or varieties in sections
them?

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY (250 E 257). -The following post cards are chronicled by the Deutsche Briefnarken Zeitung (8.04/109).


Postcards. 25 reis, carmine red on chamois.
50 " lilac-brown on blue.grey.
NEW SOUTH WALES ( 244 V 257 ).-With reference to the note in E.ll.S.N. No. 244, the Australian Philatelist states that the perforated initials O.S. mean "On Service" and that stamps so perforated are for use in the Federal Offices, whereas those with O.S.N.S.W. are used by the State Government Offices. Our list may be revised as follows:-

Official Stamps.
(a) Perf. "OS.NSW." (Government Offices).

t. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 1/-: 9d. Comwth
(c) Perf. "GR" (Government Railways)

NIUE (242 $\mathcal{Z}$ 257). - The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us an interesting block of twelve of the scarce first issue ; eight stamps have the overprint in violet and the other four ngreen as usual ; thus :-
$\begin{array}{cccc}V & V & G & \text { Adhesive. Overprinted "NIUE" } \\ V & V & G & \text { in violet instead of green. } \\ V & V & G & \text { Id. carmine, Universal. }\end{array}$

Are we to suppose that the authorities started to overprint the stamps in violet, but finding the surcharge did not show up very clearly, cont. surcharge did not show the remainder of the 1200 stamps in pleted the remainder of the from the fact that the violet variety green ? From the fact that only just been discovered (or at any rate has only just been discovered (or at any rate
made known) although some hundreds of the made known) although some hundreds of the
first issue have come on the market, it would first issue have come on the market, it would
seem not at all unlikely that only part of the first sheet of 60 was overprinted in violet.

NYASSA (220 F 257).-New posicards are described from "specimen" copies by Der Phil atelist (8.04/204).

Postcards of Mozambique surcharged in black NYASSA.
ro réis, green (Senf No. 4).
20 (Silac (Senf No. 5).
20 ", liac (Senf No. 5).
25 carmine (Senf No. 6).
PANAMA (242 V 257). - The last mail brought us the new "AR" and " $R$ " adhesives which have been designed and printed in New York. They are beautifully engraved and worthy to rank alongside the best of Messrs. Waterlow and Son's productions.

Acknowledgment of Receipt Adhesive. Rectangular
perf. 12. Inscribed "Correos" at top; 5 Cinco
"-Centavos"in two lines at foot; in centre
"AR" on network ground, with " República de Panamá-3 de Noviembre de 1903 " in two sc. deep blue.
Registration Adhesive. Oblong ; perf. 12. Large "R" at left; along the top in two lines, "República de Panamá- 3 de Noviembre de 1go3" with "Correos" on curved scroll just elow, at loot "10 diez centavos $10 "$; in centre, space filled with network on which is
printed No 8830 . rac No. 8830
Earliest date of use, 2.8.04.
RUSSIAN P.O., CHINA (2.35 C 257).Le Timbrophile Belge (8.04/59) chronicles following stationery.
Postcards. Russian cards overprinted KNTAN in
3k. carmine. ${ }^{\text {black. }}$ 4k. carmine.
Lettercards. Same surcharge in carmine.
7 k blue.

SALVADOR (222 R 257). The following novelties are chronicled by Der Philatelist (8.04/204).

26c. rose of 1899 with black " whee!" and sur-
chatge " $1900-1$ centavo" and with further ficial Adhesive.
Oficial Adhesive.
3c. Orange of 1903 with black overprint in
circle "De Oficio-correos-De Salvado "
The Metropolitan Philutelist refers to a set of five official stamps, ic. green, 2 c . red, 3c. orange, 5 c . blue, toc. violet-brown, overprinted "D'Office, De oficio, Official "' but we shonld like further information before formally chronicling.
SIERRA LEONE (253 S 257).-We are shown the following by Mr. G. F. M. Camroux.


Adhcsive. Design as above. Wmk. Crown CA multiple, pert. I4.
sued $6.8 .0_{4}$ or earlier.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (256 X 257)-We have quite a budget of infurmation from Adelaide this week. In the first place we have to record the following :-


Adhesive. Design as above; large " Postage." 2/6 (presumably violet, perf. 12).
Issued 19.8.04 or earlier. It costs us 9/. to chronicle this stamp, as the information was cabled to us! We have already chronicled the 6d., $1 / \cdot$ and $5 /$. in the new type and await news of the 3d., 4 d . and $20 /$ - reported as already printed.

The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a sheet of the new 5/. chronicled last week and we note that it shows precisely the same marks as the sheets of 6d. and $1 /$ - described in detail in E.W.S.N. No. 255.
"Eignt" Error.-Our Adelaide correspondent writes, concerning the "EIGNT" error:-" have had an interview with Sir Charles Todd.
the Deputy Postmaster-General of South Australia, and he assures me that not more than 45 sheets got out with the error. I have succeeded in tracing the whereabouts of 30 of these, used and unused. They are changing hands here at £5 each.'

3 d. issue iit.-Our correspondent has secured a sheet of this scarce printing., It is perf. 12 , with sheet-number " 3 d .004032 " and the value measures 194 to 20 mm . throughout, with practically no variation. This issue is now obsolete, as although printed last, apparently very few were done and they were placed by the storekeepers on the top of the perf. IIt, issue ii, which has now again come into use.
8d. issue ii.-We have secured a corner block of this printing at last and find the number to be "Id. 658523 ." This is distinctly a surprise, as it proves the small "eightpence" issue to have been printed as far back as 1902 ; in fact, it was evidently printed at the same time as the first lot of $4 \mathrm{~d} .$, which had sheet-numbers Id. $658 \mathrm{I} * *$.


1d. Sheet-numbers. Recent history is as follows: " 1 id .625630 ,", 9.02 . Id. pale pink, perf. r3.

It is worthy of note that the perf. 12 issue is printed from a new plate, or at least one which has been altered. The perf. i3 stamps were printed in sheets with margins entirely plain except for the plate-number 2 in the usual De la Rue style at each corner. The new sheets have no plate-numbers at all, but there are four long bars along the top margin (see E.W.S.N., No. 246).

Stationery.-Under date of 18.7 .04 our Adelaide correspondent sends us a id. brown postcard, which he describes as having " fresh additional inscription." We have no card of the earlier printing to compare with, so leave it to readers interested in such varieties to discover the alteration. The inscription reads: "Post-South Australia-Card-Address only to be written on this side-Available only for the Commonwealth British New Guinea, New Zealand and $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{ij}} \mathrm{;}$; if used for any other place, a half-penny stamp must be affixed."
SOUTHERN NIGERIA (254 T 257).-We are informed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell that he has received the 2 d. with new watermark.


Adhesive.
Design as above
2d. brown and black.
TRINIDAD (2go P 257).-The following are described from "specimen" copies by Der Philatelist (8.04/205).

Newswrappers. King's Head. td. green.
id carmine

## Senr's 1905 Catalogue.

We have received from Messrs. Senf Bros. a copy of their g 9 s catalogue.
The section devoted to adhesive stamps contains 946 pages. whilst that of the entire stationery occupies 456 . The inclusion of the latter must add enormously to the cost of print. ing and one would have hardly thought it worth while to continue the latter section. To us personally, however, it is very welcome, as althongh we do not take interest in entires, we are glad to have an up-to-date catalogue of cut. squares. (By-the-way, will not some one invent squares. (By-the-way, will not some one invent
a convenient word to replace the somewhat ancouth "cut.square"?)
The prices in the new Catalogue take one's The prices in the new Catalogue take one's
breath away! Note Northern Nigeria, for instance:

Twenty-five shillings for the $2 / 6$ stamp! And only two years ago, the Colonial Stamp Market was selling them at $2 / 1 \mathrm{I}$. The $2 / 6,5 /$ and $10 /$ Queen's Head of Southern Nigeria are also respectively moved up to $7 / 6,12 /$ and $25 / \cdot$.
The Catalogue may be olstained from the Colonial Stamp Market, price $2 / 6$ post free.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."




| Cook fa face Value． | Per 12 | Face |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cook Is．2d．brown，ua．．．2／－ | 2／4 | Malay States，Ic．Tiger ．${ }^{\text {d }}$ d |
| ＂od vior sa．${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2／－ | Face | 3 c ． |
|  | ＂ | 1／－ |
| Cyprus，1／．carmine，wa．．．12／－ | － |  |
| Cyprus，$\frac{1}{2 p i}$ ．，King ．．8d | 9 d | Malta，$\frac{1}{2 d}$ Valletta ．．3d |
| ıpi．$n \quad . .1 / 4$ | 1／6 | Malta，id．on $2 \frac{1}{2} d$ ．blue ．． $1 /-$ |
| opa．$\quad$ \％$\quad . \quad$ 1／－ | 1／1 | ＂，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ Queen ．．．－6d |
| 12／－ | 13／－ | ＂td．King ．．．－6d |
| K．，mult．W．${ }^{\text {ppi．．}}$－8d | 9d | ，Id．King ．－．．1／． |
| ＂＇，${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 30pa．．．1／－ | 1／1 | Malta，Id．Queen ．．．． $1 /$－ |
| Dominica，故．．．．．6d | 7 d | Mauritius，Arms． |
| Id，．．．．r／－ | 1／1 | ic．grey ．．．．2d |
| Bast Africa，K．，ta．．．6发d | 7 d | 2c．lilac ．．．． 4 d |
|  | 1／12 | 3 c ． |
| K．，8a．．．8／3 | 8／11 | 3c．on yellow |
| Falkland，$\frac{1}{2 d}$ Queen $\quad . \quad$ od | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4c．green and violet |
| Id．$\quad$ ，$\quad$. | 1／2 | 5c．lilac and black ．． |
|  | 2／11 | c．on red ．． $1 /$－ |
| Fiji，View，Id．，p． $12 \times 11$. | 1／2 | 8c．grn．and blk．． $1 / 4$ |
|  | 2／4 | 15c．＂P．and R．＂，．．2／6 |
| Fiji，King，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．．－．． 6 d | 7 d | 25c．＂P．and R．＂$\quad$－．4／x |
|  | 1／1 | Montserrat，1903，施．．．6d |
| Gambia，施．King ．．6d | 7 d | Morose＂Id．．－1／． |
| ＂Id．＂r ．． $1 /$－ | 1／1 | Morocco，5c．，Queen ．．5d |
| Gibraltar，古d．Queen ．．6d | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ | ＂，soc．．．．．rod |
| ＂$\frac{1}{2 d} \mathrm{~d}$ King ．．6d | 61 d | Morocco，5c．King $\quad$ 5 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | 1／5 | roc． |
| Gold Coast，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．King ．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ d | 7 d | 25c．＂$\quad$. |
| ＂Id．．＂$\quad$ 1／．＊ | 1／1 |  |
| 2d．${ }^{\text {d }}$ 2／－＊ | 2／2 | ta．．，．．．．6d |
| Grenada，${ }^{\text {dd．}}$ King ．．．．6d | 7 d | ＂，12．＂，．．．．1／－ |
| 1d．．，．．．．1／－ | 1／1 | Natal，id．Q．．．．． $1 /$ |
| Gwalior，Queen，年．pi | $3 /$ | ＂ $2 \frac{2}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{Q}$ ．．．．． $2 / 6$ |
| ＂$\quad$＂$\frac{1}{2}$ a．yell．gr．6d | 9 d | 4d．Q．．．．．4／－ |
| ，Ia．carmine 1／－ | I／6 | Natal，直d．King ．．．．6d |
| ＂2a．lilac ．． $2 /$. | 3\％ | Id．${ }^{\text {d }}$ ．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ＂22，${ }^{2}$ a blue ．2／6 | 41. | Newfoundland，\％c．，R．F．．．3d |
| \a．King $\quad . \cdot 3 \mathrm{~d}$ | 4 d | 1c．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．${ }^{\text {ad }}$ |
| 交．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，＋，6d | 7 d | 1. |
|  | 1／1 | 1／6 |
|  | 4 d | 21. |
| Hong Kong，Q．，2c．green 6d | 7 d | 4c．Cabot 2／＊ |
| Set，2，4，5c．2／8 | 2／11 | New Hebrides，id．．．．．1／．＊ |
| 2 to roc． $5 /-$ | 5／5 | 2／． |
| roc．blue ．． $2 / 6$ | 2／9 | New South Wales，$\frac{1}{\text { d }}$ ．．．6d |
| King，ic．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3 d | ， $1 \mathrm{ld}$. ． 1 ／－ |
| $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | 61d ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2／－ |
| 4c．．． $10 \frac{1}{2}$ d | $1 /$ | sd．．．5／－ |
| $" \quad$＂5c．$\quad .01 / \mathrm{l}$ | 1／3 | gd．sur．9／－ |
| India，Q．，3p．carmine ．． $3^{\text {d }}$ | 4 d | N．Z．Dues，id．old ． $1 /$－ |
| 1a．carmine $\quad \cdots$ 1／9 | 1／2 | f．new ．．6d |
| India K lita．brown $\quad . .1 / 6$ | 2／3 | New Zealand，Q．，Id．．．I／o |
| India，K．，ta．$\quad . . \quad . \cdot 3^{\text {d }}$ | 4 d | ＂，P．，2tid．（London）2／6 |
| ＂浐 ．．．．6d | 7 d | ．，＂．P．，且d．．．o／6 |
| ＂，ra．$\quad .0$ ．．1／－ | Face | ，P．，Id．．．1／0 |
| 2a．．．．．2／－ |  |  |
| Jamaica，il．Arms ．．6d | 7 d | Niger Coast，no wmk．，$\frac{1}{2 d .}$ ． |
|  | 1／1 | Nort Horneo＂ |
| 2hd．${ }^{\text {d }}$（ $\quad . . \quad 2 / 6$ | 2／9 | North Borneo，＂Brit．Prot．＂ |
| 5d．P＂rarial $\quad$ 5／－ | 5／5 | rc．Native ．．．．3d |
| ＂rd．Pictorial ．．1／－ | 1／1 | 2c．Stag＇s Head ．．6d |
| johore，1c．．．－$\quad$ 3 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3 d | 3c．Palm Tree ．．9d |
| 2c．．．．．．． 5 hd＊ | 6.18 | 4c．Monkey ．．．．1／－ |
| ＂，3c．．．．．．．88＊ | 1／0 | 5c．Peacock ．．．．1／3 |
| $\because 4$ 4．yellow and red rold | 1／0 | 6c．Arms ．．．．1／6 |
| ＇，4c．green and red－ |  | roc．Bear ．．．．2／6 |
| ＂5c．．．．．．． $1 / 1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1／3 | r6c．Train ．．．．4／－ |
| 6c．．．．－．． $1 / 4$ | 1／5 | N．Nigeria，$\frac{1}{2}$ d．King ．． 6 d |
| 3c．on 4c．．．．－ | $1 /$ |  |
| ＂Icc．on 4c．gr．and．rd．－－ | 3／－ | Niue，交d．zd．．．．．6d |
| ＂＂＂${ }^{\text {e }}$ yel．．，rd．－ | $3 /-$ | Id．$x$ b．$\quad . \quad . \quad 1 /$ |
| Labuan，Ic．（Native）．id 3d | 3 d d | Id．$x$ d．$\quad . \quad . \quad$ 1／ |
| ＂2c．（Stag＇s Head）6d | 7 d | ＂，2kd．va．．．．．2／6 |
| ，3c．（Palm Tree）．．．9d | $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | $\cdots$ 3d．za．$\quad \cdots \quad \because \quad 3 /-$ |
| ＂4c．（Monkey）． $1 /$ ． | 1／2 | Orange Free State，Id．T．F． $1 /$ ． |
| ＂5c．（Peacock）．．1／3 | 1／51 | Orange River on Cape，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ． 6 d |
| ，6c．（Arms）．． $1 / 6$ | 1／9 | $\cdots \quad . \quad$＂id． $1 /$－ |
| Labuan，ic．（Crown）．－30 ${ }^{\text {＊}}$ | 3 d d |  |
| 2 c ． | Face | Orange R．，V．R．1．，2d．．． $2 /$－ |
| 3c．$\quad$ ，．．9d＊ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ d | ＂K．＂3d．．－3／－ |
|  | Face | King，$\frac{1}{2 d .}$ ．$\cdot$ 6d |
| 8c．$\quad$ ，$\quad . \quad 2 / 6$ | ＂ |  |
| toc．．，．．2／6 |  | Patiala，ta．pink ．．．．3d |
| Lagos，$\frac{1 d}{} \mathrm{~d}$ Queen $\quad . .6 \mathrm{~d}$ | 7 d | P．1a．rose ．．．．1／－ |
| ＂，Id．$\because$ ．．$\quad$. | 1／1 | Patiala，King，da．．．3d |
| ，$\frac{1}{2}$ d．，King ．．．．6d | 7 d | ＂$\quad$ ta ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． 6 d |
| Leeward，甬d．King．．．．6d | 7 d | ，1a．$\quad$. |
| ＂id．．＂．．．． $1 /$－ | 1／1 | ，2a．$\quad . \quad 3 /-$ |
| Madagascar，＇95，2nd is．，2d．2／－ | 2／4 | ＂$\quad$ ，3a．${ }^{\text {a }}$ 3／－ |
| ． $4 \mathrm{~d} .4 /$ ． | 4／8 |  |

## 

Malta，Id．on 2td．blue
ii Id．King
Malta，Id．Quee
ic．grey
2c．lilac
3c．on＇yellow 4c．green and viole 6 c ．on red
15c．＂P．and R．＂
25c．＂P．and R．＂ Montserrat，1903， Moröcco，${ }^{\text {toc．}}$ 5c．King Nabha，${ }^{25 c}$ ．King＂

## Natal，id

## New Hebrides，$\stackrel{\text { Id．}}{ }$

## Des，Id．old

Niger Coast，no wmk．， $\begin{aligned} & \text { dd．．．} \\ & \text { Id．．．} \\ & \text { North Borneo，＂Brit．Prot．＂}\end{aligned}$.

an

$\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Penrhyn，} \frac{1}{2} d . \\ \text { Penrhyn，} \frac{1 d}{\frac{1}{2} d .} \\ \text {＂Id．}\end{gathered}\right.$
Perak，2c．
Perak，2c．
Queensland，
＂ $\begin{aligned} & \text { d．} \\ & \text {＂．} \\ & \text { Id．}\end{aligned}$
Id．No figure
Queensland，2d．
St．Helena，$\frac{1}{2} d$. Pictorial
St．Kítts，$\frac{1}{2} d$ ．
St．Lucia，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. King
St．Vincent，$\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~d}$ ．K̈ng
Sarawak
Selangor， 5 c
Seychelles，
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Seychelles，2c．} & \text { Kin } \\ " \\ " & 3 \mathrm{cc} & \text {＂} \\ " & 12 c . & " \\ " & 15 c . & " \\ & & \end{array}$
ace Value


BLANK ALBUMS，Moveable Leaves．
（The leaves are linen－jointed，quadrilléruled．
Square，de Luxe，too leaves ．．．．Price Postage
Square，de Luxe，
Stolzenberg Albums，thin card covers－－
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 1．Io } \times 8: n, 20 \text { leaves（capacity } 40 \text { ）} & \text { rod．} & \text { 2d } \\ \text { 2．Same（capacity } 60 \text { leaves）} & \ddot{1} / \mathrm{O} & \text { 2d } \\ \text { 3．} 113 \times 94,20 \text { leaves（capacity } 75 \text { ）} & 1 / 2 & \text { 2d }\end{array}$


$3 / 3 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d}$ ．

## STOCK BOOKS．

$12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ itin．， 60 leaves（ 1 I gummed strips Price Postage across each page），to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN＇S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS．
Subscription Rates（to commence this week）．
One year，post free to same address
$\begin{array}{ll}\because & 6 / 6\end{array}$
Back numbers， 1022
Back numbers， 1 to 223 ．．．．．．each
From any Newsagent（who will get it through
his London Agents）

|  | SETS OF INDIAN | NAT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ait ${ }^{\text {－}}$ | Bhopal，large square type，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ ，ia． |  |
| $\mathrm{Al}_{3}$ | 1902，$\ddagger$ ，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8 \mathrm{as}$ ． |  |
| A 16 | Bundi，1，1，2，8as． | $\cdots$ |
| A20 | Bussahir，$\}$ ，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8,12 \mathrm{~s}$ ． | ． |
| A25 | Charkhari，th，d，1，2，4，8as． |  |
| A35 | Holkar，$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$ as． |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{3}$ | Cochin，$\frac{1}{1}$ ，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$ | ． |
| $\mathrm{A}_{3}$ | Duttia，，，， $\mathrm{t}, 2,4$ |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}$ | Hyderabad，支，¢，1，2，3，4，8， 12 as． |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}{ }^{2}$ | Jhalawar，fa．．． |  |
| A45 | Kishengarh，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,845$. |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{55}$ | Nepal，$\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{i}, 2,4 \mathrm{tas}$ ． |  |
| A60 | Sirmoor，Head，交，交，交，1，2，3，4， 8 a |  |
| A61 | ，Elephant，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，1．2．3．4．8 |  |
| A65 | Soruth，i，42as．（perforated），t，42s．（im | mperf．） |
|  | Travancore，$\frac{1}{2}$ ， $3,1,2,4 \mathrm{ch}$. ．． | ．． |

## Special Offers．

Luxemburg，Approval iSheet，priced to $54 / 8,36$ stamps

12 surcharged stamps，various FK Bolivia，1899． 50 2c．red

Chïe 1899.50 10c．yellow
Chile，188：， 50 20c．grey
1900， 505 c ．blue
50 roc．hilac
 ＂1900，＂picked copies
Venezuela， 1899,50 i bol black，surch．
Ecuador，1899， 50 roc．blue
fiW Approval Book of Luxemburg， 60 stamps priced 54／？
GP Morocco，Qu．，2oc．，local print，block of seventeen $3 \mathrm{~d} \times 53,2 \mathrm{~d} . \times$ II， $1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 1,2 \mathrm{~d} . \times 2,1 / . \times 4,4 \mathrm{~d}$ ．on 6 d ． $\times 14,1 d$ TF $\times 5$ ，Trans：aal， $3 d_{\text {，}}$ ERI $\times 14,2 \frac{1}{2} d .$, V．R．I．$\times 1$ ，face value， $32 / 7$ ，for

Trinidad，id lilac and carmine， 19 fine used copies of the rare egri Sembilan，Provisionals（very scarce），S．G．，No． $18 \times 20$ ，ditto in black $\times 16$ ，No． $15 \times 43$ ，cat． $39 /-$ ， rare

India，Q．， 50 1a．carmin
India，k． 50 ta green
Orange Frree State， 50 2d．Iilac
Peru，1896， 50 10c．black
France，＂1）roits，＂ 5025 c ．blue
900 ，oblong， 50 c ．brown $\times 50$.
Germany，1go2， 50 4opf．
Kussia， 50 a kop．yellow
S．Australia，Q．， 50 id．ros
Chile，1902， 505 s blue
U Colombia， 50 toc．brown on red
IV Costa Rica，1901， 50 Ioc．yellow
HX Ecuador， 50 10c．lilac．
Guatemala． 50 ioc．red
Mexico， 50 roc．lilac ．．
Canada，Jubile， 40 3c．rose
lanama， 92 surch．stamps
Zanzibar， 1899,50 ta
Victoria， 12 sets $\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ d．current -243 d．current，fine
Transvaal，King， 10 sets of seven ．．． same，but it 6d．and only 94 d ．
$1895,941 \mathrm{~d} ., 282 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．and others 1885,225 includiug 28 sets of six

2．What values and quantities are required？Please adhere if possible to follow－ ing limits－Id．， $1 /-5 /-, E 1, \notin 20$ ．

N．B．－The best investment for a collector is obtained by＂$£ 1 \times 4$ ，＂but for those who do not care to spend $£$ ioo per annum on new issues，we recommend＂$\ell \mathrm{I} \times \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J} /-\times 4$ ，＂ or even＂ $5 /-\times 1,1 /-\times 4$ ，＂or simply＂$£ 1 \times 1$ ，＂＂ $10 /-\times 1$ ，＂＂ $5 /-\times 1$ ，＂or＂ $1 /-\times 1$ ．＂For dealers and club dealers we recommend＂ $1 / \times 12$ ， $1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60$ ，＂or half these quantities．

3．What varieties are required？Unless requested to the contrary，we send all vari thes of design，paper，watermark，perforation，shade，types of surcharges，etc．If not requ ed，please inscribe order form＂no minot varieties＂or＂no varieties at all．＂ Exc pt in the case of minor varieties（which are usually rare），no extra charge is made．

## CONDITIONS

New Issues are supplied，as they appear，on the follow－ ing conditions：－

```
1.-That definite instructions as to clients' requirements
    aregiven in advance, and that one month's notice
    are given in advance, and that one 
2.-That nothing be returned, unless
            (a) It exceeds these instructions.
            (b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon.
            (c) Is misdescribed.
        -That returns are made within ten days of receipt
    and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
    reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
```

4．－That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days．
5．－That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit（we
6．－That clients are subscribers to Ewen＇s Weckly Stamp News 14／4 per annum，or with right to change address，6／6 per annum）．
7．－That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit．Employees are forbidden to allow any permission from the Managing Director，and appli－ cations cannot be referred to him unless of con－ siderable importance，time being＂very rare．＂

## NEW ISSUES．

WEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished ：－
1．Which groups are required ？
$\mathbf{C}$（British Colonials）．$\quad \mathbf{K}$（King Edward Colonials only）．
$\mathbf{F}$（Foreign）．$\quad \mathbf{E}$（Europeans only）．$\quad \mathbf{C F}$（Entire World）．
N．B．－We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete，so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various direc－ tions．The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete，as we seldom import from S．America and certain other countries．Our usual rates per $\mathrm{m} /$－face value are as follows provisionals excepted）and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout he world：－K， $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{I}$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$ ，about $1 / 2$ ．Continents or special countries can ？
No．

ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES．
Date．
To Ewen＇s Colonial Stamp Market，Ltd．， 32，Palace Square，Norwood，S．E．

Please send the undersigned（who agrees to the above conditions）all new adhesive postage stamps，as they appear，in mint unused condition，according to the following requisition，until further notice ：－

Enter particulars here．

| Enter particulars here． |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Signed
Address
 －
others．．．
Malta， 135 various used， 6 kinds Lagos， 20 Queen＇s Head，used， Jamaica， 95 mixed， 6 kinds，including id．rose， 2 d. grey

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 258. (VoL. XIII.)
(Whole Number, No. 344).

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904
[Price One Penny.

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, oy of Discoveries of interest to Stantp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forvarding the sender oflectors, and will have preasure in forzuatrang the sender acepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of $E$. $S$. $N$ in whict each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reference to that country appeared

GREAT BRITAIN.-King Edward Stamps (245 L 258).-We are indebted for the following interesting news to the London Philatelist (8.04) 208) :-
" We are informed by Mr. Tilleard that the dd. green King's Head adhesives will in future be printed in a pale yellow-green shade, probably to be more in line with the Berne Postal Union colours.
Who will send us the first copy? What will be the control letter? Will the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps struck on stationery-both the embossed and mpressed stanps-be similarly changed in colour?
We would suggest as a more likely cause for the change of colour, the similarity of the present green shade with the ultramarine of the $2 \frac{1}{d}$ d. by gaslight, especially if the stamps are slightly in the shade.
Early Date Records (255 B 258).-The following new record has been shown us.

Id. red, plate 89 Leith, 25.5.64 P. P. Wood.
Watermark Errors ( 232 K 258 ) --Mr. M. Kaffalovich has shown us the following two new plate-numbers with the error of Large Crown watermark:-1d. red, plates 88 and 96 .

Our list now stands, the names being those of the first discoverers:-


Error of Large Crown Watermark.
Lettered HA, HL (wmk. inverted), not yet known. MA. Discovered by Mr. V. Gregory in 1897 ? Earliest Date Record," ${ }^{\text {I }} 5.8 .63$.. Mr. H. J. Colyer. 2d. blue, any lettering not yet known.
> $\begin{array}{cc}\text { rd. rose-red, " stars" } \\ \text { " } & \text { Mrate } 73 .\end{array} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Mr. J. W. F. Caterer. }\end{gathered}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\because 83 . & \text { Mr. F. J. Cowan. } \\ \because 85 & \text { Miss C. Hoblyn. }\end{array}$ Mr. F. G. Warwick. Mr. M. Raffalovich. Mr. F. J. Cowan.
Mr. C. Miller. Mr. C. Miller.
Mr. . Gregory. Mr. . Gregory.
Mr. H. Colyer.
> Mr. M. Raffalovich.

In this connection, it may be remarked that plates 71 to 86 were put to press on 1.3 .64 ; plates 87 to go during
March, $1864:$ plates 9 I to 94 during April., 1864 ,
Plate. $95,4.64$ Plate 66 , 11.10 .64 ; so that all probPlate $95,4.7 .64$; Plate 96 , 11.10 .64 ; so that all prob-
ably exist with the error. Plate 97 , put to press 7.3 .65 ably exist with the error. Pla
and later plates are doubtful.
As cullectors are always interested in "values," we give our opinion of the values of the above varieties as follows :-
rd. red, Stars

Another and even more interesting error is that of the "Heraldic Emblems" introduced in 1856 for the 6d.and $/ /$. stamps and afterwards
used for the 3d. and 9d. values. In 1864 the $\qquad$ $3\left[\begin{array}{ll}8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8\end{array}\right]$
 have two petals at foot instead of at top, but on one stamp they made a more serious alterationobviously by mistake, as one can hardly suppose the slight to Scotland was intentional-they the siight to Scotland was intentional- they
substituted a third rose for the thistle, thus substituted a third rose for the thistle, thus
naking the watermark "three roses and shammaking the watermark three roses and shamshamrock." Mr. M. Raffalovich has shown us the 3d. of 1865 with this error, so that our list the 3 d . of 1865
now stands:-

Error of Heraldic Emblemis Watermark.
3d. rose, plate 4. Discovered by Mr. M. Raffalovich. 3d. bistre, plate 4 . .
gr. V. Gregory
Both have the same lettering but we have for the moment mislaid our record; we will refer again to the error in an early number. Our valuation would be as follows:-
$\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 3d. rose, plate }{ }_{4} \\ \text { gd. bistre, plate } \\ 4\end{array} & \text { Unused. } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Used. } \\ \text { fzo } \\ £ 30\end{array} \\ £ 3^{2}\end{array}$
There is less likelihood of other gd. errors turning up than there is in the case of the 3 d., which is a comparatively common stamp. The error may possibly exist also on the 3d., $6 \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{g}$ d. and $1 /-$ of 1862 and the 6 d . plates 5 and 6 and $1 /$. plate 4 of 1865 . Who will be first to add them to the above list?
Stationery (230 S 258).-We have been shown by Mr. O. Marsh an ordinary King's Head $\frac{1}{2} d$. green Court Size postcard, with prined address "The Comptroller General, Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.'. and Southampton Builditgs, London, W.C." and
on the back "Patents Form ${ }^{1}$ " with inscription and blanks to fill in, together with an oval King's and blanks to fill in, together with an oval king's
Head stamp, inscribed "Sevenpence-PatentsHead stamp, inscribed "Sevenpence-Patents-
Halfpenny" embossed in brown in the lower left Halfpenny" embossed in brown in the lower left
hand corner. The stamp has " $B R$ " instead of a die-number.
BECHUANALAND (250 O 258). - In E.W.S.N. No. 233 we stated that " it is evident that some of the values are running low. Of the id. there would only appear to be a few months supply." We now read as follows in the London Philatelist (8.04/208):-
"Mr. J. A. Tilleard has submitted specimens of the British Id. King's Head stamps, overprinted Bechuanaland Protectorate in small sans. serif caps., in black.

## 

Adhesive. Current id. King's Head of Great Britain overprinted as above. td. carmine.
It is not clear whether it is actually issued yet. What will be the control letter? From the same source our contemporary has the following postsourc
card.

Postcard of Great Britain with "bechuanaland protectorate" printed in tall thick sansserif capitals, in black, over "Great carmine, King's Head.
BHOPAL ( 242 L 258). - The PostmasterGeneral of this State is much concerned because the Colonial Stamp Market has stopped buying his "old and old stamps." He is making a collection of foreign stamps: who
his appeal, which we give below?

Bhopal, 4th August, 1904.

- Dearkst Friend,-I am seriously thankful to you for the stamps you supplied me with the great trouble. I am much glad to see them and 1 pasted them with great pleasure in my album.
any am sorfy to say that you have not ordered me any more except the same. I promised you to send
old and old stamps of this State which I pot from the old and od stamps of this state which got from the
State Treasury in my stock. Therefore please ordered State Treasury in
me for the stamps.
" I say that if you will be good enough to supply me the old stamps of your countries and Affica and America, I shall be highty thankful to you and io you
require some used stamps of ny country I promised you to send of all varieties, which you will much pleased in seeing them. I hope you will remember me and will send me used stamps with the new order. I hope you are well.

Mahomed abdul Aziz,
Postmaster-General, Bhopal State."

## [Native Signature.]

Who would like to exchange with Mr. Aziz ?
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA (246 K 258).-We are officially informed, under date of 22.7.04. that "the stock of stamps on hand is ample for all needs for some time and it cannot be stated when the next requisition will be made be stated when the
Evidently no multiple-watermark varieties are to be expected bere just yet.

GAMBIA (252 I $25^{8}$ ).-Mr. A. G. Harrison informs us that he has seen the following:-

Adhesive. King's Head; Crown CA multiple wmk. Id. carmine.

## Date of issue unknown.

HONG KONG ( 245 C 258).-This Colony receives its stamps in half-yearly supplies from London, each supply having a special letter. The Queen's Head series finished with letter W, first chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 168 (13.12.02). Letter $V$ was chronicled in No. 133 (12.4.02), whilst $U$ was first mentioned in No. 116 ( 14.12 .01 ). Previous to this no record was kept by us, nor so far as we are aware by any other philatelic journal. Excepting letters $S$ and $T$ the earlier consign-ment-letters are of great rarity. Allowing six months for each letter, the A consigument would have been that of 7.91. A corner block of the $\$ 5$ on $\$ 10$, issued in 1890 , is known without on $30 c$. of 1897 was surcharged on $E$ sheets of on 30 c . of 1897 was surcharged on $E$ sheets of
the 30 c green, but it is not known how long the the 30 c . green, but it is not known how long the
latter had been in stock; it is not at all unlikely latter had
since 1893.

The King's Head series commenced with consignment A, of which the ic. was chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 179 (28.2.03). If the A consignment was that of $1.03, B$ and $C$ consignments ought to have been already sent out, but we have heard nothing about them. Our Hong Kong correspondents have been very dilatory of late, we regret to say.
We are officially informed that a new supply of stamps was due at Hong Kong last month (8.04). Will this be D? The stamps-or those of them on white paper-will presumably have multiple watermark. Unfortunately, our corres. pondent gives no information as to what values are expected.
MAURITIUS (257 Q 258).-The following communication has reached us from official sources:-"I beg to state that up to now [30.7. o4] we have only the 6 c . red on which the watermark is Crown over CA multiple.'
If no mistake has been made, this is very interesting information, as it shows the red "Crown CA' single-watermarked paper to have become exhausted as well as the white.
NEW ZEALAND (252 G 258).-The New Zealand Stamp Co. send us a letter franked in a novel manner. It is "machine-stamped." The novel manner. is is "machine-stampla." ine
machine-stamp is struck in deep black in the machine-stamp is struck is deep black in the usual corner and consists of two ovals, one
within the other, $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. wide by 22 mm . tall and $4 \times 14^{m m}$. Between the two ovals is the inscrip. $4 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. Between the two ovals is the "nscrip.
tion at top "N.Z." at each side "Id." and at tion at top "N.Z." at each side "id." and at
foot "ONE PENNY," all in sans.serif capitals. The letter is postmarked just below the machine. The letter is postmarked just below the machine-
stamp "N.Z. - Dunedin-7 JL. o4-PAID.: stamp "N.Z.- Dunedin- 7 JL . of-PAID." The letter being addressed out of the country,
an ordinary adhesive id. stamp was stuck over an ordinary adhesive id. stamp was stuck over
the machinestamp and cancelled in the usual way "DUNEDIN-8 JL. O4, II. 30 A.M.-N.Z." It is noticeable that this postmark is a day later than the other. On the back of the envelope our correspondent writes:-"Dunedin, 7.7.04-this mode of prepaying postage has only been brought into use bere to day."
NORTH BORNEO (232 S 258). We are informed by Mr. O. Marsh that he has seen the following:-

6c. overprinted in carmine, not red.
6c. variety, no stop.
Both are cancelled to order. We presume the current issue, surcharged "13ritish Protectorate," is referred to.
PANAMA (257 W 258 ). -We take the follow. ing note from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp Neus (8.04/274) :-
"W. T. Mitchell, M.D., reports having just received a couple of Panama cards, not yet
chronicled. He says: "Colombia cards, $1803-04$ issue (Scott's No. 925), $2 \times 2 \mathrm{C}$., surcharged $\cdot \mathrm{Re}$ publica de-Panama' in two lines in red. Surcharge appears once on stamp and once over word 'Colombia' of 'Kep de Colombia' of beading of card. On one card the surcharge reads upward and backward on message card, and downward and forward on reply. Another shows horizontal surcharge on both cards, and a third is downward and forward on message and horizontal on reply. Have also one card with
double surcharge over 'Colombia' and single over stamp. I ain informed these have just been issued. The single card was chronicled some time ago. No doubt many other varieties exist, as these were all done with a rubler hand stamp, but these are all that have come to my notice."

PATIALA (207 1 258).-The 1 anna King's Head has now been reprinted. It has been so careftilly done that we can only find two small defects.

No go. Small irregular stop after "Patiala."
No. 208. First A of "Patiala" is slightly smaller with a blot or serit at top
The Colonial Stamp Market has also shown us sheet of the $\ddagger \mathrm{a}$. King's Head which we do not appear to have described (the ta, was described in E.H'.S.N., No. 196). The defects are as follows:-

## Nos. 25, $102.124,228$. Small A in "State." No. 36. Broken second A in "Patiala." <br> No. 59. Small ATI in " Patiala." <br> No. 113. "STATE" measures $8 \frac{1}{2}$ instead of 8 mm . No. 208. As above.

The stamps just received were issued f. $_{\text {8.o4. }}$.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ( 257 Y 258).-The Culonial Stamp Market has shown us an entire sheet of the new id., perf. 12, No. Id. 739493 . It contans $24^{\circ}$ stamps divided by the usual margins into four panes of 60, each ten rons of six. Above each pane are four thick horizontal lines, cqual in length to width of pane. There are similar lines below the lon er panes.

There are no plate-numbers.
Our Adelaide correspondent writes under date f 28.7 .04 :-"I have been slown a sample sheet of watermarked paper which is to be supplied to the South Australian Post Office for use in print. ing the long stamps. The watermarks are so arranged that there will be only one to each stamp instead of one and three bits as at present. I am thoping to be able to send further particulars ext week.'
TRANSVAAL (256 P 258).-Mr. Edward Smith has shown us the id. King's Head Trans. val with multiple wink., postmarked 11.7.04. This is 9 days earlier than the previous record.
ST. LUCIA ( $25+\mathrm{N} 258$ ). -The following are described from "specimen" copies by' ler Philatelist (8.04/203):-


Necesioruppers.
Id. green, buff paper.
id. carmine
VENERUELA ( $256 \mathrm{~N} 25^{8}$ ).-In addition to the new stamps chronicled last week, we are ( $8.0+/ 110$ ) that there is a new official set.

Official Adhesives. Arms in centre with oficial.
above in a circle round which is inscribed above in a circle round which is inscribed "niversal" below. Value at foot and sides. Perf. 12.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { 5c. green } & \text { Arms, black. } \\
\text { toc. rose-red } & \text { ". } \\
\text { 25c. blue } & \text { ". } \\
\text { 5oc. lilac-red } & \text { ". }
\end{array}
$$

The stamps are printed by the American liank Note Co, It is curiuns that, as in the public issue, the $50 c$. and ib. are printed in the same
colonr. The postage stamps recordedin $E . W . S . N$. colonr. The postage stamps recordedin E.IV.S.N.
No. 256 have been seen on letters pusted early No. 256 have heen seen on letters pusted early
in 7.04 , but the official set has not yet been seen in 7.04
used.

## Interesting Articles inl the Pbilatelic Press.

Antioquia, tsyo, R. R.Thiele, $\mathrm{PR} 7.04 / 139$.
Kotah and Muscat, C. E. Howard, PR $7.04 / 155$.
British Gmana, Note on itho-75issue, SGill 7.0+/15.

Liechtenstein, MWSN 7.04/231.
Tobago, MWSN 7.0 +/231.
R'éunion, Les nouveaux fiscaux de la, ET 7.04.35ı. Samos, La Poste dans l'ile de, ET 8.04/371.
Deutschen Keichspost, die Typen der Kreuzer.
kiverte der-, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, DBZ kliverte
$8.0+/ 99$.
Schleswig.Holsteinische Oberpostanit zu Ham. burg, Fr. Wehner, DBZ 8.04/ioo. Braunschweig.Abstempelung 50, L. Berger, DBZ $8.0+102$.
Deutschen Staaten. Original-Aktenstücke betreffend die Kestbestande an Marken und Gauzsachen der alten-, DBZ 8.0.4/103. Korea, Posimark of first issue false, DBZ 8.0.4/11I. Heligoland, Reprints, DBZ 8.04/iI3. Denmark, Postal Service from 17tit to 1808 , Trans. from L'Union Postal, PJ 1 7.04/213.

## Correspondence.

## Editor Ewen's Weekly Stamp News:-

SIR,-I send you herewith an advance copy of the report of the committee of which I am chairman, which was appointed by the American Philatelic Association to compile aut index of philatelic hiterature. As you will see we are able to report substantial progress this year and by next year shall have an index worth looking at. This report is to be submitted to our convention nex week at Pittsburg, Penn.
COMmittee on philatelic index.

## Fellow Members of the American

## Philatelic Association.

In submitting their second annual report your committee desire to announce that their work, while it has made satisfactory progress, is by no means completed. Such an Index as should be brought out by our The list of papers worthy of being included in the The list of papers worthy of being included in the finally a few were selected for a beginning. Naturally we took only papers published in our own country for we took only papers pubishea in our own country fres pared and sent to all those who were selected to aid in the work and sample cards were sent in addition that the general style of the indexing should be uniform.
Reports of the work done have been received as follows :-" Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," three
volumes completed, "Metropolitan Philatelist," six volumes completed; "Metropolitan Philatelist," six volumes completed and in all probability the remainder
nearly ready; B Boston Stamp Book," all volumes nearly ready; "Boston Stamp Book," all volumes
practically completed; "American Philatelist," all practically completed; "American Philatelist," all
volumes practically completed; "Philatelic Journal of volumes practically completed; "Philatelic Journal of
America," four volumes completed and the remainder America," four volumes completed and the remainder
promised shortly; "Post Office," two volumes compromised shortly; "Post Office," two volumes com-
pleted. Work on the first series of the "American pleted. Work on the first series of the "American
Journal of Philately" is in progress but no definite Journal of Philately" is in progress but no definite report has yet been received. One volume of the Weekly Philatelic Era was indexed but on account f the instructions of the committee not having been ollowed the slips were of no use whatever
During the coming year, should your committee be continued in offce, it is our intention to complete, if
possible, the papers mentioned above, and in addition possible, the papers mentioned above, and in addition to select one or two other American papers and a
few of the leading English. "Filatelic Facts and few of the leading English. "Filatelic Facts and
Fallacies," the "Philatelic Record," the "Monthly Journal," the "Philatelist," the "Stamp Collectors' Magazine," and the "London Philatelist," will supply ample work for some months to come. Not until the above are completed do your committee think it wise to attempt to print the index. And there are many others which it would be wise to include were it possible. "Morley's Journal," the "Stamp Collectors'
Fortnightly," "Australian Philatelist," "Philatelic Fortnightly," "Australian Philatelist," "Philatelic Journal of India" and "Australian Journal o Philately " all contain much matter worthy of inclusion But some limit must be set if we desire to print for printing costs money, and our association is not wealthy, and philatelio public made many of us millionaires.
Much work still remains to be done to the slips sent in by the indexers. While all are in a general way differences which have to be harmonised. Some lists wilt undoubtedly be thrown out by the editors as not being of enough general interest or value to be included, while they might seem to be worthy in the mind of the individual who indexed that particula journal. Some of this work has already been done. Your committee desires to call attention to two indexes which have appeared during the year in "Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular."' The numbers fot February and March, 1904, contained an excellent "Index of Philatelic Biography," giving references to some twenty periodicals, all English. except the "Philatelic Journal of India." A star showed when the article was accompanied by a portrait. The only fault that can be found with the index is that no page
references are given, the year only being referred to.
But as most of the magazines contain indexes that is But as most of
a minor defect.
In the numbers for July and August appear a short index of the principal articles in the English philatelic press from 1893 to 1904 . To the English journals have been added the current series of the "American Journal of Philately," the first fuer volumes of the "Metropoli of Philately," the first four volumes of the "Metropoli Stamp News," and the "Philatelic Journal of India." Again the references are only to the vear. "that it is a short list may be seen by the fact that there are only nine references under Austria, eight under Belgium, and four under Canada. Every litle helps however and our thanks should be given to the publish ers for their venture.

The committee desires to express its thanks to those members who have assisted it in its work, and desires to express its especial appreciation of the labours of those who are not members of the association but who
have nevertheless rendered valuable aid.

Respectfully submitted,
William C. Stone, Chairman.
John W. Prevost,

## J. Delano Bartlett

[It will be remembered that one of our correspondents mentioned that indexes were, supposed to be in course of compilation by an American society and Mr. Bellany of Oxford respectively. We are therefore pleased to be able to publish a report of what the American Society have done and propose to do, although we are somewhat afraid the result will not be what we were hoping
for. There is evidently no intention to make the index complete, even as regards journals in the English language. It remains now for Mr. Bellamy to tavour the Philatelic World with some report of what he has accomplished, and expects to accomplish in the future. Should this, our last hope, fail us, we shall have to see what we can do ourself! But we are not at all desirous of the task and if anyone else will come forward, he will meet with a warm welcome. In any event we are anxious to purchase a good philatelic library and would like to hear from anyone having such for sale.-Ev.]

## Rotes.

Paul Kohl's catalogue for 1905 is announced for this month and will be obtainable immedrately after publication from the Colonial Stamp Market without increase of price ( $3 / 6$, post free).

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., announce an advance in the price of Uganda stamps:-1, 2 , 3, 4, 8 annas, respectively 3d., 5 d., 6d., gd., r/6; i rupee, $3 / 6$; 5 rupees, $15 /$. . The latter bids fair to be a very good stamp.

Quite a number of our readers do not appear to have noticed that in the lower left-hand corner of the gummed address label on every copy of E.W.S.N. sent to them, we now put the number of the issue with which their subscription expires.

Der Philatelist publishes a "New Issue Chronicle" of Philatelic Literature.

The "Sydney View" stamp is not a view of Sydney. The design is a copy of the original great seal of the colony, which was brought here on September 21, 1791. The three figures on the right are convicts landing at Botany Bay, re ceived by Industry, who-surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandse, a beehive, a pickaxe and a shovel-is releasing them from their fetters, and pointing to oxen ploughing and a town rising on the summit of a hill, with a fort for its protection; the masts of a ship are seen in the bay. In the margin are the words "Sigillum Nov. Camb. Aust " Seal of New Wales, Austra lia), and for a motto-"Sic fortis Etruria crevit" (Thus mighty Etrutia grew). The seal was of silver, and weighed 40 ounces. It is a singular coincidence that the design of the first Australian stamp was taken from a silver seal, and that of the first Commonwealth stamp from a copper medal. Neither was original, but the " Prennier Stamp of the British Colonies 's stands head and shoulders above its Commonwealth rival.-(Aus. tralian Journal of Philutely).

## Ewen's Stamp Quotations.

## A NOVEL COMPETITION.

We invite collectors to criticize our recently published Stamp Quotations, and for the best letter of criticism received on or hefore mid-day
Monday, September 5 th, we ofter a prize of $10 /$ Munday, September 5 th, we ofter a prize of $10 /-$
cash. To the senders of the three next best letters we will give a mint set of six Aitutaki.
We invite collectors who consider certain of the prices too high or too low to write and inform us of the fact, and if the argumetits they bring furward in support of their opinion are sufficiently strong and well.considered to induce us to alter the quotation, we will pay at the rate of 2 d . for every alteration effected. But we shall only pay the 2 d . once in respect of each stamp, and it will bo to the first collector whose arguments are read. Whoever induces us to make the most alterations will receive in addition a prize of $10 /-$ cash.

As many quotations may be disputed as one likes; there is no limit. But we do not anticipate that anyone will succeed in causing us to change more than a hundred or two at nost, or we should not offer 2d. each. Conpetitors may rely on their arguments being caretully read and being justly adjudged. It is our first and furemost oljject to adjudged. It is our first and furemost olject to make our fuotations reffect the true values of
stamps on the stamp market of the world. This stamps oo the stamp market of the world. This
competition will also close on Monday, 5 th competition will als
Septemoer, mid-day.
Septemver, mid-day.
Every competitor
o Euren's Weekly Stampt be a regular subscriber to Eu'en's Weekly Stamp Ner's, and must acknowledge that he has read through the nine con ditions at the head of our No. 3 Quotation List We shall shortly announce another competition on somewhat similar lines. All papers should be sent in to the Editor, E.IV.S.N., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.
(Euen's Colonial Stamp Market, L.td.)

## EVERY COLLECTOR

 should subscribe ro "E.W.S.N." It io no economy to save the small subseription (4/4) and


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(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country nained).
Great Britain Adhesives ( 1899 ) .. $24 / 0$ Price Postage
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Great Britain } \text { Adhesives ( } 1899 \text { ) } & \text { (1) } & 24 / 0 & 6 d . \\ \text { ", Railway Letter Stamps (190i) } & 21 / 0 & 8 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$ Portuguese India.. .. .. .. 6/0 3d.
South Australia .. .. .. .. $9 / 6$ 3d.
Shanghai ..
Shanghai
St. Vincent
Barbados
$\begin{array}{r}7 / 6 \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$
Gren
$\begin{array}{r}9 / 6 \\ -\quad 6 / 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Indian Native States (on } \ddot{I} n d i a n) & \cdots & 9 / 6\end{array}$ India and Ceylon (with Supplement) -. Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape
Africa-Gambia to Natal
Spain and Colonies
$\begin{array}{r}27 / 0 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$
ammu and Kashmir
United States
Philippine Islands ( 1904 )

| - $10 / 0$ |
| ---: |
| . |
| 110 |

NOTE.-If eeveral of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.
Within the Londion area they can be sent carrlage formard.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrilléruled.)
Square, de L
Price Postage
$30 / 0$ IId.
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-
$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { 1. Io } \times \text { 8in., } 20 \text { leaves (capacity } & \text { 40) } & \text { rod. } & \text { 2d. } \\ \text { 2. Same (capacity } 60 \text { leaves) } & \text { I/0 } & \text { 2d }\end{array}$
2. Same (capacity 60 leaves)



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|  | SETS OF INDIAN | Native | STATES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Nete }}$ Price． |
| $\mathrm{AlI}^{*}$ | Bhopal，large square typer，$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1}$, ra | ． | ．．． | 3 |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{13}$ | ＂1 1902，立，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,825$. | ．． | ． | 6 | $2 \%$ |
| $A_{16}$ | Bundi，d，1，2，Sas． | $\cdots$ |  | 4 | 1／5 |
| A 20 | Bussahir，$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8,12 \mathrm{as}$ ． | ． | $\cdots$ | 8 | $5 / 3$ |
| A25 | Charkhari，$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,4,8 \mathrm{as}$ ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | 0／10 |
| ${ }^{\text {A }} 35$ | Holkar，$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,22 \mathrm{~s}$ ． | ．． |  | 4 | \％ 15 |
| ${ }^{\text {A }} 30$ | Cochin，$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, 1,2$ ， 2 | $\cdots$ | ．$\cdot$. | 4 | O／5 |
| $\wedge^{32}$ | Duttia，$, 1,1,2,4$ ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4} \mathrm{O}$ | Hyderabad，走，d，1，2，3，4，8， 12 as ． | $\cdots \quad$. | $\cdots$ | 8 | 3／1 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{4}{ }^{2}$ | Jhalawar，ta． |  |  | 1 | \％／1 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{45}$ | Kisliengarh，支，直，1，2，4，8as． | $\cdots \quad$. | $\cdots$ | 6 | $1 / 8$ |
| A55 | Nepal，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2$, tas．$\quad .$. |  |  |  | olis |
| A60 | Sirmoor，Head，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,+18$ |  |  | 8 | $2 / 0$ |
| ${ }^{\text {A61 }}$ | ，＂Elephant，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as． |  |  | 6 | $2 \%$ |
| ${ }^{165}$ | Soruth， 1,4 as．（perforated）， 1,4 as．（in | perf．） | ．． | 4 | O／4 |
| A 70 | Travancote，$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1, ~ i, ~ 2, ~ 4 c h . . . ~}{\text { d }}$ |  |  |  |  |

## Special Otters．

JK

Tastuania，of six … ．．． Pict．，block 15 ，used．．．
Pict．，$\frac{1}{2}$, I，2d．， 36 sets Sudal，is various，used
Straits，king， 25 sc．blie，just obso－ lete，and tew others
Straits．O． 402 c ．rose， 305 c ．blue ．．． Stellaland， 38 3d．minnsed
S．Nigeria，to id．Queen，used
S．Australia， $35 \frac{1}{2}$ d．green，G．P．O． 1d．green， 40 varions Serchelles，6c．King to used，all single wink．
Orange Free State， 15 sets of 7 ，fine 80 2d．violet Niser Cuast ioo id．brown $\cdots$ ． printings，shades，wimk － 7 th rose 1872 ic fine cat 50 N．Sill， 50 sets ！i， 2 2 2 dd ： and others．．．
Halta 135 varion … 1 sed 6 kinds $\cdot$ Lagos an Gucin＇s Head used
Janaica， 95 mixed． 6 kinds，iucludug id．rose，2d．gres
United States， bo $_{3}$ be．red
Servia， $1894+10$ on 20pa．（200）and others，all fine（202），lut for
KP Servia．1901，5p．（215），10p．（207）．．．
K $\ell$ Servia，1903， 387 various，chiefly 5， 10，is para，fine lot Hungary，jo 3 for．，fine
Norway， 1872,25 mint sets $1,2,3, \ddot{4}$ 7 skill．，cat． 75
Norway，ris72，2，4， 7 sk．， 25 sets
Norway，current， $1,2,3$ \％． 20 sets

Kll－i8qu，2ghd．tuse，15，used ．． Germany， $1875-80$ ， 40 sets of $8,3 p f$ ． to 2 mk ．，used
Germany， 1875 80， 40 sets of 7 ，but only 30 of 3 gf．．．．
Germany， 1889. to sets of 6
（sermany，igoo． $4^{\prime \prime}$ sets of 10
gou， 100 spf 10
1go2，to sets of io
Germany，current， 200 maixed
Hongkong．King＇s Head used， 60 ．． and +0 ＋ c ．fiue．
Sarawak．ist．Issue，a superb mint block of 20 with margins on three sides．
Sarawak， 1882 ，ic．mint block of 36 ， 2c．block of 20
LH SAnstralia， $5^{\circ} 2 \mathrm{zl}$ ．violet，used India， 210 variuus overprinted
13ritish Sumali， 23 ra．King＇s Head ＂Somal．Land＂errors，in pairs ．．． Labuan，Crown Colony，various values，all mint，mostly perforation varieties of the 4 c ．and 50 c ．，face
value $9 \mathrm{r} /$ ，a bargain for only value $9 \mathrm{~m} /$ ，a bargain for only
S．Australia，O．S．1／．brown，wmk． Crown SA．，scarce， 12 fine copies Gibraltar，75c．olive．green，mint block of to，cat．$£ 10$
LN Victoria，perf．Official，it id．and fod．
LO S．Australia， 70 varions with per－ forated O．S． S．Australia，iz surcharged O．S．．．．． Transvaal，1885， $40 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{h}$ green，poor Great Britain， 1862.3 d．rose， 21 shades，pale to very dark，only ．．． G．13．， $700 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. red（ 1870 issue G．B．，old Gd．hlac，several issues， mixed，200，not fine，only G．13．， $1880,300 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~d}$ ．greell ．．． G．13．， $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d．ilue， 190 plates 22 and 23

## NEW ISSUES

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished：－

I．Which groups are required ？
$\mathbf{C}$（British Colonials）．$\quad \mathbf{K}$（King Edward Colonials only）．
$\mathbf{F}$（Foreign）．$\quad \mathbf{E}$（Europeans only）．$\quad \mathbf{C F}$（Entire World）．
N．B．We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete，so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various direc－ tions．The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete，as we seldom import from S．America and certain other countries．Our usual rates per i／－face value are as follows （provisionals excepted）and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the worid ：－K， $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{I}$ to $\mathrm{I} / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$ ，about $\mathrm{I} / 2$ ．Continents or special countries can be supplied alone．

2．What values and quantities are required ？Please adhere if possible to follow－ ing limits－id．， $1 /-, 5 /-, \notin 1, \notin 20$ ．

N．B．－The best investment for a collector is obtained by＂$\ell 1 \times 4$ ，＂but for those who do not care to spend $\ell$ roo per annum on new issues，we recommend＂$\ell \times 1, \mathrm{I} /-\times 4$ ，＂ or even＂ $5 / . \times 1,1 /-\times 4$ ，＂or simply＂$/ 1 \times 1$ ，＂＂ $10 /-\times 1$ ，＂＂ $5 /-\times 1$＂＂or＂ $1 / \times 1$ ．＂For dealers and club dealers we recommend＂ $1 / \times 12$ ，id．$\times 60$ ，＂or half these quantities．

3．What varieties are required？Unless requested to the contrary，we send all varieties of design，paper，watermark，perforation，shade，types of surcharges，etc．If not required，please inscribe order form＂no minor varjeties＂or＂no varieties at all．＂ Except in the case of minor varieties（which are usually rare），no extra charge is made．

## CONDITIONS．

New Issues are supplied，as they appear，on the follow－ ing conditions：－

1．－That definite instructions as to clients＇requirements are given in advance，and that one month＇s notice of alteration or cancellation is given．
2．－That nothing be returned，unless
（a）It exceeds these instructions．
（b）Is charged above the rate agreed upon （c）Is misdescribed．

3．－That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original insoices，the

4－That damaced stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days．
5．－That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk when making our purchase when making our purchases）．
6．－That clients are subscribers to Ewer＇s Weekly Stamp News $4 / 4$ per annum，or with right to change

7．－That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit．Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft（even of a few pence），without special permission from the Managing Director，and appli－ siderable importance，time being＂very rare．＂

ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES．
To Ewen＇s Colonial Stamp Market，Ltd．， 32，Palace Square，Norwood，S．E．

Please send the undersigned（who agrees to the above conditions）all new adhesive postage stamps，as they appear，in mint unused condition，according to the following requisition，until further notice：－

| Enter particulars here． |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed

## Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

 <br> <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)}

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. <br> HE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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No. 259. (VoL. XIII.) Whole Number, No. 345).

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10,1904
[Price One Penny.

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender of every accepted
issued stamps.
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last yeference to that courtry appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Early Date Records $(258$ C 259).-The following new records have been shown us.

| Id. red, plate 140 | London. 14.6.70 | M Raffalovich. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .. plate 196 | - 19, S.W. ${ }^{\text {d.3.77 }}$ |  |
|  |  | $\because$ |
| 3d. litac and red, plate 21. | Mark Lane, - 1.83 | ., |
| fid. lilac. plate 4 | Glasgow. 16.8.64 |  |
| 3/d. green | Manchester. 28.10.8 | . |

We prupose in future to record dates for the following:-2d. blue, 1840 and 1841 ; 2d. blue, S.C. $1+$ and 16 , plate 5 ; 6d. and $1 /$ - of 1855 ; octagonal Gd., iod. and $1 / . ; 2 /$. Lrown; 1o/ and EI, Cross Anchor; 188 o, I $\frac{1}{2 d .}, 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~d}$; and current issue. As our list of the id. red plate numbers has been very much altered during the past year, we are publishing a complete revised list.
BUSSAHIR (255 J 259). - The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us another consignment of sta: ps from this state, consisting solely of 12 annas in various issues and reprints. They are as follows:-
(i) First Design, inscribed "Stamp." Perf.

12a. green. R.N.S. in rose. "Postage" Imperf.
(ii) Second design, inscribed "P
12a. green, horiz.-laid p. RS in lake.
tı2a. brown-purple, vert. laid yellowish p., "PS"
in violet.
(a) The same, purple-brown, almost chocolate brown.
-12a. brown-purple, vert. -laid yellowish $p$. Double lined sans.serif Ornamental " $R$ " in green, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ to 7 mm . high.
(a) the same, purple-brown, almost chocolate-brown
(b) the same, brown-purple, but very pale. 12a. violet, horiz. laid white raper (of which blocks have wmk. "Nuzeral.Guarante" in
two lines and "nal-mred" also in two lines, respectively. Overpuint, " $\mathrm{R}^{\text {" }}$ in green, as above.
(a) the same, but on vert. - laid white paper. ISee E.W.S.N. No. 235 . + See E.U'S.N. No. 255 . - New
The $a$ and $b$ varieties are scarcer than the others and evidently form part of the printing which is composed mostly of the variety under which they are placed in our list.

The stamps were sent entirely in small blocks, chiefly pairs and strips or blocks of three; no entire sheets. There was however, sufficient evidence to show that the stamps are all printed in sheets consisting of a certain number of horizontal rows, (at least four, probably 6 ?) each row containing 4 stamps. The ina. violet is not from the same transfer as the 122 . brown-purple, although the design of the stamp is unaltered.

CYPRUS (257, V 259). - Messrs. P. L. Pemberton $\&$ Co. inform us that the quantities of Cyprus King's Head 9,18 and 45 piastres stamps issued with the single watermark were as follows:-

9 piastres, single wmk. .

## ..

- 2,400
. 3,600

All are"now obsolete. The Colonial Stam Market has shown us the following:-


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown and CA. multiple 45 piastres, purple and blue.
Issued 21.8.04 or earlier. The only values remaining to be issued on the new paper are the $1,2,4$ and 12 piastres.

CUNDINAMARCA (256 E 259).-We have already illustrated the i and 50 c . and i peso of the new set, and now reproduce the 5 and roc. and ioc. Registration.


GOLD COAST (257, Y 259).-We now illustrate the Registration envelope stamp chronicled a fortmiglit ago.


HONG KONG (258 D 259). - Mr. A. H. Stamford writes :-
"Referring to your note in this week's Stamp News with regard to Hung Kong consignment letters on the King's Head issues, it may be of interest to yourself and others interested in the stamps of this Colony, to mention that consign. ment letter $C$ was evidently in use over 6 months ago, for early in April last, I had the following :-

IC. Colo 875 and 6 which differ from the A letter in which the double outer line of the same colour as the stamp only goes round the extends all round the sheet, as it appears above both stamps in my corner pair.
20c. Cool42 and 3.
$50 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{CoO107}$ C
18 Cooo67.
"What would seem to be of some surprise, judging by your observations, I also have two stamps (each in corner pairs), with the consignment letter $E$, which I fancy I got at the same time as those above named. They are both the +c. stamps (plate 1 ), and numbered E. 0571 and 8. "Of the earlier consignment letters of the Queen's Head issue which you state to be of great rarity, I find I have the following, viz.:-

Pogo7, 5 c. blue.
Q 024. 12c. blue, CA
Ri497, 4 c.
"If of any interest to you to see the above, I will send them to you with pleasure for inspection," We thank Mr. Stamford for his interesting notes. We consider these consignment letters of much greater philatelic inportance than the control letters on British stamps, because in the former case they serve to distinguish the different printings, which not infrequently differ slightly in shade. The i2c. blue, $Q$, is quite common, but other values with $Q$ are rare. The 12 c . blue with letter $S$ also exists, we believe, but we have never seen it. We sincerely hope our Hong hover seen correspondents will wake up soon and keep us posted regularly on philatelic events.

JAIPUR (A 259).-A set of postage stamps was issued here on 1.8 .04 . The design consists of a rectangle of solid colonr, $25 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ min., with a single outer line or frame, making the whole stainp measure $26 \frac{1}{2} \times 23 \mathrm{~mm}$. On the solid ground is drawn a small rectangle in white, $17 \times 13 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. within which is an alinost undecipherable repre. sentation in white of the favorite god of the State, seated sidewass, cross legged, in a car, with an umbrella over his head, whilst in his two hands he is holding flags; the driver is mounted on the horse. (Few of the stamps show all these details). Outside this inner rect. angle is the inscription, also in white on the solid ground of colour, "JAIPUR STATE," in sans. serif letters at top, and "HAL.F ANNA" at right, reading up, with the corresponding native inscriptions respectively opposite.

Adhesives. Lithographed in sheets of 12 ; coloured line round sheet; wove paper; blind perf. 14.
la. blue.
1a. red.
2a. green.
Jaipur is one of the largest of the Indian Native States, ranking 6th in point of population,
and 9 th in area, being about equal in these respects to the German Province of Hanover. Japur's annual revenue of over $\ell 400,000$ places it 8 th from the financial standpoint. It therefore stamps are necessary at all, the present set, face value $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ d., is a very modest one.
MEDELLIN (254 E 259).-Weillustrate the design of the new stamps chronicled 5 weeks ago.


PANAMA ( 258 X 259).-We have received some more varieties of the " $4^{\text {th }}$ Panama" issue, and we take the upportunity of summarizing our information to date. The principal Panama issues to date are as follows:-

PANAMA
"First Panama."
. Second culon."

## Repüblica <br> de Panamá.

## Third Colon.



This latter issue has been gradually appearing doring the spring and summer of this year, and we have just received the $50 c$. value, postmarked 2.8.04

Sumomary of Scttings. "4th Panam," Sicrics.
tc. L.eft half of sheet downs; right h.ll ups (E.W.S.N. 234 and $24^{2}$ ).
c. Top and bottom halves both ups IE.W'S.S. 257, set beluw).
2c. Left half downs; right half ups (f.lf.s. $\boldsymbol{N}$ No. 240 ).
2c. Top half ups; lower half downs (E, H'SN.
20c. Top and bottom halves both ups ( $1: 11^{\prime} . s i . . N$. No. 240 ).
50c. Our single has surcharge "ups" (E.W ২.N No. 257).
ip. Reported by an American firm (E.H'S.N.
We are making enquiries concerning these latter values, and hope to give detailed infor. mation in a few weeks.

The ic. sheet, "top and bottom halves both ups," which we have just received shows the same varieties as the 2c. slieet chronicled in $E . W^{\prime} . S . N$. No. $24^{2}$ and there described in detail Panama, together with the "Canal Zone" issues of the United States, bils fair to become quite a popular country for specialists, as most of the varieties can now he had very cheaply. We would advise specialists to, as far as possible take entire sheets, at least of the lower values, showing the different settings.

SAMOA (A 259). - We take the following note from the Austrulian Philutelist:-
"A large parcel of the "Palm Tree " series of Samoan stamps has recently come on the Sydney market. They are said to have been hought by a gentleman engaged in mercantile pursitits as an investment, his intention being to keep them under lock and kev until they get scarce. Readers of the Australiun Philatelist may perliaps recullect our publishing a commonication we received from

Mr. Davis (who had obtained permission from the King of Samoa to start a local post between the ine plates of Samoan stamps had been destroyed the plates of Samoan stamps had been destroyed. Mr. Davis used to transmit the money to Sydney to prepay the postage, as the stamps were only considered locals. They wereafterwardsadmitted as an authorised issue. That gentleman is since dead, and amongst his effects were found the parcel of stamps referred to. In a future issue we may be able to throw a good deal of addi. tional light on these stamps."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (258 $Z$ 259).-The Colonial Stamp Market lias shown us the following :-


Adhesive. Design as above; large " POSTAGE." Wmk. Crow SA miple (apparent smaller stamps) Perf
ad brown-lake Value ir intm
Printed in panes of 30 , with thick bar on margin, as with the other values. Issued $3.8 .0_{4}$ or earlier.

The 3 d. stamp, type $i .$, perf. 12 , value 20 mm . was again being sold at the G.P.O., Adelaide early in 8.o4. We have two corner pairs issued on I.8.0, Nos. " 3 d. 004715 " and "3d. 004716 " in red. The previous printing (issue ii, in our last list) was on sale 25.7 .04 , when our agent obtained corner pairs numbered ' 3 d .002735 ."
and " 3 d. oo2770." The numbers of issue ii. and " 3 d. 002770." The
were, by the way, in brown.

The authorities are playing tricks again with the papers! A new printing of the 4 d . has been made, and it is on the 3d. paper! We thought that once they had started arresh they would have avoided inixing the two. But the idea occurs to us that the authorities are closing out the stock of the old paper and using it up for any value. As stated last week, a new paper was being specially made for these large stamps.


Adhesive. Design as above; small "POSTAGE." Wmk. Crown SA multiple
4d. red, issue iii., value $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. (same as issued $25.7 .0_{4}$ or earlier. Sheet numbers 3d. 006001 ' on 'threepenny paper). The only difference between this printing and issue ii. s in the colour; the latter was brown-red; iii. is
Our Adelaide correspondent writes:-" Have you noticed the two kinds of paper used on these ong stamps. One thick and soft and the other
STRAITS
We are has seen the following:-


Adresive. Wmk. Lrown CA multiple.
This stamp, with the single watermark, has thus only been in use eight months, and will probably be fairly scarce, although probably never very valuable.
VENEZUELA (258 O 259).-We now illus. rate the new stamps chronicled in No. 256.


## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Zanzibar, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ on 4 as., A. E. Stewart, PJ I 7.04/220. Deutschen Marine-Schiffsposten, Verzeichnis der Kaiserlichen-, Max Schmidt MPZ 8.04/Sup.

## Early Dates of Use of Britisb Stamps with Plate-Rumbers.

As it is now just over a year since we published any lists of early dates of British stamps, and as in the meantime E.W.S.N. has gained many hundreds of new readers, some of whom may be interested in the subject, we take this opportunity of publishing the seen our previous lists, is to find the earliest postmarked copy of each plate-number.

| ONE PENNY. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Plate } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Plate $\begin{gathered}\text { Record } \\ \text { o. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Recordholder. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Plate } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Earlies | e of use. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19.6 .75 \\ 9.8 .75 \end{array}$ | Manchester, Kingston, | $\begin{array}{r} 1.8 .75 \\ 6.10 .75 \end{array}$ |  | Gaffe arshall |
| 71 | 1.3 .64 | London, | 17.5.64 | S. G. Dudley | 184 | 20.10.75 | Port Madoc, | 13.2 .76 |  | Cowan |
| 72 |  | Glasgow. | 3.6.64 | H. P. Stewa | 185 | 4.12 .75 | Birmingham, | 12.2.76 |  | ood |
| 73 | " | L.ondon, W., | 23.5 .64 | C. F. D. Marshall | 186 | 18.12 .75 | Manchester | 12.2.76 |  | ffe |
| 7 | " | London, | 30.4 .64 | C. F. D. Marshall | 187 | 3.1.76 | London, E.C | 29.2.76 |  | arshall |
| 76 | " | York, | 15.6 .64 | G. Vermêeren | 188 | 8.1 .76 | London, S.E | 4.3.76 |  | arshall |
| 78 | " | Liverpool, | 17.5.6. | G. Gaffe | 189 |  | Aylesbury, | 6.3.76 |  | ood |
| 79 |  | London, S.W., | 7.5.64 | C. S. H. Toole | 190 | $31.1 .76$ | London, | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 3 \cdot 76 \\ 8.4 \cdot 76 \end{array}$ |  | mêeren Cowan |
| 80 |  | London, W., | 3.5 .64 2.664 | C. F. D. Marshall |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.2 .7^{6} \\ & 19.2 .76 \end{aligned}$ | liverpool, <br> Lisburn, | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 76 \\ 25 \cdot 4.76 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cowan } \\ & \text { Iobly } \end{aligned}$ |
| 81 82 |  |  | 2.664 | H. P. Stewart W. D. Roebuck |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19.2 .76 \\ 2.9,76 \end{array}$ | Lisburn, <br> Leicester | $\begin{aligned} & 25.4 .76 \\ & 3.11 .76 \end{aligned}$ |  | oblyn |
| 83 | " | London, W., | 21.5 .64 | P. P. Wood | 194 | 13.11 .76 | London, W. | 24.1.77 |  | rshall |
| 8 | + | Dundee, | 14.6 .64 | G. Gaffe | 195 | 18.11 .76 | London, W. | 8.1 .77 | C. | arshall |
| 85 | " | London, E.C., | 19.5 .64 | H. W. Harrison | 196 | 15.1.77 | London, S. | 8.3.77 |  | lovich |
| 86 |  |  | 23.5 .64 | S. G. Dudley |  | 20.1 .77 | Holloway, | 9.3.77 |  | mbers |
| 87 | 7.3.64 | London, E.C., | 2.5 .64 | C. F. D. Marshall | 198 | 27.1.77 | Exch'ge, | 19.3 .77 |  | cowan |
| 88 | 17.3.64 | London, | 9.5.64 | C. F. D. Marshall | 199 | 5.2 .77 | Sheffield, | 7.4.77 |  | arshall |
| 89 | 22.3 .64 | Leith, | 25.5.64 | I. P. Wood | 200 | $3 \cdot 3.77$ | Birmingham, | 3.5.77 |  | Cowan |
| 90 | 30.3.64 | Liverpool, | 11.6.64 | F. J. Cowan | 201 | 2 L .4 .77 | Wallingford. | 4.6 .77 |  | arshall |
| 91 | 5.4 .64 | London, S.W., | 8.6 .64 | E. B. Wood | 20 | 19.5.77 | Brighton, | 21.7 .77 | C. | all |
| 9 | 12.4 .64 | London, | 19.5 .64 | M. Raffatovich | 203 |  | London, W | 27.8 .77 |  |  |
| 93 | 19.4 .64 |  | 15.6.64 | P. R. Devis | 204 | 23.6 .77 | Tewkesbury, | 8.9 .77 |  | d |
| 9. | 26.4.64 | S.E., | 28.6.64 | E. B. Wood | 205 | 8.9 .77 | London+ S.E. | 5.11 .77 |  | hall |
| 95 | 4.7.64 | Ashbourne, | 30.8.64 | W. D. Roebuck | 206 |  | ? | 24.11 .77 |  | an |
| 96 | 1 t .10 .64 | Nottingham, | 28.12 .64 | P. P. Wood |  | 12.11 .77 | Warrington | 20.12 .77 |  | an |
| 97 | 7.3.65 | London, N.W., | , 31.5 .65 | W. D. Roebuck | 208 | 17.11 .7 | London, E.C | 30.1 .78 |  | od |
| 98 | 20.3.65 | Huddersfield, | 3.6.05 | M. Raffalovich |  | 24.11 .77 | Birmingham, | I. 1.78 |  | ardner |
| 99 | 6.1 .66 | Bangor, | 26.2.66 | 12. H. Jones | 210 | 8.12 .7 | Brighton, | 6.2 .78 | C. | arshall |
| 100 | 19.1 .66 | Oswestry, | 20.3 .66 | R. H. Jones |  | 16.3.78 | London, | 26.4 .78 | C. | arshall |
| 101 | 12.4 .66 | London, E.C., | 18.6.66 | O. Firth |  | 20.5.78 | Lombard S | 20.7 .78 |  | Gaffe |
| 102 | 16.4 .66 |  | 29.6 .66 | O. Firth | 213 | 1.7 .78 |  | 30.9 .78 |  | an |
| 103 | 8.8.66 | Manchester, | 10.10 .66 | G. Gaffe |  | 6.8 .78 | Birmingha | 20.9 .78 |  | Cowan |
| 104 | 22.1.68 | London, W. | 12.3 .68 | P. P. Wood |  |  | Neath, | 14.10 .78 |  | S. Fell |
| 105 | 31.1 .68 | Hull, | 14.3 .68 | F. J. Cow |  | 2.9 .78 | Edinburgh, | 15.11 .78 |  | ck |
| 6 | 29.2.68 | ? | 274.68 | Capt. Hancock |  | 23.11 .78 | Scar | 17.1 .79 |  | oblyn |
| 107 | 18.3.68 | Barnsley, | 6.5 .68 | H. P. Stewart |  | 30.11.78 | Scarborough | 31.12.78 |  | ewart |
| 10 | 23.3.68 | Rawtenstall, | 10.6.68 | F. J. Cowa | 219 | 11.1 .79 | Dublin, | 1.3 .79 |  | Cowan |
| 109 | ," | Edinburgh, | 25.5.68 | V. D. Roebuc | 220 | - 7 | Navan, | 1.3.79 |  |  |
| 110 | " | Bury, Lancs., | 29.5.68 | G. Gaf | 22 | 3.4 .79 | London, S. | ? 6.79 |  |  |
| 11 |  | Birmingham, | 7.5 .68 | Cowan | 222 | 6.5 .79 | E. | 30.6.79 |  | nn |
| 11 | 12.5 .68 | Birkenhead, | 17.7.68 | F. J. Cowan |  | 21.6 .79 | S. | 6.9 .79 |  |  |
| 113 | ," | Liverpool, | 29.6 .68 | F. J. Cowan |  | 23.6 .79 | Edinburgh, | 9.9.79 |  |  |
| 114 | " | Bradford, Ys., | 24.7.68 | O. Firth |  | 27-10.79 | London, S . | 4.12.79 |  | ovich |
| 115 | " | Hull, | 5.7.68 | P. Stewart |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 116 |  | Birmingham, | 20.6.68 | G. Gaffe |  |  | LIST OF | PET | OR |  |
| 117 | 9.6.68 | Bristol, | 31.7 .68 | C. H. Row |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 118 |  | Manchester, | 4.8 .68 | G. Gaffe |  | by the | principal com | itors on |  |  |
| 119 | 18.8.68 | London, W.C., | 23.10.68 | P. P. Wood |  | which t | e complete lis | has been |  |  |
| 120 | 8.968 | Wolverh'pton, | 10.10 .68 | F. J. Cowan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 17.12 .68 | 13urton on-T., | 27.2.69 | P. P. Wood |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 16.1 .69 | Edinburgh, | 16.3.69 | P. P. Wood |  |  |  | .4.01. |  |  |
| 123 | 18.1 .69 | Liverpool, | 2.3.69 | F. J. Cowan |  | F. J. C | owan |  |  |  |
| 124 |  | Hastings, | 14.3 .69 | P. P. Wood |  | P. P. | Wood .. 35 |  |  |  |
| :25 | 15.2.69 | London, | 5.5 .69 | C. F. Gwynn | 3 rd . | C. F. | Marshall 29 |  | 20 |  |
| 127 | 3.5.69 | Glasgow, | 28.6 .69 | J. R. W. Clark | 4 th. | W. D. | Roebuck | 11 |  | 9 |
| 129 | 10.5.69 | London, E.C. | 23.6 .69 | F. W. Knight |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 130 | 5.6.69 | London, S.E. | 19.8 .69 | F. J. Cowan |  | The remai | ining | ders are a | s |  |
| 131 | 3.8 .69 | Liverpool, | 16.9.69 | C. F. D. Marshall |  | 9 G. |  | 2 E . | B. |  |
| 132. | 4.9.69 | Newry, | 22.11 .69 | P. P. Wood |  | 8 H. | Stewart | 1 S | H. |  |
| ${ }^{1} 33$ | 1.10.69 | Douglas, I. M., | 25.1.70 | F. J. Cowan |  | 5 M. R | affalovich | 1 P . | R. |  |
| 134 | 8.10 .69 | Edinburgh, | 1.1 .70 | J. R. Yeates |  | 4 S. G. | Dudley | 1 Cap | t. H |  |
| 135 | 14.12 .69 | London, | 2.3.70 | H. P. Stewart |  | ${ }_{4}$ G. Ve | ermêeren | 1 C . | H. R |  |
| 136 | 6.1 .70 | Wolverh'ptn. | 12.3 .70 | F. J. Cowan |  | $3 \mathrm{H}$. W | . Harrison | 1 H. | G |  |
| 137 | 5.3.70 | Glasgow, | 9.4.70 | P. P. Wood |  | 3 O. Fi | rth | 1 G | C. G |  |
| 138 | 10.370 | Edinburgh, | 25.4.70 | P. P. Wood |  | $3 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{L}$. | Bevir | 1 J | R. W |  |
| 139 | 19.3 .70 | Chester, | $1+5.70$ | J. R. Yeates |  | $3 \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{R}$. | Yates | F | W. |  |
| 140 | 9.4.70 | London, | 14.6 .70 | M. Raffalovich |  | 2 Miss | C. Hobl | 1 J . | C. Ro |  |
| 1.1 | 7.5.70 | Clevedon, | 8.7 .70 | J. C. Rowley |  | $2 \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{F}$. | Gwynn | 1 J | Neec |  |
| 142 | 13.7 .70 | Liverpool, | $31.8 .7^{\circ}$ | F. J. Cowan |  | $2 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{L}$. | Ewen | 1 |  |  |
| 143 | 7.10.70 |  | 14.11 .70 | F. J. Cowan |  | 2 A . W | Chambers | 1 J | W. S |  |
| 144 | 3.1.71 | Manchester, | 6.2 .71 | W. D. Roebuck |  | 2 R. H. | Jones |  |  |  |
| 45 | 16.1.7 | Chatham, | 21.4 .71 | P. P. Wood |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The 151 records are thus held by 32 different collectors

Most plate-numbers appear to have been issued very shortly after being put to prsss, the following records being the nearest:-

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
29 \text { days. } & \text { Plate 151, S. G. Dudley. } \\
\text { 31 } & \text { " } \\
32 & \text { Plate 218. H. P. Stewart. } \\
34 & \text { Plate 120, F. J. Cowan. } \\
35 & \text { Plate 144, W. D. Roebuck. } \\
37 & \text { Plate 137, P. P. Wood. } \\
38 & \text { Plate 92, M. Raffalovich. } \\
38 & \text { Plate 209, G. C. Gardner. } \\
38 & \text { Pl Plate 116, G. Gaffe. } \\
38 & \text { P. } \\
38 & \text { Plate 143, F. J. Cowan. } \\
\text { Plate 207, F. J. Cowan. }
\end{array}
$$

On the other hand, the earliest dates yet recorded for he following plate-numbers are exceptionally late. No doubt, however, the diligence of our readers will soon result in their being considerably improved upon.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
117 \text { days. Plate 133, F. J. Cowan. } \\
\text { i16 } & \text { " } & \text { Plate 184, F. J. Cowan. } \\
106 \text { ". Plate 76, G. Verméeren. } \\
105 & \text { Plate 84, G. Gaffe. }
\end{array}
$$

[^7]
## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST．

＂
＂
6d．violet，sa．
za．

$$
\mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{yp}}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " } \begin{array}{c}
\text { 6d. violet, za. } \\
\text { ". } \\
\text { If. carmine, } z a \\
\text { Cyprus, }
\end{array} \text { gipi, King }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { Antigua, Arms, } \frac{10}{2 d d .}
$$

$\ddot{7 d}$
$7 / 1$
$1 / 2$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bahämas, "̈d. pict... } \\
& \text { Id. King }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\because \\
\because,
\end{array}
$$

能d. yellow
Bermuda,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a, ta. on } j /- \\
& \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d} \text {. Dockyard } \\
& \text { Id. }
\end{aligned}
$$



B．E．A．，ra．carmine，Queen B．Guiana，ic．grey－green ．．
B．Hönduras，ic．King
B．N．Guinea，ich queen

B．
Bussahir，fa．red

| ＂ | ta．lilac，imperf． |
| :---: | :---: |
| ＂ | ta．${ }^{\text {a }}$ perf． |
| ＂ | 12．red |
|  | ta，blue．． |
| Canada， | c．Queen．． |
| ＂ | c．King |
|  | Ho |

## Malay States，ic．Tiger

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Ma} \\
\mathrm{Ma} \\
\mathrm{Ma}
\end{gathered}
$$

## value

| Pe | Face | v | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3dd | Penrhyn，id．$x d . \quad .$. | 11. | 1／2 |
| gd | ， 1 d．$x$ d． | 1／－ | 1／2 |
| I／2 | 6d．$x a$. | 61. | Face |
| $1 / 4$ | Perak，2c．．＊ |  | od |
| 4 d | Queensland，hd．current | 6 d | 7 d |
| Face | ， 1 d. | 1／－ | 1／2 |
| I／． | Id．No figures | 1／－ | 1／2 |
| 64d | Queensland，2d． | $2 /$. | 2／2 |
| 1／1 | St．Helena，$\frac{1}{2 d .}$ Pictorial | Od | 7 d |
| I／6 | St．K＇itts，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \quad . \quad . \quad$. | ${ }_{6}^{1 / 8}$ | $1 / 1$ 7 d |
| $2 \frac{1}{2} d$ | ＂，Id． | 1／． | 1／1 |
| 4 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | St．Lucia，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．King | 6 d | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 7 d | ＂ 1 d． | $1 /$ | 1／1 |
| 7 d | St．Vincent，效．King | 6 d | 7 d |
| 9 d | Id． | 1／－ | 1／1 |
| 1／－ | Sarawak，ic． | 2 ${ }^{\text {d }}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3 d |
| r／2 | ＂，2c．．．．． | 5 d | 6 d |
| 1／7 | 4 c ． | 1／－ | I／2 |
| 2／10 | Selangor，5c． | 1／1 | 1／4 |
| Face | Seychelles，2c．King | 4 d | 5 d |
| 7 d | ＂3c．＂ | 6d | 7 d |
| 1／1 | ＂ 6 c． | $1 /$ | 1／2 |
| 6 d | 12 c ． | 2／． | Face |
| 1／3 | 15 c ． | $2 / 6$ | ， |
| 5 d | 18 | 3／－ |  |
| IId | 3c．on $36 \mathrm{c} ., \mathrm{Q}$ ． |  | 2／2 |
| 2／2 | ， 6 on $8 \mathrm{c} ., \mathrm{Q}$ ． |  | 2／2 |
| 4 d | Sierra Leone，$\frac{1}{2 d .}$ Queen | 6d | 8 d |
| 7 d | ＂Id． | 1／． | 1／2 |
| 1／2 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．King | 6d | 7 d |
| 1／2 | Id．， | 1／－ | 1／1 |
| 2／9 | Sirmoor， 3 pies ．． |  | $4{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 4／4 | S．Nigeria，King，${ }^{\text {d }}$ d． | $6 \mathrm{~d}^{*}$ | 7 d |
| 7 d |  | 1／＊＊ | 1／5 |
| 1／5 | Somali，King，$\frac{1}{2}$ a． | $6{ }^{\text {＊}}$ | 7 d |
| 4 d | Straits，Ioc．slate ．． | 2／6 | 2／11 |
| 7 d | ，3c．King，Igoz | 8d | 9 d |
| 1／1 | ＂5c．＂， | 1／12＊ | 1／3 |
| 1／8 | ＂8c． | 1／92 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 1／11 |
| 2／2 | ＂1oc．＂，＂， | 216 | 2／9 |
| $2 / 2$ | ＂1c．$\quad 1903$ | $3{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4 d |
| 1／2 | 3c．＂， | $8{ }^{\text {d＊}}$ | 9d |
| 2／4 | 4c．${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1／． | 1／1 |
| 7 d | ，8c．＂ | 2 2． | 2／2 |
| 1／I | Sudan，im．Camel．． | 3d | 4 d |
| Face | ＂2m．＂（new）．． | 6d | 7 d |
| 5／5 | ＂3m．$\quad$ ．（ $\quad$ ）．． | 9 d | 1 Id |
| 10／6 | ＂ 5 m ．$\quad$ ，（, ）． | 1／3 | 1／6 |
| 1／2 | ＂tp．$\quad$＂（ $\quad$ ） | $2 / 6$ | 2／9 |
| 7 d | ，2m．Unpaid | 6d | 7 d |
| 1／2 | － 4 m ． | 1／－ | 1／2 |
| Face | S．Australia，$\frac{1}{2}$ d．G．P．O． | 6d． | 7 d ． |
| ＂ | Id．Queen | $1 /$ | 1／1 |
|  | $\because \quad 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ． | $2 \%$ | 2／2 |
| 1／3 | Tasmania，3d．Queen ．． | $31-$ | 3／6 |
| 4／． | ＂gd．${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 9／－ | 10／6 |
|  |  | 6 d | 7 d |
| 3fd | did．V \＆Crown | 6d．＊ | 7 d ． |
| 7 d | Id． | 1／－ | 1／2 |
| 107d ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ＂2d．${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 2／－ | 2／4 |
| 1／2 | Tonga，古d．．．．． | 6 d | 7 d |
| 1／51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\cdots$ Id．． | $1 /$ | 1／2 |
| 1／9 | Transvaal，rd．V．R．I． | 1／－ | r／2 |
| $2 / 9$ | ＂td．E．R．I． | － | 3／6 |
| 4／4 | ＂3d．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 31. | Face |
| 7 d | $\frac{1}{2}$ d．King | 6d | $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ |
| 1／1 | Id． | 1／－ | 1／1 |
| 7 d | 2 d. | 2／－ | 2／2 |
| 1／9 | ＂3d．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3／－ | 3／3 |
| 1／2 | $\because 4$ | 4／－ | 4／4 |
| Face | Trinidad，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．green | 6d | 7 d |
|  | ＂Id，black on red | 6 d | 7 d |
| F／6 | Id．black on red | $1 /-$ | 1／1 |
| Face | ＂，＂die II． | 1／－ | 1／1 |
| ＂ |  | ${ }^{2 / 6}$ | 2／8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ， | Turks Islands，fd．．．．． | 6d | 7 d |
| ＂ |  | 1／－ | 1／1 |
|  | Victoria，效．Queen，perf． $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 d | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | $1 /$. | 1／1 |
| 1／1 | v．：S．Duty，sd．rose | 1／9 | 1／2 |
| 9 d | Virgin Is．，$\frac{1}{2}$ d．Virgin ．． | 6 d | 7 7 |
| 1／2 | ＂id．${ }^{\text {a }}$－ | 1／0． | 1／2 |
| ${ }^{4 d}$ | $\cdots \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．King | $6 d^{*}$ | 7 d |
| 7 d | W Äustralia ${ }^{\text {Id．}}$ | ${ }^{1 /-}$ | 1／1 |
| 1／2 | W．Australia，$\frac{1}{2}$ d．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6 d | 7 d ． |
| 78 d | Zanzibar ta 2 2d．grey ． |  | 2／4 |
| 8d | Zanzibar，$\frac{1}{2}$ a．King ．． |  | 7 d $1 / 2$ |
|  | ＂ra．old |  | 1／2 |

## PRICE－CATALOGUES．

Ewen，Railway Letter Stamps（1903）．． $\begin{gathered}\text { Price } \\ 2 / 6\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Postage } \\ \text { free．}\end{gathered}$ British Stamps（1898）
 French Society＇s Catalogue， 1790 pages vert＇s Catalogue of Fiscals（1904）$\quad \because \quad . . \quad 3 / 0 \quad 8 / 0$ free． Senf，including stationery（1905）．．2／0 6d．

BLANK ALBUMS．


## ACCESSORIES

|  | Price | atag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ivory Millimetre Scale ．． | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / 0 \\ & 2 / 6 \end{aligned}$ | Id. |
| Ideal Perforation Gauge ．． | 6 d ． | 1 d ． |
| Stamp Mounts，per iooo．． | \％ | free． |
| Transparent Erivelopen－ |  |  |
| Size A． 2 il $\times$ 1 dinio，per 100 | $\cdots \quad 5 d$. |  |
| B， $4 \times 4$ itin．， |  |  |

## PHILATELIC WORKS．

（Each is the best work on the stamps of the

|  | Price | Stage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\qquad$ <br> Britain，Adhesives（1899） | $24 / 0$ $21 / 0$ | 6 d. |
| Portuguese India ．． | 6／0 | 3 d ． |
| South Australia | 9／6 | 3 d ． |
| Shanghai | 716 | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d． |
| St．Vincen | 716 | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d． |
| Barbados | 10／6 | 3 d ． |
| Grenada | 9／6 | d． |
| Indian Native States（on Indian） | 6／0 | d． |
| India and Ceylon（with Supplement） | 10 | 6 d ． |
| Africa－Bechuanaland to Cape | 12i0 |  |
| Africa－Gambia to Natal | 1 | d． |
| Spain and Colonies | 210 | 3 d ． |
| Jammu and Kashmir |  | d． |
| United States | 31／0 |  |
| Philippine Islands（1904） | 11／0 | 1／0 |
| коте．－If sevaral of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the potagela lose． |  |  |
| Within the London area they can be foryard． |  | $\mathrm{r} \mid \mathrm{a}_{1}$ |

BLANK ALBUMS，Moveable Leaves．
（The leaves are linen－jointed，quadrillé－ruled．）
Square，de Luxe，ioo leaves ．．．．Price Postage
Stolzenberg Albums，thin card covers－
．Io $\times 8$ in．， 20 leaves（capacity 40）rid． 2 d.
 Extra Leaves，sox $8 \mathrm{in} \ldots$ ．，per $100 \quad \ldots \quad 2 / 9 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d}$ ． 11東× quin。

## STOCK BOOKS．

$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 i n ., 60$ leaves（ It gummed strips Price Postagi across each page），to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN＇S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS．
Sabscription Rates（to commence this week）． One year，post free to same address
Per quarter，post free change addre
Back numbers， 1 to 223
Bach
From any Newsagent（who will get it through
his London Agents）．．it through

SEIS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.


CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).
$\begin{array}{ll}1320 & \text { Virgin } 1 \text { sles, }, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,6 d ., ~ 1 /- \\ 1330 & \text { Bechuanaland, } \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,6 d ., 1 /\end{array}$

int Q., 2, 3, 5rs. ..
Q., 2h, 6, 122

K'. Surch. $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,8$ as. ${ }^{\prime}$
Northern Nigeria, K., $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,2,5,6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 /$
Northern Nigeria, K., $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{2}{2}, 5,60$
O.R.C. King.
,
1, 2, $21.3,4,6 d ., ~ 1 / . ~$
$B_{4}$
$B_{45}$ O.R.C. King. $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,21,3,4,6 d ., 1 /$.
Seychelles, K., $2,3,6,15,18,30,45,75$
$\mathrm{B}_{49}$ Sudan. I. 2, 3, 5m., 1, 2, 5p.
$\mathrm{B}_{52}$. Uganda $1,2,3,4,8$ annas..
$\mathrm{B}_{54}$ Transvaal V.R.I., $\frac{1}{2 d}$., 1d., 2d., 2td., 3d., 4 d ., $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, ij391 Aitutaki, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,6$ d., $1 /$.
B93. Cook Islands, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6$, rod., $1 /$ (new wmk.)
$\mathrm{B}_{94}{ }^{*}$ Fiji Islands, K., $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,4,5,6 \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{t} /-$
B97 Niue, ${ }^{2}, 1,2,3,6 d ., 1 /-$
Bg8 Penryn, $1,1,2,3,6 d$,
B98
B99

## Special Otters.

Tasmania td Pict. block 15 used. Tasmania, fd. Pict.. hlock 15 . used.. Pict., $\frac{1}{2}, 1,20$ l., 36 sets gind 25 be hlum just ubso. traits, kin. 25 8c. blise, just ubso ete, and few whers
Straits. Y., ${ }^{0} \mathbf{2 c}$ 2c. rose, 30 5c. blue ..
Stellaiand, 38 3d. mmoned ..
S. Nigeria, to 1d. Yutell, used
S. Anstralia, 35 td. kreen, G.l'O.

Seychelles, bc. King, and used.. single wint.
Orange Free State, 15 seis of 7 , fine So 2d. violet
Niner Corast, is sets, $\frac{10}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \mathrm{~d}$.
X.Z., id. miversal, 148 various priatitns, shacles, winks.
N.., fd. rose, 1872,16 fine, cat. 50 . ..S. $1 ., 50$ sets $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2} d . ;$ and others...
Maita, 135 various used. 6 kinds lagos, so 乌ueens Head, used,
1 Jamaica, 95 mixed, 6 kinds, includink id. rose, 2d. grey
Cuited States, 636 c . red ..
kO Servia, 189, io on 20pa. (200) and others, all fine (202), lut for
Servia. 1got, 5p. (215), 1op. (207)
(2) Servia, igo3, 387 varions, chiefly 5 io, 15 para, fine lot
H Hungarg, 503 flor. fine
K Normar 1872,25 mint sets $1,2,3 \cdot$ 7 skill., cat. 75 l
So!way, 1872, 2, 4, 7sk., 25 sets
kl Norway, current, $1,2,3$ i, 20 sets mint

," $18 g 0,2$ hld. tuse. 15 . used.
KX Ger"nany, $1 \times 75-80$, 40 sets oi 8.31 f. tu 2 mik., used ..
Kl liermany, 875 So, 40 sets of 7 , but only zo ot 3 bf....
diermany. $188 y$. to sets of 6 1900.4 sets of 10
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { L.t } & " & 1900.4 \text { sets of } 10 \\ \text { L. } & ", & 1900, \text { too } 5 p t . \\ \text { I.C } & " & \text { tgo2, to sets of } 10\end{array}$
(1) (iermany, current, zco iaixed
.E Honghong, King's Head used, 60 ic. and $f^{\prime}+c$ fille ..
L.F Sarawak, ist. Issue, a superb mint block of 20 with margins on three sides ..
. $\mathrm{G} S$ Saranak, 1882, ic. mint block of 36 , 2c. hock of 20 ... S. Australia, 50 20. violet, used India, 2 10 varions overprinted
LJ Bransh Somali, 23 1a. King's Head Somal.land" errors, in pairs ... values, all mint, inostly perforation varieties of the $4 c$. and juc., face value gt/., a bargain for only
LL. S. Australia, O.S. 1/. brown, wink. Crown SA., scarce, 12 fine copies Gibraltar, $75^{c}$. olive-green, mint bluck of to, cat. $£ 10$
I,N Victoria, perf. (Otficial, $\mathrm{i}+\mathrm{id}$. and $6 \ddot{\mathrm{~d}}$.
LO S. Anstralia, 70 varions with per. furated O.S. ... .. $\quad$..
LP S. Atstralia, 13 surch
. Transtaal, shades, pale to very dark, only 21 shades, pale to very dark, only ... G.B., old 6d. hlac, several issues, inixed, 200, not fine, only
G.13., 1880 , $300 \frac{1}{2}$ d. green ... ... G.B., $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, 190 plates 22 and 23

W
HEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-

1. Which groups are required ?

C (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only).
F (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.B.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete. so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The $F$ and $E$ Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionals excepted: and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world:-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required ? Hease adhere if possible to following limits-id., $1 / \cdot, 5 /-, \notin 1, £ 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\ell 1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\not \subset 100$ per annum on new issues, we recommend " $\ell 1 \times 1,1 / \times 4$," or even " $5 /-\times 1,1 /-\times 4$," or simply " $\notin 1 \times 1$," " $10 /-\times 1$, " " $5 /-\times 1$," or " $1 / \times 1$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 / \times 12$, $1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required, please inscribe order form "no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

## CONDITIONS.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions :-
-That definite instructions as to clients' requirements
are given in advance, and that one month's notice
of alteration or cancellation is given
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon
(c) Is misdescribed.
3.-That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
reason for return being in each case clearly defined

- That damaged stanlps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (w
when making our purchases).

6. That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stansp News (4/4 per annum, or with right to change address, 6/6 per annum).
7-That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special ations cannot be Managing Director, and applisiderable importance, time being "wery rare."

ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.

To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Date.

> No.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice :-

Enter particulars here

| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Val'res and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

## Signed

Address

## NEW ISSUES.

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

## With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October. 1897.)

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 260. (VoL. XIII.) Whole Number, No. 346).

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have plasure in forwarding the sender of every accepted
issued stameps.
The index $n$
ach paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Envelope Dies (256, 257, R 260).-The Colonial Stamp Market has just had a large lot of envelopes stamped at Somerset House, and was more fortunate in getting new die-numbers. The id. envelopes were die 62 and the 6 d . die 8 , both new. The $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. were die 54, which they had not had before, although it has just lately hieen chronicled. The 3d. brown were all die 2, very clear. Our list now stands:-


Envelope Stamps. I.ist of die-numbers known.
$\frac{1}{2} d$. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 55 .
id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 62
14d., 4d., 1od., $1 /$-. Dies 1.
2d. Dies 1, 2. 2d
2d. Dies 1, 2. 2dd. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2.
6d. Dies 1 to 6, 8.
3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 11.
The Colonial Stamp Market is anxious to purchase $6 d$. dies 5,6 and 7 , should any readers have duplicates to spare. Books of telegram forms stamped with these dies should be on sale at present in a yreat many post offices, but it is difficult to get them with clear die-numbers.
ANTIGUA (226 F 260). We are officially informed that the last supply of stamps received in Antigua, during 6.0., were still on the old paper with wmk. Crown and CC. How can this be explained?

BECHUANALAND (258 P 260).-We are informed that $f i$ stamps are now obsolete. They were only used at two places, Francistown in the North Protectorate and the Court House, Gaberunes, and at both these places they have none left. In E.W.S.N, we reported that the store-keeper at Capetown had sold out and at Mafeking, the Post Office which acts as "G.P.O." for the Bechuanaland Protectorate, no stamps of higher value than 10/-are kept in stock. Of course, no more $\ell: Q u e e n ' s$ Head will be printed, so there is au end of this stamp. We should be inclined to think it will prove a rarity. Will the ti King's Head of Great Britain be surcharged to take its place? We shall not be surprised if the King's Head set does not contain this value, as there does not seem very much deniand either for it or for the $£ 5$.
The 3d. King's Head Registration envelopes, described from a 'specimen' copy in E.U.S.N. the "Bechuanaland Protectorate." ( $25+22 \mathrm{~mm}$. ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ) on 4 d . Queen's Head Cape being still in use.
CEYLON (254 G 260.)-A correspondent
"Of the first supply of King's Head stamps of 15 cents postage, that were sent to the Government Printing Office, Colombo, to be overprinted "On Service," it is said that after the first two sheets were printed it was found out that the This, I hear, is due to a new man having teen put to do the work. The rest were printed, after rectifying it. It was intended not to issue the wrongly surcharged (two) sheets; but by inadver. wrongly surcharged (two) sheets; but by inadver. Department or the con issued to some Government Department or the other and have been affixed managed to obtain for 50 cents ( $8 d$ ). Consider. managed to obtain for 50 cents ( 8 d ). Consider
ing the fact that only 240 stamps were thus ing the fact that only 240 stamps were thus
wrongly surcharged, and that they must have wrongly surcharged, and that they must have
been affixed to parcels sent all over the Island, it is very diff zult to secure then. I shall try my it is very diffi wult to secure them.,
best to secure as many as I can."
best to secure as many as I can.
We have inspected the specimen sent and it would appear to be only an example of the over.
print being applied to the stamp slightly too low down-off-centre printing rather than misplaced type.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (222 P 260).-
The Illustriertes Briefmarken-fournal (9.04/345) chronicles the following as having been issued at the beginning of August.

Adhesives.
" 2 -dos cts." in black on Ip . brown and lilac.
" 5-cinco cts." " "oc. black "and lilac.
FIJI ISLANDS (255 P 260). -We are officially informed, under date of 21.7.04, that officially informed, under date
the following are now in use.


Adhesives. Wmk. Crozn and CA. multiple. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. green.
Id. purple
id. purple and black on red.
INDIA C.E.F. ( $2 \neq 2$ D 260).-The 1 a. carmine is likely to be a good stamp. As is perhaps not known to most of our readers, the "C.E.F. stamps are not sold to the public, that is to say their sale is prohibited by the military authorities For some years past, however, there was fortu nately a "leakage." Owing to the removal of the Base Office and the change of postmaster, the sale of the stamps is now more effectively controlled, and from what we can hear there is to be an effort on the part of the authorities to prevent more of the stamps getting into the hands of collectors. None at all of the ra. carmine appear to have been yet imported, unless through personal friends of the authorities.

MOROCCO AGENCIES (232 M 260).The following new value of the King's Head set The following ne

Adhesive. King's Head design overprinted
"Morocco Agencies." Wmk. Cr. CA single.
20c. green and red.
Issued r.g.04 or earlier.
NICARAGUA (256 E 260). - Some provisionals, about which we must confess further information would have been welcome before formally recurding them, are referred to by the Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal ( $9.04 / 3+6$ ).
1.-From San Carlos, Central Nicaragua. Letter franked with five fiscal stamps, 5c. yellow, date "1904" at top, shield
with "Centavos" 10 black and "5" with "Centavos" in black and " 5 " beneath.
2.-From Cabo Gracias á Dios on the Atlantic coast. Letter franked with three toc. violet (view type) overprinted " $G r$ " and Cabo in violet.
3.-From Bluefields in the Province Zelaya, Atlantic coast. Letter franked with stamps overprinted with a large " $B$ " and small "Dpto Zelaya" in black.
Our contemporary suggests that the surcharges are placed on the stamps sold in the coast towns are placed on the stamps sold in the currency there is silver, the peso being worth $1 / 7$, instead of paper worth ind. to being worth $1 / 7$,
i/- as elsewhere.

- astal Fiscal for San Carlon

5c. yellow, 1894
5rovisional for Cabo Gracias á Dios.
roc. violet, surcharged "Gr. Cabo."
(ii) For Bluefields.

Ic. red-lilac, surcharged "B Dpto Zelaya." 10c. violet
15c. ultramarine
Gur contemporary also gives a translation of a decree dated 8.7.04, authorising the issuing of the following stamps in the design showing Head of General José Santos Zelaya and inscription " it de Julio 1893." They are ostensibly issued to celebrate the ith Anniversary of the Revolution.

| Ic. | 40,000 | $15 \mathrm{c}$. | 4,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 c. | 40,000 | 200. | 4,000 |
| 5 c. | 20,000 | 50 c. | 4,000 |
| $10 c$. | 10,000 | 1 p. | 4,000 |

According to the decree they were to come into use on 11.8 .04 .
From the same source we learn of the receipt in Europe of the following :-

Adhesives. Commemorative design. Perf. ? 20c. violet (and black?)
50c. olive-yellow (and black?)
ip. red-brown (and black?)
The ${ }^{15}$ c. is also mentioned, but it is probably the same as that chronicled by us a month ago.

ST. LUCIA (258 O 260).-The following has been shown us by Mr. A. G. Harrison.


Adhisive. Wmik. Ciown La multiple.
$\frac{1}{2} d$. lilac and gretn.
Issued $8.0 \neq$ or earlier. The id. is the only other value yet chronicled with the multiple wink.
SEYCHELLES ( 246 C 260 ).-A fraginentary statement of account from the Dr. and Cr. ledger of the 1 rupee Queen's Head stamp recently came accidentally into our possession aud may be of interest to reproduce.

The dates are not all quite legible. The totals of above account are our own addition. It is known that 18,000 of the I rupee ( 9,000 of each value), thus accounting for i50 sheets of the remaining 210 . We may thus infer that 36,000 of these stamps were originally printed, of which half were ultimately surcharged, the other half being issued in the ordinary course from March 1897 to May 1903 -6,000 during the first eighteen months and such of the 12,000 as were not destrojed as remainders during the remaining $4 \frac{1}{2}$ years. remainders during the remaining $4 \frac{1}{2}$ years.
How many of these 12,000 were destroyed it is impossible to say. This value has been dropped from the King Edward series as unnecessary, so that we may assume most of the 18,000 stamps were ordered by dealers-certainly most of the 6,000 issued hetween March, 1897, and June, 1898 . Some few weeks ago we saw that in the case of Bahamas the initial demand by collectors and dealers for a new issue of 6 d . or 1/. was about 5,000 . This seems to be good evidence that new issues are not imported now in as large quatitities as eight years ago; in any case the quantity does not seem large enough to go round, should a boom occur!
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (259 A 260).-Our Adelaide correspondent informs us that in the new gd. printing, No. $v$, the word "Ninepence" measures $17 \ddagger$ to $17 \frac{1}{2}$ min. uniformly throughout. He also writes :-
"In looking through my duplicates I have come across a used block of 276 d. perf. IIt, $12 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ rows of 9 , in which the words 'six pence' measure as follows:-

## $\begin{array}{lllllllll}164 & 16 & 16 & 164 & 16 & 159 & 164 & 164 & 153 \\ 154 & 16 & 153 & 164 & 164 & 164 & 164 & 15 \frac{3}{4} & 164 \\ 164 & 164 & 164 & 154 & 153 & 164 & 154 & 154 & 16 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$

The block is postmarked 'Alice Springs, 25.7.03. Will these be the first printing or nother printing not yet chromicled?
the above are evidently $i$. or $i i$. (of wis 4.10 .03 . as ret mythical). Of printing ii. we had i. Is a block of 12 and a corner pair, and ous all 14 stamps the value measured 16$\}$, $16 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. (E.H'S.N. No. 246). Capt. Napier describes (E.U'S.N. No. 247) a pane of 60 , bought 3.03 as "values throughout $16 \neq$ to $16 \frac{1}{2} m m$. except No. 8 in and row, which has value is inm." No. 8 in $2 n d$ row, which has value $15 \geq 1 m m . "$
From this we assume that the above described block of 27 must be printing 1 . and that whilst block of 27 mast be printing 1 . and that uhilst
printing in. has value normally $16 t$, $16 \frac{1}{2}$ mull., in printing in. has vame normally $16 t$, $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.,
printing i. it is slightly shorter, $15 \$$ to $16 \neq \mathrm{mm}$.

TRANSVAAL (258 O 260).-Mr. G. A. Wiehahn sends us a block of the id. King's Head,
with multiple watermark, dated 29.6 .04 , twelve days earlier than the previous record.

## Early Dates of Use of Britist) Stamps.

(List continued from list weck).
Last week we gave the records for the 1 d. red plate numbers. We now give those for the remaining adhesive British stamps.

Issues of 1840 to 1862.


Plate-Number Issues.

## ONE HALF.PENNY.


THREE HALFPENCE.

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
\text { 6.6.70 London, } & \text { 1.10.70 } & \text { Official date } \\
\text { 10.8.74 Birmingham, } & 7.1 .75 & \text { M. Raftalovich }
\end{array}
$$ TWOPENCE.

| 7 | 19.7.58 | Devizes, | 8.10 .58 | II. I. 1.wen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 21.9 .59 | Malta. | 10.12 .59 | H. I. Ewen |
| 9 | $1+3.61$ | 13lackhurn. | $1+5.61$ | W. D. Roebuck |
| gb |  | Southampton, | 14.5 .63 | M. Ratfalovich |
| 2 | 28.10.68 | Blacklsurn, | 22.12.68 | Unknown |
| 3 | 13.4 .69 | Manchester, | 1.7 .69 | C. F. Gwynn |
| $4$ | 16.9.71 | London, E.C., | 29.2 .72 | W. D. Rochuck |
| 5 | ${ }^{1}+3.76$ | I.ondon, | 21.8 .76 | 1. J. ¢owan |
| 'TWOPENCE HALFIPNNi'. |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 30.3 .75 | I.ondon, EC., | 1.7.75 | F. 1). Marshall |
| 2 | 1.6.75 | L.ondon. E.C., | 6.8.75 | N. Yaar |
| 34 | 12.6.75 | Newcante. | 30.11 .75 | W. D. Roelmek |
| 3 b |  | l.ondon, S.W., | 2.6.76 | W. 1). Roebuck |
| 4 | 21.4 .76 | London. | 28.6 .76 | G. Vermeeren |
| 5 | 3.7.76 |  | 21.8 .76 | R. Holliday |
| 6 | 7.9.76 |  | 10.11.76 | 11. 1). Roebuck |
| 7 | 16.2 .77 | Liverpool. | 21.4 .77 | W. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, R, Roebuck |
| 8 | 4.6.77 | L.ondon, | 2.7.77 | W. D. Roebuck |
| 9 | $1+9.77$ | Glasgow. | 9.10.77 | W. 1). Rocbuck |
| 0 | 7.12 .77 | London. E.C., | 16.1.78 | W. D. Roebuck |
| 1 | 19.3.78 | Ilull, | 15.5.78 | W. D. Rochuck |
| 2 | 25.5 .78 | l3radford. | 21.9 .78 | R. Holliday |
| 3 | 30.9 .78 |  | 12.12 .78 | J. de sciorac |
| 4 | 11.2.79 | London. E.C, | 20.3 .79 | N. Yaar |
| 15 | 8.5 .79 | Nottingham, | 17.6 .79 | Vermeeren |
| 16 | 15.8.79 | London, | 20.10 .79 | W. 1). Rocbuck |
| 17 a | 2312.79 |  | 23.1.60 | Unknown |
| 17 b |  |  | 5.2.80 | nknown |
| 18 | 11.2 .80 | ? | 2.3 .80 | H. W. Harrison |
| 19 | 6.4.40 | London. | 4.5 . 0 | W. D. Roebuck |
| 20 | 15.10.80 | Liverpool, | 12.11 .80 | W: D. Roebuck |
| 21 | 3.2.6. |  | 28.3 .81 | H. W. Harrison |
| 22 | 9.6.81 | Lombard St., | $57 \times 1$ | C. F. D) Marshall |
| 23 | 9.6 .91 | Manchester, | 6.781 | W. J. Roebuck |
|  |  | '1tREE | PENE |  |
| 2 | 19.2.62 | ? | 7.7.62 | 1H. L. Ewen |
| +a | 19.12 .64 | Nialta. | 29.4.65 | H L. Ewen |
| 4 b |  | London, | 26.7 .67 | W. D. Roebuck |
| 5 | 15.12.'7 | Bradford, Yks. | 10.3.68 | W. I. Kocbuck |
| 6 | 22.9.69 | London, | 19.1 .70 | W. D. Roebuck |
| 7 | 19.10.71 | " | 4.11.71 | W. D. Roubuck |
| $x$ | 21.2 .72 |  | 14.5.72 | W. D. Bucbuck |
| 9 | 31.7 .72 |  | 25.10.72 | W. D. Rocbuck |
| 10 | 1.1 .73 | London,W.C. | 17.3-73 | W. D. Koebuck |
| 11 | 174.73 | London. | 12.7.73 | W. D. Rocbuck |
| 12 | 4.9 .73 |  | 19.10.73 | Unknown |
| 14 | 12.15 .74 | London.W. | 13.4.74 | J. R. Yeates |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { 20.6.70 Aberdeen, } & 1.10 .70 & \text { W. D. Koebuch } \\
28.6 .70 \text { Swansea, } & 1.12 .70 & \text { IV. I) Rocher }
\end{array} \\
& 1.12 .70 \text { II. I. Jenner } \\
& +\quad+.61 .70 \text { W. D. Rocbuck } \\
& \begin{array}{llll}
\text { 19.7.70 London, } & \text { 19.11.70 C. F. D. Marshall } \\
\text { 26.7.70 Leeds, } & \text { W. } 10.70 & \text { W. Roebuck }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{rrr}
26.7 .70 \text { Leeds, } & -.11 .70 & \text { I. J. Thorpe } \\
\text { g.10.71 Gateblead. } & 5.12 .71 & \text { H. }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lr}
\text { 9.10.71 Gaterbead. } & 5.12 .71 \\
\text { 2.10.73 liverpool, } & \text { H. I. Ewen }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{rrr}
2.10 .73 & \text { Liverfool, } 22.12 .73 & \text { J. J. Thorpe } \\
21.1 .7+\text { Bradford, Yks., it.6.74 } & \text { J. J. Thorpe }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
21.1 .74 \\
29.6 .74 & \text { Bradford, iks., ir.6.74 } & \text { J. J. Thorpe } \\
\text { 28.8.74 } & \text { J. J. Thorpe }
\end{array} \\
& 6.5 .76 \text { bunse, } \quad 27.6 .76 \text { C. F. D. Marshall } \\
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { 16.11.76 Bristol. } & \quad 9.3 .77 \text { W. D. Rotbuck } \\
\text { 6.5.78 Romsey, } & 7.8 .78 \text { C. } \mathrm{F} . \text { I. Marshall }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
6.5 .78 & \text { Romsey, } \\
18.7 .78 \text { Leeds, } & \quad 7.8 .78 \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{F} . \text { I). Marshail } \\
\text { I.11.78 }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
18.7 .78 \\
27.6 .79 & \text { Leeds, } & \text { I.11.78 } \\
& 7.10 .79 & \text { H. W. Harrison }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

| 16 | 29.10.74 | London, | 11.1 .75 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 17 | 20.2 .75 | London, E.C. | 14.4 .75 |
| 18 | 13.7 .75 | London, | 17.9 .75 |
| 19 | 8.3 .76 | London, E.C. | 14.7 .76 |
| $20 a$ | 29.11 .78 | Lincoln, | 23.9 .79 |
| $20 b$ | - | Aylesbury, | 1.1 .81 |
| $21 a$ | $?$ | $?$ | 17.8 .81 |
| $21 b$ | - | MarkLane, | -1.83 |

W. D. Roebuck W. D. Roebuck W. D. Roebuck W. D. Roebuck W. D. Roobuck W. D. Roubuck M. Raffalovich

## FOUR PENCE



| ONE SHILLING. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8.12.64 | Edinburgh, | 25.12.65 | N. Yaar |
| $4{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | ? | 9.8.67 | Unknown |
| 5 | 20.2.71 | London, | 16.5.71 | W. D. Roebluck |
| 6 |  | 1 Cardiff. | 24.5.72 | W. D. Roebuck |
| 6 |  | Cardiff, | 24.5.72 | F. Grove Powell |
| 7 | 11.11 .72 | Seething Lane | ¢,10.1.73 | Unknown |
| 8 | 10.6 .73 | London, S.E | 1.9 .73 | W. D. Roebuck |
| 9 | 21.11 .73 | London, F.C., | 1.6 .74 | W. 1). Rocbuck |
| 10 | $1+7.74$ | St. Thomas, | 4.10 .74 | W. D. Roebbuck |
| 11 | ${ }^{1}+1.12 .74$ | Brighton. | 12.3 .75 | G. Vermeeren |
| 12 | 24.6 .75 | St. Neots, | 16.8.75 | W. D. Roebuck |
| 13 a | 17.1.76 | London, | 30.8.77 | F. A. Campbell |
| $13^{\text {b }}$ | - | L.ondon, | 5.18 .80 | W. 1). Roebuck |
| 13 C | - | Glasyow. | 30.681 | F. A. Campbell |
| ${ }^{1}+$ | ? | Teignmouth, | 7.12.81 | W. D. Roebuck |
| FIVE SHILIINGS. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18.4 .67 | No claim. |  |  |
| 2 | 25.3 .74 | London, | 9.10 .74 | J. W. Lowson |
| 4 | 24.10.82? | T.P.O., | 15.12.82 | W. D. Roebuck |

Some of the above dates of use approximate very closely to the dates of putting the plates to press; in some cases the stamps must have been issued almost as sools as received from the pritters. 7 he following records are all better thall the best of the id. red.

| 15 days. | 3d. plate 7, London. | W, 1. Rocbuck |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 , | $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ plate 18, ? | 11. W. Harrison |

 dd. plate 8, L.ondon.

ISSUES OF 1880-1901.
$\frac{1}{2} d$. grn. 18.8.8o Manchester, 28.10 .80
Id. brn. 28.10.79 L.ondon, E.C. 15.1.80 W. T. Koycroft 1, d.brn. 24.8. Yo No claim
20.9n8o No claim

POSTMARK TYPLES.
Maltese Cross in black London, -. 12.40 H. L. Ewen Bars"\& Number, Engl. London, -.5 .43
r, Engl.
scot.
-.0 .44
-.6 .44
Circular with bars Lond
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Circular with bars London, E.C. } 8.15 .79 & \text { H. L. Ewen } \\ \text { Machine Cancellation London, } & 11.6 .69 & \text { H. L. Ewen }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Machine Cancellation London, } & 11.6 .69 & \text { H. L. Ewen } \\ \text { Triangular } & \text { Leeds, } & 13.5 .94 & \text { H. L. Ewen }\end{array}$

LIST OF COMPETITORS.
The following is a summary of the number of records in the above groups held by competitors:-

| W. D. Roebuck | 68 | J. R. Yeates | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| "Unknown" | 31 | F. A. Campbell . | 3 |
| "No Claim" | 19 | E. B. Wood | 2 |
| H. L. Ewen | 13 | F. Grove Powell | 2 |
| C. F. D. Marshall | 5 | J. W. Lowson | 2 |
| M. Raffalovich | 5 | Earl of Crawford | 1 |
| J. J. Thorpe | 5 | H. J. Crocker | 1 |
| H. T. Jenner | 4 | C. F. Gwynn | 1 |
| H. W. Harrison.. | 3 | W. T. Roycroft. | 1 |
| F. J. Cowan | 3 | J. de Sciorac | 1 |
| N. Yaar . | 3 | "Official Date " | 1 |
| G. Vermeeren | 3 |  |  |
| R. Holliday (late) | 3 | Total | 83 |

R. Holliday (late)

Should any reader meet at any time with English stamps bearing earlier dates than those recorded above, must be submitted for inspection before their dates can be placed on record.

## A Pbilatale.

## (From Mekeel's Weekly Stamp Neers).

## III.

() NCE there was a collector who wanted to get ( it All every time he Let go of his little Ten Cents. When he wandered into a stamp Shop he always spent Four Dollars worth of Time Hunting for some minor variety that had been Priced fifty Cents shy by mistake. When he did buy a Half Dollar stamp he usially came back he Next day and complained to the Dealer that he had seen the same thing Advertised for 49c. When he went to an Auction Sale he always Groaned out loud if anything he was After went above Tuenty-five per cent of Catalogue. If he purchased over Three Dollars worth at once he Expected the dealer to buy him a Champagne Supper and take bim to the Show. When the Society held a Pic Nic or ansthng else where there was No chance fur him to get Two for One, he sent word that his Mother-in-law was sick and kept shady until the Subscription list had Blown over. While he was hard to get used to, his Victims saw no way to Escape. so they put Sand on their teeth and Waited for Fate to take its course. He got his Finish by reading an adcourse. He for hisenent from some place in Asia, wherein a man with a Chup Suey name offered "China man with a chup Suey name oflered "China
complete, unnsed, for \$is.oc." He bit Greedily and sent the Eighteen. Iu return he got a cheap china Tea Set. This shocked him so that he chana Tea Set. This shocked houn so that he
Changed his habits and cut out Kicking for $100 \%$ Off.
Moral:-It's better to pay a good price for a bird in the hand than to scratch yourself on the brambles trying to land one free.
W. H. Adams.

## Berlin Pbilatelic Exbibition.

Tui: Gold Medals in the recfnt Exhibition at Berlin were awarded to the following fortunate collect

## Large Gold Medals.

Mr. Martin Schröder, Leipzig.
Mr. George hoch, Giessen.
Mr. Ernst Vicenz, Hamburg.
Mr. H. J. Dnveen, London.
Mr. H. J. Duveen, London.
Baron Anthony de Worms, Eghani, Surrey.
Mr. I. L. R. Hanslurs, Weybridge.
Mr. Carl Graffe, Steglitz.
Baron R. Lehmann, Amsterdam.
Mr. Eduard Horak, Graz.
Mr. E. H. Mertzanoff, Constantinople.
Mr. H. J. Crocker, San Francisco.

## Gold Medals.

Dr. Herscheimer. Frankforton Maine.
Mr. Heinrich Vrick, Zurich.
Dr. Richard Labblin, Lndwigshafen.
Mr. Alberto Philipp, Hamburg.
Mr. Franz Keichenheim.
Mr. Rudolf Friedl, Vienna.
Mr. Adolph Passer, Vienna.
Mr. R. Mertens, St. Petershurg.
Mr. Hugo Griebert, London.
Mr. O. Wassermann, Berlin.
Mr. K. Hesemann, Hanover
Mr. S. voll Selerr-Thuss, Spandau.
The complete list including awards of silver and bronze medals and diplomas is given in the Stamp Collecturs' Furtnightly ( $\mathbf{( 9 . 0 4 / 1 0 9 ) \text { ). }}$

EVERY COLLECTOR should subscribe to "E.W.S.N."
live in no conomy to save the nonall suberription (4/4) and


## PRICE-CATALOGUES.

| Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) -1. British Stamps (1898) .. | 2/6 | frec. free. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) | 20 | $3^{\text {d. }}$ |
| Foreign Countries (1904) | 210 | 3 d . |
| French Suciety's Catalogue, 1790 pages |  |  |
| Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals ( | $1{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| Senf, including stationery (1905) | 4/0 | 7 d . |
| BLANK ALBUMS. |  |  |
| long, 48 leaves.. | Price $1 / 9$ | ${ }_{4} \mathrm{~d}$ d. |
| ., 96 ., | $2 / 15$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {d. }}$ |
| 192 | $4 / 6$ | 6 d . |
| Reconstructing Album, 240 squares | 3 d . | id. |
| ACCESSORIES. |  |  |
| Ivory Millimetre Scale | Price $3 / 0$ | Pustag. |
| Tweezers for handling stamps | 2/6 | 1 d . |
| Ideal Perforation Gauge .. | 6 d. | id. |
| Stamp Mounts, per $1000 .$. | $1 / 0$ | free. |
| Transparent En elupes-- |  |  |
| Size $\mathrm{A}, 2 \mathrm{~L} \times 1$ lin., per too | 5 d. | Id. |
|  | 6d. | id. |

## PHILATEIIC WORKS.

(Fach is the best work on the stamps of the country mamed).
Great Britall. Adhesives ( 1899 ) .. Price Postage Ralway l.etter Stainps (190i) 2i/0 8d. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Portuguese India.. } \\ \text { South } & . . & . . & 6 / 0 & \text { 3d. } \\ \text { 3d. }\end{array}$
South Australia
Shanghai
St. Vincent
Barbados
Grenada
Indian Native states (on Indian)
India Native states (on Indian) $\quad \cdots \quad 9 / 6 \quad 5 \mathrm{Fd}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { India and Ceylon (with Supplement) } & . . & 27 / 0 & 60 & 6 d\end{array}$
Africa-Bechuanaland to Care .. 1200 Gd.
Arrica-Gambia to Natal
Spain and Colonies
$2 / 0$
1010
Jammu and Kashmi
Philippine Islands (1904)

HOTE.- If several of the above articles are sent at one and the ame time the postagels leas.
Within the London area they can be ment carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-juinted, guadrilléruled.)
iquare, de Luxe, too leaves Price
$30 / 0$
Solzenberg Albums, thin card covers -


Extra Leaves, $10 \times 8$ in., per $100 \quad 2 d$.
" $114 \times 9$ in. . .. 3/3
3/3 3d.

## STOCK BOOKS.

$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in., 60 leaves ( 11 gummed strips Price Postag. across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.
Subscription Rates (to commence this week).
One year, prost tree to same address
Per ä with right to change address .. $6 / 6$ Per quarter, post free
Back numbers, 1 to 223
each $\quad 3 \mathrm{~d}$
From any Newsagent (who will get it through

14
16
$1-\frac{1}{2}$
3 d.
.

## EWEN'S STAMP QUOTATIONS.

$\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{T}}$HE following is a complete Catalogue of the world's postage stamps (eliminating all varieties of watermark, perforation, etc., and all surcharged stamps), together with the prices at which we are willing to purchase them for prompt cash, provided we are not overstocked, and at which we are willing to sell them, with 4 d . in the $1 /$ - premium, if in stock.

Only Address (we have no Agents)-EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E.
Telegraphic Address: "Regardess, London." relephone: 579 Sydenham. Correspondence: Eng1., Fr., Ger., Sp., Russ., etc.
(SPECLMEN l'AGF.) LONIJON, SATURDAY, igth SEPTEMBER, 1904. Price 4 d., Post Free.

## CONDITIONS.

1.-Quotations are subject to fluctuation without notice: if suppiy exceeds demand. prices fall; if demand exceeds supply, prices rise. Quotations in previous lists are cancelled.
2.-All clamps sent us must be guaranteed genuine. All stamps sold by us are guaranteed genuine.
3.- We buy and sell fine copres only. Unused stamps must have original gum; Damaged, creased, heavily. cancelled, or "off-centre" stamps are not jurchased at any price whatsoeven.
4.-We reserve the right of refusing to buy or sell any stamps without assigning a reason, but will do our best not to disappoint.
5.-Vendurs must submit stamps for our approval neatly mounted and arranged in the cxact order of this list, each
stamp or block priced separately according to our current stamp or block priced separately according to our current quotation. It is recommended hal lowest cash price for more than 10 conies of ach kind be sent at one time Selections containing one specimen only of each sort are preferred.
preferred.
$6 . \ldots$ Unless clients specially request that a cheque be
remitted, the amount of our purchases will be placed to the credit of their deposit account.
7.-Purchasers are requested to make use of a current Quotation List, writing their name and address at top and placing a circle round the price of each stamp they desire. The list will be returned with the stamps, together with a new list free of charge. Should any stamps be found unsatisfactory, they may be returned within ten days.
8. - The letter "a" signifies that stamps are too common to buy and that we will sell them as if quoted $\frac{1}{10} d$.
9.-Stamps are only supplied against cash in advance.


## Conditions of our CCleckly"快w Fssue" wervice.

WIIEN ordering our regular weekly seradhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-
I. Which groups are required ?

C (British Colonials).
K (King Edward Colonials only). $F$ (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.b.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world: $-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits-1d., $1 /-5 /-, f 1, \notin 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $t \times 4 \times$," but for those who do not care to spend $\mathcal{L}$ too per annum on new issues, we recommend " $\ell 1 \times 1,1 /-\times 4$ " " or even " $5 /-\times 1,1 / \times 4$,", or simply " $C_{1} 1 \times 1$," " $10 / . \times_{1}$," " $5 / . \times 1$," or " $1 /-\times 1$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 /$ $\times 12$, Id. $\times 60$, or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varietues of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required please inscribe order form "no minor varielies" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions:-
1.-That definite instructions as to clients' requirements are piven in advance, and that one month's notice 2.- That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon (c) Is misdescribed.
3.-That returns are made within ten days of reccipt
and are accompanied by the original invoices, the reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
4.-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated when making our purchases).
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News $14 / 4$ per annum, or with right to change address, $6 / 6$ per annum).
7.-That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special
permission from the Managing Director, and applipermission from the Managing Director, and appli*siderable importance, time being "very rare."


ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.
To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Date.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

Enter particulars here

| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October. 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.
A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.
Editor: h. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S CDlonial Stamp Market, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## No 261. (Vol. XIll.) <br> (Whole Number, No. 347).

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904
[Price One Penns

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues. or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp of New isswes, will have pleassure e in forwarding the sender
Cof every, and wicepted contribution several interesting newly
ond of every accept
The index number and serial letter after the title of ach paragraph indicate the issue of a.d
the last reference to that country appeared

GREAT BRITAIN.-Railway Letter Stamps 253 J 26 I ). We have now seen specimens of the 64 th and 65 th issues of the North Eastern Railway mentioned in E.W.S.N. No.; ${ }^{2} 49$ as having been issued but "not yet seen." Down to 1902 the issues of the North Eastern Railway since collectors what monotonous, and especiay seen from the following short summary.


Thus, in the five years $1878 \cdot 1902$, there were only four printings, whilst in the whole eleven years since 189 I, only four transfers had been the following table what a change has been made in the last eighteen months

-Of printing $T$ we have only seen
Why go to the trouble of making an entirely different transfer for each printing ? Transfer 11 of 18 gr lasted for seven years and was used for no fewer than 32 printings. Why, in the case of no fewer than 32 printings. Why, shade? Why change the shape of the sheets for shade? Why change the shape of the sheets for the 65th issue? These are questions which we think it would be difficult even for the printers to answer. We would advise collectors who wish to
obtain these recent issues to forward their letters obtain these recent issues to forward their letters
without delay. We are officially informed that without delay. We are officially informed that
nost of the issues commencing with No. 20500 I nost of the issues commencing with No. 2050 n
are still in use, but that very tew of the preceding are still in use, but that very tew of the preceding
issues are left, the interesting 59 th and 60 th issues are left, the interesting 59 th and 60 th issues being alinost all gone. An entire sheet of printing $T$ no longer exists, we believe. The Editor lias a block of 20. Of printiug Q, a block of 19 exists, the others having been used up before a collector appeared on the scene. Entire sheets of the 57 th, $56 \mathrm{th}, 55$ th, 54 th, 47 th, 46 th (L) , 42 nd (L), 41 ist, 35 th (L), 32 nd, 3 sti ( $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{H}$ ), $30 t h(\mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{H}), 29 \mathrm{th}^{(\mathrm{K}), 28 t \mathrm{~b}}(\mathrm{H}), 27 \mathrm{th}, 25 \mathrm{th}^{2}, 24 \mathrm{th}$, 21st, ifth, isth (F, G), 14th, 13 th, 12 th, inth, ioth, Sth, 7 th, 6th, 5 th, 4 th, 3 rd, 2nd, are unknown to exist. Of the soth issue, no unused copies exist at all.
The Editor is attempting to reconstruct a sheet of each of the above printings and would be glad to have almost any N.E.R. stamps on approval. Old issues are still obtainable at the following Stations :-34th, Pilmoor ; 37th, Hol beck; 5oth, Masham, Starbeck; 49th, Caywood; beck; 5oth, Masham, Starbeck; 49th, Northallerton; 6ist, Wetherby, Knaresborough.

Early Date Records (259 D 261). -The following new records have been shown us:-
Id. red, plate r2I Manchester 22.2.69 C.F.D. Marshal ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ," " 140 Halifax, 7.6.70
F. J. Cowan
", " 183 (should be Surbiton, not Kingston)
d. red, imperf Portsea", 21.8.77 $\quad$ C.F.D.Marshall . 4d. med. garter (should be 1856, not 1826). 1/. green, 1856 Carditf, 5.10 .57 F. G. Warwick d. red, pl. 19 Radstock, $12.10 .7^{8}$ H. W. Hobbs 2d. blue, pl. 8 Longford, 22.11 .59 C.F. D. Marshall add. rose, Pl. 11 London, $14.5 .7^{8}$ R.N.A. Wallinger 4d. rose, pl. 11
4d.

4d. pl. 17b.
Ilfracombe, 22.12.80 R.N.A.Wallinger
green, 888 London, E.C.,22.10.8o F.G. Warwick

Envelope Dies ( 260 S 261).-The 6d. King's Head, die 7, has been shown us (19.9.04) by Mr. O. Marsh. Our list now stands :-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known.
dd. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 55 .
Id. Dies 7 to 30 ; 43 to 62 .
I d., $4 \mathrm{~d} .$, Iod., $1 /$. 4 Dies 1.
2d. Dies 1,2 2d 2 d . Die 3. 3d. Dies $1,2$.
6d. Dies 1 to 8 .
3d. Registration, Dies ito 11 .
ANTIOQUIA ( 238 T 261).-In E.W.S.N., No. 238, we chronicled three values, 4c., 5c. and rop., of a new set, and now learn of the following from Mekel's W'eekly Stamp News ( $9.04 / 298$ ).

Adhesives. Tall narrow design, with figure of value in centre.
roc. yellow-orange.
20c. violet.
3oc. brown.
4oc. green.
40C. green
50c. rose.
We cannot understand from our contemporary in what respect they vary from the set already current (issued June, igoz), which equally answers to the above description. Is there some nistake? Or has the date been altered to " 1903 " as on the three stamps already recorded?

CEYLON ( 260 H 261 ). - Weinderstand that the King's Head 75c. is likely to be issued in December.
CHILE ( 254 G 261).-We take the following from Stunley Gibbons' Mouthly fournal (8.04/25):"We are shown a used copy of the ' 5 ' on 300 ., No. 53, with the surcharge double, both inverted. This seems to complete the possibilities in the way of upright surcharges, but we may yet find them sideways.
"A correspondent at Santiago tells us that the agent of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, has protested against the issue of the surcharged telegraph stamps described last month, on the grounds that his company holds a con. tract for the supply of Chilian postage stamps tract for the supply of Chilian postage stamps
for the next five years, and that the Government is hound not to obtain such stamps from any other source. He added that these stamps were contrary to the laws of the country, according to contrary to the laws of the country, according to
which the stamp of Chili must bear the portrait which the stamp of Chili must bear the portrait
of Culumbus. It seems that this latter state. of Columbins. It seems that this latter state. ment is correct, for our correspondent says that
the Decree ordering the new stamps, with the Decree ordering the new stamps, with
portraits of various celebrities, has already been portraits of various celebrities, has already been
uithdrawn, and a new decree published, under withdrawn, and a new decree published,
which the new stamps are to be adorned with various representations of the discoverer of the New World."
CHINA ( 250 J 26 t ).-For the following item of information we are indebted to Stunley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (8.04/25):-
"A correspondent tells us that the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. stamp was overprinted 'postage due' by mistake, as there is no $\frac{1}{2}$ c. rate to be collected. It is said that only 2,000 or 3,000 were surcharged, and that no more will be issued."
COLOMBIA ( 254 M 261 ). -The following are chronicled by L'Echo de la Timbrologic (9.04/412).


Adhesives.
tc. green.
2c. rose.
2c. bose.
sc. blue.
Registration adhesive oblong roc. violet.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (260 © 261).In addition to the three provisionals noted last week, L'Echo de la Timbrologie (9.04/412) chronicles:-

## 2

## dos cts

Adhesives. Overprinted in black approximately as above.
2c. on joc. black and lilac
roc. on I peso brown and lilac.
There were $30,0005 \mathrm{c}$. on 1 peso and 5,000 of each of the other four varieties.

FRANCE (249 P 261).-L'Echo de la Timbro. logie ( $9.04 / 412$ ) states that no more 2 frane stamps will be issued after the present stock is exhausted. This value was intruduced in 1900, but has not been purchased to the extent that was anticipated. The 25 c . letter cards and the 30 c . reply lettercards will also be no longer printed.

INDO-CHINA (257 Q 261).-The remaining values of the new set are recorded by $L$ 'Echo de a Timbrolugie (9.04/391).


Adhessues. Design as above.
3oc. brown.
40c. black on blue.
rof. brick-red on blue-green.
Why Indo-China should require 2 fr . and 10 fr . values is a mystery. France has managed very well without a rofr., and has just decided to do without the 2 fr

From the same source we learn of a provisional unpaid letter stamp.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. Overprint same type as the postage 5 on $15 c$.

$$
5 \text { on } 60 \mathrm{oc} \text {. }
$$

LAGOS (231 J 261 ). -The Editor of Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal recently stated in the "New Issue" columns of that magazine that he had never seen the 6d. lilac and carmine (instead of lilac and lilac), Queen's Head, chronicled anywhere, and it is noticeable that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have failed to include it in their 1904 catalogue. In this connection it may the interesting to reproduce the following t.no paragraphs from old numbers of E.IV.S.N.:
"Lagus.-Mr. F. W. Sprague writes to the Philutelic Era (Nov. 22, 1902) that he has the current 6d. in lilac and carmine, instead of tilac and mavue. Is it a discoloured specimen or has there been a new issue? ?-Eucin's II cekly, Dec. 20. 1902."

- Lagos.-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us a number of mint entire sheets, the colour of which is uniform throughout, thus negativing the likelihood of discolouration. Further, the sheets have marginal plate-number ' 2 ' instead of ' 1 , so that there can be no doubt that there has been a new printing.
"The last received by the Colonial Stamp Market in the old shade were issued about Sept. 1902. The only other values yet printed from plate 2 are the $\frac{1}{2} d$. and id., the new impressions being very slightly darker.-Ewen's Weckly, May 2, 1903."
NEW ZEALAND (258 H 26t). We take the following from the Australian Philatelist (8.04/142).
"Our publisher has shown us two varieties of the prepaid cancellation impressed by the Allomatic Stamping Machine, which was received through the post. One from Wellington has a circle 21 mm . in diameter with an inner circle 13 mm . in diameter, between the two circles circle 1 min. centre in two lines id. paid, thie number is cendre undecipherable owing to the impression being undecipherable owing to the impression being the envelope is postmarked N.Z.-Wellingtonthe envelope is postmarked N.Z.-Wellington${ }^{4}$ JL $04-\mathrm{paid}$.
The other was the Dunedin one which we described in E.W.S.N. three weeks since].

PANAMA (259Y261:)-At Bocas del Toro the postmaster is making "A.R." adhesives by taking the ordinary gc. surcharged stamps and inserting between the "Panama's." a large "AR" in mannscript, in red. The crossbar of the " $A$ " is like a small "v."
We illustrate the new sc. A.R. and soc. Regis. tration Adhesives, which have been engraved and printed in New lork.


PANAMA, CANAL ZONE (256 D 261).A somewhat fuller list of the varieties of the ist Canal Zone" issue is given by Stanley Gibbons" Monthly fournal:-"We have received the 2c., sc., and roc. of the Panama provisionals, with he bar acruss the top and the name at each side, in carmine, further overprinted with the words CANAL ZONE' horizontally, in grey-blue, evidently done by hand with rubber type. We are shown the tollowing :-

City of Panama overprint, varicty (c).
2c. carmine
Also with 'CANAL ZONE' inverted, or double.
Sume, but "panama" Type 13.
Newe Yormine.
Neze York overprint
2c. carmine.
5c. blue.
oc. orange.
All exist with 'CANAL ZONE' inverted, or double; pairs and strips of the $2 c$. and 5 c . exist with the surcharge onutted on one stamp, and of the 5 c . with the surcharge diagonal on one stamp. The new surcharge is also to be found, of course, on the varieties with panama reading the same way at both sides, and on stamps with the Panama surcharge more or less misplaced.
The following further information is from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp Nenes (8.04/282).
"Mr. J. C. Perry furnishes the following data about the provisional Canal Zone [on Panama] stamps, as additional to the article contributed by him in No. 709 :

It was ascertained that sufficient stamps were not un hand for dispatching the United States mail July 13 and it became necessary to surcharge a limited additional number, as follows: yoo 2 centavos, 5005 centavos, 15010 centavos. Consequently the exact number of stamps issued were: 26002 centavos, $8500 \quad 5$ centavos, $5150 \quad 10$ centavos.
As some delay was experienced in issuing the new Canal Zone stamps, the provisional issue was continned in use until July 17 , therefore, the ssine was in use from June 24 to July 17. I will also state that I know positively that the whole issue was placed in circulation and that there re no remainders."
PORTUGAL ( 238 I 261). - "Specimen " copies of some new frank stamps have been ent out.
Assistenciar Nacional nos Tuberculosos. "Porte Franco" on scroll at foot ; initials ANT and inotto " Sat Tabes" in centre.
No value, green and violet.
RUSSIAN LEVANT (231 H 261). The 20 paras has at length appeared.

Achesive.
4 kop. rose of Russia overprinted " 20 paras" in blue.
Issued 8.o4 or earlier.
SERVIA (253 D 261).-Ia Cote Rielle (9.04/4) states that the 5 paras of the last issue having become exhausted, a new printing has been made at Belgrade, on thick white paper, perf. $1 \frac{1}{2}$. The iupression is not very good, the stamp having the appearance of being lithographed.


Adhisive. Perf. :1 $\frac{1}{2}$, rough impression.
5 paras, yellow green; surcharge ultramarine. Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal chronicles the following:-

Unpuid L.efter Stamp. Perf. 1ih. sp., magenta on plain white paper.
Issued 8.04 or earlier.
SEYCHELLES (260 D 261).-Morley's Phila. telic 7 ournal $(8.04 / 64)$ states that the current 30 c . postage stamp has been surcharged " 4 centsRevenue." Although this variety probably has no interest for postage stamp collectors, yet it affords a useful indication that the authorities are using up the stock of postage stamps, no donbt with a view to a new issue on multiple watermark paper.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE (233 V 261 ). -The whole of the King's Head set in the new design has now been issued, 3.9 .04 or earlier. All have single Crown CA. or CC. watermark.
ST. HELENA (251 J 261). W' Ware officially informed that "it will be many years before a further supply of postage stamps for this colony will be requisitioned for." There are not likely therefore, to be any multiple-watermark varieties from this colony just yet.
SUDAN ( 240 T 261 ).-The 1 mill. O.S.G.S. has now appeared with the multiple watermark.


Official adhesive. Overprinted "O.S.G.S." in black.
mill, rose and brown, wmk. Crescent and Star, multiple.
TOLIMA (240 E 261). - Stantey Gibbons' Monthly. Fouanal states that the stamp in the lower right hand corner of the sheet of the new 5 pesos is inverted, thus forming with either of its neighbours a tête-bêche pair.

URUGUAY (248 P 261).-We are informed by Mr. F. Westhofen that a new 3 c. postcard was issued at Montevideo on $26.8 .0_{4}$, but he gives no particulars.
VENERUELA (259 P 261).-The Madrid Filatélico $(7.04 / 87)$ chronicles the undermentioned stamps and gives the text of the decree authoris ing their issue on 1.7.04.

Adhesives (for Inland usc). "Instruccion" a top; three quarter face to left, with
"Venezuela" in arch above; value at foot.

| 5c. green |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5c. green | 1b. magenta |
| toc. grey | 3b. pale blue |
| 25c. red | 1ob. violet |
| 50c. yellow | 2ob. rose |

The values are as usual in cortimos and bolivures. By the way, it is not generally known the latter word should have the accent on the second syilable, both in the singular and plural.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (24+ S 261.) In the course of describing the Berin Phlatelic Exhibation, Mr. C. J. Phillips writes as follows in the Monthly fournal concerning Mr. L. L. R. Haushurg's West Australians and more particu larly his reconstructed sheet of the first 4 d .
"Here we find one of the gems of the Exhibition, and of the greatest larities of the worldthe $4 \mathrm{~d} ., 1854$, with the inverted Swan, a fine, lightly cancelled specimen. Mr. Haushurg has lightly cancel deal of trouble, and has been many taken a greal dea of trible, years collecting and he shows plan of all these stamps panes, showing the position of all these stamps. The total wis fnown, I think perhaps a list of them may be of interest:-
 "In the issues of $18_{57}$ there are shown five unused $2 d$. and three unused od., and in the used copies attention is drawn to the fact that there are twelve types of the 2 d . varying in
lettering. The other issues are strongly repre sented by sheets and blocks of all varieties."

This is the kind of specializing which gives the most pleasure, but few collectors can afford to obtain the necessary material, unless they are willing to take up some side-branch of philately, or quite inodern issues, Some of the Native States of India afford interesting material for research, although here at home we have, in the railway letter stamps, a branch of philately which particularly lends itself to the pleasures of recon structing sheets according to transfers and printings. But of course the result is not so much appreciated or envied as if the stamps were 4d. West Australians.

## Forcign Currency.

Collectors of stamps and coins will be interested in the tahle of money values just issued by the Director of the U.S.A. Mint which is accepted everywhere as official. It is as follows :-

| COUNTRY. | Monetary Unit. | Value in U.S. gold dollar. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentine Republic | Peso | \$0.965 |
| Austria-Hungary | Crown | . 203 |
| Belgium | Franc | . 193 |
| Bolivia | Boliviano | . 403 |
| Brazil | Milreis (?) | . 546 |
| British Possessions, N.A. (except New. foundland) | Dollar | 1.000 |
| Central Amer. States |  |  |
| Costa Rica | Colon | . 465 |
| British Honduras | Dollar | 1.000 |
| Guatemala |  |  |
| Honduras Nicaragua Salvador | Peso | . 403 |
| Chile | Peso | 65 |
| China | Tael |  |
| Colombia | Peso | . 403 |
| Cuba | Peso | . 926 |
| Denmark | Crown | . 268 |
| Ecuador | Sucre | 487 |
| Egypt | Pound (100 piasters) | 4.943 |
| Finland | Mark | +193 |
| France | Franc | .193 |
| German Empire | Mark | . 238 |
| Great Britain | Pound sterling | $4.866 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Greece | Drachma | . 193 |
| Haiti | Gourde | . 965 |
| India | Pound sterling | $4.866 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Italy | Lira | . 193 |
| Japan | Yen | . 498 |
| Liberia | Dollar | 1.000 |
| Mexico | Dollar | . $43^{8}$ |
| Netherlands | Florin | . 402 |
| Newfoundland | Dollar | 1.014 |
| Norway | Crown | . 268 |
| Persia | Kran | . 074 |
| Peru | Sol | . $4^{87}$ |
| Philippine Islands | Peso | . 50 |
| Portugal | Milreis | 1.080 |
| Russia | Ruble | . 515 |
| Spain | Peseta | . 193 |
| Sweden | Crown | . 268 |
| Switzerland | Franc | .193 |
| Turkey | Piaster | . 044 |
| Uruguay | Peso | 1.034 |
| Venezuela | Bolivar | . 93 |

The coins of silver standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of the computation mate by the Director of the Mint.
The British "dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.
The sovereign is the standard coin of India but the tupee ( $\$ 0.3244 \frac{1}{3}$ ) is the money of account, current at is to the sovereign.
(From the Metropolitan Philatelist, 7.04).

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Marine Insurance and General Duty Adhesives of Great Britan, MPJ. 8.04/63. L, a Tour et Taxis, Dr. Julio, ET, 9.04/4 It Les Dernières surcharges du Bureau français de Zanzibar, ET 9.04/411.
Le Fond de Sureté des deux premiers types " Dimension," Ch. Peyssard, ET 9.04/389 Hamburg, 1 \& sch., 1864, SG M J 8.04/31 From the Philippines, T. Siddall, MWSN 8.04/280 Phulippine Postage Dues, MWSN 8.04/280,282.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

should SUBSCRIBE to "E.W.S.N."

It is no economy to save the amall subscription (4/4) and
live in ignorance of philatelic events.
wholesale

Bhopal, ta. .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B.C.A., Id., King . } \\
& \text { B.E.A., ra. carmine, Queen } \\
& \text { B. Guiana, ıc. grey-green .. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B. Guiana, ic. grey-green .. } \\
& \text { 2c. lit. on red. } \\
& \text { B. Honduras, ic. King }
\end{aligned}
$$

B.S.A.", $\frac{1}{2} d .1900$
Id.
B. "omaliland̈, tha. $\ddot{\text { King}}$, sut. 6

" $\quad$ ran red ...

- 1c. King ..

Cape, $\frac{1}{2} d$. Hopé standing ."


## Ceylon, 2c. Queen..

" 3c. Queen ..
".
$\begin{array}{ll}" \quad \text { 2c. } \\ " & \text { Kin }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}" & 3 c . \\ ", & 4 \mathrm{c} . \\ " & 5 \mathrm{c} .\end{array}$



Chamba, Service, blue

 ". id. pink, .". .. 6 d

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |

- 
- 

$1 /-$
$1 / \mathrm{o}$
6 d
$1 /-$
6 d
$1 /-$
6 d
6 d.
$1 /-$
$2 /-$
$2 / 6$
$4 /-$ 1/. 1111


|  | Face Value. Per 12 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| brown, |  |  |  |
| ua. | $\cdots$ | $2 /-$ | $2 / 4$ |

## Cook Is. 2d. brown, ua. "" $\quad$ 6d. violet, za. <br> $$
\|
$$

 1.
.



## PRICE-CATALOGUES.

| Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) .. ., British Stamps (1898) .. | Price | Postage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2/6 |  |
|  | 2/6 | free. |
| Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) | $2 \%$ | 3 d . |
| Foreign Countries (1904) | 2/0 | 3 d . |
| French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages |  |  |
| (1904) | 3/4 | iod. |
| Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904) | 8/0 | fre |
| Senf, including stationery (1905) | 4/0 | 7d. |

BI_ANK ALBUMS.


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Tweezers for handling stamps Ideal Perforation Gauge
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ransparent Envelopes-


## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the
Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) .. Price Postage $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Price } & \text { Postage } \\ 24 / 0 & 6 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$
Railway Letter Stamps (1901)
Portuguese India
South Australia
Shanghai
St. Vincent
Barbados
Grenada
Indian Native States (on Indian)
India and Ceylon (with Supplement)
Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape
Africa-Gambia to Nata
Spain and Colonies
Jammu and Ka
Philippine Islands (1904)

NOTE.-If neveral of the above articlea are sent at on and the rame time the postage is leas.
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BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-juinted, quadritie ruled.,
Square, de l.uxe, 100 leaves
Drice Powtak
$30 / 0$ tid.
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. Io 8.n., } 20 \text { leaves (capacity } 40 \text { ) } & 161 . \\ \text { 2. Same (capacity to leaves) } & 10\end{array}$
3. $113 \times 9$ i, 20 leaves (capacity $751 \quad 1 / 2 \quad$ d


STOCK BOOKS.
$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 i n .$, bo leaves (11 gummed strips Pricer Postar across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.
Subscription Rates (to commence thas week)
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From any "Newsagent (who will get it throüh
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# EWEN'S STAMP QUOTATIONS. 

THE following is a complete Catalogue of the world's postage stamps (eliminating all varieties of watermark, perforation, etc., and all surcharged stamps), together with the prices at which we are willing to purchase them for prompt cash, provided we are not overstocked, and at which we are willing to sell them, with 4 d . in the $1 /$ - premium, if in stock.

Only Address (we have no Agents)-EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, 8.E. Telegraphic Address: "Regardless, London." Telephone: 579 Sydenham. Correspondence: Engl., Fr., Ger., Sp., Russ., etc.

(Specimen Page.)
LONIDON, SATURDAY, $24^{\text {th }}$ SEPMEDBER, 1904.
Price 4d., Post Free.

## CONDITIONS.

1.-Quotations are subject to fluctuation without notice; if supply exceeds demand, prices fall; if demand exceeds supply, prices rise. Quotations in previous lists are cancelled.
2.-All stamps sent us must be guaranteed genuine. All stamps sold by us are guaranteed genuine.
3.- We buy and sell fine copies only. Unused stamps must have original gum; Damaged, creased, heavilycancelled, or "off-centre" stamps are not purchased at any price zihatsoever.
4.-We reserve the right of tefusing to buy or sell any not to disappoint
5.-Vondurs must submit stamps for our approval neatly mounted and arranged in the exact ordir of this list, each stamp or block priced separately atcording to our curtent quotation. It is recommended that lowest cash price for the entire selection should also be named, and that not more than ro copies of each kind be sent at one time. Selections containing one specimen only of each sort are
preferred.
$6 .-U n l e s s ~ c l i e n t s ~ s p e c i a l l y ~ r e q u e s t ~ t h a t ~ a ~ c h e q u e ~ b e ~$
remitted, the amount of our purchases will be placed to the credit of their deposit account.
7.-Purchasers are requested to make use of a current Quotation List, writing their name and address at top and placing a circle round the price of each stamp they desire The list will be returned with the stamps, together with a new list free of charge. Should any stamps be found ansfactory, they may be returned within ten days.
8.- The letter " $a$ " signifies that stamps are too commun to buy and that we will sell them as if quoted $d$. each.
g.--Stamps are only supplied against cash in advance.


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WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished:-

1. Which groups are required ? C (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only). F (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N. B.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete. so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The $F$ and $E$ Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S . America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$. face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world: $-\mathrm{K}, 1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits-Id., $1 /=5 /-, \neq 1, \notin 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\ell 1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $£ 100$ per annum on new issues, we recommend " $\ell 1 \times 1,1 /-\times 4$," or even " $5 /-\times 1,1 /-\times 4, "$ or simply " $\sum_{1} \times 1 \times 1$," " $\mathrm{t} / \mathrm{/} \times \mathrm{x} \mathrm{s}, "$ " $5 /-\times 1$," or " $1 /-\times \mathrm{x}$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 /$ $\times 12,1 \mathrm{~d} . \times 60, "$ or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all variethes of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required please inscribe order form "no minor varielies" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions:-
1.--That definite instructions as to clients'requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice
of alteration or cancellation is given. 2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agr
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon. (c) Is misdescribed.
3.- That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
4.-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5. - That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated when making our purchases).
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewert's Weekly Stamp News $14 / 4$ per annum, or with right to change
address, $6 / 6$ per annum).

7-That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and applications cannot be referred to him unless of con.
siderable importance, time being "very rare." <br> \section*{No. ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES. <br> \section*{No. ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES. <br> To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.}

Date.

Plaase send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieticulars here. |  |  |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October. 1897.) 

 <br> <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October. 1897.)}

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper

## (Entered at Statloners' Hall. Illustrated by permission of the Board of Inland Revenuel

Editor: h. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSElL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London. E.C.

No. 262. (Vol. XIII.)
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904
[Price One Penny

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accepe.
The inder number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Railway Letter Stamps (261 L 262). -We have now seen some more varieties of recent London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Letter stamps and think it advisable to publish an up.to-date list, embracing all the numerous varieties which have appeared since the Company adopted the system of numbering, or such of them as are known to us.

| Issue. | Printing. | Lowest No. | Highest No. | Perr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22A | 19 | 25 |  |  |
| 22B | ${ }_{17} \mathrm{~A}$ | 961 | 1065 | 10 |
| 22 C | 15. 15 a | 1165 | 2280 | 10 |
| 22D | 20 | 2353 | 2964 | 11 |
| 22 E | 21 | 3133 | 3444 | $1 \mathrm{IIP}_{10}$ |
| 22 F | 15 | 3553 | 3684 | 10 |
| 22G | 20 | 3913 | 3936 | 10 |
| 22 H | 17 a | 3973 | 4368 | 10 |
| 22 J | 22 ? | 4645 | 4878 | $1{ }^{12}$ |
| 22 K | 21 | 5341 | 5784 | 10 |
| 23 | 22 ? | 6001? | 12000 | 10 |
| 24 A | 23 | 12001? | 12276 | 10 |
| 24B? | 24 | 16609 |  | 10 |

We have also received specimens of a new printing of the North Eastern Railway.
N.E.K, $67^{\text {th }}$ Issue, Nos. 223001 to 226000 . Printing AA, design IV., transfer X., pale emerald in colour. Sheets of 30 , in 6 rows of 5 instead of the usual 5 rows of 6 .
Control Letters (255 N 262). - Looking over a large number of sheets with control letters CA, we noticed that the line along the bottom margin of the sheets frequently has a number of clean. cut breaks, whereas the line or lines on the remaining sides of the sheets have none. Is any special significance to be attached to these special significance to be attached to these
breaks? It has been suggested they may be breaks? It has been suggested they may be
secret marks made in order to identify the secret marks made in order to identify the
plates. Who will solve the riddle? We have plates. Who will solve the ridd
noticed the following varieties:-
(i) Normal:-Contimuons line round pane. (i) Breaks under 6th (two) and 7th stamps. $^{\text {ti }}$. (ii) (iii) " $"$ 2nd, 5 th and ith stamps. not seen).
(b) Normal:-Bar oppositc outside cdge of each
stamp, cxcept the 6th and 7th. which have bars
(iv) Break under 2nd stamp.

It is only necessary to submit the marginal paper, but should anyone think of making a collection of these varieties, at least the three end stamps-those over the control lettersshould be lefi.

Official Stamps (248C262).-Mr. H. E. Noakes has shown us a type of Army Official overprint which we do not appear to have recorded yet, although, of course, it is already obsolete.

6d. King's Head. overprint "Army Official" in new type, with amateur capital $M$ in Army. (We call "amateur M's" those which have
short middle strokes. In printers' M's the short middle strokes. In printers' M's the centre strokes fall to the ground, but for some unexplained reason writers when copying the letter nearly all make the ugly and incorrect
variety which seems to be copied now to a limited extent by type-founders).
The specimen is postmarked 31.3 .04 .
Early Date Records (26I E 262). -The following new records are shown us:-

4d. S.G. Glasgow, 26.10.55 M. Raffalovich.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 4d. L.G. } & \text { Liverpool, 27.10.57 } \\ \text { 6d. plate } 5 & \text { Dundee, } 18.5 .65\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 6d. plate } 5 & \text { Dundee, } \\ \text { 5d. black } & \text { 18. } 5.65 \\ \text { London, } & \text { 5. } 7.81\end{array}$
3d. plate 9 Fermoy, in.10.72 J. W. L̈owson.
Envelope Dies (261 T 262). - An interesting discovery has been made by Mr, Oswald Marsh. It is the Queen's Head 2d. carmine envelope stamp, die 6, with 5 -dot fiorets. Die 6 has hitherto only been known dated, all 2d. with 5 -dot forets hitherto seen being die 7 . Un. fortunately the die-number is illegible, but the die can be identified beyond doubt by means of the marks of wear.

Another interesting discovery in the Queen's Head envelope stamps has also been shown us, but we must defer describing till next week.
CYPRUS (259 W 262).-We are informed that the following quantities of King's Head
stamps had been received in Cyprus down to 9.9.04.

| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cp}$. | 962,280. | 6 cp . | to,320. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| зора. | 167,040. | 9 cp . | 10,080. |
| icp. | 97,080. | 12 cp . | 9,840. |
| 2 cp . | 77,040. | 18 cp . | 8,400. |
| 4 cp . | 14,640. | 45 cp . | $5,760$. |

Our correspondent does not state what pro-
portion had the single watermark. He gives the portion had the single watermark. He gives the
date of issue of the previously reported.

DENMARK ( 246 J 262). - We take the following notes from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp New's ( $9.04 / 303$ ). We are unfortunately unable to re.
produce the illustrations at the moment, but produce the illustrations at the moment, but shall hope to do so shortly.
"Our readers may remember that we presented the cut of the 10 öre of the new issue some time ago. It was taken from the Col. lectionneur de Timbres-poste, and if we read our Swedish contemporary aright. the publication of it was an 'indiscretion.' The die had been engraved on steel in Paris, by Benj. Dammann, and the stamps are to be printed in Sweden from copper plates which coutan 200 im. pressions in two panes. But the design was not to be given out until the stamps were issued. Our French contemporary sprung the mine, however, so the the second design, which is to be used for other values of the new set. It was one of the prize values of the new set. It was one
designs of the competition of 1 goz.

In the second type will appear six values:$1,3,4,12,15$ and 24 öre, and these stamps will
be typographed. The first type, with the King's be typographed. The first type, with the King's portrait, also includes six values:-5, 10, 20, 25 , 50 and too öre. So far, no higher values than I kronor have been decided on, uor have the colours, except in the case of the 5,10 , and 20 öre, which will, of course, take the Postal Union colours, green, red and blue respectively. "In the meantime, it is announced that Dennark intends to issue her first provisonals: the current 8 and to öre stamps will be surcharged 4 and is öre respectively."
ECUADOR (25I Y 262).-We illustrate two of the new stamps described in E.I'.S.N. No. 242.


According to the Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal ( $9.04 / 368$ ), the whole set has now been issued.

Adhesives. No wmk., perf. 12.
(i) Small design, $21 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$.

| ic. vermilion | Ioc. vermilion |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c. dark blue | 20c. dark blue |

(ii) Large design, $25 \frac{t}{d} \times 31 \mathrm{~mm}$.

5 c . orange | soc. orange.gold
JAIPUR (259 B 262).-Some additional information (see E.IV.S.N. No. 259) concerning this State and its new stamps is given by the Philatelic fournal of India (8.04/24I).
" Jaipur has long had a post office of its own and has allowed private correspondence to be sent by it. But it has managed hitherto to do without postage stamps. In place of stamps, it used a system of postmarks to indicate whether a letter had been paid or not and also to distinguish registered letters. This information we have had for some years, but, as it had no direct concern with philately [we fancy philatelists will not endorse this opinion!-Ed. E.W.S.N., $]$ we made no mention of it in the fournal. A good many British post offices are scattered all over the State, and we fancy that the correspondence carried by the State Post is largely limited, as far as private articles are concerned, to purely local letters for or from the smaller places in the State. We were very sorry to learn that the

State had started its own stamps from the ist August. The first intimation of this tragic event came tis us from Messrs. Kam Gopal, the stamp. dealers of Alwar. As far as our enquiries have led us up to now, there are only three values, viz., $\frac{1}{v}$ anna blue, 1 anna vermilion or orange
vermilion and 2 annas yellow.green. All are lithographed on thin white wove paper and are roughly perforated, apparently with a sewing machine. All have evidently been drawn on the stone, so that there are as many types of each value as there are stamps in the sheet. They are printed in horizontal rows of four, of which the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna sheet has six and the others only three, to that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna slieet contains $2+$ stamps and those of the Chariot of the Sung the each. The design is the Chaner or Sur, the emblem of the State, this frame and the outer rectangular frame are-
top "Jaiper State"; bottom "Sawal Jaipuk" top "Jaiper State"; bottom "Sawal Jalpuk"
in Hindi; left, value in Hindi; right, value in Eng. lish. The lettering and design are in white on a coloured ground. The sheet has a thin, rough "Oxfurd" frame of the colour of the stamp, and in the middle of the top row (above it), the num. ber of stamps on the sheet is shown. Jaipur is no insignificant State. Its area is 15,579 square miles and 1ts population $5,627,505$. Its capital city has a population of abont 160,000 . So, if it sticks to its three values, we need not bear anly great grudge against it."
JOHORE ( 256 N 262). -The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us another new provisional, with overprint in the same type as those chronicled two or three months ago.

## 10 CENTS.

## Adhesive. Overprinted approximately as above in

 black.loc. on 4 c . green and carnine.
Issued $30.8 .0+$ or sooner. There are $2+$ minor types arranged as follows :-
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrr}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23\end{array}$
They may be distinguished as follows :-
Types $1,4,5,10,11,13,17,18,19,20,21,23$ have a dot inside the lower curve of the letter $S$ of "Cents."
Types $2,4,5,6,14,21,22,23$ have the top of the sighty lower than the tops of

Type 3. The O of "ro" is broken at the N.E.
Types 6, 21, 22. Small S in "Cents." 6 the difterence is more marked as the "spe. is slightly dropped.
Type 8. Slightly thinner $C$ in " Cents.
Type io. The top bar of the E of "Cents" is shorter than the lowest bar.
Type 12. The I' of "Cents" consists of two bars unjoined.
Types $\mathbf{1 3}, 2 \mathrm{2T}, \mathbf{2 2}$. Slightly thinner $S$ in "Cents."
Types 14, White blot on the bar, under NT of
Type 23. Slightly thinner EN in "Cents."
The variations are in some cases very slight, and in no case is it possible to measure the varition with a $\ddagger \mathrm{m}$. scale.
Correction.-In E.II.S.N. No. 25I, the table showing the arrangement of types on a sheet of the $50 c$. on $\$ 5$ should have only 10 rows. Delete the lowest two rows. The Philatelic Record ( $8.0+4$ states that this provisional is now obsolete.
MOROCCO AGENCIES (250 N 262). When chronicling the 20c. King's Head a fortnight ago, we omitted to mention that the sheets still show the two varieties:-
(a) "M" with long serif No. 39 (left pane).
(b) Hyphen between "Agen-cies." No.
(b) Hyphen between "Agen-cies." No. 77 (right pane).
All the values of the King's Head series - 5 , 10,20 and 25 c . -show these varieties.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY (257 F 262). cards."
NEW SOUTH WALEAS (257 W262).The Australiun fournal of Philately believes that the remainders of the 7 td ., gd. on iud., and 12 d. stamps have not $y$ et been destroyed. Are they still obtainable by the public?
In another column we publist an interesting article conceraing the Government Printing Office.
NEW ZEALAND ( 261 1 262).-The Aus. tralian fournal of Philutely. ( $8 . \mathrm{o}_{4} / \mathbf{1 4}^{2}$ ) chronicles the following:-


Adh';ivi, Perf. in. New shade.
zd. dull grey blue. rd. dull grey blue.
The Philatelic 7ournal of Great Brituin $(9.04 / 140)$ describes the shade as "greenish blue."
PANAMA (261 $Z 262$ ).-A "late tee "ad. hesive is chronicled by the Illustriertes Brief. marken fourral (9.04/370).

I.ati. Fic Adhesive. Perf.

## Issued 8.o4.

PARAGUAY (251 F 262 ). - The four Unpaid L.etter stamps chronicled in E.11'S.N. No. 228 were issumed I.04 or eatlier. We take the tollow, ing note concerning them from the Stamp Collec. tors' liorturghty:

The R.v. R. R. Thiele, in his latest ' Notes on Sheets of Stamps in The Adhesive, tells us that the recently issued Postage Due stamps $(2,4$, to and 200 . violet) are arranged on the printing. sheets in a peculiar manner. The tull sheet consists of 100 stamps arranged in four panes of 25 stamps each-five rows of five. Pane No. I consists eutirely of 2 c . stamps; Pane No. 2 coutains only +c. stamps; those in Pane 3 are toc. stamps; and these in the 4 th and last Pane are all 20 c . stamps. Thus each complete sheet contains all four values - nowadays a very exceptional arrangement."
PHILIPPINES ( 256 R 262). The following nute is from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp Nea's $(9.0+1303)$. "The Burean of Insular Affairs of the War Department states that the Director of Posts
of the Dhilippine Islands has been authorised of the Philippine Islands has been anthorised
to arrange with the 13urean of Engraving and t) arrange with the Burean of Engraving and
Printur at Washungton for the preparation of Printini at Washngton for the preparation of
plates for distmetive lhmippone postage stamps. plates tor distmetive Phlippone postage stamps. word has yet been received from Manilla. and it will prohably be some time before the course of the mails bring further data.'
ROUMANIA (225 () 262).-D)er Philatelist ( $9.04 / 225$ ) illustrates the desigus of two new stamps- ${ }^{25}$ and to bani-which are to be bion the Aurrican Bank Note Company.
SERVIA (261 F. 262). - Mer Philatelist $(9.04 / 226$ ) chronicles the following new stationery.

(1)exign as above, but the head of King Alexander is removed, and the Arms are engraved on the stamp on colourless background).

5 para
ara, greell and tlack on white card
l.ettercards.

5 para, green and red on white card.
the following extract is fron" the" Manchester Courier. 20.9.94.
"Philatelists will be interested to learn that arrangements have been made wherebe they will pay the expenses of the Coronation of the King of Servia. Thus has been solved a financial problem that has caused consuterable anxiety in problem that has cansed consuterable anxiety the
Belgrade. An issue of postage stamps will be placed it temporary circulation in honutr of the great event, and it is expected that collectors will rise to the occasion. No doubt they will, for the issue will speedily hecome rare. The stamps will be of six values, and all unsold by the 30 th inst. will be withdrawn from the

Servian Post Offices and destroyed. On the $\frac{1}{2} d$. Id.. and $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. jssues are engraved the profiles of "Black George," the founder of the dynasty", who drove the Turks from Belgrade 100 years ago, and of his grandson, Peter I. On three stamps of higher value the present king is represented seated on his throne and recein ing from the provincial governors the keys of the fortresses captured from the Mussulmans. The engravings have been done III Paris, and are said to be highly artistic and effective."
SEYCHELLES (261 E 262). - We are informed on good authority that no stamps with multiple watermark have yet been printed; in fact, none have yet been ordered from England.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (257 U 262).Another value with the multiple watermark is recorded by the Stamp Collectors' Fortnghtly (9.04/II5).

Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.
1/-green and black.
Issued 8.04 or sooner. The values now known with multiple watermark are $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 / \cdot$
TRINIDAD (257 Q 262). - The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following:-

Adhesives. Wmk Crown CA. multiple.
$\frac{1}{2} d$. green. Plate
id. grey on red.
Issued 26.8 .02 or earlier.

## Revenue Printing.

How it is Done in New South Wales. secret and confidential.' (BY. E. F.)
(From the Australian $\mathcal{F}$ ournal of Philately, 8.04.)
The man who "pokes his nose into the Guv'. ment Printin'" as often as not finds the door of the revenue branch of it closed firmly agantist his inquisitiveness. "You ste, I can'l get in myself," said Mr. W. A. Gullick, as he and the writer drew up at a door marked "Private," in the offices of the New Sunth Wales Govermment Printer, Bent and Phillips Streets, City. He raug loudly, and there was a grating of locks, and the door opened just sufficiently to show a left eye and some of a nose in the interstice. Admussion was granted ; but it was all mysterious and innpressive, for Mr. Gullick is no less a person than the Govermment Printer, and even the cheekiest "devil' shous him respect.

## prfecaution against fraud.

The way to the revenue printing department is -once throush the barred door-up a narrow stair. The steps land youl in a room that would make the eyes of Bill S.kes bulge; it is chiefly furnished with safes. Then you begin to get an inkling of the elaborate precautionary system against fraud. These safes cannot be opened by one man. The overseer of the branch. in order to give an mspection of tine plates, had to call the cashier from another part of the building. Each liad a key, and together they opened a safe, contaming the impresions off which are printed the pnstage stamps from $\frac{1}{2} d$. I $£ 1$, the parcel stamps from $3^{d}$. to $3^{s}$. the duty stamps from $1 d$. to $f$, and the postage due stan prom $\frac{1}{2} d$. to $E 1$, In the same safe was a drawer, in which were the complete sets of original dies, but a third keyin the pussession of the Government Printerwas necessary to get at them.
Some rongh idea may be given of the all-round check. The Post Office wants, say, a milhon penmy stalnps. They send in a requition accordingly. An order is made ont for the quantity of paper required; and this, of $c$;urse, agrees exactly with the Post (uffice requisition. The order is initialled by the cashier, so that, if he order is inilialled by the cashier, so that, if he
wanted to, the overseer conld not overprint. The "anted to, lie overseer cond not overprint. The
plate has also to be out of the safe, and, as indiplate has also to be out of the safe, and, as indi-
cated already, two kess, held by different persons, cated already, two keys, held by ditferent persons, mist he used in order to do that. When the phate is "ome the orter takes its place in the
sife, acting as a receipt, to be delivered up when sife, acting as a recei
the plate is returned.

The care of the dies is treated as a most solemn trust. When a new plate is ordered all sorts of good care are taken that, un its being made, the old one is desiroyed. A whole board consisting of representatives of the Pust Office, the Treasury, the Audit Office, the Kailway Department, and the Government Printing Office, has to be satisfied about it. An emery wheel and fire are the destroying agents used.

THE dIE :S CAST.
Designs are callcd as the first step toward making a new postage stamp, and a board of selection appointed to choose the most snitable. That done, the Government Printer gets an order to print, together with the drawings. These latter pass into the hands of the engraver, and the original die is done on steel Next the plate is made-it may have to be for 120 or 240 *The title chosen by "E.F."-who is not a stamp collector-: is snmewhat decentive to philatelists. The word "Revenue"
here sijnities all Government Revenee, and the article retates to
the printing of all kinds of stamps and stamped documents used the printinn of all kinds
to collect the Revenus.
impressions; that is, to be able to print that number of postage stamps at once. The "strike" (commonly called the mould) is made in lead, and on being trimmed up, is placed in a hattery, which produces a copper fac-simile of it. 'his copper, oi electro-plate, is backed up with harder metal, and it is then ready for use.
Each die is known by a number, and the s) stem of numbering starts with the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamp, which is, accordingly one; the Id., two the 2d., three, and so on. The half-penny stamp inpression in use is marked $1-65$, showing that 65 new casts have been made from the die. All this is, no dunbt, well known to philatelists, who make a study of it, as stamps become more valuable in their eyes as new casts are made. A print from a die with a flaw in it, or anything that would cause its almost immediate withdrawal from circulation, is, for its rarity, much valtued. "Philatelic fiends," people with the stampcollecting craze are affectionately kuown as such at the Government Printing Office.
the reconding angel.
The counterfeiter of stamps has made his appearance, of course, but omly unce in New South Wales, and then he was caught, found guilty, and sentenced. All stamps since then have been printed in fugitive inks, and anyone who tries to remove the obliteration ink will find himself still at that task long after the colours have vanished. Another little trouble that confronts the man with a moral warp is that all confronts the man with a moral warp is that all
Government revenue stationery is watermarked. Government revenue stationery is watermarked.
Hold any of it up to the light, and youll see Hold any of it up to the light, and you'll see
N.S.W., or some other proprietary brand, all over it.

SOME ORDERS FOR WORK.
It is a very busy little department, this revenue branch of Government printing. The Post Office alone sends twice a month for supplies, and in that thme they get $£ 6,000$ worth of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamps, $E 20,000$ worth of id. stamps, and $£ 20,000$ worth of 2 d . They also take postal notes to a face value of $£ 50,000$ each month. Then there are value of $£ 50,000$ each month. Then there are
the other postal stamps and duty stanps, with fourteen different denominations between is. and Ei. There are also parcel stamps, postage dues, letter cards, post cards, newspaper wrappers, heer excise stamps (higsest denomination 3os.), tures-all, indeed, of the secret and confidential printing, "aye, even to' the parliamentary ballot papers (though they are far from revenueproducing). A number of big firms send their envelopes to be stamped direct, and that they get done for the price of the stamps only. Last year the face value of the revenue printing run off was something over $£ 2,000$, ooo.

## Dotes.

With this number E.W.S.N. completes its 5 th year. We are pleased to say it has never once been late, nor has it missed a single week. It originally started with + pages, which were in-
creased after a few months to 8 . During the creased after a few months to 8 . During the past three years this number has generally been increased to 12 , except during the summer months.

The stamp anctions are beginning again. Amongst other good stamps which are to be sold shortly we note in Messrs. Plumridge \& Co.'s sale on +.10:O4 a fine lot of British Officials; B.C.A. fio vermilion, mint; British Guiana, 1850, 12 c . blue.

An interesting article on Railway Letter Stamps, Aninteresting article on Railway Letter Stamps,
by Mr. P. C. Bishop, appears in the September by Mr. P. C. Bishop, appears in the
number of the Collectors' Magazine.

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Tuscany, Rara Avis, EPC g.o4/53.
Morocco, French P.O.. Provisional Postage Dues of Sept., 1903, DPh $9.04 / 224$.
Linted States, variety of ic. 186 I , R. F. Chance, PR 8.04/159. PR 8.04/168.
Anstralia, Uncatalogned Varieties in Derrick Collection, PR 8.04/179.
Victoria, Statistics of all issues 1850 to 1866 , W. H. Terry, PR 8.04/ı80.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."

It is no economy to save the small subscription (4/4) and
ive in ignorance of philatelic evente.

## WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.



\section*{| Malay States, ic. Tiger | Face | Value. | Per 12. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | $3 \frac{1}{2} d$ |  |  |} Malta, "td. Valletta" Malta, Id. on 2td. blue hd. Queen Maita, Id. Queen Mauritius, Arms

ic. grey
2c. lilac
3c. on yellow
4c. green and violet
5c. lilac and black
6 c .
6c. on red
$8 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{grn}$. and blk.
15 c . 4 P . and P ."
25c. "P. and R."

Morocco, sc.,"Queen
Morocco, sc. King

Natal, Ia. Q ."

Newfoundlä̆d, дıc., R.F. .

New Hebrides, $\frac{4 \mathrm{~d} .}{\text { ac. }}$
New

New South
$"$
$"$
$"$
North"Borneo, ": Brit. Prot.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ic. Native } \\
& \text { 2c. Stag's Head } \\
& \text { 3c. Palm Tree } \\
& \text { 4c. Monkey. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4c. Monkey. } \\
& \text { 5c. Peacock }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5c. Peacock } \\
& \text { 6c. Arms }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1oc. Bear } \\
& \text { 16c. Train }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { I6c. Train } \\
\text { N. Nigeria, } \begin{array}{c}
\text { hd. } \\
\text { Id. }
\end{array} . . . \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Niue", } \begin{array}{c}
\text { gd. } z d . \\
\text { Id. } \\
\text { Id. } x b .
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\because \ddot{0} \text { 3d. za. } \\
\text { Orange Free State, id. } 1 . \ddot{\text { F. }} \text { I/ }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Orange Free State, id. 1.F. i/. } \\
& \text { Orange River on Cape, td. } 6 \mathrm{~d} \text { Face }
\end{aligned}
$$

Orange" R., V.R.ï, ad. ${ }^{2\}}$


Patiala,", ta. pink
Patiala, King, ta


| Penrhyn, id. $x d$. |  | Pace Value | Per 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 /$. | $1 / 2$ |  |  |



## Perak, 2c.



Queensiland, 2 z
Id. No"figure

$$
\text { St. Helena, } \frac{1 \mathrm{~d} .}{\mathrm{P}}
$$

$$
\text { St. Kitts, } \underset{\text { ghd }}{\text { id }}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { St. Lucia, id. Id King } \\
& \text { Is \#. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { St. 苂incent, }{ }_{\text {Id. }}^{\text {Id. }} \text { Id. } \ddot{\text { King }}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sarawak, } \\
" \\
\text { Selangor, } \\
\text { Sevchelles }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Selangor, } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Sc. }
\end{array} \quad \ddot{ } \\
& \text { Seychelles, } \\
& \text { 3c. King. } \\
& \text { 3c. }
\end{aligned}
$$


PRICE-CATALOGUES.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.
Ewen, Railway Letter Sitamps (1903) $\ldots$
Prostage
$2 / 6$

 Freñch Sociétys Coreign Countrics (1904 (1904).
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Yuert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904) } & \text {.. } & 8 / 0 & \text { free. }\end{array}$

## BLANK ALBUMS <br> 

## ACCESSORIES.

| Ivory Millimetre Scale Tweezers for handling stam Ideal Perforation Gauge. Stamp Mounts, per 1000. . Transparent Encelopes- <br> Size A. 2 首 $\times 1$ itin., per <br> . $\mathrm{B}, 4 \boldsymbol{4} \times 4$ in.. <br>  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).
Great Britain, Adhesives ( 1899 ) .. Price Postage Portuguese Rallway Letter Stamps (1901) $21 / \mathrm{o}$ 3d. $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Portuguese india .. } & \because & \because & . & 6 / 0 & 3 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$
Shanghai
Shanghai
$\begin{array}{ll}9 / 6 & 3^{d} \\ 7 / 6 & 3^{d}\end{array}$

## Barbados

Indian Native States (on Indian)
India and Ceylon (with Supplement).
Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape
Africa-Gambia to Natal
Spain and Colonies
Jammu and kashmir
United States
Philippine Islands (1904)
716
$10 / 6$

NOTE,-If several of the above articles are sent at one
and the same time the postagels less.
Withis the Londod area they can be sent carciage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrilléruled.) Square, de Luxe, ioo leaves

Price Postagr
$30 / 0$ 1dd. Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-

1. $10 \times 8 . n ., 20$ leaves (capacity 40 ) 1 od.
2. Same (capacity to leaves)
3. 11 $\ddagger \times 9$, 20 leaves (capacity $751 \quad 1 / 2 \quad 2 d$.

Extra Leaves, $10 \times 8$ in., per $100 \quad .$.

## STOCK BOOKS.

12d $\times$ Itin., 60 leaves (il gummed strips Price Postage across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

## EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).
One year, post free to same address .. .. 4 per" with right to chanke addres. Per quarter, post iree
each $\begin{gathered}1 / 7 \mathrm{~d} \\ 3 \mathrm{~d} . \\ \text { did }\end{gathered}$
From any Newsapent (who will get it through

## Rew Price－Eist of Sets＊

For the $190+1905$ Season．
（Chiefly Used；Unused have＇A＇Index－numbers）


| Canada． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Same，but complete，$\frac{1}{2}$ c， 108 |  |
| $8 \mathrm{8I}$ | 1897，Maple，交，1，2，3，5，6，8，10c． 8 | gd． |
|  |  | $2 / 11$ |
| 82 | 1898，Fig．$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,20 c .11$ | Ird． |
| 82 A | Same ．．$\quad . . \quad . \quad . .1 t$ | 3／7 |
| 82 C | Same，without 20c．．．．．${ }^{\text {10 }}$ | $2 / 6$ |
| 83 | r899，Map，2c．blue and grey sea | 1 d. |
| 83. | Same | 3 d ． |
| Cape Colony． |  |  |
|  | 1853，Triangular，1，4，6d．，1／ | o |
| 89 | $1880,3 \mathrm{~d}$ ．on 4 d ．．$\quad$. | ${ }^{7} \mathrm{~d}$ ． |
|  | 1896，Hope stand．，i，i， 3 d，TBid． |  |
| ${ }^{901}$ Cayman Islands． |  |  |
|  | 1900，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，id．．． | 2 d |
|  | Same．． | d． |
|  |  |  |
|  | 1857，1，2，2，5，5，6，10d．，i／． | 16／11 |
| 95 | oct．，4，8，9d．，2／．．．．． | 13／10 |
| 96 | 1857．68，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,3$ d． | 8／3 |
| 96 A | Same．．$\quad .$. | $4 / 4$ |
|  | 1872－99，16，24，32，36， $4^{8,64,96 \mathrm{c} .}$ |  |
| 100 | 1885－99，8，16，24，36c．surch | $4 / 6$ |
| 1014 | 1886－1900，3，6，12，15，25，30，75c． | $3 / 3$ |
| ${ }^{1024}$ | Old colours，3，15，28c． | 1／5 |
|  |  |  |
|  | 1896，支，1，2，2 2 ，3，4，4h，5，72，8a， 10 | 4／3 |
| British Guiana． |  |  |
|  | 1860，1，1，2，4，8，12， 24 c ． | ／3 |
|  | 1876，1，2，4，6，8，12，24c． British Honduras． | 1／10 |
|  | 1865，surch．， $1,6 \mathrm{cc}$ ． |  |
| $60 \wedge$ | 1891，1，2，3，5，6，10，12，24， 25 c ． |  |
| British South Africa． |  |  |
|  | 1890，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,6,8 \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{i} /$－ | $5 / 2$ |
|  |  |  |
| 67 | 3896，dots，$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,6,8 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 / \mathrm{c}$ | $2 / 0$ |
| 67 A | Same．$\because, \because$ | $4 / 5$ |
| Cook Islands． |  |  |
| ro7＾ | 1892，1，12，2h，iod．$\quad .$. | 7／4 |
|  |  | ／6 |
|  | Cyprus． |  |
| 120 |  | 18 |
| 1idA | 1894，古，，，1，2，4，6，9，r2pi．．． 8 | 5／8 |
| Falkland Islands． |  |  |
| ${ }^{116 A}$ | 1878，6d．green | $2 / 8$ |
| ${ }^{117}$ Fili ïslands．${ }^{\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 4,6, ~ 9 d ., ~ 1 / . ~ . . ~} 8$ 4／1 |  |  |
| 120 A | 1879，＂V．R．，＂${ }^{\text {1，21，}}$ ，4，6d．．． 4 | ／5 |
| ${ }^{123 A_{0}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Argi, View, i, i, 2, sd. } \\ & \text { Gambia. } \end{aligned}$ | 1／3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 125 \lambda^{\circ} \\ & 127 A^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  | 5／2 |



## Conditions of our COleekly＂lhew Fssue＂ $\mathfrak{F}$ ervice．

WHEN ordering our regular weekly ser－ vice of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished ：－

I．Which groups are required ？
C（British Colonials）．
K（King Edward Colonials only）．
$F$（Foreign）．E（Europeans only）． CF（Entire World）．
N．h．－We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete，so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various direc－ tions．The F and E Services are not guar－ anteed complete，as we seldom import from S ．America and certain other countries．Our usual rates per $1 /$ ．face value are as follows （provisionals excepted）and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world：－K， $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$ ， about $1 / 2$ ．Continents or special countries can be supplied alone．

2．What values and quantities are re－ quired？Please adhere if possible to follow－ ing limits－1d．， $1 / \cdot, 5 / \cdot, £_{1}, \notin 20$ ．

N．B．－The best investment for a collector is obtained by＂$\ell 1 \times 4$ ，＂but for those who do not care to spend $£ 100$ per annum on new issues，we recommend＂$£ 1 \times 1,1 /-\times 4$ ，＂or even＂ $5 /-\times 1,1 / \times 4$ ，＂，or simply＂$\neq 1 \times 1$ ，＂ ＂ $10 / \times 1$ ，＂＂ $5 /-\times 1$ ，＂or＂ $1 /-\times 1$ ．＂For dealers and club dealers we recommend＂ $1 /-$ $\times 12, \mathrm{id} . \times 60, "$ or half these quantities．

3．What varieties are required？Unless requested to the contrary，we send all varie－ thes of design，paper，watermark，perforation shade，types of surcharges，etc．If not required please inscribe order form＂no minor varie－ ties＂or＂no varieties at all．＂Except in the case of minor varieties（which are usually case of minor varieties（whic．
rare），no extra charge is made．

New issues are supplied，as they appear，on the follow ing conditions：－
1．－That definite instructions as to clients＇requirements are given in advance，and that one month＇s notice －That nothing be returned，unless
（a）It exceeds these instructions． （b）Is charged above the rate agreed upon． （c）Is misdescribed．

3．－That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the orighal hooices，the reason for return being in each case clearly defined

4．－That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days．
5．－That clients pay al postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit（we are similarly treated when making our purchases）．
6．－That clients are subscribers to Ewen＇s Weekly Stamp News（ $4 / 4$ per annum，or with right to change address， $6 / 6$ per annum）．

7．－That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit．Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft（even of a few pence），without special permission from the Managing Director，and appli－ cations cannot be referred to him unless of co

## ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES．

No．

To Ewen＇s Colonial Stamp Market，Ltd．， 32，Palace Square，Norwood，S．E．

Date．

Please send the undersigned（who agrees to the above conditions）all new adhesive postage stamps，as they appear，in mint unused condition，according to the following requistition，until further notice：－

Enter particulars here．
$\left.\begin{array}{|ll|l|}\hline \text { Groups required } & \ldots & \\ \hline \text { Values and quantities } & \\ \hline \text { Varieties } & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}\right)$

Stgned
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWFN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October. 1897.)
THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PapER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C

## Cbe Week's Rews.

 The Editor will be ntuch obliged for Early In/ormationNew Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender of every accepted contribution several interesting newly ssued stamps.
The index $n$
ach paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Railway Letter Stamps 262 M 263 ). -The following new printings have reached us:

Caledonian, ith printing, dull grey-green, perf. II, sheets with imperforate margins. Issued before 24.9 .04 .
Metropalitan. I8th printing. Nos. 16801-18000, perf. ro. (It is only eleven weeks since we chronicled the $17^{\text {th }}$ printing.)
There seems to be an extremely large demand again for letter stamps on the Metropolitan Railway. These stamps are only issued to 27 stations, Baker Street to Verney Junction. The issue commenced with stamp No. I in July, 1895, and has now (October 1904) reached 17400, a inonthly average of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per station. On the North Eastern Railway the monthly average is 2t per station (the N.E.R. has issued more railway, detter stamps than any other Company), but on the majority of large railways the average monthly sale per station is only one or even a raction. Even the London and North Western Rallway Company, throughout its whole system, collects only about $6 /-$ a day for the transmission of railway letters! It is this small demand which has reudered it possible to still collect the older issues of these stamps; certain stations may be found on most lines where the old supplies have not yet been used up. It is not, however, always easy to induce the station officials to part with them, as several companies prohibit their sale and most of them do not like collectors writing to the stations, although what harm it does we fail to see. In one instance we have a suspicion that all the old issues were recalled from the stations in order to prevent their falling into the hands of collectors! If they were des. troyed, it was an almost unparalleled act of vandalism. Suppose, say, the Italian Govern. ment were to order the complete destruction of all the uid paintings left in that country, in order to prevent any possibility of their sale to and exportation by American millionaires, we should consider such an act relatively no worse than that of the Railway Company.

Envelope Dies ( 262 U 263).-A most extra. ordinary variety of the 4 d . Queen's Head enve. lope has beell shown us by Mr. O. Marsh. A casual glance furnishes the fullowing description :


Envelope Stamp. Cut square, white wove paper. 4. red, ornamentation at foot without the holes drilled for the date (afterwards
for forets). Die " 1 W.W" A closer examination of this remarkable stamp (or proof ?) shows that it bears all the distinguish ing marks of die 4 , which was only brought into use in 1883 although registered long before. The broken "s" in "Postage" is alone exact enough to prove beyond dispute that the impression was from the same die that was afterwards (with date holes) brought into use with the die-number " 4 W.W.", but on the example under notice the die-number is clearly " 1 W.W." The history of the 4 d . Queen's Head die is somewhat unusual, as may be seen from the following table :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Reglstered. } \begin{array}{c}
\text { Die } \\
\text { Number, } \\
\text { Earliest } \\
\text { Dite. } \\
\text { Latest } \\
\text { Date. }
\end{array} \\
& 12.11 .55 \text { 2.W.W } 21.11 .6108 .68 \\
& \text { vermilion red till t868? } \\
& \text { ". }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 26.9.89 } \begin{array}{c}
\text { I.W.W } \\
\text { 3.W.W }
\end{array}\left\{\begin{array}{l}
11.71 .8818 .3 .93 \\
\text { with } 9 \text { dot florets }
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

Each die h
Each die has slight defects, die 4 having the
broken 8 in "Postage." The specimen under
notice has the marks of die 4 , the die-number " 1 .W.W" (no stop befure 1), and the colour of die 2 before 1868 ! Why were the dies issued in the above order, $2,4,1,3$ ? Thus we have two riddles to solve, but it seems difficult to put forward any explanation that will reconcile all these incongruities. It was an old system to place a dot before the die-number, therefore one would suppose that dies 2, 3 and 4 were made and numbered before 1855 . But our mysterious impression is in the old colour and inust therefore also be old. We might suggest that four dies were made and one was numbered "r.W.W" with a view to its being used for making the adhesive 4 d. stamp which was under consideration in $1854-55$. When in 1855 , 4d. envelope stamps were required, it inight be supposed that the other were required, it inight be supposed that the other
three dies would be numbered 2,3 and 4 and drilled for dates, but it is evident that all four dies were so drilled and that die $I$ was re. dies were so drilled and that die i was re-
numbered "4." But if so, why issue them in the numbered "4." But if so, why issue them in the order $2,4,1,3$ ? It may be remarked that the
system of putting W.W. after the die number system of putting W.W. after the die number
ceased in 1871 , so that all four dies must date ceased in 1871 , so that all four dres must date
back previuus to that year. Can it be that die 1 , although re-numbered + , was still officially known as $i$ and therefore followed die 2 ?
Control Letters (262 O 263),-A correspondent informs us that he has seen a sheet of the new $\frac{1}{d}$ d. yellow-green in the official collection at the General Post Office and that it bears control letter "D4." He also says that there are sheets of the King's Head stamp of the first printing, and that whilst the values above gd. show no and that whist the values above go. show no
breaks in the marginal lines, the lower values breaks in the marginal lines, the lower values
have one break each. If this is correct, it would have one break each. If this is correct, it would confirm our supposit
official signification.
Early Dates ( 262 F 263). -The following new records have been shown us:-


Error of Watermark (258 L 263). - Another error of the Large Crown watermark has been showt us by Mr. W. W. Munn, Id. red, plate 74 . Our list now stands:-


Error of Large Crown Watermark.
Lettered HA, HL (wmk. inverted), not yet known. MA. Discovered by Mr. $\mathbf{V}$. Gregory in 1897 ? Earliest Date Recordi, 15.8 .63 . Mr. M. J. Colyer. 2d. blue, any lettering not yet known.

| ıd. rn | "stars" | Mr. J. F. Caterer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ." | plate 73. | Mr. W. Bowes |
| " | $\cdots{ }^{1}{ }^{74}$ | Mr. W. W. Munn. |
| .. | .. 83. | Mr. F. J, Cowan |
| , | ., 85 | Miss C. Hoblyn. |
| $\cdots$ | - 87 <br> $\cdots 88$ <br> .88 | Mr. F. G. Warwick. Mr. M. Raffalovich. |
| , | ", 89 | Mr. F. J. Cowan. |
| $\because$ | , 90 | Mr. C Miller. |
|  | , 92 | Mr. V. Gregor |
|  | ". 93 | Mr. H. J. Colyer <br> Mr. M. Raffalovic |

## Mr. Munn writes:-

Noticing in your E.W.S.N. the discovery of of this error, I began in my leisure to look out for this stamp. The first N.A. I found happened to be the error, so 1 persevered in the endeavour to find more. I have gone through a very large lot of id. reds, and although I have come across several hundred M.A. and M.L., I have not been fortunate enough to find another error. I have not yet got through all my id. reds, but I am afraid this will be all I shall come across.
Judging from the rarity of the stamp I do not Judging from the rarity of the stamp I do not
think your valuation is anything too high, rather the reverse."
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (253 B 263).The following note is from the Daily Express :-
"The Argentine Postmaster-General has decided to issite a stamp especially for picture postcards."

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH ( 257 E 263).-The following cutting is from the A ustralian fournal of Philately :-

- We understand that pressure is being brought to bear on the Federal authorities by the British Guvernment to remove the late Queen's head from those Australian stamps which still bear it, hence the reason for a change ; but as we have pointed out before, it would be much better to let matters run on as they are until the expiration of the book-keeping period, now only a matter of 20 months. Several months would elapse befure satisfactory designs could be procured, and probably a year altogether before they could be probabled and issued, so that, at the expiration of, say, six or eight months later, the stamps would say, six or eight months later, the stamps would require to be altered again, so far as the names of the States are concerned. Had the proposed step been taken at the beginning of the Federation, it would have been quite in keeping with the order of things, but the opportunity was lost, and the mistake could now be only imperfectly reparred."
It is certainly not very complimentary to king Edward to refuse to represent his portrait on the postage stamps.
DUTCH INDIES (251 S 263). -The follow. ing is chronicled by L'Echo de la Tinbrologic (30.9.04/432).


Adhesive. Perf. 12 d .
25 c . violet.
All five values in this type are catalogued, but only the rac., zoc., and 3oc. have yet been issued.
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA 1257 Y 263).- The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the folluwing :-


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA multiple. 8a. light blue and grey-black.

## Issued 13.9 .04 or sooner.

FRANCE (261 Q 263).-The following note is from the Pall Mall Gazette, 17.9.04.
"One of the most curious of the institutions of Paris is the opening of the stamp market held on certain days in the week at the corner of the Avenue Marigny with the Champs Elysées. It has been thrown intogreat excitement these past few days by the discovery of a very rare stampone of the series bearing the image of the Prince Imperial which Napoleon Ill. Iad engraved in London in 1869. It was at the moment when the new Constitution was being prepared. The ssue, printed in nine colours, was a very limited ne and never of course, came into the hands of the public. Some specimens have already changed hands at high prices.

FRENCH P.O., CHINA (235 B 263).-The Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal states that the following quantities were printed of the recent surcharged issnes.

Stamps of Indo-Chin i overprint
Issues of $5.7 .03,8.1 .04$ and 29.1 .04 .
(Quantities are given in sheets; each sheet contained 150 stamps)

|  | tc. | ac. | 4 c . | cor | $1 \infty$. | 1.5 c . | 30 c . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hoihao | 50 | 50 | 120 | 10 | 150 | 20 | 40 |
| Packhoi | 50 | 110 | 130 | 160 | 110 | 120 | 60 |
| Mongte | 50 | 110 | 120 | 140 | 120 | 120 | 60 |
| Yunnansen | 50 | 110 | 110 | 120 | 110 | 110 | 60 |
| Tschongking | 50 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 110 | 120 | 60 |
| Longtschéou | 10 | 10 | to | 30 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Canton | 140 | 200 | ıgo | 140 | 190 | 200 | 60 |
| Hoihao | $\begin{aligned} & 25 c . \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $3 \times$. | $40 c .$ $y$ | soc. $8$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 c . \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | ifr. | sfr. |
| Packhoi | 120 | 60 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 6 |
| Monktze | 130 | 60 | to | 8 | 20 | 10 | 8 |
| Yunnansen | 110 | 60 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 6 |
| Tschongking | 120 | 60 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 6 |
| Longtscheou | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canton | 250 | 60 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 8 |

GERMANY (250 A 263).-The current 1 mark in a new shade, lake, is chronicled by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal ( $9.04 / 50$ ).
INDO-CHINA (261 R 263). - L'Annonce Timbrologique ( $9.04 / 2044$ ) states that the quantity of 5 c . on 60 c . Unpaid Letter stamp provisionals printed was 15,000 (see E.IV.S.N. No. 261).
JAIPUR (262 C 263 ). -The following further information concerning the new stamps of this State is taken from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal ( $9.04 / 48$ ).
"We fear that this State is likely to give some little trouble to collectors of varieties of type and shade. Too late for notice last month, we received from Messrs. Rann Gopal \& Co., two sheets of the ta., in light blue and in ultramarine, horizontal rows of four. We have since received from Mr. Stewart. Wilson a sheet of each value. the 1 . and za. in twelve varieties (like the first ta.), and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., light blue, in twenty.four varieties, six rows of four. We have, therefore, already thirty-six types of the sa. and twelve of each of the other values. The block of stamps in all is surrounded by a frame of single lines, crossing at the corners, and in the centre of the margin at top are figures ' 12 ' or ' ${ }^{2}{ }^{4}$ ' denoting the is peculiar ; it does not cross the margins in any is peculiar; it does not cross the margins in any
direction, and we are inclined to think that it is direction, and we are inclined to think that ith bits of dotted rule, of suitable length, set up in a form to perforate a whole sheet at once. We find no prominent varieties or errors in the English inscriptions, except a few letters ' $A$ ' without cross bars, but the majority of the $\frac{1}{}$ a. stamps in the sheet of tweive show 'halfanna',
as one word, without any space in the centre; all as one word, without any space in the centre; all
the stamps in the sheet of twenty-four have a the stamps in the sheet of twenty-four have a space between the words."
MAURITIUS (258R263). We now formally record the issue of the first stamp with multiple watermark.


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA multiple.
6c. lilac and carmine on red.
MARTINIQUE (251 H 263).-Two new sets of provisionals are recorded for this Colony by L'Echo de la Timbrologie ( $9.04 / 43^{2}$ ).


## $10^{c}$

Adhesives. Stamps of above design, but inscribed "Martinique " at foot, surcharged in ? approximately as above.
ioc. on 3 oc. brown.
$(20,000)$.
$(10,000)$.
The above were created by authority of a The above were created by authority of a
decree dated "Fort-de-France, 5.8 .04 ," of which decree dated "Fort-de.France, 5.8 .04 ," of which
our contemporary gives the text. These two our contemporary gives the text.
provisionals appear to have two
deen quickly provisionals appear to have been quickly
exhausted, as a further batch was created under exhausted, as a further
authority dated 18.8 .04 .

## $0^{1} 10$

Adhesives. Overprinted approximately as above in ?
of 20 on 30c. brown.
of ro on 40 c . vermilion
of 10 on 50 c. rose.
of 10 on 75 c . violet on orange.
of 10 on if olive. ( 10,0000 ).
of 10 on If
of ro on 5 . live.
( 10,000 ).
$\left(\begin{array}{l}(12,000) \\ (10,000)\end{array}\right.$
$(\mathrm{IO},(0) 0)$
$(2,000)$.
The figures given in brackets represent the quantities which it was authorised to print.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY (262 G 263). Réclle.


Adhesives.
115 reis, rose on rose.
130 " green on rose.
400 " black on blue
NORTHERN NIGERIA ( $183 \mathrm{~F}_{2} 63$ ).-We are officially informed that "no new stamps have been printed for this Protectorate, and none are that some stamps will be required during this year." This was written to us on 30.8.04, in answer to our enquiry concerning the introduc. tion of the new watermark.

SANTANDER (225 D 263 ). -The following note is from Stanley Gibbuns' Monthly fournal ( $9.04 / 50$ ).
of the prove received copies of a fresh printing of the provisional soc. (on a fiscal stamp) which we chronicled twelve months ago. The stamps are lithographed in blocks of ten, two vertical rows of five; and we are shown a sheet of twenty in which the two blocks are printed tête bêche, side by side, thus giving five horizontal téte bêche pairs. The overprint is the right way up on all. but there is a new error, the name being spelt "Santender" on the second stamp in the left hand vertical row of each block of ten. Our publishers tell us that they also received a strip of five stamps, all with 'Corrcos,' for 'Correos,' in the surcharge; the copy shown us is in rose."

Fisial Postal.
50c. red; error "Santender."
50c. rose " "Corrcos."
SERVIA (262 F 263).-Two more values of the current set, perf. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, are recorded by the Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal ( $9.04 / 370$ ).


Adhesives. Perf. rit.
50 para, dull grey; Arnss carmine-red ( 10,000 ). I dinar, blue-green; Large Arms in black
Issued i8.9.04 or earlier.
( 50,000 )
The Coronation stamps have now arrived.
In shape they are a large oblong. (The designs we will illustrate shortly). There is an imprint at foot, as in the 1870 design of France, but below
the design and with the names " $G$. Jovanovie" the design and with the names "G. Jovanovie" at left and " E . Mouchon" at right. In the top corners, inscription at left "Kraljevina" and at right "Srbija" (Servian Kingdom); in lower corners the value and "postra" (post). In the centre a circle with ornamentation and 1804 at left, igot at right. Under the circle are the Arms (Eagle with outspread wings) and the motto, "Speo mihi prima Deus."

Adhesives. (i) In circle heads (in profile to left)
of Kara George and Peter I. Inscription in small letters at left side of circle " K Kara. Gjorgje" (Black George) and at right side "Petar I." Perf. 1 It $\frac{1}{2}$.
5 para, green.
$\begin{array}{ll}10 & \text { ". } \\ 15 & \text { bright-rose. } \\ \text { mauve. }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}25 & \text { ". blue. } \\ 50\end{array}$
(ii) In circle, a somewhat detailed picture said to represent "the present King seated on his throne and receiving from the provincial governors the keys of the fortresses captured
from the Mussulmans." This seems to be from the Mussulmans." This seems to be
hardly quite correct, as there is an inscription (partially illegible), immediately below which ends with the date "1804." Perf. 114 .
1 dinar, pale yellow-brown.
3 dinara, emerald.
It is stated that they were first issued on 21.9 .04 and would be withdrawn on 30.9.04, but the British Vice-Consul at Belgrade assures us that they will be on sale till at least the end of the year.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ( 260 B 263 ).-Our Adelaide correspondent now writes to say he made a mistake about the $2 / 6$ in the new design Our chronicle of this value in E.W'S.S. No. 257 inst accordingly be cancelled. The val
printed and likely to be issued at any time.
printed and likely to be issued at any time.
Concerning the "EIGNT" error we read as follows in the Australian fournal of Philately, 8.04/140.
"On the 28 th June we wrote to the Post master-General's department asking for information regarding the error 'elgnt,' and have received the following reply:-
"Postmaster-General's Department,
Melbourne, 2nd August, 1904.
"Siss,-With reference to your communica tion of the 28th June last, respecting an error in the lettering of one stamp in every sheet of eight-penny stamps issued by this department in South Australia recently, etc., I have the honor, by direction, to inform you that enquiry has been nade into the matter, and the following is a copy of a report submitted by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, in regard thereto:
"That the error 'eignt' tor 'eight' was made by the workmen of Messrs. Sands and McDougall, who prepared the stereos for this office.
"As soon as the error was discovered, we discontinued selling any of the stamps on which the incorrect word was printed.
" The mistake was quite accidental, and is much regretted. The stamps withdrawn frum sale are in a sealed envelope and will, as usual in such cases, be burnt in the presence of two responsible officers.
"I have the honor to be, Sirs,
"Your obedient servant, Robt. T. Scott,
" Messrs. J. H. Smyth \& Co. " Secretary.

The above discloses the fact that the stereos for the South Australian stamps are made by a private firm outside the Government printing private firm outside the Government printing lieve, a short time back, that all the work done lieve, a short time back, that all the work done
there was under the supervision of the pustal there was und
authorities."

TUMACO (119 C 263).-The Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal ( $9.04 / 369$ ) illustrates and chronicles two stamps supposed to have been issued by the Revolutionary Party in Tumaco in issued.
i.03.


Adhesives.
5c. blue-violet.
ioc. red.
UNITED STATES (255 N 263).-Our last list of U.S.A. plate numbers, which was published in No. 241, ended with plate 2152. We now in No. ${ }^{241}$, ended with plate 2152 . ${ }^{21}$, We now
take the following list of new plates from Mekel's take the following list of new plat
Weckly Stamp News $(8.04 / 268)$.
U.S.A. Marginal Plate Numbers.

2153 to 2160 2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2161 to 2164
2165 to 2168
2169 to 2172
2173 to 2176
2177 to 2180
2181
2182 to 2185
2186 to 2188
2189 to 2192
Ordinary.
${ }^{\text {rc. }}$ St. Louis Exhibition.
2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
rc. Ordinary.

2193 to 2196
2197 to 2200 Ic. Ordinary.
2197 to 2200 2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
$\begin{array}{ll}2201 \\ 2225 & \text { to } 22228 \\ 220 & \text { 2c. Ordinary. }\end{array}$ (Plate 2228 is not yet quite finished).
2229 to 2232
2233 to 2236
2237
to 2256
2237 to 2256
2257 to 2260
2257
$\mathbf{2 2 6}$ to
to 22272
quite "finished).
2277 to 2280 . not yet quite finished). 2276 are
2277 to 228 o 2 c . Ordinary. (In preparation).
2281 to 2288 ic.
The following note, written by Mr. Louis G. Barrett, is also from our American contemporary (8.04/268).
"Retouched Envelupe Die. - I have seen 2 specimen of a retouched die $2 c$. envelope of the present issue. The white embossed portions of presentissue. The white embossed portions of the design have been deepened, giving a niuch
better and clearer impressinn. The most notice. better and clearer impression. The most notice.
able differences between the old and new im. able differences between the old and new im-
pressions are as follows:-(1) The ribbon bearing pressions are as follows:-(1) The ribbon bearing
the words ' United States Postage' now touches the toothed border at top of stamp, and the swallow-tail ends now tear distinct horizontal shade lines that were nearly invisible in the old die. (2) There is a piece of colour between the queue and back of neck. (3) The word 'Washington' beneath the bust is in larger lettering and measures a half millemetre longer. (4) In the dates ' 1732 ' and ' 1799 ' the 'sevens' have now a straight down-stroke where before they were curved. and the ' nines' are quite different with long under-curving tails and distinct upper lobes. (5) In the lower ribbon containing the words 'Two Cents,' a number of differences will be noticed: At the left side the little wavy ends have an oblique upward direction, where in the old die they were nearly horizontal; the lines of shading at either end of the ribbon, which in the old were two long and one short line, now are three lines of about equal length. In the lettering the ' $w$ ' of 'two' is noticeably broader, and the ' $o$ ' is round insteat of oval as in the old die; in fact, all the lettering has been made heavier. (6) The white border-line outside of the saw-toothed border is nearly twice as wide in the new die as it was in the old. Altogether the changes made have been in the way of improvement, and the stamp now has a crispness that even the early impressions of the old die lacked.:
An agitation for a special issue of stamps in connection with the Lewis \& Clark Exhibition at Portland, Oregon, uext year, has been going on lately in certain quarters, but we are glad to see the Postmaster-General has now decided that there shall be no new stamps.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."

It is no economy to save the small subarription (4/4) and

| WHOLESALE PRICE | LST． |  | Per 12. 2／4 <br> Face |  | $\begin{gathered} P \operatorname{er} 1^{2} \\ 3 \frac{d}{d} \\ 9 \mathrm{~d} \\ 1 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | Penrhyn，id．$x d$ ．． <br> id．$z d$ ．．． <br> 6d．za． | Value <br> 1／． <br> $1 /=$ <br> 61. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } 12 \\ 1 / 2 \\ 1 / 2 \\ \text { Face } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Face Value． | Per 12 | ＂＂1／．carmine，ta．．．t2／－ |  |  | 1／2 | Perak，zc． |  | gd |
|  |  | C＇yprus，$\frac{1}{\text { pioi，}}$ King ．．8d | 9 d | Malta，年d．Valletta $\quad$ ． $3^{\text {d }}$ | 4 d | Queensland，古d．current | 6 d | 7 d |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 1d．，} 2 \mathrm{dd} . & \text { ．} & \text { ．} & 1 / \overline{1} \\ \text { 2d．} \nu a . & \text { ．．} & \text { ．} & 2 / 6\end{array}$ | ＂＇， | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { rpi．} & \\ \end{array}$ | 1／6 | Malta，id．on 2dd．blue ．． $1 /$－ | Face | $\cdots$ | $1 /$ | 1／2 |
|  | ＂ | 3ора．＂$\quad$. | 1／1 | ＂hd．Queen ．．．．6d | 1／－ | ， 1 rd．No figures | $1 /$ | 1／2 |
| Antigua，Arms，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}, \quad . \quad$ ．． 6 d | $7 \mathrm{7d}$ |  | 13／－ |  | 6，d | Queensland，2d．．． | 2／－ | 2／2 |
|  | 1／1 | K．，mult．W．${ }^{\text {dpi．}}$ ．8d | 9d |  | 1／1 | St．Helena，${ }^{\text {dd．}}$ d．Pictorial | 6d | 7／1 |
| Bahamas，Id．pict．．．．．1／－ | 1／1 | Dominica， 号d．$_{\text {d }}$ | $1 / 1$ 7 $1 / 1$ | Malta，id．Queen ．．．．1／－ Mauritius，Arms． | 1／6 | St．Kitts，$\frac{1}{2} d$ ． | 6d． | $1 / 1$ 7 d |
| ＂\＃1d．King $\quad . \quad 1 /-$ | 1／1 |  | 7／1 | Mauritius，Arms． <br> Ic．grey ．．．．2d | 2 d | St．Kitts， | $6{ }^{\text {＊}}$ | 7／15 |
|  | 4 d | East Africa，K．，ja．．－ $6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}^{*}$ | 7 d | lac $\quad . . \quad . \quad 4 \mathrm{~d}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ d | St．Lucia，暑d．King | 6d | 7 d |
| ＂ | 7／1 | K．，12．．． $1 / \mathrm{O} \mathbf{2}^{*}$ | 1／12 | 3c．．．．．．6d | 7 d |  | 1／－ | 1／1 |
| Bechuana，td．Igoi，green．．． | 7 d | Falkland，立d．Queen ．．od | 7 d | 3c．on yellow ．．6d＊ | 7 d | St．Vincent，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．King | $6{ }^{\text {＊}}$ | 7 d |
| Bechuana，$\frac{\pi}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ． <br> fd．yellow.. fd $^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \mathrm{~d} \\ & 7 \mathrm{~d} \end{aligned}$ | ＂Id．$\%$ ．．1／－ | 1／2 | 4 c ．green and violet 8 d | 9 d |  | 1／． | 1／1 |
| thd．yellow $\quad . . h^{\circ}$ <br> Id．lilac．．．． 1 ／． | $7 \mathrm{~d}$ | Fiji＂${ }^{2 \frac{1}{2} \text { d．}}$＂$\quad . .2 / 6$ | 2／11 | 5c．lilac and black ．． 10 d | 1／－ | Sarawak，ic． | 2fd＊ | 3 d |
| Bermuda，td．on 1 I－$\quad . . \quad 3 \mathrm{~g}$ | $1 / 2$ $4 d$ | Fiji，View，Id．，p． $12 \times$ If．． $1 /$－ | $1 / 2$ | 6 c ．on red ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ． $1 /$－ | 1／2 | ．，2c．．． | 5 d | 6d |
|  | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {d }}$ ． |  | 2／4 | 8c．grn．and blk．．$\quad 1 / 4$ | 1／7 | 4 c | 1. | 1／2 |
| ＂，id．$\quad$＂$\quad$. | 1／1 | Fiji，King，fd．．．．．6d | ${ }^{7} \mathrm{~d}$ | 15c．＂P．and R．＂）． $2 / 6$ | 2／10 | Selangor，5c． | 1／1 | 1／4 |
| ＂，4d．Queen，CA．${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $4 / 8$ | G＂mbir Id．．$\quad$ ．1／－ | 1／1 | 25c．＂P．and R．＂．．4／1 | Face | Seychelles，2c．King | 4 d | 5 d |
| 6d．$\quad 14$ | 7 | Gambia，$\frac{1}{2 d} \mathrm{~d}$ King ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ 6d | 7 d | Montserrat，1903，施d．．．6d | 7 d | 3 c | 6d | 7 d |
| 6d．．， $14 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 710 | Id．$\because \quad . .1 /-$ | 1／I | ＂Id．．． $1 /$－ | 1／5 | ＂，6c．．＂ | $1 /$ | 1／2 |
| Bhopal，交a．．．．．．．－ |  |  | 7 d | Morocco，sc．，Queen ．．5d | 6 d | ， 15 c ． | 2／6 | Face |
| ， | gd | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．King $\quad . .6 \mathrm{~d}$ | 61 d | roc．．．．． 10 | 1／3 | － 36 |  | 2 |
| B．C．A．，Id．，K．．．．．．．1／＊＊ | 1／2 |  | 1／1 | Morocco，5c．King | d | on 8c． |  | 2／2 |
| B．E．A．，ıa．carmine，Queen ı／o＊ | 1／1 | Gold Coast，古d．King | 7 d | ，10c．，．． 10 | 1 dd | Sierra Leone，$\frac{1}{2 d}$ d．Qu | 6 d | 8 d |
| B．Guiana，ic．grey－green ．．6d | 7 d | 1／．＊ | 1／1 | N＂25c．＂${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ，2／0 | 2／2 | ＂ 1 d． | 1／． | 1／2 |
| ，＂2c．lil．on red．．．1／－ | 1／1 | ＂ 2 d ．$"$－2／＊＊ | 2／2 | bha，ta．King ．．．．3d | 4 d | d．Ki | d | 7 d |
| B．Honduras，1c．King ．．6d＊ | 7 d | Grenada，起．King ．．．．．6d | 7 d | $\frac{1}{2}$ a | 7 d | Sirm Id．＂ | 1／． | 1／1 |
| ，2c．${ }^{\text {，}}$－ $1 /$－ | 1／1 |  | 1／1 | 1／7 | 1／2 | moor， 3 pies ． |  | 4 d |
| ic．Queen ．．6d | 7 d | walior，Queen， | 3／－ | Natal，id．Q．．．．．I／－ | 1／2 | S．Nigeria，King，$\frac{1}{2}$ d． | 6 d | 7 d ． |
| B．N．Guinea，hd．．．．．6d．＊ | 7 d ． | ＂＂，\％a．yell．gr．hd | 9 d |  | 2／9 | somil ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Id． | 1／－＊ | I／I |
| ＋，1d．．．．．1／＊＊ | 1／1 | ＂＂la．carmine 1／－ | 1／6 | ，${ }^{4 \mathrm{~d} .} \mathrm{Q}$ Q $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad 4 / \cdot$ | 4／4 | Somali，King，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{a}$ ．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6 d | 7 d |
| 2d．．．．． $2 /$－ | 2／2 | 2／－ | 31. | atal，$\frac{1}{2 d}$ ．King ．－．．6d | 7 d | 1 ta | $1 /$ | 11 |
| 2hd．．．．． $2 / 6$ | 2／9 | ＂2，2ha．blue ．．2／6 | 41. | 1／－＊ | 1／5 | Straits，roc．slate | $2 / 6$ | 2／11 |
| 4d．．． | 4／4 | ta．King $\quad . \quad 3 \mathrm{~d}$ | 4 d | Newfoundland，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$, ，R．F．．． 3 d | 4 d | ＂3c．King，1902 | 8d | 9d |
| B．S．A．，${ }^{+1} \frac{1}{2 d} 1900$ ．． $1 .$. | 7 d | ta．$\quad$ ，$\quad .6$ 6d | 7 d | $6 d$ | 7 d | ＂5c．＂， | 1／19 | 1／3 |
| ＂ıd．$\quad$ ，．$\quad . \quad 1 /$ ． | 1／1 |  | 1／1 | 2．${ }^{\text {c．}}$ ． $1 /-$ | 1／1 | ＂8c．＂＂ | 1／9 ${ }^{2}$ | 1／11 |
| B．Somaliland，交a．King，sur． 6 d | 7 d |  | 4 d | 3c．$\quad$ ，．． $1 / 6$ | 1／8 | 10 | $2 / 6$ | 2／9 |
| \＃ra．$\quad$ \％ | 1／1 | Hong Kong，Set，2，4，5c．${ }_{\text {2／8 }}$ | 2／11 | 4c．${ }^{\text {c }}$ ． $2 /$ | 2／2 | IC．＂， 1903 | $3{ }^{\text {c＊}}$ | 4 d |
| Bussahir，ła．red ．．．．．－ | $1 /$ | 2 to 10c．5／－ | 5／5 | 4c．Cabot 2／－ | 2／2 | ＂3c．＂，＂． | $8{ }^{\text {＊}}$ | 9 d |
| ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ a lilac，imperf． | $1 \%$ | $11 \quad$ roc．blue ．．2／6 | $2 / 9$ | Hebrides，id．．．．．ı／＊ | 1／2 | ＂4c．＂＂－ | $1 /$ | 1／1 |
| ＂，ia．，＂perf．． | $2 \%$ | ＂King，ic．．． $2 \frac{2}{2 d}$ | 3 d | ＂${ }^{2 d . . .} \quad . \quad$ 2／－ | 2／4 | 8c．$\quad \because$ | 2／－ | 2／2 |
| ＂，la．red ．． | $3 / 0$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | New South Wales，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ 6d | 7 d | Sudan，im．Camel．． | 3d | 4 d |
|  | 8d | 4c．．．10td | $1 /$. | rd．．．r／ | I／I | 2m．＂（new） | 6d | 7 d |
|  | 4 d |  | 1／3 | $2 /-$ | Face | 3 m | 9d | 11 d |
| ic．King ．．$\quad . \quad$ 6d | ${ }_{7}^{4 d}$ | India，Q．，3p．carmine ．－3d | 4 d | 5d．．．5／ | 5／5 | ＂5m．＂，（＂） | 1／3 | 1／6 |
|  | 1／1 | 12．carmine $\quad . \quad$ I／－ | 1／2 | ＂9d．sur．9／－ | 10／6 | ＂ 1 | 2／6 | 2／9 |
| Cape，id．Hope standing ．．．bd | Face |  | 2／3 | N．Z．Dues，id．old $\quad$ I／$/$－ | 1／2 | m．Unpaid | $6 d$ | 7 d |
| ＂Id．＂＂．．1／－ | ＂ | India，K．，ta．$\quad . \quad . \quad 3{ }^{\text {da }}$ | 4 d | N＂$\frac{1}{2 d .}$ new ．．6d | 7 d |  | 1／－ | 1／2 |
| ＂．King，$\frac{1}{2}$＂．．．．．$\quad$ 6d | ＂， | ta．．．．．6d | $7{ }^{7}$ | New Zealand，Q．，id．．．1／0 | 1／2 | S．Australia，古d．G．P．O | 6d． | 7 d ． |
| $\begin{array}{llll} \because & \text { ning, } \\ \because & 1 d . & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 / \end{array}$ | ＂， | $12 . \quad . \quad$ ．． $1 /-$ | Face | P．，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \quad . \quad 0 / 6^{*}$ | Face | Id．Queen | $1 /$－ | 1／1 |
|  | ＂ 7 d |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { P．，id．} & \quad . \\ \text { P．} & 1 / 0\end{array}$ | ＂ | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { 2d．}}{ }^{\text {2d }}$ | 21. | 2／2 |
|  | 1／1 | Jamaica，$\frac{1}{2}$ l．Arms $\quad . \quad 6 \mathrm{~d}$ | 7 d | N＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ P．，2d．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2／0 | $\because$ | Tasmania，3d．Queen | 31－ | 3／6 |
| ＂，rd．Queen．．．$\quad .$. | Face | 1／8． | 1／1 | Niger Coast，no wmk．，$\frac{1}{2}$ | 1／3 | ＂9d．．，．． | 9／－ | 10／6 |
| Ceylon，2c．Queen ．．．． $\mathbf{4 d}^{\text {d }}$ | 5 d |  | 2／9 |  | 4／． | V \＆ |  | 7 d |
| ＂，3c．$\quad$ ，．．．．6d | 7 d | ， | 1／1 | North Borneo，＂Brit．Prot．＂${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | d．V \＆C | 6 | 7 d |
| ＂，5c．．，．．．． 10 od | IId | hore，ic． | 3 d | ea | 3yd | ＂rd．＂ | 1／－ | 1／2 |
| ＂6c．．${ }^{\text {，}}$ ．．．．1／． | 1／1 | c．．．．．．．5td | 6t 10 |  | ${ }_{\text {7 }}^{7}$ | Tonga，$\frac{1 d}{}$ | d－ | 2／4 |
| ＂，2c．King ．．．．4d | 4 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ | dd | 1／0 | 3c．Palm Tree $\quad . \quad 9 \mathrm{~g}$ | ${ }^{10} 12$ | Tonga，$\frac{7}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ． |  | 7 d |
|  | 7 c | yellow and red lotad | 1／0 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 4c．Monkey ．．} & \text { ．．} & 1 /- \\ \text { sc．Peacock ．．} & \text { ．} & 1 / 3\end{array}$ | 1／2 | Transval，ıA．V．R． | $1 /$. | 1／2 |
| 4 c ． | 9d | ．．1／1 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1／3 | 6c．Arms ．．．． $1 / 6$ | 1／9 | ＂${ }^{\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .}$ E．R．I． |  | 3／6 |
| 5 C |  | 1／4 | 1／5 | 1ec．Bear ．．．． $2 / 6$ | 2／9 | d． | 3／－ | Face |
| C．E．F．on India，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \％／6 | ＂3c．on 4 c | $1 /$. | 16c．Train ．．．．4／－ | $4 / 4$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ d．King | 6 d | 6td |
| ＂＂＂$\frac{1}{2}$ a． | 018 | 10c．on 4c．gr．and． | $3 /-$ | N．Nigeria，交d．King ．．6d | 7 d | ＂id．＂ | $1 /$ | 1／1 |
| ，Ia．lilac | 1／4 | ＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$（Native） | $3 / \cdot$ | Nin＂${ }^{\text {Id．．}}$ ．${ }^{\text {1／－}}$ | 1／1 | 2 d | 21. | 2／2 |
| Chamba，Q．，ła．pink ．．3d | 4 d | Labuan，rc．（Native）${ }^{\text {a }}$ 3d | 312d | Niue，支d．zd．．．．．6d | $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3 d ． | $31-$ | 3／3 |
| ，．ja．grey ．．－ | 1／－ | 2c．（Stag＇s Head）6d | 101 | Id．$x 6 . \quad \cdots \quad . \quad 1 /$. | 1／9 | Trinidad ${ }^{\text {4d．}}$ ．$"$ | $4 /$. | 4／4 |
| ＂，fa．yell．－green 6d | 7 d | ＂3c．（Palm Tree）．．9d |  | $\cdots$ | F／2 | inid | 60 | 7 d |
| $" \quad$ Ia．lilac ．．1／－ | 1／2 | 4c．（Monkey）．－ $1 /$－ | $1 /$ | a．．．．． | Fac |  | 60 | 7 d |
| 1a．carmine ．．1／－ | $1 / 2$ | 5c．（Peacock）$\quad \cdots \quad 1 / 3$ | 1／52 | $3 / \cdot$ |  | Id．black on red | $1 /$. | 1／1 |
| 2a．blue ．．2／－ | $2 / 4$ | \％$\quad$ 6c．（Arms）$\quad \cdots \quad 1 / 6$ | 1／9 | Orange Free State，Id．T．F．I／－ | 1／6 |  | $1 /$. | 1／1 |
| Chamba，Service，Q．，甬a．gr．od | 7 d | Labuan，ic．（Crown）．－3d＊ | 3／${ }^{\frac{1}{2} \text { d }}$ | Orange River on Cape，dd． 6 d | Face | ＂2ddion blue paper | 2／6 | 2／81 |
|  | ${ }_{7} \mathrm{~d}$ | 2c．．＂．．6d | Face | 1／6． | ＂ | Turks Islands，$\frac{1}{\text { d }}$ ．．． | 6d | 7 d |
| ＂，ia．car．i／－ | 1／2 | 1 | 10 dd | Orang V P ${ }^{\text {en }}$ 2dd．2／6 | ＂ | Victoria ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Queen | $1 /$－ | 1／1 |
| Chamba．＂King，1a．．．．．3d | 4 d | 4c．．，．－ $1 /$ | Face | Orange R．，V．R．I．，2d．．． $2 /$－ | ＂ | Victoria，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．Queen，perf． $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6d | 7 d |
| ＂，， | 7 d | c．$\quad$（ $\quad . \quad 2 /$. | ＂ | $3 \mathrm{~d} . \quad . \quad 31-$ | － |  | $1 /$－ | 1／1 |
| ，12．．．．．．1／． | 1／2 | 2／6 | ＂ | ing，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．．． 6 d | 7 d | $\because$ S．Duty，id．rose | $1 /-$ | 1／2 |
| Chamba，Service，K．，支a．．．o／6 | 0／7 | Lagos， 1 d d．Queen ．．6d | 7 d |  | 1／1 | Virgin Is．，id．Virgin | 1／0 | 1／2 |
| ＂，$\quad$ ，1a．．．1／0 | 1／2 | ，．Id．$\because .$. | 1／1 | Patiala，ta．pink $\quad . \quad . \quad \cdots \quad 3 \mathrm{l}$ | 9d | d．King | 6d＊ | 7 d |
|  | 2／4 | ，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., \mathrm{King}$ ．．．．6d | 7 d |  | 1／2 |  | 1. | 1／1 |
| Charkhari，ta．．．．．－＊ | 5 d | Leeward，fd．King ．．． 6 d | 7 d |  | ${ }_{7}^{4 \mathrm{~d}}$ | ．Australia， |  | 7 d |
| cooul ${ }^{\text {ra．}}$ | 1／3 | ．＂Id．＂．．．．． $1 /$－ | 1／1 | 6 | 7 d |  | － | 2／4 |
| Cook Is．$\frac{1}{\text { d }} \mathrm{d}$ ．green，no wmk．6d | $1 /-$ |  |  |  |  | a．old | 6a | 7 d |
|  | 2／－ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 / 4 \\ & 4 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} & x a . & \cdots d . & \cdots\end{array} \quad . \quad 6 \quad 6 \mathrm{~d}$ | ${ }_{8}^{7}$ | old |  | 1／2 |



BLANK ALBUMS，Moveable Leaves．
（The leaves are linen－jointed，quadrillé ruled．）
Square，de Luxe， 100 leaves $\qquad$ Price Postage
$30 / 0 \begin{aligned} & \text { IId．}\end{aligned}$ Stolzenberg Albums，thin card covers－

1．to 88 in．， 20 leaves（capacity 40 ）tod
2．Same（capacity 60 leaves）
Extra Leaves， $10 \times 8$ in．，per $100 \quad 751 / 2 \quad 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ． $10 \times$ oxin． $100 \quad \cdots \quad 2 / 9 \quad 3 d$.

## STOCK BOOKS．

$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in．， 60 leaves（ 11 gummed strips Price Poxtage across each page），to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN＇S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS．
Subscription Rates（to commence this week）． One year，post free to same address
 Back numbers
From any＂Newsagent（who will get it through
his London Agents）

## Rew Price－Eist of Sets＊

For the 1904 －1905 Season．
Chiefly Used ：Unusbid have＇a＇Index－numbers


| Canada． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8ов Same，but complete，tc．to 85 ．．if |  |
| 81 1897，Maple，古，1，2，3，5，6，x，10c． 8 | gd． |
| $81 \wedge$ Same．． | 2／11 |
| 82 1898，Fig．$\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,20 c$. | 11. |
| $82 \wedge$ Same．．．． | 3／； |
| 82 C Same，without 20c． | 2／6 |
| 83 1899，Map，2c．blue and grey sea．． | Id． |
| 83 A Same．．．．．． | 3 d. |
|  |  |
| 85 1853，Triangular，i，4，6d．，1／． | 19／0 |
| $89 \quad 1880,3$ d，on $4^{\text {d }}$ ．$\quad .$. | 7 d ． |
| go 1896，Hope stand．，i，i， 3 d，TBid． | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ． |
|  | td． |
| 92＊tgoo，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，Id．．． | 2 d |
| ${ }^{22 A}$ Same |  |
|  |  |
| 94 1857，1，2．2，5，5，6．rod．，1／ | 16／11 |
|  | 13／10 |
| 96a Same．． | 14／4 |
| $98 \quad 1872-99,16,24.32 .36 .4^{8, ~ 6.4 . ~ 96 c . ~}$ | 12／0 |
| 100 1885－99，8，16，24，36c．surclid． | 4／6 |
| 101A 1886－1900，3．6，12，15，25，30．75c． | 3／3 |
| 102A Old colours，3．15， 2 kc ． | 1／5 |
| 106＊1903，K．，2，3，4，5，6，12，15，25，3oc． <br> B．E．Africa． | ${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ ． |
|  |  |
| British Gulana． |  |
| 50 1860，1，J，2，4，8，12，24c． | 27／3 |
| 52 1876，1，2，4．6，8，12，24c． <br> British Honduras | 1／10 |
| 99A 1865，surch．，1，6c．．．． 2 |  |
| 60A 1891，1，2，3，5，6，10．12，24，25c． 9 | \％／6 |
| British South Africa． |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}66 & 1890, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,6,8 d . .1 / \cdot & \because & 8 \\ 66 \wedge & \text { Same } & . . & . & . \\ 8\end{array}$ | 5.2 |
| $67 \text { 1896, dots, } \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,6, \mathrm{Kd}, 1 / .$ | $2 / 0$ |
| 67 A Same．．．．．$\quad .3$ ．． 8 | 4／5 |
|  |  |
| 107A 1892，1，12， 2 2，tor．．．．．+ | $7 / 4$ |
| 108 1893，直，1，12，2，2，2d．5，6，iod．，1／． 9 | 4／6 |
| Cyprus． |  |
| 110 188i，2，3，1，2，4，6pi | 113 |
| 111A 1894，古，早，1，2，4，6，9，12p．．．i | $5 / 8$ |
| Falkland Islands． |  |
| 1164 1878，6d．green | 2／8 |
| Fiji ïslands． |  |
|  | 1／5 |
| $\qquad$ | 1／3 |
|  | 5／2 |
|  | 4／4 |



## Conditions of our XCleekly＂Mew Fssue＂Wervice．

W
HEN ordering our regular weekly ser－ vice of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished ：－

1．Which groups are required？ C（British Colonials）．
$K$（King Edward Culomials only）． F（Foreign）．E（Europeans only）． CF（Entire World）．
N．li．－Wie endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete，so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various direc－ tions．The F and E Services are not guar－ anteed complete，as we seldom import from 5．America and certain other countries．Our usual rates per $1 /$－face value are as follows （provisionals excepted）and are guaranteed the lowest clarged by any firm throughout the world：－K， $1 / \mathrm{I}$ ；C， $1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$ ， about $\mathrm{s} / 2$ ．Continents or special countries can be supplied alone．

2．What values and quantities are re－ quired？Please adhere if possible to follow－ ing limits－Id．，1／－， $5 /-, \mathcal{L}, \notin 20$ ．

N．B．－The best investment for a collector is obtained by＂$\ell 1 \times 4$ ，＂but for those who do not care to spend $\mathcal{C}$ ioo per annum on new issues，we recommend＂ $\mathbb{E}_{1} \times 1,1 / \times 4$ ，＂or even＂ $5 i \cdot \times 1,1 / \times 4$ ，＂or simply＂$\ell_{1} \times 1$ ，＂ ＂ $10 /-\times 1$ ，＂＂ $5 /-\times 1$＂＂or＂ $1 /-\times 1$ ．＂For dealers and club dealers we recommend＂ $1 /-$ $\times 12, \mathrm{id} . \times 60$ ，＂or half these quantities．

3．What varieties are required？Unless requested to the contrary，we send all varie－ thes of design，paper，watermark，perforation， shade，types of surcharges，etc．If not required please inscribe order form＂no minor varie－ ties＂or＂no varieties at all．＂Except in the case of minor varieties（which are usually rare），no extra charge is made．

New Issues are supplied，as they appear，on the follow ing conditions：－
－That definite instructions as to clients＇requirements are given in advance，and that one month＇s notice of alteration or cancellation is given．
（a）It exceeds these instructions．
a）It exceeds these instructions． （c）Is misdescribed．

3．That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the origimal invoices，the reason for return being in each case clearly defined．

4．That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days．
5．－That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit（we are similarly treated when making our purchases）．
6．－That clients are subscribers to Ewen＇s Weekly Stamp News（4／4 per annum，or with right to change address， $6 / 6$ per antum）．
7．－That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit．Employees are forbidden to allow any permission from of a few pence），without special cations cannot be referred to him uniess of con－ siderable importance，time being＂very rare．＂

ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES．
To Ewen＇s Colonial Stamp Market，Ltd．， 32，Palace Square，Norwood，S．E．

Please send the undersigned（who agrees to the above conditions）all new adhesive postage stamps，as they appear，in mint unused condition，according to the following requisition，until further notice：－

| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)
A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: h. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Lid., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 264. (Vol. XIII.) (Whole Number, No. 330).

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15,1904
the current $\frac{1}{2} d$. and id. and our list now stands as follows :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (a) Normal:-Continuous line round pane. } \\
& \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
\text { Id. } \mathrm{C}_{4} b r & \text { Nos. 2, } 3 \text { (last } 4 \text { stamps not seen) } \\
\text { Id. } \mathrm{C}_{4} b r & \text { Nos. 2, 5, 11 }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Id. C4 }{ }^{\text {br }} \quad \text { Nos. 2, 5, } 11 \text {. } \\
& \text { (b) Normal.-Bar, (two, crossed), 5, } 10 . \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { stamp, except the 6th and 7th, which have }
\end{array} \\
& \text { stamp, except the } 6 \text { th and } 7 \text { th, which have } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Id. } \mathrm{C}_{4} \text { br No. } 2 .
\end{array} \\
& \text { (c) Normal:-Bar opposite outside edge of each }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\frac{1}{2} d . \mathrm{D}_{4}$ sl $\stackrel{\text { stamp. }}{ } \quad$ (two, close).
There is not the slightest doubt that these cuts in the outer line are made purposely, but what is the purpose? It is noticeable that the first nd but this may be purely a coincideco. The odd, but this may be purely a coincidence. The majority of otherwise possible explanations are put out of court on account of the impracticability of frequently changing the lines, which are, we believe, engraved on the plate. It might happen, though, that the cuts are added to the plates by degrees, possibly to denote the number of impressions taken off. If this is so, we shall expect to see the number of cuts increase. It is probable that each plate shows different cuts and might be identified, if we knew which was which. Even should other cuts be added, this means of identification would not necessarily be rendered useless. Who will solve this mystery for us?
ABYSSINIA (210 G 264).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us some of the 1894 set with Ethiopia surcharged in native characters. The stamps are printed in sheets of 150,6 panes of 25, as with French stamps, and still have millésime 4 (1894).
BUSSAHIR (259 K 264).-Mr. Chhajji Ram, the Sub-Postmaster of Bussahir State, sends us the following candid communication, dated 12.9.04.
" Dear Sir, -I am in receipt of your favour of 12 th ultimo. and much obliged for.

Of course the stamps recently obtained from State and sent by me are no longer required for postal purposes, as the State Post Offices are no
longer in existence from 1goo, A.D., but they are issued under the State authorities and not by some private person. The Sale proceeds of the stamps go to State Treasury.
"Thanking in anticipation and wishing you all
happy and well.-Yours faithfully (Signed) Chhaiji Ram.
Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue states that the State Post Offices were closed on 3ist March, igon, and for some two or three years past it is the genuine remainders which have been on sale, although in some cases with new control marks. The issues in new colours (E.W'S.N. Nos. 235 and 259) have however never been available for postal use. We do not propose to seriously postanicle any further issues from this State, although in the interests of collectors of reprints and "posthumous issues," we may mention any and "posthumous issues,"
we happen to meet with.
CANADA ( 257 T 264 ).-The following letter has been circulated by the Canadian Posimaster General, states Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News ( $10.04 / 322$ ).

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 16th September, rgo4.
Pre-Cancellation of Postage Stamps. The use of pre-cancelled stamps (or stamps cancelled betore actually used for paynient of postage) is pernited in some of the arger cilies undeired for any one mailing in quantities of not required for any one mailing in quantities of not less than 25.000 stamps, but postage stamps cancelled with the small roller canceller have been observed on letters and other matter passing in the manls, and Postmasters are accordingly instructed that Under no circumstances are they permitted to pre-cancel postage stamps. The roller canceller is reserved for the cancellation of postage stamps on Second, Third and Fourth Class Matter and must be used only on stamps after being actually affixed to such matter.
Any postmaster found to be pre-cancelling stamps in any way or selling stamps PRE-CANCELLED WITHout AUTHORITY WILL bE
held responsible for the full value of held responsible for the full value of
such cancelled stamps.

It is proper to explain that the authorized precancelled stamps are struck with a special die bearing the name of the mailing office and are sold only to the largest mailing concerns under conditions which it is considered preclude any danger of such stamps being used a second time for postage. Such conditions would not attend for postage. Such conditions would not attend
the use of stamps pre-cancelled with the the use of stamps pre-cancelled with the
ordinary roller stamps and in consequence the use of the roller stamps for such a purpose is strictly forbidden, under the penalty above mentioned.
Requisitions for pre-cancelled stamps must be made direct to the Department (Stamp Branch). No request for pre-cancelled stamps can be considered where the number of pieces to be prepaid thereby is less than 25,000.
R. M. Coulter,

Deputy Postmaster General.
CEYLON ( 2611264 ).-Our Colombo corres. pondent writes us that 4 c . and 6 c . King's Head stamps were to be issued there about 22.9.04, and that they would be the same shape as the Queen's Heads. Puzzle, discover what he means! Presumably some kind of fiscal or telegraph stamp.
CHILE (261 H 264).-The following note is from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News ( $\mathrm{r} 0.04 / 322$ ):-

Chile.-Mr. Leonard C. Hart writes an interesting letter from Valparaiso, and sends specimens of all the late provisional stamps, ncluding the 5 c . on 30 c . rose-carmine, the on zoc. orange-brown, and the recent surcharges on telegraph stamps. Mr. Hart reports having found no errors in the roc. on 3oc. orange-brown, but of the 5 c . on 30 c . rose-carmine, has seen the overprint, reversed, inverted and double. Of the surcharged telegraph stamps the following information regarding varieties, etc., is furnished by Mr. Hart :
on left on 20 c . blue-Variety showing large dot on left side of moustache.
" 2 c . on bistre-No variety.
" 3 c. on 1 peso-These stamps were sold at the Valparaiso General Post Offiçe during one afternoon only, and the same day the whole stock was bought unused from the Fiscal Treasury by stamp merchants as a speculation. They were displayed next day in stamp sellers' windows a 10c.-to-day 20c. is asked, and in Santiago zoc. and qoc. are obtained.
" 5 c. red-No variety seen.
، 10 c . olive-No variety.
"12C. on 5c. red-Varsety dot over ' 12 ' on right hand side, selling to day at 81.50 . This appears only on the right lower corner stamp on
the sheet of too stamps. These stamps are used the sheet of too stamps. These stamps are used
for registered letters in city-2c. for postage and roc. for registration.

Mr. Hart also informs us that new envelopes have been issued intended for registration purposes, one of which he sends us. The stamps are circular in form with embossed portrait of Columbus and 'Republica de Chile' at the top and value at bottom.

Envelopes.
15c. purple on white.
white.'
COLOMBIA (26I N 264).-We illustrate the roc. Registration adhesive chronicled in No. 261 .


CRETE (250 P 264 ).-We are informed that the new set of stamps is not likely to be issued before November. The Sketch states that they are being manufactured in London by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson \& Co., Ltd.
DUTCH INDIES (263 T $26_{4}$ ).-The follow. ing note is from the Philatelic Record.
"Whether remainders or 'a find' we are unable to say, but a considerable quantity of the ${ }^{1870-4}$ issue of Dutch Indies are on the market. We judge they are remainders but have no information yet as to quantities. The 12t, 30, $5^{\circ}$ and 2 g . 50 c ., were offered in Berlin in blocks in mint condition at a tenth of catalogue price, and we see from the last anction sale catalogue to
hand that they have found their way into that
channel. They are offered in the auctions in single blocks of four and not in any large quantity, although we suspect that the number to be placed is considerable.
The 2 g .50 c ., were being offered at considerably under face value as far back as May or earlier. The Colonial Stamp Market's quotation on 2.7.04 was $2 \%$ and has remained at that figure ever since, practically no transactions taking place. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue price is $20 /$ - for the cheapest variety of perforation, whilst Senfs 1905 price (presumably made with knowledge of the remainders) is $8 / 6$.
FRENCH ZANZIBAR (185 F 264) --Le Collectionneur de Timbres.poste ( $10.04 / 303$ ) describes a number of provisionals supposed to have been issued here on 22.7.04, a few days before the Post Office was closed. Our contemporary is doubtful of their genuineness and we think it better for the present not to chronicle them.
MAURITIUS (263 S 264).-The new 15 c . rumoured in E.W.S.N., No. 22I, has now been seen.


Adhesive. Design as above. Wmk. Crown CA single. r5c. black on blue, value ultramarine.
Only "specimen" copies have yet been seen, but the issue is no doubt imminent. The stamp must have been in use a long time, as Le Timbrophile Belge ( $10.0+/ 67$ ) says it has the old single watermark. Or is there a large stock of the blue paper still to be used up ?
The following stationery is recorded by the Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal.

Envelopes. King's Head.
6c. carmine.
15 c . dark blue.
Registration Envelopes. King's Head. 8c. vermilion. i2c. blue.
MONTSERRAT ( 256 E 264). -Our Montserrat correspondent reports that the following stamps were placed on sale here on 21.9.04.


Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple. 2d.
2d. brown and grey
$(52$ 3d. orange \& purple 3d. lilac \& olive-brown ( 5
They were apparently placed on sale within a day or two of being received from the Crown Agents, and consequently it is doubtful if the
stocks of these values with single watermark stocks of these values

PANAMA, CANAL ZONE (261 E 264).The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us four of the five values with plate-numbers.

We have carefully examined entire sheets of these values and cannot find varieties of im. portance, although there are a good many broken letters. These latter appear to be mainly due to perfuration discs getting in the way and preventing the ink touching the stamps. But in some cases almost the whole letter is missing.
PERSIA ( 255 J 264 ). The following are chronicled by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal ( $9.04 / 5 \mathrm{I}$ ).

Adhesives. Surcharged in sans serif capitals, all of the same height, and with the value
t. in blue on 50kr. green.
in blue on 50 kr . green. New type of
surcharge.
From the same source we learn of two additions to the current series.


Adhesives.

> 20 krans, or ange. 30 green.

PHILIPPINES (262 S 264).-The following note is from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News note is
( $50.04 / 321$ ).
(I0.04/321).
Nothing has yet been heard from the Philip. pines by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing pines by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing
in regard to the new issue for the islands, but an
order has just been received and filled for the following additional overprinted stamps: One cent, 2,000,000; two, 10,000; three, 5,000 ; four, 3,000; five, 100,000; six, 2,000; eight, 2,000 ; ten, 2,000 ; two dollar, 500 ; five dollar, 100 . Also two cent stamps in books: 10,000 books of twelve stamps and 10,000 books of 24 stamps each.
REUNION (139 H 264).-La Cote Reelle ( $9.04 / 10$ ) states that a new issue is in preparation (9.04/ 10 ) States that a new issue is in preparation
here. The stamps will be in three designs:(1) a water-nympli ; (2) the Arms of Reunion, with (1) a water-nymph; (2) the Arms of Reunion, with Latun motto, "Practer omnes angulus ridet; (3)
Map of Réunion. The values and colours are Map of Reunion.
ST. VINCENT (22C M 264).-A correspondent favours us with the report of the St. Vincent Post Office for the financial year 1903-ryo4 (end. ing when-June 3oth ?) It is interesting to note that the revenue dropped from $£ 2144$ in 1902 -03 to $£ 823$ in 1903.04. The reason given is that large sales of the Queen's Head stamps wer but we should have thought the surplus in 1902 03 was more likely to have been due to the issue of the $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 /$ - and $5 /$. King's Head stamps in the of the 2d., $2 /-2 n d 5 /$. Kings head stamps in the
autumn of 1902 and perhaps to belated orders for the other values of the King's Head set which were placed on sale 25.6.02. Very few stamps can have been sold to collectors during 1903.04 as the total sales were only $£ 714$. The 79,288 ocean letters must have cost at least id. each ( $\ell^{220}$ ) and probably many 3 d . or more. The Inland correspondence, newspapers, parcels, etc., wonld also require stamps, so there is not much margin to allow for stamp collectors' purchases.

Report on the Post Office for the Year

### 1903.04.

General Post Office,
Kingstown, St. Vincent,
Sir,
12th July, 1904.
I have the honour respectfully to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor the report on the Post Office for the financial year 1903-1904. The Revenue collected for the year was $£ 823$ 165s. od.
showing a decrease of $£ 275$. showing a decrease of $£ 27545$. od., as compared with the estimates and.ti320 15s. 9d. less than the former
year's receipts. The Revenue for the period under report is made up as follows:-


## $£^{£ 823} 16 \quad 0$

A decrease under the head of Postage Stamps as compared with the receipts of the previous year is noticeable and is attributed to the large sales of Vietorian stamps, which ceased to be issued on the 318 s
December, 1902 . An increase of $\epsilon_{1} 18 \mathrm{~s}$. gd. for Rent December, 1902. An increase of $£ \mathrm{I} \quad 18 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d . for Ren
of Letter Boxes is due to the addition of 12 boxes. Expenditure.
The actual expenditure for the year 1903-1904 was $£_{1223} 12 \mathrm{~s}$. 2d., being £ $_{45} 7 \mathbf{7 s}$. Iod. under the estimated amount, and $£ 8212 \mathrm{~s}$. Id. less than the expenditure of the previous year. The principal saving bein under the head of Transit charges.

Inland Post.
There is a marked increase (with the exception of Parcels Post, in this Branch of the Service, which is attributed principally to the noticeable increase in trate this position :-
1901. 1902. 1903.4. 1902. 1903.4.

Letters .. $28,003 \quad 24,398 \quad 38,227$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Newspapers } & \text { 9,466 } & 7,040 & 14,459 \\ \text { Parcels } & 448 & 374 & \end{array}$
 Ocean Communication
There were received 873 bags and 120 parcels of mails and despatched 560 bags and 171 parcels-show. ink an increase on the receipts of the former year of $3{ }^{3}$ bags, and a decrease of mails despatched of 60 bags and 33 parcels, the contents of which is shown in the following :-


$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Parcels Post. }
\end{array}
$$

Increase again marks this Branch of the Post Office work, as evidenced by the following comparative

[The entries under headings "Money Orders" and "Staff" are omitted, as being of
stamp collectors.-Ed., E.W.S.N.]

## Grneral.

During the repairs to the Post Office, the duties of the Office were carried on in the building at the corner of Egmont Street, rented for the purpose.
(Signed, etc.), J. F. H. Otway,
Acting Postmaster.

SERVIA ( 263 G 264). - We illustrate the design of the five lower values of the Coronation series.


SWITZERLAND ( 253 H 264 ). -We are indebted to Mr. Berdoz for first sight of the following new issue.


Adhesive. Design as above, but modified. Perf.
rid.
40c. pearl-grey. (Issued 6.10 .04 or earlier).
4oc. pearl-grey. (Issued 6.10 .04 or earlier).
The chief points of difference in the new
esign are as follows :-
(a) The figures of value, both in the top corners and at the foot are much smaller (1 1 and
andm. high respectively instead of I and
(b) The figu
ine figure 4 is like the " 4 " printed here and The $O$ is nearly rectangular.
(d) The oval is not broken at foot by the value.
(e) The lines of shading on the dress, just over 40" are removed.
(f) The name " Heivetia "stands out more clearly.
(g) The lines of shading at the side are much finer.
(h) The figure of Helvetia is on a background of horizontal instead of crossed lines.
We do not consider the design an improvement.
TRANSVAAL (260 R 264). -The following has now been issued (io.9.04 or earlier).

Adhesive. King's Head, with multiple wmk.
6d. orange and black.
6d. orange and black

## Rotes.

How rare it is to find a collector who makes use of his opportunities to collect stamps at first hand! Here in England there are several interesting branches of the stamp-collecting hobby which can be pursued without the help of a dealer, for instance: control letters and secret mark varieties; die-numbers of envelope stamps (it is probable that many of the great rarities can still be bought at Post Offices if one knew but where-for instance, the 6 d . dies on telegram forms of $1887 \cdot 1894$ and the Registration Envelope dies), railway letter stamps (probably quite half the known varieties are still on sale at stations).

Another interesting hobby that can be pursued without the assistance of dealers is the collection of current British stamps with foreign postmarks, mostly posted from mail steamers at foreign ports, at naval stations, and in a few cases, at consular offices.

> Münchner Nachrichten, Ger.

According to the Muncher Nachichiten, Ger. many has one Pust Office for every 1,629 inhabitants and 17 square kilometres. whilst Russia only has one for every 16,940 inhabitants and 3, 167 kilometres. In Germany there are 44,62 England only ?) 22,400; in France, 11,000 ; Austria, 7,600; Hungary, 5,000; Kussia, 4,900.

Messrs. Whitfield King \& Co. have just issued a revised edition of their Catalogue of "Postage Stamps of the World." In the preface to the work it is stated that the total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 19,242. Of this number 205 have been issued in Great Britain and 5711 in the various
British Colonies and Protectorates, leaving 13.326 British Colomies and Protectorates, leaving 13,326
for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals amongst the Coutinents, Europe issued 4089, Asia 3628, Africa ${ }^{0005 \text {. America including the }}$ West Indies 6095, and Oceania 1425. A comparison of these fifures with those published in
March, 1903 , will show that 1860 new varieties of stamps h, will show that roughout the world in the space of eighteen months. The Republic of Salvador has issued more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, the number being 450. Poland and Wadhwan have each found a solitary specimen suffice for their postal need.
-Newiastle fournal.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."
It is no economy to save the small subscription (4/4) and
five in iznorance of philatelic events.


| PRICE-CATALOGUES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Price | Postage |
| Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) .- | $2 / 6$ | free. |
| ", British Stamps (1898) .. | 2/6 | free. |
| St anley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) | $2 / 0$ | $3 \mathrm{d}$. |
| " Foreign Countries (1904) | 2\% | 3 d . |
| French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages $(1904) .$. |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { (1904) ... }}{\text { Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals ( }}$ (1904) | $3 / 4$ $8 / 0$ | rod. free. |
| Senf, including stationery (1905) | $4 / 0$ | 7 d . |
| BLANK ALBUMS. |  |  |
|  | Price | Postage |
| Oblong, 48 leaves.. | 1/9 | 4d. |
| " 96 " | 2/11 | 5 d . |
| " 192 | 4/6 | 6 d . |
| Reconstructing Album, 240 squares | 3d. | Id. |
| ACCESSORIES. |  |  |
| Ivory Millimetre Scale | Price | Postage |
| Tweezers for handling stamps | 2/6 | Id. |
| Ideal Perforation Gauge.. | 6 d. | Id. |
| Stamp Mounts, per 1000. | 1/0 | free. |
| Transparent EnvelopesSize A, $2 \boldsymbol{t} \times 1$ tin., per 100 |  |  |
|  | 5d. | Id. |
| " C, $4 \times 3$ 31in., ., .. | 8d. | 1 左d. |

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the

|  | Price |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) | 24/0 |  |
| Portuguese India .. |  | ${ }^{81}$ d. |
| South Australia | /6 | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d. |
| Shanghai | 716 | 3 d . |
| St. Vincent | 716 | $3^{\text {d }}$. |
| Barbados | \%/6 | $3^{\text {d }}$. |
| Grenada | 16 | ${ }_{5} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Indian Native States (on Indian) | 6/0 | 6 d . |
| India and Ceylon (with Supplement) | $27 / 0$ | 6 d. |
| Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape |  |  |
| Africa-Gambia to Natal | 16/0 |  |
| Spain and Colonies | 2/0 |  |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10/0 |  |
| United States | 31/0 |  |
|  |  |  |

NOTE.-If several of the above articles are eent at one and the came time the postage is leas.
Within the London area they can be ment carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé ruled.) Square, de Luxe, ioo leaves .. .. Price Postage in card covers
$\begin{array}{llrr}\text {. } 10 \times 8: n ., 20 \text { leaves (capacity } 40 \text { ) } & \text { 10d. } & \text { 2d. } \\ \text { Same (capacity } 60 \text { leaves) } & \text {.. } & 1 / 0 & \text { 2d. }\end{array}$
 Extra Leaves, $10 \times 8 \mathrm{in}$, per $100 \quad . . \quad 2 / 9 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d}$.

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$12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ itin., 60 leaves (il gummed strips Price Postage across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

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Subscription Rates (to commence this week).
One year, post free to same address
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Back numbers,
From any "Newsagent (who will get it through

## Dew Price= List of Sets $\ddagger$

For the 1904-1905 Season.
(Chiefly Used; Unused have 'A'Index-numbers)




## Conditions of our KCleckly" Hew Fssue" $\ddagger$ ervice.

WHEN ordering our regular weekly seradhesive postare stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-

1. Which groups are required?

C (British Colonials).
K (King Edward Colonials only). F (Foreign). E (Europeans only) CF (Entire World).
N.B.- We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S . America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$-face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world:-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about i/2. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits-id., $1 /-5 /-, f_{1}, \ell_{20}$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector s obtained by " $\mathcal{E} \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\mathcal{L}$ ioo per annum on new issues, we recommend " $1 \times 1,1 / \times 4$," or even " $5 \cdot \times 1,1 /-\times 4$," or simply " $E 1 \times 1$," " $10 /-\times 1$,"" $5 /-\times 1$," or " $1 /-\times 1$." For dealers and club dcalers we recommend " $1 /-$ $\times$ I2, id. $\times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all variethes of design, paper, watermark, perforation, sharle, types of surcharges, etc. If not required please inscribe order form "no minor varie ties" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions:-
1.-That definite instructions as to clients'requirements
are given in advance, and that one month's notice are given in advance, and that one month s notice of alteration or cancellation is given.
2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon. (c) Is misdescribed.
3.-That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
.-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (w
when making our purchases).
6.-That elients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (4/4 per annum, or with right to change address, $6 / 6$ per annum).
7.-That elients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any permission from the Managing Director, and applications cannot be referred to him unless of considerable importance, time being "very rare.

## No. ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES. <br> To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E. <br> Date.

send the undersigned who agrees to the adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

Enter particulars here.

| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

Revenue).

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.e. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKEt, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 265. (Vol. XIII.)
hole Number, No. 351 )
LONDON, SATURDAY. OCTOBER 22, 1904
Price One Penny

## CATALOGUE OF

## Railway Letter Stamps.

The first edition of this Catalogue was pub. lished in June, 1903, and is now somewhat out lished in June, 1903, and is now somewhat out of date owing to the multitude of new issues and fresh discoveries. It has been decided therefore to issue a new and enlaryed edition, and the price
will be advanced from $2 / 6$ to $3 / 6$. not an unreason. will be advanced from $2 / 6$ to $3 / 6$. not an unreasonable amount to charge when it is considered that the publication of a priced catalogue doubles and trebles the value of a collection by giving tine stamps a certain amount of financial standing, and also gives a considerable amount of ible for a collector to collect at all, with any degree of certainty as to knowing what he was about.
When the Editor first started to collect in 1898, himost every second station in the North of Ireand had stamps now catalugued at fio each. The Editor gol singles posted on letters but never roubled to apply for more, through ignorance of the fact that the stamps were old issues! To-day he would pay $£ 500$ cheerfully if he could have back one week of January, 1898, and a copy of three cases the singles so obtained are the only copies now known to be extant! Probably a copies now kow each could have been had for he asking and a few pence at that time.
The outstanding feature of the new edition is he success which has attended our efforts to the success which has atended our efforts to
identify the issues of the Belfast companies. identify the issues of the Belfast companies.
During the seven years 1891 to 1897 four comDuring the seven years 1891 to 1897 four companies made 44 printings.
went to press, specimens of only twerty of these went to press, specimens of onty were known to exist and twelve of the twenty were rarer than either of the "Post Office Mauritius"! By spending a small fortune on the issues of these fonr companies-buying up stray copies and collections wherever for salewe have managed to plate most of the transfers and fairly closely identify about 35 of the 44 printings. Is not this information alone worth 3/6 to any collector who takes any interest at all in the hobby? Yet one collector writes:-"Send me the catalogue but I consider $3 / 6$ an outrageous price !"; whilst another says:-" I can't afford $3 / 6$, but will give 1/-!" Generosity and gratitude
indeed! We are not complaining ; these com ments rather amuse us, as they will doubtless amuse the remaining 99 and a fraction per cent. of our readers who are of a more considerate nature.
Several collectors have said to us:-" Let the prices be fairly low." But is it not rather a farce to price a stamp rarer thall the "Post Office Mauritius " $£_{5}$, when the two or three owners of the treble? On the other hand, we do not hold with the system of leaving out the price altogether, as mine out of ten people buy the Catalogue as a guide to values and don't want to fiud nearly half the stamps unpriced (as would be the case). We think it fairer to both buyer and seller to emphasize the excessive rarity of such issues by pricing them at least $£_{15}$ or $£_{20}$ and in certain inportant cases even more. As much as $£ 16$ cash was actually paid on one uccasion for only a single proof copy of a railway letter stamp.

In the case of postage stamps there is some risk that specimens may keep on turning up but what is the risk say in the case of the first issue of the Macclesfield Committee? Only 102 stamps ( $17 /$. face value!) were ever printed, of which one sheet of six is known at the preselt day. These stamps were never sold to the public, and as two issues of 286 and 780 stamps respectively bave been subsequently used up whilst a fourth of 720 stamps is in course of issue, it is hardly likely the other 96 stamps of the ist issue survived more than a few months. There are certainly none to-day at the six stations on this small line. Were a seventl unused copy to turn up, would it not be well worth catalogue price of $£ 25$, less the customary discount? By the way, the sheet of six stamps has rather a romantic history. We cannot remember whether we have given the first portion of it before, but the sequel has never the names of the six stations, and had a letter
posted•at each, but presumably one station could not find its stamps and borrowed from another or else sent the letter unstamped, as not infrequently happens to the annoyance of collec tors. Anyway it was supposed that every station was supplied with the current issue. In June, 1903, the first edition of the Railway Catalogue was published, the rst, 2nd and 4th issues all being marked "unknown." Early in September, 1903, the Editor again had letters posted at each station and not only the 4 th issue materialized but one station used a specimen of what was indisputably the first printing. Needless to say, the Editor sent his secretary off to Manchester by the next express to try and drive a bargain with the station-master, who eventually produced a block of four in exchange for a sovereign and eightpence. This little expedition, by the way, enabled the gentleman who undertook the voyage of discovery to claim the honour of being one of the verv first visitors to the magnificent new Midland Hotel at Manchester, which was opened the same day.
In due course the stamps found their way into the Editor's collection and the placard "unknown" was taken down. These stamps are, as already stated, printed in sbeets of 6 , and it is known definitely that there were only six types. The discovery of hese was duly chronic E.W.S.N. No. 208 (19.9.03), type No. 4 being recorded as "still unknown," and at the tiune we supposed it would remain for ever unknown. What was our surprise, then. when recently getting letters posted at the stations with a view to plating the current issue, to find ist issue type 4 , on one of the letters! For some unknown reason, the station-master had kept it back and of course by so doing only received 2 d . for it. It is only a fortnight since this happened! It seems remarkable that with collectors posting letters from out of the way stations in the hope of getting early issues, no one ever hit upon this station, which is only a mile or two from Man chester. In thirteen years the station-master had never been called upon to despatch a single letter except the Editor's and consequently had retained intact the original sheet of six which was distributed to him on the 2gth January, 189 . The six types are now all known, the sheet as re the six types are now all know, the shee as re. constructed being composed of two nsed singles tunity of formally describing type 4 .

Type 4. With almost indistinguishable outer guide line; L of "Letters" faint; line 3.E. of D of Macclestield broken; prominent break in right outline of len pillar just above the 5 th vertical bar
similar but smaller break above ist bar.
The above is one of the most fortunate of the Editor's experiences, but many dark tragedies could also be recounted

The catalogue of Railway Letter Stamps will be finallv revised on Tuesday, Oct. 25th. and we should be glad to hear from collectors before ${ }^{11}$ p.m. on that day, if they can assist by forwarding any of the following for inspection. They will be returned at once, and if possible, identified (according to our latest classification).

> L.B. \& S.C. numbered issues. L.C. \& Dany older than 1899.

Caledonian. any older than 1898
Glas. \& \& W. W. any older that 11833 except 's.
Hightand, any older than 1994 excep to
Hightand, any older than 18 18,
Portpatrick


The Editor would also be glad to have replies to any of the following questions.

Do you wish to receive the Catalogue ( $3 / 6 \mathrm{free}$ ) ? Did you find any mistakes in the ist edition
3 Have you any suggestions for improvement?
Do you know of any varieniced in have not yet Have you any Railway Letter Stamps for disposal? Answers should reach us by Tuesday.
The Publication of another Pioneer Price-Catalogue
Of a certain group of British stamps, compiled and printed on similar lines to that of Rail way Letter stamps. will shorty be announced.
preliminary announcement and invitation to assist.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoueries of interest to Stamp of every, and will have pleasure in orral interesting newly issued stamps
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reforence to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Envelope Dies (263 V 264).-Under date of $13 \cdot 10.0+$ Mr. E. Bentley Wood sends us Id. King's Head die 64 . Our list now stands :-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known
dd. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 55 .
Id.
Dies 7 to $30 ;$

1. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 62,6

Idd., 4d., rod., I/. Dies r.

3d. Registration, Dies Ito 11 .
Which is the latest die of the old id. rose envelope stamp which may be found with Maltese Cross postmark? The record has hitherto stood at No. 55, but Mr. M. Raffalovich has now shown us die 56 , whilst Mr. O. Wilson informs us he has die 57 .
We have recently had an opportunity of examining a large number of the provisional registration envelopes of 1877.78 , -t the envelope stamps (dies $1,3,4,5$ ) with circular tand at top. It may be of interest to record the dates on which the various dies were in use and we should be much obliged to readers possessing others who would submit them for our inspection. The series begins on Wednesday, 21.in.77.


As far as is known die 4 never survived the heavy work to which it was exposed during this period, 11.77 to 3.7. At all events it has never been seen without the registration band. Dies 1,3 and 5 were however all subsequently used without the band for stamping stationery brought in the ordinary way for that purpose to Somerse House. It is a minstery which has never been solved, which die (if any) was in use at Somerse House for stamping public stationery whilst die $t$ was being employed for the registration envelopes. Die 2 had been in use from 1855 to

1862 and it is supposed that with the exception of the registration-stamp days die was in minterrupted use from i862 till about 1883 .
Railuay Letter Stamps (264 O 265). - The dowing new printings have reached us.
Great Eastern, ith issue (old order, 12 th issue), go4, emerald-green, perf. if. Sheets have been seen with inarginal numbers 2686, 2734 Highest number seen of the roth issue was 2523). Same design as roth issue, but new ransfer as usual
Great Northern, 6th Issue, $190_{4}$, pale dull reen. Same design, perf., etc. Issued 6.10.04 or earlier

New printings are imminent for the Metro olitan, North Eastern, Loudon Brighton and South Coast and London and South Western Railways, and possibly others.
Eariy Date Records (264 H 265). -The following new records have been shown us:-

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { id. red, plate } 98 & \text { To be transferred from M. } \\
\text { 3d. red, plate 4a. } & \text { Raffalovich to C. F. } \\
\text { 6d. lilac, plate } 4 & \text { Dendy Marshall. }
\end{array}
$$

td. red, plate 203 London, E.C. 19.7 .77
d. plate 3 . Liverpool, 9.4 .63 F. G. Warwick. 6d. " 9. London, 23.7.70 C. F. D. Marshal $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 11a. } & \text { 24.4.72 C. F. D. Marshall } \\ & \text { 112a. } & 24.6 .7^{2} \text { C.F. D. Marshall }\end{array}$ itb. This record is cancelled
The above 6d. plate 9 is on the thick surfaced paper; we should be glad to have a record also or the thin paper variety, which we will then list as platega. We are giving three records in printings, a brown a pale-brown, buft. The atter shade is that in which plate 12 was printed.
On this subject, Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall writes:-

Note re 6D. BROWN AND bUFF
"I have recently had the opportunity of examining a large number of the above and quite gnee with the history of these stamps asows that the 'record' of 11 b as given in E.W.S.N. ( $16.7,72$ ) is bad. The copy 16.7 .72 must have been a faded copy of the April printing, in pale chestnut-brown. The first printing (of pl. 11) was in chestnutbrown, January, 1872, for which I send a new record, $12.4 \cdot 7^{2}$. The second printing (of pl. in) was in April, 1872, and was in pale chestnut. brown (proved by the imprimatur of pl. 12, printed April 22nd, which is in this shade). April printing as 28th August; the stamp herewith is dated 24 June 72 . No further printing took place until August, which is therefore the earliest possible date of the pale buff shade, though I have not seen any copies until some months later.'
Control Letters ( $26_{4}$ Q 265).-Some more of the "secret mark" varieties have reached us this week. Our list now stands :--

List of Varieties as at 19.10.04.
(a) Normal:-Continuous line round pane.

| Control Letter. | Stamps under which break |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{D}_{4} \mathrm{sl}$ | Nos. 4 (two, close), 6 (two, close), $7 \cdot$ |
| 1d. $\mathrm{C}_{4}+\mathrm{br}$ | Nos. 6 (two, close). 7. |
| 1d. $\mathrm{C}_{4}{ }^{\text {br }}$ | Nos. 2,3 (last 4 stamps not seen). |
| 1d. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{br}$ | Nos. 2, 5, 11. |
| Id. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{br}$ | No. 5, (new plate ?). |
| rd. $\mathrm{D}_{4} \mathrm{br}$ | Nos. 4, (two, crossed), 5, 10. |
| 1d. $\mathrm{D}_{4} \mathrm{br}$ | Nos. 6, (two, close), 7. |
| id. $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ br | Nos. $4,5$. |
| (b) Norma stamp, bars | --Bar opposite outside edge of each except the 6th and 7th, which have |
| 1d. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{br}$ | No. 2. |
| id. $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ br | No. 5. |
| (c) Norma | :-Bar opposite outside edge of each $a m p$. |

$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{D}_{4}$ sl $\quad$ No. 6 (two, close).
Our expectation of last week has been realized; as will be seen, one of the above varieties has five cuts. An interesting development is to be found in the fact that $1 d . D_{+}$has now been found with precisely the same marks as id. $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ (Nos $6,6,7$ ). The traces of wear along the line are also the same, but $D_{4}$ has in addition a thin diagonal cut over the letter $D$, which may be ccidental. It will be noticed that the firs number is no longer in every case an even oue. Are the strips with only one cut printed from new plates?
Offcial Stamps ( 262 D 265).-Mr. J. H. Chapman has shown us the following varieties :-
$\frac{1}{d}$. Army Official, long left foot of A in "Army,"
Ia. Admiralty Oficial, small D in "Admiraliy. Collectors are warned that a very large number
official stamps, both common and rare, with of official stamps, both common and rare, with forged overprints, are now on the market and hey would do well to buy only from acknow. edged experts; they are not only being sent out on approval by dishonest people but also by honest men who have not taken proper precalaman in Manchester who was calling on collectors a fortnight ago is described as "about 5 ft . 6 in . in height; age about 48 ; rather dark whiskers and heavy moustache." Further particulars next week. The surcharges are very close imitations.

CEYLON (264 J 265). -It seems that it was the following two varieties about which our correspondent was endeavouring to inform ins last week, but he left out all the essential details! Sheets are now to hand from the Colonial Stamp Market.


Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple. $4 c$. yellow and blue. be. rose.

Issued 29.9.04 or earlier.
A correspondent writes us as follows, under date Colombo, 27.9.04:-" Please note that from the ist of October the use of "On Service" stamps in Ceylon will be entirely discontinued and the remaining balances of these will, 1 think, in all prubability, be destroyed. Letters and parcels from Government Department will be franked or signed by the Head of the Department and sent free. Only parcels of over 5 lbs. in weight will have to be paid for and for this purpose the Government Departments will be allowed a certain vote. I shali try to send you a copy of this circular. You will observe that the value of cancelled "On Service" stamps bearing the King's Head will rise very hish in price he king her of the values $2,3,5,15,25,30 c$. only.

The following cutting is from the Ceylon Independent, of 24.9 .04
"On Service" Stamps to be Discontinued.
From and after the ist October, Government have decided to discontinue the use of "On Service " stamps, and the old system of sending letters without stamps will be reverted to."
MALTA (244 F 265).-Lieut. W. R. Gatt informs us that the following was issued in Malta on 8.10 .04 .


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.
$2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. marone and ultramarine.
Our correspondent states that they are printed as usual in sheets of 240 , divided into four panes of 60 , with lines round the pane.
A large number of used $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~d}$. and $2 / 6$ of the pictorial series appear to have come on the market lately.

NEW ZEALAND (262 J 263).-The Phita telic Fournal of Great Britain ( $9.04 / \mathrm{I} 4$ ) states the 3d. value is now appearing in a new shade. The also in a new shade.


## Adhesives

Id. bright pink, perf. 14. (Issued 31.8.04 or 3d. light brown, perf. in.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (263 C 265).-Our Adelaide agent sends us corner pairs of a new printing of the gd .


Adhesivc. Large "Postage," perf. 12, as before; warge "Costage, perf. 12, as before; as before.
9d. dull lake, printing $V$, value $17 \frac{1}{2}, 17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., instead of 18 mm . Sheet numbers, " gd 00165 ," "gd. 005230 ," etc

Issued 12.9 .04 or earlier. The preceding printing was also in a somewhat dull lake, but a little darker or deeper. It had sheet-numbers " gd. oo2309," "gd. 002456," etc.

The following table of sheet-numbers is interesting, as it shows a new system of numbering the sheets:-

| Value. | Issue iv. | Colour of Numbers. yellow | Lowest Sheet-No. $\dagger$ | Highest Sheet-No. $f$ 3d. 002456 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3d. | ii. | brn.-red | 3d. 002602 | $3 \mathrm{d}$. |
| 1/- | ii. | vermilion | - | 1/. 003565 |
| 3 d . | iii. | , | 3d. 004617 | 3 d. 004890 |
| 9d. | \%. | " | 9d. 005165 | 9d. 005230 |
| 4 d . | iii. ? | " | 3d. 006001 | $3^{\text {d. }} 0006274$ |
| 6d. | iv. | blue | 6d. 009817 |  |
| d. | ii.? | vermilion | 4 d .010645 | 4d. 010840 |
| 6 d . | $\mathbf{v}_{0}$ |  | 6d. 012107 | 6d. $01234^{\circ}$ |

One would imagine that the above table is sufficient to prove that there is only one series of sheet-numbers for all values; that is to say, each value does not have a series beginning at 000001 If this is correct, then we may feel fairly certain our chronicle of recent printings is nearly, if not quite, complete.
But why was the 4 d . printing iii. printed on paper appropriated by its sheet-numbers to the 3 d. value? Was this printing held back pending enquiries? Our agent only obtained it several months after the issue with later numbering Lastly, we have various corner pairs of the $1 /$. issue ii., of which one has the sheet-number "r/-003565," as stated in the table. But we have others of precisely the same issue :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \\
& \text { "1/-003565." " " " } 12.9 .04
\end{aligned}
$$

There is nothing to show that these sheets are wrongly numbered, as the numbers are not erased or corrected in any way. But as they don't fit in with our theory, we prefer to believe that the authorities made a mistake and numbered from 2001 upwards instead of 3001 . This matter is of great importance, as we believe the specialist of the future will make much more elaborate collections than his somewhat half-hearted grandfather of the present day. It is therefore the duty of editors to record all the obtainable information about current issues which is likely information about current issues which is likely une required in the future and may be then unobtainable. Such an error as the above mugh seem inexplicable in a few year time, it certainly misled us for several months. Note the following evidence:-
(a) The sheets 2044 and 2106 were issued on the same day; No. 2204, 2 jump of 100 , was issued a week later; No. 2458, a jump of 250 3565. It is not likely a jump of 1500 would have 3565 . made in a day.
been mall
(b) All above numbers are identically alike, but no two printings have ever been found exactly the same.
(c) The sheet-numbers are in vermilion, which shade only ap
Collectors of sheet-numbers may therefore, we think, with reasonable certainty treat the numbers 2001-2550 on 1 /- stamps as misprints for $3001-3550$. Our correspondent states that there are no 8d., $5 / \cdot, 10 / \cdot$ or $£ 1$ with sheet-numbers at present obtainable in the Colony.

New Duty stamps have been issued.
Revenuc Adhesives. Inscribed 'Duty Stamp'; with King's Head (design as before); perf. 10.
Id. violet and green, printed by the State Authorities, not by the Commonwealth as previously, on new paper watermarked
with a large Crown and SA, once to each stamp.
Issued I5.9.04 or earlier. They are printed in sheets of 120 , one pane only, 12 rows of 10 , on the new paper which has recently been manufactured. Sheet-number just " 126 " in vermilion. Watermark Crown (mm. $14 \mathrm{w} . \times 13 \mathrm{t}$.) 7 mm . over $S$ A wide (mm. $13 w \times 7$ t.), the whole watermark being mm. 14 wide $\times 27$ tall. We do not know if it is the same which will be used for the new paper for the postage adhesives.
We recently (No. 256) menticned a variety of the $3 d$. postage adhesive which showed a faint reversed print "S.D. \& Co." This should be "S.B. \& Co." and evidently stands, as a correspondent points out, for "Stephenson, Blake and Co.," the well-known Sheffield type-founders.
UNITED STATES ( 246 L 265).-A correspondent sends us one of the new ic. reply cards clironicled in the E.W.S.N., No. 246. We note that the reply card has the head of Sheridan, not Sherman, and the front card the latter and not the former; the names are presumably transposed in our chronicle. Although a Ic. adhesive was attached and duly postmarked, the impressed stamp was ignored and the letter sur charged "Id, to pay." Isn't the card officially recognized?
URUGUAY (261 Q 265).-L'Echo de la Tim brologic (10.04!458) chronicles the following:-

Adhesive. Large Waterlow design of 1901 slightly modified.
2c. red, lithographed, perf. I $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Our contemporary concludes its description with the remark, "Bref, ce timbre etait char mant, il est affreux," so we may expect something horrible. The lithographed 5 m . already spoil the appearance of one's last page of Urugua and it is to be hoped the authorities won't follow that precedent too often.

## WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

 Face Value. Per 12$\ldots$ Fd


Cook Is. 2d. brown, ua. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Face } & \cdots & \text { Value. } \\ 2 /- & \text { Per ra } \\ 2 / 4\end{array}$

Malay States, ic. Tiger ${ }^{\text {P }}$

## Malta, "dd. Valletta"

## Malta, Id. on $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. blue

" $\quad$ 古d. Que
Id. King
Maita, id. Queen
Mauritius, Arms.
Ic. grey
2c. lilac
3c. on yellow ${ }^{\text {3c }}$
4c. green and violet 5c. lilac and
6 c. on red

Morocco, sc.,"Queen
Morocco,
",
sc.
soc.

## Nabha, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. King" "

Natal, rd. $Q$."
Natal, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{King}$
$\qquad$
$\underset{Z}{\mathbf{Z}}$
-


## PRICE-CATALOGUES.

| Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) .. , British Stamps ( 5898 ) .. | Price | Post |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2/6 |  |
|  | 2/6 | free. |
| Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) | $2 / 0$ | 3 d . |
| Foreign Countries (1904) | 2\% | 3 d . |
| French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages |  |  |
| (1904) | 3/4 | rod. |
| Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904) | 8/0 | free |
| Senf, including stationery (1905) | 4/0 | 7 c . |

BLANK ALBUMS.


## ACCESSORIES.

Ivory Millimetre Scale
Iweezers for handling stamps Ideal Perforation Gauge . Stamp Mounts, per 1000.

Size A, 2 xitin., per 100


Price
3/0
$2 / 6$
$6 d$.
$1 / 0$
5d.
6d.
8.

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the (Each is the best work on the
country named).


Philippine Islands (1904)

OTE. If several of the above articles are sent at one and the ame time the postagels leas.
Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé ruled.)
Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Price } & \text { Poatage } \\ 30 / 0 & 11 d .\end{array}$ Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-

1. $10 \times 8$ in., 20 leaves (capacity 40 ) $10 d . \quad 2 d$.
2. Same (capacity 60 leaves) $\quad \therefore \quad 1 / 0$

Extra Leaves, $10 \times 8 \mathrm{in}$., per $100 \quad 7 . .2 / 9 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d}$.


## STOCK BOOKS.

2d $\times 1$ in , 60 leaves ( 11 gummed strips Price Postage across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.
Subscription Rates (to commence this week).
One year, post free to same address
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Per }{ }^{\text {quarter }} \text { with right to change address } & \quad . & 4 / 4 \\ 6 / 6\end{array}$ Back numbers, 10 , From any "Newsagent (who will"get it through

## Rew Price-Elst of Sels $\ddagger$

For the 1904-190s Season.
(Chiffly Used; Unused have 'A'Index-numbers)

## Oreat Britain.




## Conditions of our UCleekly "New Fssue" wervice.

W
HEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-
I. Which groups are required ? C (British Colonials). K (King Edward Colonials only). F (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.B.-We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world:-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ;$ F, E, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits-Id., I/-, 5/, $£ \mathrm{I}, £_{20}$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $£ \mathrm{I} \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\ell 100$ per annum on new issues, we recommend " $\ell 1 \times 1,1 /-\times 4$ ", or even " $5 /-\times 1,1 /-\times 4, "$ or simply " $\neq 1 \times 1, "$ " $10 / \cdot \times 1$," " $5 / . \times 1$," or " $1 / \times \times 1$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 /$ $\times 12$, id. $\times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all variethes of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required please inscribe order form "no minor varieties" or "no varieties at all.". Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the follow ing conditions:-
1.--That definite instructions as to clients'requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice of alteration or cancellation is given.
2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) It charged above the rate agreed upon.
(c) Is misdescribed
3.-That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
4.-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5.-That chients pay all postage expenses and take risk are similarly treated ing our purchases).
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News 4/4 per annum, or with right to change address, $6 / 6$ per annum).
7.-That clients maintain their deposit aceounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and appli-
cations cannot be referred to him unless of considerable importance, time being " very rare."
$\square$ ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.

To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.,<br>To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Date. adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities particulara here. |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.
THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'estrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, s.e. Publishers: EWEN'S COlonial stamp Market, limited. Wholesale Publishers: Mesers. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Latd., Paternoster Row, London. E.C.

No. 266. (Vol. XIII.) Whole Number, No. 35a.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29,1904
[Price One Penny

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp
Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender Coluctors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly issued stamps.
The index number and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W
the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Railway Letter Stamps ( 265 P 266). - The following new printing has reached us:-

Cockermouth, Keswick \& Penrith Railway 3rd issue, Sept. 1903, rooo printed, yellow, green, perf. in, sheets of 12,3 rows of 4 . This issue as yet appears to be only in use at Braithwaite, Threlkeld and Troutbeck Stations, which have a large demand owing to the number of bets sent by this means to bookmakers.
We have also seen some more of the new Great Northern printing. It is from the same transfer as the preceding issue
Early Date Records (265 1 266). -The following new records have been shown us:-
Id. red, plate 81 Glasgow, 26.5.64 C. F. D. Marshall "'iil " 225 Chorley, 4.12.79
Gd. lilit
Gd. brown, pl. ina, shulingar, 25.11 .56 M . Raffalovich
Envelope Dies ( 263,265 W 266).-Mr. E. Bentley Wood has shown us the following new records:

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTE ( 263 F 266).-The Federal authorities have run slort of to postage due stamps and are temporarily bisecting the id. stamps. A Customs Due of id. is imposed under the new Federal Tariff on all foreign advertisements, at the rate of 3 d . per lb ., with the minimum of $\frac{1}{} \mathrm{~d}$. on circulars, etc., sent by book post. The dues are col lected by means of the ordinary postage stamps and every circular entering Australia through the medium of the mails is surcharged this halfpenny tax. Apparently the demand for $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamps has been unexpectedly great and consequently id. stamps have to be cut in two.
"Split provisional."
Half of ordinary id. Postage Due stamp, type II., pe
stamp.

The specimen shown us is attached to an envelope franked with a $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. British stamp, which is cancelled with the triangular postmark ( 1 over "F.H.") used for circulars. The postage due stamp is initialled " B " in violet pencil and is not otherwise cancelled. The letter is further impressed with a large oval handstamp ( $2 \mathrm{i} \times 1 \mathrm{in}$.), inscribed "CUSTOMS DUES-T $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{D}$." in red. The letter in question was received at Adelaide, 13.9.04.

It is very doubtful if it will pay the Australian authorities to surcharge foreign circulars in this way. We should imagine very few people would pay $\frac{1 d}{}$. each for the privilege of receiving them, and the work of stamping them, sorting them, delivering them to the addresses and ultimately destroying perhaps $90 \%$ which have been refused, would more than cover the small percentage of fees collected.
GABOON (A 266).-This colony, which has hitherto used the stamps of French Congo, has now been endowed with a set of its own, which was issued to collectors at Paris on 20.10.04 (or was issued.


Adhesives. Design as above. but inscribed re. black on azure
2c. brown on buff 2c. prown e-brown on grey ") blue. $\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{ll}\text { 4c. purple-brown on grey } \\ \text { 5c. bright yellow-green }\end{array} & \text { ", } \\ \text { blue. } \\ \text { rose. }\end{array}$

| 1oc. rose-red | " | blue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15c. grey | " | rose. |
| 20c. red on green | " | blue. |
| 25c. blue | , | rose. |
| 30c. cinnamon on drab | " | rose. |
| 40 c . red on yellow | " | blue. |
| 5oc. brown on azure | , | blue. |
| 75 c . brown on orange | , | se. |
| If. olive-green on toned | , | ose. |
| ${ }^{2 f}$. violet on lilac | " | rose. |
| 5f. lilac on pale lilac |  | blue |

Gaboon is a settlement in the northern part of French Congo. French Congo itself is on the West Coast of Africa, south of the German Cameroons and British Sonthern Nigeria, and is bounded on the west and south by the Congo Free State and Portuguese Angola respectively. The reason why Gaboon is now separated frotn the rest of French Congo is not clear.

HONGKONG (259 E 266).-We have now seen a further small quantity of recent consignment letters and can extend our list as below. It will be noticed that we have still failed to trace any with letter B .


Consignment letters of King Edward Issuc.

| A | C | D | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| End 1902? | 2.03 ? | 8.03 ? | 2.04 ? |
| Highest | Highest | Highest | Highest |
| No. seen. | No. seen. | No. seen. | No. seen. |
| $\mathrm{AO}_{3} 14$ | Coio858 | - | - |
| A $_{5017}$ | Coz22 | - | - |
| A 4935 | Coo652 | - | Eos78 |
| $\mathrm{Aog}_{5} 6$ | - | - | Eo88i |
| Aoo 25 | - | - |  |
| A0506 | - | - | Eo6ı6 |
| A0007 | - | - | - |
| A0034 | Cool43 | D219 | - |
| A0040 | - | Do56 | - |
| A0043 | Coolo ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Doosos | - |
| $\mathrm{Acou}_{49}$ | Cooo6 7 | Do6o |  |
| Acoo7 | - | - |  |
| $\mathrm{AcOO}_{4}$ | - | - |  |
| A0005 | - | - |  |
| Ac003 | - | - | - |

The letter $E$ was in use as early as $4.0+$ and the supply was presumably printed before 1.04, as it is on the single-watermarked paper. The first supply of stamps on multiple-watermarked paper was received at Hongkong in 9.04 and as we have been officially told that supplies are received half-yearly, we are guessing the date of the E supply as 2.04. Working backwards, we get to $D$ in 803 and $C$ in 2.03 . But the King Edward stamps were only first issued about 7.03 , except the 1,8 and 12 c . which were issued 2.03 . Where, then, do the $A$ and $B$ consignments come in ? The A consignment was alone on sale 7.03 . Did the B consigmment contain any postage staups at all? If we assume that each consignment would remain in stock several months as a reserve before issue and that the $B$ consignment was a special one, the dates roughly assigned in the above table are probably approximately correct. (Collectors who do not care to indulge in guess work may easily remove the dates, as we have indicated them with asterisks).
Hongkong stamps are very rare with consignment numbers and letters, because the stamps are printed in sheets of 240,4 panes of 60 , and the numbers are only placed at one corner. In the case of South Australia, on the other hand, there is one number to each sheet of 120 , whilst in British Central Africa, there is one number to each sheet of 60 . The printed plate-numbers are usually four times as cornmon as the sheetnumbers. For some unexplained reason, the 4 c . in the A consignment and the ic . stamps in the C consignment were cut into panes of 60 and each pane was numbered. This fact will explain the apparent variety of marginal lines of the ic. mentioned in E.W.S.N. No. 259.
It will be noticed that there is very little uniformity in the system of numbering. Some numbers have three figures, some four, some five, and the ic. C even six.
The only difference of shade is in the $\$ 1$, printing $C$ of which is in a slightly yellower green than printing A.

JHIND (25I G 266). -The Stamp Collector states that the following has been issued.

Adhesive. Usual surcharge
3 pies grey, India, Queer's Head.
JAIPUR ( 263 D 266).-The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us sheets of the new stamps chronicled in E.W'S.S. No. 259.
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, bright blue. Sheets of 24.
1 anna, vermilion.
2 annas, bright green
The sheets are evidently the same as described three weeks ago (presumably second printings?) In the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, No. 1 on the sheet has a very small $J$ in "Jappur"; in the 1 anna, No. 9 has a short in "in " Jaipur" and No. 6, a small stop after "State." The 2 annas are much more clearly printed and there are no considerable variations, although the 1 of the " 12 " on the top margin has the serif at top turned to the right instead of the left. As each stamp was drawn separately, there are of course slight differences between all the stamps on the sheets.
The Postmaster states that " new stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a. and 2a. of best colour" will be issued about November.
PANAMA REPUBLIC (262 A 266). According to $L \cdot E$ cho de la Timbrologie (10.04/4/58),
the currency of this Republic has been changed. the currency of this Republic has been chanked.
Since the ist of September, the monetary unit of Since the ist of September, the monetary unit of
the State has been the balloa, a gold coin weighthe State has been the balboa, a gold coin weigh-
ing 1.672 gramme. The balboa is divided into roo parts. The silver coins are the peso, weighing 25 gr ., the half. peso, the fifth, tenth and twentieth-peso. The government is withdrawing the Colombian money from circulation, in order to convert it to the Republican type and from the ist November, the former will cease to be legal tender in the New Republic.
Our contemporary suggests that the change may call for a new issue of stamps. but we do not find anything in the above information that would tend to show that the silver coins will be worth appreciably more, or less, than those of Colombia. Unless this is the case, the postal rates would remain the same and there would be no necessity to change the stamps.
PHILIPPINES ( 264 T 266).-The Met.0. politan Phiilatelist gives the number of ic. recently ordered from the printers as $1,500,000$, not 2,000,000 as reported a fortnight ago. The following quantities were supplied in 1.04 : - ic. $5,000,000 ; 2 \mathrm{c} .200,000 ; 3 \mathrm{c} .240,120$ in stamp. books. [Is this " 3 c ." a misprint ?].
SOMALILAND (261 $\mathrm{W}^{266}$ ). -The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us entire slieets of all the new King's Head set of permanent design. All, so far, have single CA or CC watermark.
The Pustmaster informs us that all the surcharged stamps have been withdrawn from sale.
SOUTHERN NIGERIA (262 V 256). The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the fd. and 1d. Southern Nigeria in sheets with numbers. The highest numbers we have now met with are as follows:-

Highest shect-numbers scen.


| to. | 1515 | 2484 | $44^{88}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Id. | 1326 | 2526 | $\underline{114}$ |
| 2 d . | 0205 | O, 0 | not seen |
| 4 d. | ${ }^{005} 8$ | 0344 | - |
| 6 d. | 0076 | O314 | - |
| 1/- | 0019 | O151 | not seen |
| 2/6 | not seen | or 58 | - |
| 51. | " | 0082 |  |
| $10 \%$ | " | 0060 |  |
| $¢_{1}$ | - | 9 | - |

-" Not seen " signifies "M hown. b
The numbers represent sheets of 120 , so a rough idea may be formed of the quantities printed. Each supply commences its series of numbers where the preceding one left off, and usually the sheets are issued in order, but back. wards. For instance, the $£$ I stamps are boing issued backwards from sheet No. 10 to No. 1 . By studying these numbers, the specialist is able to classify the different printings.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (26i 「 266).The Australian Fournal of Philately (9.0 $\ddagger / 156$ ) chronicles some more of the perforated official stamps. Our list now stands :-

Official Stanps ; perforated "WA."
Wink. Crown CA,-Id., 3d., $4^{\text {d., }}$ 5d., 6d. 1/.
Wmk. Crown Wa,-1d.
NZIBAR (255 O 256). Ritung states that The Deutsche踥 of the recent provisional stamps were made.

\section*{ <br> | Face Value. |
| :--- |
| $812 \frac{1}{2}$ rupees |
| 500 |
| 500 |
| 7187 |
| 78 |
| 51518 |}

The total face value was thus only some $£ 200$. The purchasers want 20 times face value or $\ell+000$ ! And collectors are apparently only too willing to assist these Zanzibar speculato fact one set is reported to have sold at auction last week for $35 /-$, a truly absurd figure.

## Oxtord and Cambridge College Stamps at Auction.

Although very little interest is taken in the stamps issued by certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge twenty or thirty years ago, yet we are somewhat surprised at the low prices they ealized. We suppose the reason is the fact that dealers no longer stock them and have no interest therefore to keep prices up, and that those collec-
tors who go in for them are quite indifferent as tors who go in for them are quite indifferent as
to whether the bottom falls out of the market or to wh
not.

The whole collection of 28 lots realized $£ 9$, of
which the auctioneer would take about $£ 2$ !
Great Britain, Balliol College, embossed
in red on white, superb mint speci.
men, very scarce

- Do., two mused specimens, one superb, the other off centre ... Do. Hertford College, an unused block of + in mint state
Du., an unused strip of 3 in mint state $3 \quad 5 \quad 5 / 0$
Do., an unused pair in mint state 2 4/0
- Do. Hertford, College an unused block of 6 imperforate, very fine and rare
Do., an unused block of + imper. furate, very fine and rare ... the + varieties unused and very fine
Do., a similar lot
Do., another lot
Do., another lot
- Do., embossed in mauve and im pressed 6 times by the obliterator used to cancel the adhesives, rare
- Do., a similar lot

If every denomination differed in detail and were printed from a plate having the value engraved thereon, some sixteen or eighteen key value plates would be required with six overprint plates tor the various States, and every shee plates for the various stat require two printings.

Then when the time came for removing the State name, and replacing it with "Commonwealth," the six overprint plates wonld be rendered useless, and a seventh bearing the the new title would have to be engraved
Apart the double enormbe of the double or treble printing, the result is uever as effective or artistic as in a stamp produced from the plate direct in one printing ; the overprints get out of register, and the care required to keep the three plates in order and repair, and the colours properly matched and maintained, must largely increase both trouble and expense.

If steel plates are used (and from these only can artistic and reliable prints be obtained) the cost of this double or treble printing and the difficulty of correctly registering are still further enhanced.

To conmence by experimenting in this manne will inevitably result in annoyance and ridicule. Everything in the way of experiment should be carried ont in the printer's workrooms, and not until the stamps can be produced perfectly and satisfactorily should any issue be made to the public. We would invite attention to the almost universal ridicule heaped on the so-called uniform ninepenny stainp; and also to the strictures passed upon the experinental printings made in New Zealand during the past few years. 2. We would suggest that steps be at once taken to invite competitive designs for a Commonwealth stamp, and for that purpose the following conditions should be observed :-
l. The main or central portion of the design should consist of (a) an allegorical figure, representative of Australia, either head, full length, or seated; artistic, dignified, and as fiee as pos. sible from subordinate or complimentary ornasible from subordinate or complimentary (b) Some natural scene or feature, nentation. (b) animal, or other indigenous product. (c) native, animal, or other indigenous product. ( $c$ )
Coat of arins, flag, seal or emblem, distinctively or exclusively Austraiian, or pertaining to the Cominonwealth
II. The central design should be enclosed in a frame, artistic or conventional, inscribed "Commonwealth of Australia " in clearly marked characters, "Postage " in subordinate characters, and the value either in figures on a shield or cartouche, or in wurds, or both. If in figures only, such figures should be large, clearly yet gracefully drawn, and accompanied by the sign "d " or "s" for pence or shillings.
III. The design should be of rectangular shape and drawn in such a manner as to preserve an effective appearance when reduced to the size of the current 2d. stamp of New South Wales.
V. No intricate details of ornamentation which would interfere with the general effect of the main design and inscriptions should be inserted in the frame.
3. A design having been finally adopted, steps should be taken to appoint a buard of experts to consist of a practical stainp printer, a post-office official, an architect, a well-known artist, a commercial man, and a prominent philatelist who would be authorised to procure information and to report regarding the proper steps to tak relative to (a) the method to be adopted for reproduction, i.e., steel plate or electro plate printing, (b) the size of the individual stamp, (c) the number to be engraved on each plate, (d) the disposition in panes of the multiples, (e) the class of colour of paper to be used, (f) the watermark (Royal Crown over the letter $A$ is suggested as most suitable, Crown over CA being already most suitable, Crown over C A being already $(g)$ the method of perforation and gauge of the (g) the in
machine.

These details should all be carefully considered with a view to permanence, and the avoidance of any change or departure from the standard laid down

Colours should then be assigned to each deno nination to be provided, and care should be taken to select shades as strikingly different as possible, and at the same time of such a composition as can be easily and continuously renewed. Colours liable to be affected by changes of climate or other external conditions should be avoided as far as possible.

These requirements having been met, steps should be taken to have the mother dies engraved. This, it is almost needless to remark, cannot be effectively done in the Commonwealth. Whether it is decided to print from steel or electro plates, the dies should be of steel, and engraved in the finest and most artistic manner. The initial cost of the die should not be in any way limited so as to interfere with its reliability. A properly cut die will last for a very long time, in fact plates could be produced therefrom practically in could be

When the dies have been engraved, and exhaustive examination of die proofs has shown their suitableness for the purpose trial plates shonld be struck, containing two or four impressions for purposes of further examination. These being passed as satisfactory, the working plates shonld be constructed, uniform in size,
number, and disposition of multiples. If any departure be allowed from this rule, it should only be in the case of the higher values-those above $1 / \cdot$, and such values, should be uniform with each other.
Here it may be desirable to point out that any variation in size or shape of design or plates can only cause expense and trouble in printing and subsequent handling by the numerous officers whose duty it is to gum, perforate, check, distribute, and sell the stamps.
5. Everything as before indicated having been done-plates engraved, paper 'manufactured and tested, colours selected, \&c.,-exhaustive trial printings should be made from all plates, and not until a perfectly satisfactory, uniform, and prac. tical article can be produced should any issue be made to the public.

To properly carry ont these details, at least twelve montlis would be required, and by that time the book-keeping period would have so nearly elapsed, as to make the issue of any other than a uniform interchangeable stamp quite necessary.

Arrangements shonld therefore be made to have a supply of the uniform stamps printed and ready for issue to every post-office throughout the Commonwealth in time to be brought into use on given date.
From and after that date no further "State" stamps should be sold, and those remaining unsold in the hands of the postmasters should be sent in to the central administration for destruc tion. A definite period should be allowed within which the "State" stamps in the hands of the public should be available for exchange for the uniform stamps at any post office, and depart mental arrangetnents might be made for the same period to recognise as properly prepaid any letters bearing sufficient stamps of the State within which they were posted. A further period should be allnwed for the exchange of State for uniform stanns under special restrictions, and (say) at the end of twelve months from the firs
issue of uniform stamps, all State stamps should be demonetised.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

should subscribe to "E.W.s.N."

It is no economy to save the small subarription (4/4) and
live in ignorance of philatelic eventa.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.




PRICE-CATALOGUES.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| n, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) | $\underset{\substack{\text { Price } \\ 2 / 6}}{2}$ | e. |
| British Stamps (1898) | 2/6 |  |
| anley | 2/0 |  |
| Foreign Countries (1904) |  | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d. |
| French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages (1904) .. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| stationery (1905) | 4/0 | d. |
| BLANK ALBUMS. |  |  |
| ong, 48 leave | Price |  |
|  | 2/r1 |  |
|  | 4/6 |  |
| construct | d. |  |

## ACCESSORIES.



## PHILATELIC WORKS

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

|  |  | Postage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| at Britain, Adhesives (1899) | $24 / 0$ $21 / 0$ | 6d. |
| Portuguese India | 6/0 | 3 d . |
| South Australia | 6 | 3 d . |
| Shanghai | 716 | 3d. |
| St. Vincen | 716 | $3{ }^{\text {d. }}$. |
| Barbados | 10/6 | 3 d. |
| Grenada | 9/6 | sd. |
| Indian Native States (on Indian) | 6/0 | drest |
| India and Ceylon (with Supplement) | 27/0 | 6 d . |
| Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape | 12/0 | 6d. |
| Africa-Gambia to Natal | 16/ | 4 d . |
| Spain and Colonies | 2/0 | 3 d . |
| Jammu and Kashmir | \% | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d. |
| United States | 31/0 | 6 d . |
| Philippine Islands (1904) | $11 / 0$ | 1/0 |

note.-It several of the above articlen are sent at one and the same time the postageta lase.
Withla the Londion area they can be sent carriage formard.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrilléruled.)
Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves
Price Postage
$30 / 0$ Id.
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers--

1. $10 \times 8$ in., 20 leaves (capacity 40 )
2. Same (capacity 60 leaves)
3. $11 \ddagger \times 94,20$ leaves (capacity 75 )

Iod.
$1 / 0$
$1 / 2$
$2 / 9$
Extra Leaves, $10 \times 8 \mathrm{in}$., per $100 \quad \cdots \quad 2 / 9 \quad 3 \mathrm{l}$.

## STOCK BOOKS.

$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inin., fo leaves (ingummed strips Price Postage across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.
Subscription Rates (to commence this week).
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his London Agents) .. $\begin{gathered}\text { weekly }\end{gathered}$

## Rew Price-List or Sels $\ddagger$

For the 1904-rgos Season.
(Chiefly Used; Unuskd have 'A'Index-numbers)


British Honduras



## Conditions of our CCleekly "Mrew Fssue" wervice.

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-
I. Which groups are required ? C (British Colonials).
K (King Edward Colonials only). $F$ (Foreign). E (Europeans only) CF (Entire World).
N.B. We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from s. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per i/- face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world: $-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{I}$ to $\mathrm{I} / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required ? Please adhere if possible to following limits-rd., $1 /-, 5 /-, \ldots 1$, , 20 .
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\ell 1 \times 4$, " but for those who do not care to spend $£ 100$ per annum on new issues, we recommend " $E_{\mathrm{I}} \times \mathrm{I}, 1 / \times 4$," or even " $5 / \cdot \times 1,1 /-\times+$,", or simply " $\chi_{1} 1 \times \mathrm{r}$," " $10 /-\times 1, "$ " $5 /-\times 1$," or " $1 /-\times 1$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 /-$ $\times 12$, id. $\times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all variethes of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required please inscribe order form " no minor varieties" or " no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the following conditions:-
-That definite instructions as to clients' requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice 2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon
(c) Is misdescribed.

3-That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
reason for return being in each case clearly defined
-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5. - That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated
when making our purchases)
6. That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (4/4 per annum, or with right to change
address, $6 / 6$ per annum).
--That elients maintain their deposit acsounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and appli-
cations cannot be referred to him unless of concations cannot be referred to him unless of co siderable importance, time being " very rare."
no. ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.

> To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

|  |  | Enter particulars here. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)
THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor will be much obliged for Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries of interest to Stamp Collectors, and will have pleasure in forwarding the sender
of every accepted contribution several interesting newly of every accepted
issued stamps.
ssued stamps
The index rumber and serial letter after the title of
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-Railuay Letter Stamps (266 0 267). -Sixty-six weeks ago we wrote in E.W.S.N. "Some very interesting develop. ments are taking place in the letter stamp issues of the railway companies just at present, and several varieties which can be had during the present month at the cost of face value and a ittle trouble are likely to become rare. The L.B. \& S.C. Railway 22nd Issue, as already reported, is numbered on the backs of the tamps and consists of odd sheets left over from preceding printings."
As anticipated, many of these are now rare, and what could have been easily had in July or Angust, 1903, at an average cost of 4 d . to 6 d . apiece, can now be obtained only with difficulty at $5 \%$ or $10 /$. We recently paid $25 /$ to 50 agents living near L.B. \& S.C. Railway stations with a request to each to send us a letter by railway post. In 30 cases the stamps belonged to the numbered issues and in 20 to the unnumbered issues. The result may perhaps be interesting to record.

13th Issue. Streatham Common.
14th Issue. Ashtead.
${ }^{17}$ th Issue. Goring, Cowden.
2oth Issue. Brighton(London Road); Angmering ; Boxhill: Hailsham, Rotherfield Burley Oaks; Forest Hill; Redhill.
2Ist Issue. Shoreham ; Worthing ; Bosham Emsworth : Ford Junction; Leather head; Wandsworth Common ; Earlswood.
22nd, 23rd, and 24th Issues, Numbered.

| No. |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| 225 | Hellingley |
| 460 | Balham |
| 1912 | Hever |
| 6092 | Amberley |
| 6318 | Selsdon Road |
| 6740 | Edenbridge Town |
| 6796 | Sanderstead |
| 7454 | Pulborough |
| 8331 | Wivelsfield Junc. |
| 8886 | Upper Warlingham |
| 9453 | Preston Park |
| 10105 | Ashurst |
| 11080 | Waldron |
| 11630 | East Croydon |
| 11889 | Penge |
| 12140 | Sutton |


| No. | Billingshurst |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12695 | Bilal |
| 12789 | Brighton (Central) |
| 12926 | Arundel |
| 12967 | Portslade |
| 14194 | Wallington |
| 14555 | Victoria |
| 14941 | Southwick |
| 15413 | Lancing |
| 15432 | Holmwood |
| 15843 | Littlehampton |
| 16025 | Thornton Heath |
| 16390 | Esher |
| 16874 | Ockley |
| 16877 | Purley |
| 17162 | Eastbourne |

The issues we prophecied would be rare were those numbered 1 to 6000 , and it would seem that they are so. But looking over the numbers backwards, one is surprised at the sudden stop when one gets to 6000 , and the frequency again when one passes beyond this scarce 22nd issue. It looks as if someone has been very energetically and successfuily searching for them!

The transfer of the Belfast and County Down Railway, described as "Fourth" in Ewen's History of Railuey Letter Stamps (page 319), has now been proved to be the first (Feb., 1891). Only types $1,2,4,5,7$ and 8 were then known. We have now discovered the three remaining types, which it inay be of interest to describe.

Type 3. Faint break in right hand edge of N.E. triangle opposite bars between the 5th and 6 th vertical bars in right

Type 6. Line over right arm of $N$ of 'County', broken; line over T of 'County" indented on lower edge.
Type 9. Line under left foot of A of 'And" broken; line over NG of 'Single' faintly broken; line under $T$ of County' faintly broken; line under ET of Letters broken, line under L of 'Railway' faint; scratch to right of stamp just touching right

These stamps were actually in stock at one of the small stations on the B.C. \& D. line as late as 1898, but through ignorance of their rarity no one seems to have applied for any, except one block
of six! In fact, no other copies of this first issue had ever come under our notice until we recently added an entire sheet of nine to the block of six in our collection-all the known copies! The quantity printed was 36 sheets of 9 (only 306 stamps, one of which was presumably distributed to each of the 30 (?) stations. The second printing was obtained in July, 1891 , and is now absolutely unknown. The third issue, May, 1892 , was still current at one of the stations in 1898 , and the Editor obtained one on a letter, but never troubled to write for more, not knowing its rarity. This specimen is believed to be the only copy now in the hands of collectors; it is copy now in the hands of collectors, it is
cancelled with pen and ink " $12 / 10 / 98$ " and is very much stained and not by any means innocent of dirt. Nevertheless $£$ Io would not buy it! At least eleven copies are known of the 4 th issue (Nov., 1892), and several sheets of the 5 th (Nov., 1892), and several sheets of the 5 th
(Sept., 1893). A fair stock of this latter was on hand at Belfast (?) station as late as 1897 , but it was then cornered by an Irish collector who sold was then cornered by an Irish collector who sold
it for a trifle to Mr. Morley, who in turn disposed of most of it for $£ 5$ a sheet to the Editor, who has two sheets and a bit. The catalogue value is now, after seven years, $£ 27$ a sheet (face value $1 / 6!$ ). This 6th issue, by the way, is described in detanl in Ewen's History of Railway Letter Stamps (page 318); it is tentatively classified there as ist printing.
Another tragedy came to light last week! A collector who is a member of several clubs seems to have purchased a block of six stamps of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway soon after they were first issued. Placing no particular value on them, he tore out five of the stamps leaving a framework of blank margin with one stamp at one corner. The five stamps were pre. sumably disposed of through exchange clubs for a few pence each! We have beed privileged to see the remaining copy and find it to be the 3 rd issue (Sept. 1891) of which only five copies were issue (Sept. 1891) of which only five copies were
previously known to us. This printing was made from a special transfer, details of which are entirely unknown to collectors, and the block of six would have gone a long way towards enabl. six would have gone a long way towards enabl.
ing the nine types to be satisfactorily identified.
The following cutting is from the Daily Graphic:-

Rallway Transfar.- The railways of the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Company, and of the North Wales and Liverpool Committee, will be transferred to the
The stamps of neither company are likely to be rare, except the 3rd printing of the latter which is unknown. It is doubtful if it does not printings and if so, it would be of course, printings and
unidentifiable.
Control Letters (265 Q 267).-Some more of the "secret mark" varieties have reached us this week. Our list now stands :-

List of Varieties as at 3 r.10.04
(a) Normal: Continuous line round pane.

## Control Letter. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}_{4}-\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{sl}$ No. 8. d. d <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{C}_{4} s l & \text { No. } 8 . \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{D}_{4} s l & \text { s. } \\ \text { Nos. } 4 \text { (two, close), } 6 \text { (two, close), } 7 . \\ \text { id. } \mathrm{C}_{4} \text { br } & \text { Nos. } 6 \text { (two, close), } 7 .\end{array}$

id. C4 ${ }^{\text {br }} \quad$ Nos. 2, 3 (last 4 stamps not seen).
id. C4 ${ }^{\text {br }}$ Nos. 2, 5, II.
id. C4 br
Id. D. $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ br 5 No.
Nos. (two, crossed), 5, 10
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { rd. } \mathrm{D}_{4} \text { br } & \text { Nos. } 4 \text { (two, crossed), } \\ \text { Id. D } & \text { Nor } \\ \text { Nos. } 6 \text { (two, close), } 7 .\end{array}$
rd. $\mathrm{D}_{4} \mathrm{br}$ Nos. 4,5 .
(b) Normal.-Bar oppasite outside edge of each stamp, except the 6th and 7th, which have

## $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Id. } \mathrm{C}_{4} & \text { br } \\ \text { Id. } \mathrm{D}_{4} & \mathrm{br} \\ \text {. }\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Id. } \mathrm{D}_{4} b r & \text { No. } 2 . \\ \text { (c) } & \\ \text { Nor }\end{array}$
(c) Normal:-Bar opposite outside edge of each d. $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ stamp. ${ }^{\text {so. }} 6$ (two, close).
$\begin{array}{ll}2 \\ d \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{C}_{4} & \text { sl } \\ \text { Nos. } 1,2,11 .\end{array}$
Who will help us to extend the list ? Mr. W. Lowson, who sends us one of the latest ad ditions, recalls the fact that he drew our attention to these marks two years ago. They seem to have originated with the Edwardian series, as corner pairs of Id. A have been noted with cuts under the inth and inth stamps respectively. It is unfortunate their value as "secret marks" was not then recognised. Four varieties were noted by Messrs. The Common Stamp Company amongst their latest purchases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamps at Liverpool, two being varieties new to our list.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall informs us that he has the current $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. with three variations of the marginal lines. We are making further en quiries and will refer to the subject in an early ssue.
Early Date Records (266 J 267). -The following new records have been shown us:-
$\quad$ dd, plate $9 b$ London, 16.6 .71 . Maftalovich.
" 11 raa Barnstaple, 23.5.72.
12 c London, 11.10 .72.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Id. Iro Mancnester, } 7.7 \cdot 75 \cdot \\
& \text { It Ven. red Birm;gh'm, 4.1I.80. } \\
& \text { 2d. rose } \\
& ? \quad 20.12 .80 .
\end{aligned}
$$

 Raffalovich has made an interesting discovery in this (of late) somewhat neglected branch of British philately. This is the 6d. grey, plate 15 postmarked " 247 ." In the 1856 list of Post Offices, this number is stated to have been in use at Elmham (either in Norfolk or Suffolk) but in the 1874 issue the number is marked " vacant " and was presumably in use nowhere. In the 1885 list the number is allotted to the British Post Office at Fernando Poo, off the West Coast of Africa, but so far as we are aware, no letters from Fernando Poo (well known to collectors as a prolific stamp-issuin Spanish colony) have ever heen seen franked with Rritish stomps and we have never pre with Rritish stamps, and we have never previously met with a stamp cancelled with this number which had been used during the correct period. The 6d. grey, plate 15, was in use Guide of that period, we find the single letter Guide of that period, we find the single letter rate between this country and Fernando Poo was 6d., so that there is very considerable evidence in favour of the stamp really being a "Fernando Poo "-the first to be discovered The Spanish Post Office at Fernando Poo com menced to issue stamps in 1869, but until 1880 was content with a single value. 2oc. de escudo (about 5 d .), now catalogued $45 /$-and very difficult to obtain.
Envelope Dies ( 266 X 267 ).-The following new records have been shown us by Mr. O. Marsh:-

|  | Earliest Date. | Latest Date. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 4d. die 2. | 21.11 .61 | - |
| 4d. die 1. | 11.11 .89 | - |
| 21 d. die 1. | 29.3 .77 | - |

Mr. J. P. B. Morgan has shown us 2d. Regis. tration Envelope die 5 dated 6.12.77, a date not given in our list in E.W.S.N. No. 265. He has also shown us die 5 of the special registration series, dated 1.2 .82 , with the figure " 2 " upside down.
AUSTRIA ( 257 C 267).-Ten weeks ago we referred to a forthicoming change in the stamps reterred to a forthis Country. The new stamps are now coming of this Country. The new stamps are now coming
over on our correspondence. So far we have:Perf. 13.
(i) Figure of value, in colour on white (i) Figure ground. 5 h . dark green.
(ii) Figures of value in black on white ground. roh. rose.
20h. brown
25h. blue.
3oh. lilac.
(iii) Figures of value in white on culoured ground.

## 35 h . green. 4 h. Jilac.

4oh. lilac.
5oh. brown
Earliest date of postmark, 27.10.0. (but the issue probably took place several days earlier). All values have the diagonal lines of varnish, some of the 5 c . being "doubly varnished."

The following is mentioned by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal, ( $10.04 / 74$ ).

6h. orange, on
6 h . orange, on varnished paper.
CANADA.-(264 ${ }^{\text {C }} 267$ ). -Another value in the King Edward set is chromicled by Mekcel's Weekly Stamp News, 15.10.04/338.


Adhesite. Perf
Adhesitec. Perf.
20c. olive-green

The following note is also from our American contemporary:-
"Mr. Williain P. Anderson sends us the follow. ing note reyarding the same stamp:-
"On Tuesday, 27th September, the last sheets of the zoc. numerals were issued to the distributing offices, and the first issue of the zoc. King's Head was made on the same day. There seems to be no demand in Canada for stamps of higher denomination now that the postage on newspapers is pard in bulk by the publishers."
"Mr. Gordon Andrews atso sends us samples of both the King's and Queen's Head stamps. He says: "If the old one is to be called 'olive green,' then it appears that ' bronze green ' would be the best description of the King's Head stamp. The American Bank Note Co. has certainly made a success with this stamp, as it puts the old one far in the shade as far as brilliance and sharpness of engraving are concerned."

CAPE COLONY ( 2501267 ).-The remain. ing value of the King Edward series has now been issued to the public.

Adhesive. King's Head.
2d. brown,
Issued i8.io.o4 or sooner.
COLOMBIA (254 O 267).-Two more designs are to hand this week from Colombia.


DENMARK ( 262 K 267 ).-The provisionals foreshadowed five weeks ago have now made their appearance.

Adhesives. Large black surcharges. 4 on 8 ore.
A few minor varieties occur. In the 4 öre there is a break at the top of the " 4 " on stamp No. 59. In the 15 öre, Nos. $1,5,30,40,45$ and 75 have a straight-topped " 5 ", at right, No. 88 has a straight-topped " 5 " at left; and No. 87 has a swall " 15 " at right due to broken type. Issued $2_{4}+10.04$ or earlier.
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA $(263 Z$ 267).-Two more values have been seen with multiple watermark, states Stunley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (31.10.04/72).


Adhesives Multiple watermark.
3a. chocolate and green.
4a. black and grey-green.
The values now issued with multiple watermark are the $\frac{1}{2}, 1,3,4,5,8$ annas.
GOLD COAST (259 $Z$ 267). - The first value of the multiple watermark set is chronicled by Stanley Gibbons' Monthiy Journal (31.10.04/72).


Adhesive. Multuple watermark.
Id. lilac and carmine.
est date of use,
HOLLAND (256 K 267).-We are indebted to Mr. J. A. C. Reinou- Ringma, Editor of the Postzegelniellws, for a copy of a new postcard, ent us under date of 19.10 .04 . He states that he setting of the dotted lines has been changed, but we are unable to report in what particular,
having none of the old ones at hand to compare.
HOLKAR $(254 \mathrm{C} 267)$. - Concerning the new tamps Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Fournal (io.o4/73) states:-
"We give an illustration of the design of the 3a. and fa. stamps; that of the ta. differs only in being lettered 'holkar' at right ustead of 'INIDORE.' All three values are printed in sheets of eighty, consisting of ten horizontal rows of eight, whereas those of the previous issue were in eight borizontal rows of ten. We have a sheet of the ta. which is watermarked, "Jis. Wrigley $\&$ Son, L $p-219$, aud no doubt the higher values are on the same paper. This sheet is perforated forate a vertical ruw of ten stamps at to per. the long lime contains 193 holes, including one hole ontside the end tetth; the spaces between the teeth measure 27 mm , the spaces between holes, aud the distance between the ontside teeth holes, and the distance between the outside teeth at each end is $277 m m$., giving a pertoration ganging nearly fourteen. There are fifteen holes in each tooth, besides the one in the long line, and the teeth measure 22 mm ., giving a gauge of
about 13 . It is therefore not quite corect to about 133 . It is therefore not quite correct to
say that the perforation is $134 \times 14$, as it is really
$132 \times 13$, but it is well perhaps to note that the horizontal and vertical gauges are not quite identical. In the machine we have described the holes forming each tooth are in line (or very nearly so) with one of the holes in the long line; in the machine used upon the 3 a . and 4 a. stamps that we possess, the teeth are opposite spaces between the holes in the long line, and there are two holes outside the end teeth; the gauge appears to be the same as that of the first machine, but the holes are not so cleanly cut in the specimens before us."
INDIA (243 M 267).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 3 pies in another new shade.


Adhesive
3 pies, bluish-grey (3rd or $4^{\text {th }}$ printing ?).
Issued 9.04 or earlier. The last new shade was chronicled by us in No. 228.
INDIAN STATES (253 B 267).-We have pleasure in chronicling a new issue of the Philatelic Society of India's useful work on the British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) urcharged for Native States."* Full statistics of all the Queen's Head printings are given and the book is absolutely indispensable to anyone who collects these stamps with interest. We hope to give a review shortly.
JOHORE (262 O 267). -The new set referred to in E.W.S.N. No. 251 is now beginning to come ove.
us.

Adhesives. (Illustration to follow)
ic. lilac and green.


The set includes $\$ 10, \$ 50$ and $\$$ iou values, whereas the previons set contained nothing higher than $\$ 5$.
LAGOS ( 261 K 267 ). -The first values with the new watermark are recorded by Stanley Gibbuns' Monthly fournal (31.10.04/73).


Adhesives. Multiple watermark.
6d. lilac and mauve.
1/- green and black.
NATAL (204 U 267). -The first value with multiple watermark is recorded by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (31.10.04/73).


## Adhesive. Multiple watermatk

id. carmine.
NEW ZEALAND (262, 265 K 267).-A correspondeut sends us the following unchron. icled variety.


## Adhesive. Perf. 14, 11 mixed

2d. violet. Cowan paper, wink., N.Z. star.
If Gibbons' No. 277 was reclassified as No. 259a, the above would be No. 265 a.
Monthly fournal (rowes are from Stanley Gibbons Montily fournal (10.04/73).
"Messrs. Wilcox Smith and Co. tell us of the following novelties:-

## Adhesive Postage Stamp.

2d. lilac (type 15); perf. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
Railway Newspaper Stamp.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. black; laid horizontally ; perf. in
Life Insurance Dcpartment.

## Id. violet id. blue

"We should suppose that these two stamps may be from the edges of sheets watermarked may be from
wilh Type 41.
-Obtainahin from Fewen's Colnnial Stamp Market. Ltd., at the
same price as published (Rs. 7.8 or tot-, postage
" We are shown the id., Type 4o, watermark Type 4 I , perf. ${ }^{14}$, printed from a new plate which may be said to possess a "secret mark," consisting of a minute dot almost in the centre of the spaces between the stamps in the hori zontal rows. The dots were probably inserted in the plate as a guide for the impressions of the die, and they are frequently cut out by the perforations. The colour of the impression is rose-carmine. We find that the stamps issued in bookiets also show this dot, which, on the little blocks of six, occurs in the right-hand margin and in the space between the two vertical rows but not in the left-hand margin."
This discovery is a very interesting one; we find on referring to our corner blocks that the sheet No. 780850 was printed from the new plate with these dots, whilst all sheets up to No. 725252 (so far as we are aware) were from the old plates The gap of 55000 sheets we are unfortunately unable to bridge; we sincerely hope our regular New Lealand correspondent, Mr. Rip van Winkle, will wake up soon; it must surely be six months since he went to sleep! Even our occasional correspondents have not been very diligent of late.

Railuay Newspaper Stamps (247 B 267).-We are informed that a new issue of these stamps is to be made shortly.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (265 D 267).-With reference to our note in E.W.S.N. No. 256, our Adelaide correspondent writes:-"Rumours of further errors in sheets of 8 d . stamps are some what exaggerated. A batch of sheets of the 8 d . type I., perf. iI $\frac{1}{2}$, value $18 \frac{3}{4}-19 \mathrm{~mm}$. issued December, rgo:, had a defective H in 'Eight ' on the gth stamp in the 4 th row. The ' $H$ ' had another cross bar along the top making it look like a very square ' $A$.
Our correspondent writes that he has succeeded in tracing nearly all the genuine "EIGNT" errors which were issued. There are 35 examples known, comprising 2 in entire sheets (one of which was shown at the Melbourne Exhibition), I in a block of twelve, 19 in blocks of four, 2 in pairs and 6 singles unused; 1 in a block of four used and 4 used singles. The remaining 5 to to copies which were issued but have not been traced were, it is suggested, sent to country post offices and may never be discovered. Our correspondent puts the value at $£ 20$; in this connection it is interesting to note that a copy was sold at Messrs. Puttick $\&$ Simpson's Auction was sold at Messrs. Puttick
Sale last week for fo ios.
Sale last week for $£$ Io IOS.
the 3 d reference the "S. D. \& Co." variety of the 3 d. chronicled in E.W.S.N., No. 256 and to the note in 265 suggesting that this ought to be "S. B. \& Co." the initials of the Sheffield type founders, Messrs. Stephenson, Blake $\&$ Co., another correspondent writes to inform us that the firm responsible for the making of the South Australian plates is Messrs. Sands, McDougall \& Co., and suggests that "S. D. \& Co." are their initials. Who is correct? Unfortunately we no longer have the vaniety at hand to refer to, but we took the initials, after careful examination, to be "S. D. \& Co.", but it was rather difficult to decide because the ' $D$ fell on the perforation, the " $S$ " being on one stamp and the "Co." on the other

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (259 Y 267). -Following the 3c., we now hear of the rc. with multiple watermark (recorded by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal, 3t.10.04/73).


Adhesive. Multiple watermark.
ic. green.
Date of issue,
SWEDEN (244 M 267).-Mr. J. A. C. Reinou Kingma informs us that the 3 öre postage adhesive is shortly to be withdrawn.
SWITZERLAND (264 I 267).-We now illustrate the design of the new 40 c . together with the oid design for comparison (the 40 c . was similar to the 20c. of which we alone possess a block for illustrating).


As will be seen, the most striking alteration is in the figures which are much smaller and uglier.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."
It is no economy to save the small subarription (4/4) and

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST．


Bussahir，掖a．red lilac，imperf．＂．




Ceylon，2c．Queen ．．

Chamba＂，Q．，＂̇a．pink

1a．carmi
Chamba，Serv
Chamba，King，
Cham̈ba，Sërvice，K．，支a．．．．
Charkhari，ťa
Cook＂Is．$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. green，$\ddot{n}$ no wmik．$\overline{6 d}$
r id．pink，


Malay States，ic．Tiger
 Malta，tid．Valietta ＂．id．King
id．King
Malta，Id．Queen
Mauritius，Arme． Mauritius，Arm
Ic．grey 2c．lilac
3c．on yellow 4c．green and violet 5c．hiac and
6 c ．on red

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6c. on red } \\
& \text { 8c. grn. and blik. } \\
& \text { 15c. "P. and R.". } \\
& \text { 25c. "P. and R." } \\
& \text { Montserrat, } 1903, \frac{1}{2 d} \text { d. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
25 c . " P . ~ 2 n d ~ \\
\text { Montserrat, } 1903, \frac{1}{2}
\end{array}
$$

Morocco, sc.,"Queen

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Morocco, } \\
\text { Ioc. } \\
\text { soc. King } \\
\text { roc. }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Nabḧa, ta. King" } \\
\text { ", }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
" & \text { da. } \\
\text { Natal, } 1 \mathrm{md.} \text { ". } \\
\text { " } & \text { 2hd. } Q .
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
" & 2 \text { d. } \mathrm{d} . \mathrm{Q} . \\
\text { Nätal, } & \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \\
\text { 1d. King }
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Id. ."̈, .. } \\
& \text { Newfoundland, } \frac{1}{2 c .,} \text { R.F. . } \\
& \text { ic. }
\end{aligned}
$$

New Hebrides，${ }^{4 \mathrm{4c} \text { id．}}$
New Söuth Wales,




2c．Stag＇s Head
3c．Palm Tree
3c．Palm Tree
4c．Monkey ．．
4c．Monkey
5c．Peacock
6c．Arms
10c．Bear
16c．Train

Niue，$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . x d$.
$\begin{array}{ll}" & \text { Id．} x b . \\ " & \text { Id．} s d . \\ " & \text { 2tid．} v a . \\ " & \text { 3d．} \Sigma a .\end{array}$
Orange Free State，$\ddot{\mathrm{Id} . ~ T . \ddot{F} .}$
Orange River on Cape，
＂．
Id．
Orange＂R．，V．R．I＇，2d．${ }^{2 d}$
Patial King，
Patiala，1a．rose

Penrhyn，䒜d．$x d$ ．

## PHILATELIC WORKS．


（Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named）．
Great Britain，Adhesives（1899）．．Price Postage
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Great Britain，Adhesives（1899）} & \text { ．} & \text { 24／0 } & 6 \mathrm{~d} . \\ \text {＂．} \quad \text { Railway Letter Stamps（ } 1901 \text { ）} & 21 / 0 & 8 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$
Portuguese India．．．．$\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad 6 / 0 \quad 3 \mathrm{o}$ ．
South Australia
St．Vincent
Barbados
$9 / 6$
$7 / 6$

Grenada
$7 / 6$
$10 / 6$
$9 / 6$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Indian Native States（on Indian）} & \ddot{2} & (1904) & 9 / 6 & 5 \mathrm{~d} \\ 10 & 4 \mathrm{~d}\end{array}$
India and Ceylon（with Supplement）$. .27 / 0$ 6d．
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Africa－Bechuanaland to Cape } & . . & 12 / \mathrm{o} & 6 \mathrm{~d} . \\ \text { Africa＿Gambia to Natal } & . . & . . & 16 / \mathrm{o} & 4 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Africa－Gambia to Natal } & . . & . . & \text { 16／o } & \text { 4d．} \\ \text { Spain and Colonies } & . & . . & . & 2 / 0 & \text { 3d．}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Jammu and Kashmir } & . . & . & . . & 10 / 0 & 3 d \\ \text { United States } & \cdots & \cdots & . . & . & 31 / 0 & 6 d\end{array}$
Philippine Islands（1904）

NOTE．－If sezeral of the above articles are sent at one and the asme time the postadela less．
Within the London aros they oan be sent carriade formard．

## BLANK ALBUMS，Moveable Leaves．

（The leaves are linen－jointed，quadrille－ruled．）
Square，de Luxe． 100 leaves $\qquad$ Price Postage
$30 / 0$ IId． Stolzenberg Albums，thin card covers－

$$
\begin{array}{rlrrr}
\text { 1. } 10 \times 8 \text { in., } 20 \text { leaves (capacity } & \text { 40) } & \text { 1od. } & \text { 2d. } \\
\text { 2. Same (capacity } 60 \text { leaves) } & 1 / 0 & \text { 2d. } \\
\text { 3. II } \times 9 \$, 20 \text { leaves (capacity } & 75 \text { ) } & 1 / 2 & 2 \mathrm{~d} . \\
\text { Extra Leaves, } 10 \times 8 \text { in., per } 100 & \ldots & 2 / 9 & \text { 3d. }
\end{array}
$$

．，$\quad 114 \times 9$ in．．．$\quad . . \quad 3 / 3$
${ }_{3}$

## STOCK BOOKS．

$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in．， 60 leaves（in gummed strips Price Postage across each page），to hold 50,000 stamps

## EWEN＇S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS．

Subsoription Rates（to commence this week）
One year，post free to same address
Per $\ddot{q}$ with right to change addres
Per quarter，post free
．．each 3d．
From any $\ddot{\text { Newsagent（who will get it through }}$ From any Newsagent（who will get it through
his London Agents）

## EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

## Rew Price-List of Sets $\ddagger$

For the $1904-1905$ Season.
(Chiefly Used; Unused have ' $A$ ' Index-numbers)




## Conditions of our COleekly" Hew $\mathfrak{F s s n e}$ " $\mathfrak{T e r v i c e}$

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stainps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-

1. Which groups are required ?

C (British Colonials).
K (King Edward Colonials only).
$F$ (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N.13. - We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Service complete, so that clients may rely on getting practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The $F$ and $E$ Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S. America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionals excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world :-K, $1 / 1 ; \mathrm{C}, 1 / \mathrm{I}$ to $1 / 2 ; \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required ? Please adhere if possible to following limits-Id., $1 / \cdot, 5 /-, \ell_{1}, \notin 20$.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $£, 1 \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $\ell$ roo per annum on new issues, we recommend " $\ell 1 \times 1, I /-\times 4$," or even " $5 /-\times 1,1 /-\times 4$,", or simply " $£_{1} \times{ }_{1}$," " $10 /-\times 1$," " $5 /-\times 1$," or " $1 /-\times 1$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 /$ $\times 12$, id. $\times 60$," or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required please inscribe order form "no minor variethes" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the follow ing conditions:-
1.-That definite instructions as to clients' requirements
are given in advance, and that one month's notice are given in advance, and that one month's notice 2.-That nothing be returned, unless
(a) It exceeds these instructions.
(b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon (c) Is misdescribed.
3.- That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the original invoices, the
reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
4.-That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5. - That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk damage or loss in transit (we are similariy treated when making our purchases).
6.-That elients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (4/4 per annum, or with right to change address, 6/0 per annum).
7. That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and applications cannot be referred to him unless of con siderable importance, time being " very rare."
$\square$ ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.
To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

## Date.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

|  | Enter particulars here. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Values and quantities |  |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Signed
Address

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. <br> THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: h. Lestrange ewen, ${ }^{32,}$ Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL Stamp market, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 268. (Vol. XIII.)
(Whole Number, No. 354)

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1904
[Price One Penny

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Eaviy Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries interesting to Stamp Collectors, and will acknowledge such contributions either by name in the journal or by the presentation of several interesting newly-issued stamps, as preferred. For
original articles on stantps, from 5/-to lol-per column is paid.
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.
GREAT BRITAIN. - Early Date Records (267 K 268).-The following new records have been shown us :-
Id. red, plate 124. Huil, 9.3.69. M. Raffalovich. itd. venetian red. London, W., 2 11.80. F. G. Warwick.
Envelope Dies ( 267 Y 268).-Mr. G. Brumell has shown us the Id. King's Head die 63, postmarked " Newport, I.W., 28.10.04." It already begins to show marks of wear, as there are several white dots on the ground opposite the forehead. Our list now stands:-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known 1d. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 55
Id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 54
Id. Dies 7 to 30 ; 43 to 64 .
1dd., 4d., 1od., 1/-. Dies 1.
2d. Dies $1,2.2 \frac{1}{2}$ d. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2. 6d. Dies i to 8.
3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 11 .
A correspondent sends us the following list of early dates of use of the undated id. pink envelope stamps. Can any readers improve on these dates?

Earliest Dates of Use of id. Dies.

| Die | 1 | 27.11.1841 | Die 63 | 24.2.1846 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 2 | 5.7.1842 | - 64 | 18.10 .1845 |
| " | 3 | 2.12.1841 | " 65 | 20.7.1846 |
| " | 4 | 28.12.184 I | , 66 |  |
| " | 11 | - | " 67 | 5.2.1847 |
| " | 12 | - | 68 | 6.2 .1847 |
| " | 13 | 万 | 69 | 12.10.1847 |
| " | 14 | 15.6.1842 | 70 | 9.5.1847 |
| " | 22 |  | 71 | 17.2 .1848 |
| " | 23 | 6.7.1842 | 72 | 29.2.1848 |
| " | 31 | 19.12.1843 | 73 | 22.8.1848 |
| " | 33 | 13.8 .1844 | 74 | 3.3.1851 |
| " | 34 | -- | 75 | 14.10 .1849 |
| " | 43 | - | 76 | 14.11.1849 |
| " | 51 | 6.5.1843 | - 77 | 12.9.1850 |
| " | 53 | 25.11.1843 | 78 | 9.5.1851 |
| " | 54 | 20.3.1844 | 79 | 6.3.1852 |
| " | 55 | 2.4 .1844 | 80 | 24.8.1852 |
| " | 56 | 12.5.1844 | 81 | 4.11 .1852 |
| " | 57 | 10.3.1844 | 82 | 6.9.1856 |
| " | 58 | 7.12.1844 | - 83 | 18.1 .1856 |
| " | 59 | 27.10.1844 | $\cdots{ }^{-1}$ | 17.10.1855 |
| " | 60 | 19.12 .1844 | 85 | 184.1855 |
| " | 61 | 17.11 .1845 | 86 | 21.9 .1855 |
|  | 62 | 21.3.1846 | 87 | 4.10.1855 |

Papermaker's W'atermark Letters (229 L 268).As most of our readers are aware, the paper on which ordinary British postage stamps are print. ed is made from several moulds. For the past three or four years, monlds D, E, F have been
in use. Mr, W. A. V. Neill has, however just in use. Mr. W. A+ V. Neill has, however, just shown us the current $\frac{1}{2}$. With the watermark letter G. The Crown watermark is the same as before. Mr. W. Findlater also reports id. G.
Our lists stands at present:Our lists stands at present:-

> Watermark Mould letters.

Watermark letters D, E, F. In use when the King Edward series first appeared.
Watermark letter G. Discovered by Mr. W. A. V. Neill (24.10.04).
dd. D, E, F, G.
Id. D, E, F,
G.
Id. D, E, F,
Ihd.
2d, E, F.
2hd. D, E, F.
3d. E, F.
4d.
5d. E, F.
D, E, F.
6d. D, E, F.
sd. D, E, F. I/- F. F.
The letter is watermarked on the side margin of each sheet (often very near the edge) either at the right or left hand side and always opposite watermark letters date back their origin a preat many years; the series is believed to a great least once, if not twice, passed $Z$ and started again. The matter could perhaps be approxi-
mately decided by anyone who had a number of entire sheets of the old id. reds (in which, by the way, the number was usually watermarked on the top and bottom margins, not those of the side).
Control Letters and Marks ( 267 R 268).-We have quite a large amount of correspondence on this subject this week. The most valuable infor mation is unquestionably that sent us by Mr. W. Findlater, who has fortunately made a practice for several years past of keeping his control letters with the entire margin. Novelties are also shown us by Mr. O. Marsh and the Colonial Stamp Market (the latter stifl possessing sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Queen's Head Bechuanaland, control letter R). Other collectors have kindly sent lists but we make it a rule never to record anything without seeing it, as otherwise we can not personally guarantee our lists free from not pers

Queen's Head Issue. Secret Marks.
(a) Normal: Continuous line round pane. Control Letter.

## (None).


No. I.
Nos. 2, 5
Nos. 2, 5 .
Nos. 3, 4.
No. 8.
(None).
None)
No. 2 .
No. 4.
No. 7.
cuts on righ
lowest rows).
Were the cuts on the right hand margin the first attempt at this secret code?
The list for the King's Head series now stands as follows:-

```
King's Head Issue. Secret Marks.
```

(a) Normal; Continuous line round pane.


Who will solve the mystery of what these cuts signify? We feel sure that there are sufficient clues given above to render a solution possible.
In the King's Head a group, values $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and id. the numbers occur in the following proportions:

| Singles | Prs. Triplets | Singles Prs. Triplets |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 1 | - | 7 | 4 | - | 2 |
| 4 | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | - |
| 1 | - | - | 9 | 1 | $二$ | - |
| 5 | 3 | - | 10 | 3 | $Z$ | - |
| 10 | 2 | - | 11 | 1 | - | - |
| 4 | 4 | - | 12 | 1 | - | - |

Every number is represented, but Nos. 4.5,6,7, predominate heavily. Only No. 7 is known in triplets ; only Nos. 1, 4,5,6 in pairs. The fact that Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 predominate not only singly but in duplicate, would seem to indicate that
" $4 \times 2$ " (for instance) has really the signification of two separate fours and does not mean "I4" or " 44 ," etc. If the cuts represented plate numbers, we should expect that Nos. I to 12 would occur once each and that on plates 13 to would occur once each and that on plates i3 to
60 , the figures i to 6 would predominate. We 60 , the figures 1 to 6 would predominate. We
doubt if more than 60 plates each of the King's doubt if more than 60 plates each of the King's
Head $\frac{1}{2} d$. and id. have yet been brought into use. But this theory is apparently knocked on the head, because some stamps have 3 cuts. What. ever the cuts signify, they appear to start at i again in the King's Head group b. No instances have yet been found where a first No. $7,8,9$, Io or II is followed by others; in no instances have cuts been found under more than three stamps; and in no instances has it yet been proved that a fresh cat was made after a plate was put to press. Who will solve this remarkable puzzle?

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (266 G 263). -The result of the View Post Card Competition is announced in the Melbourne Argus of 3.10 .04 .

## PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

## Unsatisfactory Competition.

## Only Three Prizes Allotted.

The postal authorities recently offered four prizes, of £5 each, in every state for suitable designs for pictorial submitted. Mr. Bernard Hall director of designs were National Gallery; Mr J. Dalmarno ex-Deputy PostNational Gallery; Mr. J. Dalgarno, ex-Deputy PostCook, chief officer of the Adelaide Postal Printing Cook, chief offcer or the Adelaide ipostal Printing have been greatly disappointed. They have only been able to pick out three designs as worthy of prizes and they have reported to the Postmaster-General, as follows:-
have res to be regretted that very few competent artists have responded to the invitation of the honourable the Postmaster-General for the colour designs required for post-cards of Australia, and that of those who have tude for this kind of artistic work, have not furnished sufficiently complete or interesting features to justify our recommending the award of premiums for them.
"We can, therefore, only recommend the following awards:-
"Schedule No. 4.- C5 to Mr. Julian R. Ashton, of Sydney, for his picture in oil, No. 4, of Sydney Harbour. Brisbane for ${ }^{\text {4, - To Mr. R. J. Randall, of }}$ from near Brisbane, from near Brisbane.'
bane, for his No. ${ }^{42 .-T o ~ M r . ~ F . ~ S . ~ L a h e y, ~ o f ~ B r i s-~}$ bane, for his ' Falls, Tambourine Mount, near Brisbane."
"The above we think can be satisfactorily reproduced. been submitted by Messrs. Julian R. Ashton, Howard Ashton, and L. Beer, which ate forwarded for special inspection with this report. The impression conveyed to us is that these artists have merely sent in examples as rough ideas of what they could do, rather than designs to be used for reproduction on the proposed postal cards. Under all the circumstances, we suggest that a competent artist or artists be commissioned to supply the sets of colour designs required instead of inviting competitive designs. We are of opinion that artists can be found in nearly all the states who are capable of furnishing satisfactory designs for reproduction."
Mr. Sydney Smith intends to give effect to the known artists to of the board, and to ask a few wellknown artists to supply him with designs.
AUSTRIAN P.O., CRETE (198 C 268).The following new values are chronicled by the Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.

## dhesives.

4 francs on 2 kronen grey-lilac.
CEYLON ( 265 K 268 ). -The Colonial Starnp Market has shown us another value on the new paper.


Adhesivc. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.
Issued 3.sage-green and rose
3.to.04 or earlier.
The following notice exp
Extowing notice explains itself:-
No. 6,005 , of September front (iaxeftc,
The following rules for regulating the
of official letters through the post are published for the
information and guidance of Public Officers, and will come into operation from October 1 , 1904, from which date the existing Franking Minute will cease to have effect.

By His Excellency's command,
Everardim Thurn,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 6, 1904
RULES REFERRED TO.
It pursuance of the authority conferred on the Governor by the
46th and $67^{\text {th }}$ sections of the Ceylon Postal and Telerraph Ordi46th and 67 th sections of the Ceylon Postal and Telegraph Ordi-
nance, No. 23 of 1892 , His Excellency the Governor has, with the nance, No. ${ }^{13}$ of 1892 , His Excellency the Governor has, with the
advice of the Executive Council, made the following rules for
regulation regulating the transmission of official ent tera through the post:and miscellaneoust packets) shail be transmitted free by post, pro. and miscellaneous packets) shail be transmitted ree by post, pro.
vided the weight of any single artiele does not exceed five pounds.
and that it bears on the envelope or cover the words 0 On His and that it bears on the envelope or cover the words ." On His
Majesty's Service " or the letlers" O.H.M.S." with the signature, Majesty's Service "or the letters" o. C.M.S." with the signature, writien or stamped.
2.-Official communications from persons not included in the
schedule shall be transmitted through the post free, provided they schedule shall be transmitted through the poss free, provided they
are superscribed O.H.M.S. and are ou Government printed forms, or enclosed io covers franked and supplied by an officer in the
schedule, or posted in open covers that admit the removal and schedule, or posted in open covers that admit the removal and
inspection of the contents without $b$ eaking the seal or fastening or iojuring the wrapper.
3 - All correspondence addressed to officers in the schedule not
fulfiling the above conditions thail be cher fulfilling the above conditions shail be charged as ordinary corres-
pondence to be paid for in cash or stamps if delivery is accepted. pondence to be pacticers in the schedule are not permitted to delegate the privilege of franking to any clerk or other person in their offces,
and when franking stamps are used they are held personally reand when franking stamps are used they are held personally re-
sponsible thai they are not improperly used. Where an officer has an authorized deputy or assistant, the latter may frank letters in his absence. provided that the name and signature of such deputy
or assistant has been furnished to the Post Ufice of the District or assistant has been furnished to
and to the Postmaster Gieneral.
se--Officiat correspondence eddressed and franked by officers in
the schedule to places out of the island must fulfil the cnnditions the schedule to places out of the Island must fulfil the conditions
of the foreign post as notified in the Post Office Guide, and of the foreign post as notefied in the Post Office Guide, and
postage theroon shall be prepaid by ordinary stamps in the same manner as on private correspondence.
Go-The above regulations $n$ stwithstanding, His Excellency the
Governor and his personal staff and the Lieutenant-Governor and Governor Send his personal staf and the Lieutenant-Governor and
Colonial Secretary will send and receive free all official letters, including letiers to or from private individuals

Instructions were given by circular No. 148, dated 16 th September, 1904 , to return to the Commissioner of Stamps, Colombo, on the is. October, all official stainps then remaining in stock.

COLOMBIA (261 N 268). -In addition to the 1,2 and 5c., and Reg. 5c. chronicled in the 1,2 and 5 c. , and Reg. 5c. chronicled in
No. 261 , we find the following chronicled in the Illustriertes Briefmarken-fournal (11.04/428).


Adhesives.
de. orange-yellow
loc. violet.
2oc. black.
Acknozledgmont of Receipt Adhesive. 5c. blue.
Some are in sheets of 200 , 10 rows of 20 , and some in sheets of 200,20 rows of 10 .
DOMINIUAN REPUBLIC (261 R 268).The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following new provisional.

## REPUBLICA

DOMINICANA

## 1

## CENTAVOS

## CORREOS

Adhesive. Surcharged approximately as above on Unpaid Letter stamps; two top lines in sans-serif capitals; the rest in seriffed capitals.
c. on 2 c . brown. Surcharge carmine.

Issued 15.10.04 or earlier.
The Santo Domingo Pustal ( $9.04 / 2$ ) lias some interesting notes on the provisional issues of igo4, some of which we have already chronicled in Nus. 260, 26 r . Our contemporary states that "the lower values having become exhausted, the Government decided to make use of the large quantities of the higher values which were in stock, and for which there was but little requirement. Accordingly, the following quantities were surcharged :-

| 2c. on 50c. | 6,000 | [See E.W.S.N. 26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2c. on \$1 | 6,000 |  |
| 5c. on 5oc. | 5,500 |  |
| 5c. on \$1 | 5.500 | [See E.W.S.N. 26 |
| toc. on 50c. | 5.750 |  |
| loc. on \$1 | 5.750 | [ $\quad$ |

"Of these there was a small proportion with surcharge inverted, which should be of high value owing to their rarity.
"The above issue being bought by collectors in quantities, the Administrator-General of Posts proposed to the Government, who gave their authorization, a further issue of provisional
stamps surcharged on the official series. The following quantities were authorized.

| 1c. on 20c. yellow | $20,000$. |
| :--- | ---: |
| 2c. on 2c. scarlet | $10,000$. |
| 5c. on 5c. dark blue | $10,000$. |
| 10s. on 1oc. yellow-green | $5,000$. |

"These stamps will be available solely for in. terior postage and not for foreign postage like the preceding set. In this set there are two errors. The 5 c. blue was at first surcharged in black, but one sheet of 100 stamps was overprinted in red. Of the ic. on $20 c$., 500 stamps had the surcharge inverted."
This is unfortunately not the end of the outbreak of surcharging, as we can hardly doubt but that the ic. provisional described at the head of this article is the beginning of a set surcharged on the Postage Due Stamps.
FALKILAND ISLANDS (257 F 268).-Mr. Gordon Andrews writes as follows to Mekeel's Weekly Slamp News:-
"No paper seems to have noticed the fact that these stamps are engraved, and I consider this as very important, inasmuch as it is the first set of King's Head stamps to be printed by this method, of course not counting Canada, which are printed by a private company and not by Messrs. De La Rue. It would pay someone to compare carefully the design of the head in these stamps with the two other designs, or rather sizes, at present in use, namely, that used in the 'universal 'plate in use, namely, that used in the 'universal plate
('Postage-\& Revenue') and the large design ('Postage-\& Revenue') and the large design used in India, Cape of Good Hope, etc. I have with these, but notice that the fault of the with these, but notice that the fault of the whole appearance is much superior to the sur-face-printed stamps, to such an extent that I should be inclined to say that the set is the finest in use at present, not excepting Canada, which is far from perfect, as must be admitted."
FRENCH P.O., ZANZIBAR (185, 253, 264 I 268). - L'Echo de la Timbrologie (10.04/480) publishes the text of the decree relating to the recent series of surcharged stamps, which are as follows:

Adhesives.

| 5 c . on 5 c . | fre Taxe. | 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ioc. on roc. | " | 300 |
| 15c. on 15c. | " | 150 |
| 25 c . on 5c. | Postage. | 1200 |
| 25c. on toc. | " | 800 |
| 25c. on 3ac. | , (new) | 50 |
| 25c. on 400. | ", (old) | 150 |
| 50 c . on 30 c . | ., (new) | 100 |
| 50 c . on 30 c . | " (old) | 100 |
| 50c. on 40c. | ", (old) | 100 |
| 1f. on zoc. | , (new) | 50 |
| If. on 30 c . | - (old) | - |
| If. on 40 c . | " (old) | so |

## The decree is dated 19.7.04.

GABOON (266 B 267.)-Correction.-Line 5, ast paragraph, read " East " for "West."
L'Echo de la Timbrologic (to.04/479) states that the $1,5,10,30,40 c ., 1$ and 5 fr . of the new set are without millesime, whilst the other values have millésime 4 .

HONG KONG (266 F 268). -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of the follow. ing new stamps :-


Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA multiple.

|  | Sheets of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Highest No. } \\ & \text { seen. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2c. dull green. | 240 | Fioor |
| 4c. lilac on red. | 60 | $\mathrm{F}_{5473}$ |
| sc. orange and green. | 60 | Fig5 |
| 20c. grey and chestnut. | 240 | Foos |
| 3uc. grey-green \& blk. | 60 | $\mathrm{F}_{17} 1$ |
| 50c. $"$ magenta. | a. 240 | F002 |
| \$1 lilac \& sage-green. | 240 | Foor |
| \$2 grey and carmine. | 240 | Foor |

Issued 4.10 .04 or earlier. This consignment is as we had anticipated, No. F. It is a mystery why some of the values are sent out by the printers in sheets of 240 and some in sheets of 60. The latter, by the way, are invarially (not only in this bit in the other consignments) lower left-hand panes, with the plate-nnmber, of course, once in the lower left-hand corner.
It appears to be the rule for Messrs. De La Kue \& Co., Ltd., to print and despatch (through the Crown Agents) a fixed quantity of stamps every half-year, each consignment having a diff. erent letter. If it is found that any value is being sent out quicker than it is used up, the supply is suspended. For instance we understand that with this $F$ consignment, no $8 \mathrm{c} ., \$ 3$ or $\$ 5$ stamps were sent out. The supply of the ic. value has also been suspended, presumably for a considerable time, as we are told there is a large Our correspondent is not quite last several years. any ic. were received with the $F$ consignment or not.

The 10c., 12c., and $\$ 10$ received with the $F$ consignment may or may not be on multiple watermark paper; the $\$$ ro being on red paper probably is, but the toc. and 12 c . being on blue and yellow paper respectively may very likely still be on the old paper.
Of the simple watermark consignment letters we have only one new variety to record, the $\$ 2 \mathrm{E}$. Our list now stands:-

Consignment letters of King Edward Issue.


Those in use at Hong Kong early in 10.04
were :-A 1c., $8 \mathrm{c} ., 12 \mathrm{c} ., \$ 3 ., \$ 5 ., \$ 10 ; \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{c} ., 4 \mathrm{4}$.;

INDIA ( 243 M 268 ).-The following new pro. visional telegraph stamps have been shown us :-

## TELEGRAPH

I ANNA
2
4 ANㅗ

I ANNA

## TELEGRAPH



Tclagraph Adhesives. Overprinted as above in Thack. Telegraph I anna, on 4 r . lilac, Foreign Bill, 2 as. on 8as. brown, King's Head Telegraph stamp. grey, Queen's Head Telegraph as. on ir
stamp.
Issued i.io.04 or sooner.
ITALY (255 E 268). The Philatelic Record (10.04/228) quotes a recent decree :-
"It has been decreed that the obsolete stamps should be sold for collections at the Central Office of the Ministry.
"Those of $1,2,5$, 10 . 20 and 25 centesimi in use in the offices of the Kingdom up to June 30 h, 1902, at loc. per copy.
"Those of 40,45 and 60 , in use up to September 3oth, igo2, at 25 c . per copy.
"Those of ilira in use up to the same date at $50 c$., and those of 5 lire at 21. per copy.
"Postcards in use up to June joth, igo3, at I lira the set.
"The special stamps of 25 c ., surcharged 1 piastra, in use in Canea (Candia) will be sold, after October ist, 1904, at 50 . per copy."
JOHORE ( 267 P 268).-Last week we chronicled the seven lowest values of the set with head of the new Sultan, and the Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the higher values (excepting the $\$ 10, \$ 50$ and $\$ 100$ ).

Adhcsives. (Illustration to follow). Wmk
Quatrefoils (single).
25c. Lilac and green
50c.
$\begin{array}{cll}\text { 50c. } & \text { carmine. } \\ \text { 81 green and lilac. } \\ \$ 2 & " & \text { carmine. } \\ \$ 3 & " & \text { blue. } \\ \$ 4 & " & \text { chocolate. } \\ 85 & \text { yellow. }\end{array}$
Issued 9.04 or earlier. All the values, ic. to 81 are issued in sheets of 120 , $u$ ith plate number " 1 " at each of the upper corners only, which gives the impression that the stamps are printed in sheets of 240 ( 2 panes, each of 120 stamps in ro rows of 12). We have not seen the lower halves, however. There is the usual series of short lines round the sheet, but above the 6 th and 7 th stamps in the top row, the lines are grouped - - (short, long, short).
(Continued on page 811).

## EVERY COLLECTOR

 SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."If is is no economy to save the small subarription (4/4) and

NEW ZEALAND (267 L 268).-Early Dates We have been shown some more early lates by Marsh. Our list now stands as follows:-

We should be greatly obliged to any collector possessing earlier dated specimens if he would allow us to inspect them.
Professor Hamilton has made an examination of a large number of 2 d . rose, type of 1874 , on entire envelopes, all used during the year 1875 . with the following result.

| ${ }^{1875 .}$ | Wmk. Small Wink. <br> NZ \& Star. large S |  | Recrarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - ${ }_{1}$ |  | Dated 4.1.75 |
| February | - | 1 | Paper bleute. |
| March | 15 | - | Three are bleuté. |
| April | 11 | 2 | The large star are dated 23 rd and 20th, |
|  |  |  | and are on yellow. |
|  |  |  | owing to dark gum. |
| May | 4 | 18 | Of the $\mathrm{N} Z$. Star, |
|  |  |  | two are bleuté and of the large star, 12 are |
|  |  |  | yellowish. |
| June | 5 | II | Three of the L.S. |
|  |  |  | are yellowish. |
| July | - | 7 |  |
| August |  | 5 |  |
| September | 1 | 6 |  |
| October | 9 | 9 |  |
| November | 22 | 2 |  |
| December | 10 | 5 |  |
|  | 77 | 67 |  |

There were also a number of the id perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on the correspondence, but they all had the cominon " $\mathrm{N} Z$ and Star" watermark.
PANAMA (266 B 268).-El Coleccionista, a phinatelic journal published at Bogota, in ext of a decree, in which Colombia refuses to recognize the present Panama postage stamps, and instructs the Postmasters to treat all letters coming from the "Departinent of Panamá" (as the new Republic is still termed) as unpaid, the new Republic is still terned as unpaid, mnless franked with the current Colombian stamps ! The reason put forward is that the
Colombian currency has been put on a gold Colombian currency has beell put on a gold
basis, and that all stamps sold on a silver basis basis, and that all stamps sold on a silver basis are no longer available for prepayment of
postage; therefore Panamá stamps can no postage ; therefore Panamá stamps can no
longer be admitted. The real reason is doubtless the desire to cause annoyance to the new less the desire to cause annoyance to the new
Republic. We should imagine, however, that Republic. We should imagine, however, that
this decree is to be considered more in the light of a joke and will not really be put into effect.

RESOLUCION NUMERO 24 DE 1904 por la ( 21 de aginto)
El Administrador general de Correos nacionales, encargado de la Dirección general de Correos y Telégrafos, en uso de sus atribuciones legales, y considerando
Que se ha puesto á la circulación una emisión nueva de especies postales, cuyo valor representa oro, de conformidad con la unificación de moneda en la República, creada por la Ley 33 de 1903; y
Que el Departamento de Panamá ha llegado corres pondencia porteada con estampillas de pasada emistion. habilitadas con el lema Repúbica de Panamá,
resuelve
La correspondencia procedente del Departamento estampillas colombianas, se consideraráa $\dot{a}$ debec, y, en consecuencia, se cobrarán por ella el porte y recargo correspondientes en todas las oficinas de la Repáblica. Sometase esta Resolución á la censura del Ministerio de Gobierno, y una vez surtida esta formalidad, comuniquese por circular telegrafica y publiquese en el Diario Oficial y en los periódicos de esta capital.
Dada en Bogotá, á ${ }_{2}{ }_{4}$ de Agosto de 1904.
Braulio Velez
Ministerio de Gobierno-Sección ia.-Bogotá, 24 de Agosto de 1904
Aprobada. con la aclaración de que se exceptuan de to que aqui se dispone. aquellos casos en que se contravengan sub
El Subsecretario de Gobierno, encargado del Despacho,

QUEENSLAND (256 S 268).-The following note is from Stanley Gibbons Monily Jownal (ro.04).
"The A ustralian Philatelist reports the discovery of a block of fifteen stamps, with margin at left, of the id., pale red, Type 16, perf. 12t, on paper entirely devoid of watermark. We gather that it is not the thin paper which was used with an impressed Crown and $Q$ about that period, but a impressed Crown and $Q$ abont that perioa, but Type 6. The same journal notes a variety of the Type 6 . The same journal notes a variety
td. stamp of 1899 , with double zigzag roulette in ta. stamp of 1899 , with double ziga
blare do these come from?

SARAWAK ( 234 K 268).-The following note is from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (10.04).
i،
"A correspondent tells us that he has an imperforate pair of the i2c. of 1875 . Sheets of all the values of that issue were obtained imperforate, in some irregular way, about the time of issue. Some of these were pin-perforated with a sewing. machine, for the delectation of collectors.'

UNITED STATES ( 265 M 268).—The Rev.
R. R. Thiele sends us under date 22.to.04 a new development in the way of franking letters. This is a "paid in money" envelope, with the follow. ing printed inscription :-

| In Ten Days return to A.P.C., beaver springs, Pa, | Third Class Matter, 10. <br> Paid In Money. Permit No. 1. |
| :---: | :---: |
| supt. | Sunday 8chool, |
| personal |  |

It seems that under special permits from the Post Office people who desire to mail printed matters in lots of 2,000 or over at any time are allowed to print these envelopes, which will be treated as unpaid unless handed into a Post Office. Once delivered at the Post Office and the total postage paid in cash, they are sent to their destinations and duly delivered. From first to last they do not appear to be postmarked in any way whatsoever. Of course, the four-line inscrip. tion in the upper risht-hand corner is alone official ; the rest of the inscription on the envelope can be as the sender likes. The order permitting can be as the sender likes. The order permitting the use of these paidin-money
published only a few weeks ago.

URUGUAY (265 R 268).-Several more noveltes are now to hand. In addition to the 5 c. chronicled in E.W.S.N., No. 247 , and the 2 c . described in No. 265, we now have a lithographed ic.


Adhrsive. Large Waterlow design of 1 gor slightly modified.
ic. dull green, perf. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. Lithographed.
On 15.10 .04 and the following day all three lithographed stamps-1c., 2c. and 5c.-were issued with a surcharge signifying "Peace, 1904." to commemurate the re-establishment of Peace
in October. They will only be on sale during the in October. They with ony be on sale during the
two festival days, 15 th and t 6 th October, and will be valueless for franking purposes afterwards.

## Paz-1904

Adhesives. Overprinted approximately as above on the lithographed issue of $\mathbf{~ g o o 4 . ~ S u r c h a r g e ~}$ diagonal, reading up.
ic. dull green. Surcharge carmine
2c. dull red
black.
5c. dull blue $\quad " \quad$ carmine
The following official notice is taken from a local newspaper.

Dirbccton C. de Correos y Telegrafos.

## Aviso.

Esta Dirección, autorizada debidamente por el Superior Gobierno, en el deseo de asociarse á las festas que se celebraran con motive de la terminacion
de la guerra, ha resuelto imprimar la inscripción "Paz too4 " en una cantidad de sellos del valor de uno, dos y cinco centèsimos, los que se expenderán al páblico en la oficina Central y en la sucursal Terrestre durante los dias 15 y 16 del corriente mes, únicamente, pues pasados éstos, se considerarán nulos y de ningún valor para el franqueo de la correspondencia.- Montevideo,

\section*{Britisb Indian Adhesive Stamps Surcbarged Ior Rative States.*

## By C. Stewartwhen

## By C. Stewartwhen

(Revised Edition, 1904, by the Author and B. Gordon-Jones).

We can best give some idea of the new Edition of this inost valuable work by reproducing the index to its contents:-
Preface to 1 st Edition
Chap.:I-General Remark


Chap. IV.-Gwalior
$\because$ Vi_Jhind
$\because$ VI-Nabha
46
83
115
139 $\ddot{0}$ VII:-
Addenda,
King's enda,
We are exceedingly pleased to see that the statistics relating to the various printings are given in detail. Every specialist, on commencing a collection, should ascertain first of all the number of printings made, their dates, and the quantities printed. Without these particulars his efforts to form a specialist collection on thorough lines are likely to meet with but a very feeble result, from the scientific point of view. In Chamba, for instance, the following printings of ordinary stamps are recorded.

> Printings of Quecn's Head Stamps.



910



The dates of the printings were as follows:1, $10.86 ; 2,9.87$; 3, 3.90; 4, 7.91; 5, 12.95; 6, $10.96 ; 7,9.98 ; 8,9.00 ; 9,3.02 ; 10,2.03 ; 11,2.04$. The ideal specialized collection would classify each value according to the different printings; it should illustrate exactly in what respects and to what extent one printing differed from another. The catalogues list for instance:-" 6 . olivebistre, 6a. bistre-brown" and "8a. dull mauve, 8a. aniline mauve"; they also list various minor varieties, small $A$, inverted $V$, etc. All these varieties require to be classified according to the particular printing to which they belong and should be primarily collected, not because they are varieties, but because they aflord evidence of how to distinguish and classify the printings. Is there any collector who could, for instance describe the difference between the settings of the surcharge for the seven printings of of the surcharge for the seven printings of
the 2 a . blue? Is there everi a collec. the aa. blue? Is there even a collec-
tor living who could distinguish between the three printings of the 3 pies rose? Of course, three printings of the 3 pies rose? Of course, as it would involve the collection of entire sheets. In the case of Chamba the collector would lave n the case accumulated just 80 sheets ( 6 of 96 stamps each, 67 of 240 stamps each and 7 of 320 stamps each) or 18,896 stamps, face value $£ 52510 \mathrm{~s}$. Such a collection however wonld surely be of at least equal interest with a single "Post Office" Mauritius stamp.

## Paul Kobl's 1905 Catalogue. $\ddagger$

The 1905 Edition of this well known German Catalogue has now reached us. The illustrated Catalogue portion of it occupies no less than 1072 pages, notwithstanding that all stationery is eliminated. The catalogue gives much useful information not to be found in other works and also gives frequent references to articles which have appeared in the philatelic press.

## Che Postage Stamps of Stam.*

## By Alex. Holland.

A copy of the above work, just published by the Boston Philatelic Society, has reached us this week. The full title is "The Postage Stamps of Siam, with special reference to the Issues of are devoted to recording much interesting information.

Mr. G. A. Green writes :-
G. B.-" Secret Marks."-"I enclose for your inspection a block of four id. from the centre of the top of the sheet. Only the upper part came into my hands and therefore I do not know the control letter and number. I have not seen any reference made to these marks."

This is the normal variety described as $b$ in our list last week.-ED.

[^8]-Obtainable from Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Letd., 2/2:
Edition de luxe, $6 / 6$ post free.

812 [No. 268.]
LATEST ARRIVAL8.-Zanzibar, $190+$ issue, all values just received at moment of going to press.

## Rotes.

The 1905 Stanley Gibbons' Catalugue, part I., may be expected about the end of January, igos, and part II. a few months later.

Very few collectors seem to know the meaning of the heraldry on the Russian stamps. The design consists of the Arins of Russia, an Eagle design cunsists of the Arins of Russia, an Eage
with two heads, one looking to the east and the with two heads, one looking to the east and toke
other to the west, spreading its wings in token of independence, grasping in its right claw the of independence, grasping in its right claw the
terrestrial globe and in its left a golden sceptre, terrestrial glove and in its left a golden sceptre,
as a sign of sovereignty; on each of the heads of the eagle is a crown, and above them is a third of larger size, denoting the spiritual authority exercised by the autocrats of Russia. The knight displayed upon the eagle's breast represents the Czar as the propagator of Christianity in the Far East, but has been erroneously supposed since 1727 to be St. George overthrow. ing the Dragon. Below the arms are two post. horns and thunderbolts.-Otago Witness.

*     *         * 

Those Americans who are accustomed to spend their winters cruising about in the West Indies will be interested to learn that the English crown is seriously considering a project for the abolition of the various governorships of Barbadoes, Trini. dad, the Baliamas, the Windward, the Leeward and other islands in the Caribbean Sea, and the consolidation of all these administrations under one Governor General of the West Indies, who would, from his headquarters at Janaica, rule
the entire group, to which might possibly be the entire group, to which might possibly be added the mainland colonies of British Honduras and British Guiana. The money thus savedand it would be a considerable sum-would be
applied to the encouragement of steamer traffic between the islands themselves, and also with England and the United States.
It cannot be denied that at the present moment the method of administering these West India islands is unnecessarily a costly drain upon the imperial exchequer, and so great a tax upon the resources of the islands themselves as to hamper their prosperity. But I question whether the island capitals will be so popular as winter resorts when there is no longer a Governor environed with much pomp and state to welcome visitors to his palace.-N. Y. Tribune.

## Pre=Cancelled Stamps.

(From Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, 10.04/320).
In our news gleanings last week, we made reference to the possible enactment of regulations looking to the relief of the mail order houses and large users of stamps on advertising matter. Our Washington correspondent gives us this week the text of the new law, or rather the amendments to the old, and as Mr. Butler points out, it bids fair to put pre-cancelled stamps out of the general use that has been accorded them. It is a natural outcome of the tremendous demands made upon various interests coupled with the belated demonstration of the fact that stamps can easily be done away with and the accuracy of the service suffer no injury thereby.

An Object Lesson-Even as the above innes are penned the mails have brought us by courtesy of Mr . Don McCloskey a clipping from Printer's Ink giving us a glimpse of the mail order business of a Chicago firm. When one considers that a
business house has sent throurh the post office at business house has sent through the post office at
Chicago iro,ooo booklets per day for twelve Chicago ino,ooo booklets per day for twelve
consecutive days-an idea of the magnitude of
the business of a city post office may at least be suggested. We quote the paper referred to as follows:-

- Postmaster Coyne, of Chicago, has been instrumental in bringing about new methods of handling the advertising matter of the big mailorder houses, facilitating their delivery and saving the Government considerable expense in handling. When Montgomery Ward \& Co. wish to mail an edition of $4,000,000$ booklets the wrappers or envelopes are addressed and sent empty to the post office, where clerks sort them into routes as though they were ordinary mail The wrappers then go to the printing office where they are filled, stamped with pre-cancelled stamps sold in Chicago for this very purpose, put into mail bags under the eye of a Post-office inspector, and sent direct to trains. When a big edition is being inailed the firm sends out between 100,000 and 125,000 booklets daily. The record
in Chicano for mailing is held by Montgomery in Chicago for mailing is held by Montgomery consecutive days. Care is taken in mailing these editions to distribute the allotment for small post. offices over several days, as the arrival of several hundred catalogues or booklets at the crossroads post-office at one mail is likely to cause congestion and delay."


## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Note on a newly discovered die of the English Penny Inland Revenue Stamp of 1871, E.W Penny Inland Revenue Sta
Wetherell, SGMJ g.o4/64.
China, Notes on the First Issue, B. W. H. Poole, SGMJ 9.04/65.
South Australia, A Priced Catalogue of, by G. Blockey, prices revised by the South Aus tralian Philatelic Society, 9.04/6.
The Stamps of Livonia, W. Svenson MWSN, $9.04 / 309$.

## PREFACE.

## TO PRICED GATALOGUE OF RAILWAY LETTER 8TAMPS

I N the compilation of this Catalogue I have followed the popular fashion of the present day and classified the various issues first according to design and secondly according to perforation, although I am strongly of opinion that the only scientific method of collecting Railway Letter Stamps is according to issues (i.e., supplies as received from printers) and printings.

Every stamp, with the sole exception of those of which no copies are known, has been given a valuation, both in the used and in the unused state, and I believe that this will render the Catalogue of special value to collectors who are interested, not only in "counting their collections," but in totalling the "catalogue value" be in the hands of collectors and in no case on the numbers issued, which are nocriterion whatever. Of course, should any finds be made, the values of the particular varictics are liable to fall, but so far as unused specimens are concerned this is unlikely, as previous to 1898 such had but very rarely been sold to the public. The comparatively high valuation of many modern and cven current issues is due to the restrictions placed on their sale by the issuing Companies.

It will perhaps surprise collectors who have not hitherto taken any interest in Railway Letter Stamps to know that of the 637* varieties described in this Catalogue, no fewer than 21 * are completely unknown and something like 100 others are in unused condition as rare as or rarer than the two famous "Post Office " Hauritius stamps, of which a pair are reported to have been recently sold for $£ 2600$. In the system of valuation adopted for this Catalogue I have taken $£ 25$ as about the maximum value at the present day of the rarest Railway Letter Stamp, but in two instances where the issue in question was the sole known issue of a Company which has ceased to exist and of which there is but
the remotest possibility of any further examples being foundthe remotest possibility of any further examples being found-l have ventured as high as $£ 75$ and $£ 50$, and think that, if at all, I have have erred on the side of moderation. Most of the minor varieties

- printings which are distinguishable only by slight varieties in -printings which are distinguishable only by slight varieties in shades-I have limited to flot, even though only a single copy is
known, but in some few cases i have exceeded this where there is but little likelihood of further copies being found. The following analysis of the values, in unused state, of Ralway letter fee stamps may be of interest.
analysis of catalogue value
of unused railway letter stamps.

| 975 | 1 | 80/. | 7 | 7/6 | 19 | 9d. | 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ldots 50$ | 1 | 60/. | 25 | 5/- | 55 | 6d. | 19 |
| ¢25 | 15 | 40/. | 31 | 4/- | 27 | New Issues |  |
| ¢20 | 11 | 30/- | 23 | 3/. | 52 | Unseen | 3 |
| $\pm 15$ | 27 | 20/- | 28 | 2 . | 65 | Obsolete \& |  |
| £10 | 46 | 15\%. | 14 | 1/6 | 17 | Unknown | 21 |
| £5 | 51 | 10/- | 35 | 1/. | 28 |  |  |

The 100 cheapest varieties are valued at
The 200 ", ",

| The 100 cheapest varieties are valued at |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The 200 | , | " | " | $\underline{18}$ | 13 | 0 |
| The 300 | , | , | , | £45 | 6 | 6 |
| The 400 | , | , | ," | £138 | 16 | 6 |
| The 500 |  |  |  | £494 | 16 | 6 |

The 613 known varieties are valued at $£ 213916$
As illustrating the difficulty of collecting railway letter stamps, it may be mentioned that the most complete collection now in varieties known to have been issued.

The total was 570 in the first edition (9933).
$\ddagger$ The total was 29 , the first edition (1903).
The limit was 25 in the first edition.


The sudden demand in 1898, on the part of collectors, caused many companies to have new printings, since then, the tendency

Of the 637 issues, 636 were of the face value of 2 d . and one of 1d. ; 603 were printed in green, 3 in blue and 31 in red or carmine; 587 were perforated, 10 left imperforate and 40 rouletted; 424 were un-numbered, 1 was numbered in manuscript and 212 had printed numbers.

The largest number of stamps issued by any one Company to date is the 227000 of the North Eastern Railway Company; the largest number of varieties, the 80 of the same Company. The smallest number of stamps printed for a Company is 200 , for the North Pembrokeshire and Fishguard Railway. The largest number of stamps ever printed at one time for a Company is 120,000, for the Great Western Railway; the smallest, about 60, for the East London Railway. The largest sheets in which railway letter stamps are printed contain only 60 stamps; the smallest, 2 ; the stamps of one Company are not sold in sheets but are bound

Although the stamps are generally delivered to the Railway Companies in sheets of 12, the printers often lithograph them in larger sheets, sometimes containing four or more "panes." Conscquently an entire sheet as issued does not necessarily contain all the known types. The following table shows the number of sheet-varieties or types which as near as can be estimated could exist.

Size of shects as printed, not as issucd.

| 7 sheets of 2 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Types } \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ | 4 sheets of 27 |  |  | Types 108 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | , | 4 |  | 89 | " | 30 | 2670 |
| 10 | $\stackrel{ }{ }$ | 6 | 60 | 8 | " | 36 | 288 |
| 6 | , | 8 | 48 | 1 | , | 40 | 40 |
| 58 | " | 9 | 522 | 1 | , | 42 | 42 |
| 15 | -' | 10 | 150 | 10 |  | 48 | 480 |
| 177 | , | 12 | 2124 | 2 | " | 54 | 108 |
| 4 | " | 18 | 72 | 58 |  | 60 | 3480 |
| 7 | " | 20 | 140 |  |  |  |  |
| 171 | " | 24 | 4104 | 637 | ue |  |  |
| 8 | " | 25 | 200 | No. | no | ty | 14654 |

For some seven years the Author has been trying to re-construct sheets showing all these type varieties and now possesses about no longer extant. The abe to be feared most of course, only approxi mate, as in a certain number of cases the size of sheets as printed is not known. In certain cases, although the number of types is known with tolerable certainty, their exact order on the sheet has not yet been determined.

The highest price for which a collection of Railway Letter Stamps alone was ever sold is $£ 1500$; the highest price ever paid separately for a single specimen, £16, but no specimens of the great rarities have yet been offered for sale. These figures need not, however, discourage anyone from attempting a collection of hese most interesting stamps. There are still numbers of bargains to be picked up and one may sometimes find the scarce varieties a out-of-the-way stations. Although the most complete collection ever formed contains only 550 of the 613 known varieties in unused condition, over 500 varieties may be obtained by almost any diligent collector, if used specimens are accepted, and the cost will probably
not exceed $£ 100$ if favourable opportunities of buying are taken.
I hope that the pubicion this of buying are taken.
I hope that the publication of this catalogue will lead to a considerable increase of the attention devoted to Railway Letter Stamps, which are indisputably one of the most interesting groups n British Philately

Norwood, 18.10.04.
H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN.

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.
A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.
(Established October, 1897.)
THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early Infornation of New Issues, or of Discoveries interesting to
Stamp Collectors, and will acknowledge such contributions Stamp Collectors, and will acknowledge such contributions
either by name in the journal or by the presentation of scuvaral interesting newly-issued stamps, as preferred. For
original articles on stamps, from 51 to to lol- er column is original articles on stamps, from 5 - to 101 - per column is
paid. The
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN-King Edward Stamps $(258 \mathrm{M} 269)-\mathrm{Mr}$. C. F. Dendy Marshall sends us the following description of marginal varieties of the current ind. stamp which he has met with :-

3rd.-" Both liness, continuous, with rounded corners."
Our correspondent says that the two first of these varieties appeared very early; he is not sure which preceded the other. The third variety he had not seen previous to this year.

variety bn.


Yariety bm.


Variety bn.
The various systems of marginal lines may be roughly classified as follows:-
(a) No marginal lines at all.
(c) Ditto, but line broken at rare intervals to facilitate the division of the sheet.
(d) Series of short lines round pane (positions irreguiar as regards the stamps).
(e) Ditto but one bar opposite each stamp regularly.
(f) Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp ex. cept the 6 th and 7 th in the outside horizontal rows which have bars
(Of these three bars, short, long, short, the loug one is usually accompanied by an ornament. This exceptional arrangement
occurs twice to each shect only. occurs twice to each sheet only).
Minor varieties occur in the connection of the lines at the corners of the panes:-
( $m$ ) Lines rounded at corners, not broken (see illustration).
(n) Lines square at corners, not joined (see illustrations).
(o) With short curve (disconnected) at each corner:
triangle.
( $p$ ) Wide space at corners. (This variety is natural to $d, c, f$ ).
(s) Line or lines at sides of panes only (not at top or bottom).
In addition, when the stamps are printed in sheets of more than two panes, the "gutters" are sometimes filled in with ornamentation.
( $x$ ) "Gutters" filled in with a row of pillars shaded with horizontal lines. On the horizontal
gutters the pillard are standing up whilst guters ere piliars are standing up whilst
on the vertical guters they are lying down.
Sometimes, but very rarely, the outer margins of the sheets are ornamented, two varieties (if
not more) being known to collectors of recent British stamps (Queen's head series).
(y) Series of spaced parallel lines.
(z) Long pillar (usually one on the vertical margins and two on the horizontal margins) shaded with parallel lines as in $x$.
For further particulars of these latter, see the London Philatelic Society's work on British stamps.
As regards the date of the above varieties, it may be mentioned that the $\frac{1}{2} d$. Queen's Head, letter A, is found with variety a only, whilst control letters B, C, D, E are found with either $a^{\text {a or }} b$; letters D, E, F occur $b n$, and B, C, E, F, G , etc., bm. We can therefore roughly estimate the first date of $b m$ and $b n$ as 1888 , the latter being quickly superseded as regards British stamps (see English Specialist's fournal ( $4.96 / \mathrm{t23}$ ). System $b$ ruled until some time after the appearance of the King Edward issues, and as most of the first plates are still in use, it is still being printed. But no new plates are being made with these continuous lines, either for Great Britain or for the Colonies. The Indian ta. ta. and ra., or for the Colomes. The manan an. in. and ra., bin, but the other values issued early in 1903 had them fo. For the time being therefore, we may them fo. For the time being, therefore, we may roughly estan and were chiefly used for the British bi-coloured and were chiefy used for
stamps of the 1887 series.
tamps of the 1887 series.
The best way to collect the marginal varieties is to take the whole margin of the sheet with just two or three stamps attached (at least one should be left). The other spaces can be filled with common used stamps. If this is inconvenient, the whole of the bottom horizontal margin should be taken, with two or three stamps attached above the control letter. If the collection should cease at any time to interest these stamps can always be cashed and there is, besides, the possibility that some of them may become rare.
In E.W.S.N., Nos. $132,134,148$ and 163 , we Head British first varieties of the current Kigs given aloove they were as follows:-


IThe red bars sometimes fail to print.
The lines are apparently both $m$ with the corners chipped away afterwards.
Those collectors who are in a position to submit the above or other varieties of the current issue would confer a favour by doing so, as we are anxious to make our record complete.

Envelope Dies ( 268 Z 269).-Mr. K. Morris has shown us the id. King's Head die 65, postmarked 27.10.0.4, also die 64 dated 12.10.04. Our list now stands:-


Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.
id. Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 55.
Dies 7 to $30 ; 43$ to 65.
Id. Dies 7 to 30 ; 43 to 65.
1/d., 4d., 1od., $1 /$-. Dies 1 .
2d.
6d. Dies 1,2,
Dies 1 to 8 . ${ }_{2}$ d. Die 3. 3d. Dies $1,2$.
3d. Registration.
3d. Dies I, 2.
3d. Registration. Dies 1 to 11 .
The Colonial Stamp Market's envelopes were stamped last week from die 45 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and die 61 of the id., the latter showing different
marks of wear to the earlier specimens we saw.

Early Date Records (268 L 269). The following new records have been shown us.

$$
\begin{array}{lcc}
\text { 3d. rose } & \text { London, E., } 26.5 .62 & \text { M. Raffalovich. } \\
\text { gd. bistre } & . & 26.5 .62
\end{array}
$$

The two are used together on one envelope.
Newspaper Stamps (149 B 269) -Mr. W. Barnard writes:-"I enclose a cutting from the Illustrated London News, of Dec. 2 ist, i86r, about Newspaper Stamps. I notice that in my copies, the issue of 3 rd July, 1858 , has the red one penny stamp with Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, and the issue of 18 th July, 1858 , begins the issue of N.I., the black stamp. In 1856 , all the stamps appear to be red."


## NEWSPAPER STAMPS

An official return of the stamps issuef to the newspapers of the United Kingdom from June 1860 to June I86r has just been published. The following extract from it, referring to some of the principal daily and weekly metropolitan journals, will afford a rough kind of index to the circulation and status of these publica tions. It should, however, be borne in mind that the stamped edition of any paper forms but a small fraction of its entire issue. Still, the number of stamps used by the different journals may be accepted as criteria, though necessarily partial and imperfect ones, of the extent of their circulation; and it will be seen, by referring to the second column of thetable given below, where the average number for each issue is shown, that the Illustrated London News is greatly in advance of the most popular of its contemporaries.

| Illustrated London News |  | One Yea | of Stamps for each Number . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1,213,852 |  |
| Times |  | 3.1046.266 | 9732 |
| Bell's Weekly Messenger |  | 4:35.310 | K371 |
| Bell's Life in London |  | (03,040 | $5 \times 8$ |
| Guardian |  | 213,115 | 4048 |
| Weekly Dispatch |  | 173.751 | 3 HI |
| Saturday Review |  | 170,(000) | 3264 |
| Watchman |  | 120,000 | 230\% |
| Observer |  | 78,000 | 15101 |
| Nonconformist |  | 77.000 | 1481 |
| Examiner |  | 76,575 | 1473 |
| Illustrated Times |  | cio,0M1 | 1154 |
| Express |  | 358.402 | 1147 |
| Press |  | 52.100 | 11000 |
| Economist |  | 50.750 | 976 |
| Patriot |  | 47.125 | \% ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ |
| Morning Post |  | 270.000 | 83 |
| Era |  | 42.218 | 812 |
| Lady's Newspaper |  | 41,675 | * |
| John luull |  | 37.501 | 721 |
| Sprectator |  | 31.040 | 546 |
| Wesley:n Times |  | 30,46x] | 577 |
| Globe |  |  | 575 |
| Daily News |  | 163.450 | 524 |
| Morning Herald |  | 147.464 | 470 |
| Sunday Times |  | 23,789 | 4379 |
| Sun .. |  | 118.701 | 379 |

Of the $1,213.852$ stamps used last vear by the Jllus trated London News $1,053.964$ were penny ones, whils of the remainder 125,992 were threehalfpenny and 33.896 twopenny ones.

FIJI ISLANDS (260 Q 269).-King's Head Postcards are recorded as issued, by Le Timbrophile Belge (i1.04/75).

Postcards. Type of Grenada King's Head post-
td. and td. $+\frac{1}{2}$ d. green on cream card
$\frac{7}{d d}$. and $\frac{1}{2 d .}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ green on
Id. and id. + id. carmine
MALTA ( 265 G 269)-LLient. W. R. Gatt informs us that the $\frac{1}{2} d$. value was issued on 6.11 .04 with multiple watermark.


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ green.
Issued in sheets of 240,4 panes of 60 (each io rows of 6), as formerly.

MARTINIQUE (263 I 269).-L'Echo de la Timbrologie ( $10.04 / 479$ ) chronicles two varieties of the roc. on $30 c$. and toc. on $5 f$. provisionals chronicled by us in E.IV.S.N. Nu. 263. The variety appears from our contemporarys illos ions to have a thicker back than the normal type and a serif instead of a ball at the upper
extremity of the letter "C." It occurs twice on each sheet of 50 stamps, on Nos. 2 and 35-

NATAL (267 V 269).-Le Timbrophile Belge (II.04/75) states that the Id. King's Head postcards have now been issued, but that the id. reply cards and id. letter-cards recorder long ago with' specimen' overprint have not yet been issued. (See E.W.S.N. No. I49.)
PANAMA, CANAL ZONE (264 F 209).The following note is from Mekeel's W'cekly Siamp News (10.04/352). "References have been frequently made in the press during the past week to the mutterings of discontent emanating from the Isthmus, but the World gives the four specific complaints lodged with President Roosevelt. We consider these of sufficient interest to publish, and one will prove of particular interest to our readers. They read as follows :
I. Establishment of absolute sovereignty over the canal strip instead of mere use for canal purposes.
2. Raising the prohibitive barrier of the Dingley tariff around the Canal Zone and treating the Republic of Panama as a foreign nation so far as commerce and trade with the zone are concerned.
3. Seizure of the ports of Panama and Colon and collection of all port charges from entering and clearing vessels
4. Establishment of United States post-offices within the Canal Zone, thus indicating absolute sovereignty as well as reducing postage rates to the United States to two cents while people without the zone must pay five cents.
"These complaints come very close to accusing the U.S. of bad faith and we are told that unless existing conditions are changed the trade of the country and the credit of the government will be ruined. Panama makes a demand upon the United States for (1) a reciprocity treaty; (2) amendments to the existing treaty that shall prevent Panama's being stripped of its powers and resources; (3) equitable division of port charges; (4) withdrawal of the U.S. post offices; (5) relinquishment of the claim of absolute sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Here is a pretty kettle of fish indeed, and it is reported that Pres. Roosevelt has assigned to Sec. Taft the duty of treating with the situation and he will shortly go to Panama if not already on his way. "It is not in our province to go into the details of the problems represented in this situation. The grievances of Panama merchants are no doubt real and the U.S. will seek to placate hem. In this act of pacification the patriotic philatelist very philosophically gathers in the current set of adhesives and wishes the government "good luck" in its negotiations."
RUSSIA (246 T 269).-According to the American fournal of Philately the following has now been issued.


Adhesive. Vertically laid paper
50 kop., violet and green
SPAIN (244 P 269).-In addition to the 5 c ., the London Philatelist (io.04/259) chronicles the roc. and 25 c . also imperforate.


Adhesives. Errors, imperforate

## 5c. green

1oc. rose.
25 c . blue.
TRANSVAAL (264 S 269).-We have seen some sheets of the with single watermark which have a different system of marginal lines to the first printing.
The duty plate, as heretofore, has the contin. uous line $b m$ (see table of varieties under Great Britain) but the head plate, formerly $b m$ also, has had the lines cut so as to resemble style cm , the lines being still curved or "continuous" at the corners. In E.IV.S.N. No. 242 and 256 we briefly referred to this variety and supposed we briefly referred to this variety and supposed that a new head-plate No. 2 had been brought which has been altered. We should hate 1 , which has been altered. We should hardly have thought that the different systems of marginal lines were of such importance as to warrant the expense of altering the plate. No fewer than 112 cuts had to be made in the outer lines of the four panes, and they are done fairly regularly, being $z$ to 3 mm . wide except on the left hand margin of the sheet where spaces measure 5 to 6 mmm . This alteration will enable the first printing of the King's Head $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamps with single watermark to be distinguished from the first.

## An International Stamp.

A correspondent recently drew the attention of lord Stanley to a suggestion, which will be brought forward at a future pustal congress, for the establishment of an international postage stamp, and the Postmaster-General was asked whether it was likely the British postal authorities would lend their assistance to the idea. The following reply has been received :-
"G.P.O., London, Oct. 25, 1904.
"Sir,-With reference to your letter of the igth inst. I am directed by the PostmasterGeneral to acquaint you that various projects brought forward from time to time, but that none of these schemes has so far proved accept.
able, chiefly on account of the financial objec tions consequent on various rates of exchange. enabling proposals inde with the object of enabling persons sending letters abroad to prepay a reply will be discussed at the Postal Union Congress, to be held at Rome next year. But in the meantime the Postmaster-General is unable to express any opinion respecting them, or to forecast the result.-Yours, \&c.,
"E. Crabb."
Finteresting articles in the pbilatelic press. Ecuador, 1902 surcharges, ET $10.04 / 48 \mathrm{r}$.
Transvaal. First Republic, Notes on Stamps of, R. B. Yardley, LP. 10.04/239.

Monterideo, 240c. red; E I $10.04 / 458$.
Norway, The Skilling Stamps of, M W N 10.04/341.

## Values of Foreìgn Coins.

IN pursuance of the provisions of Section 25 of the Act of August 28, 1894, I hereby proclaim the following estimate by the Director of the Mint of the values of foreign coins to be the values of such coins in terms of the money account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all fureign merchandise exported to the United States on and after October 1, 1904, expressed in any of such metallic currencies.
H. A. Taylor, Acting Secretary.

| Country. Argentine Republic, | Standard. | Monetary <br> unit. Value in <br> terms of U.S. <br> gold dollar <br> Peso, $\$ 0.965$ |  | Coins. <br> Gold : argentine $\left(\$ 4.82_{4}\right)$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver peso and aivisions. <br> $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Gold: former system—4 florins }(\$ 1.929), 8 \text { florins } \\ (\$ 3.858) \text {, ducat }(\$ 2.287) \text { and } 4 \text { ducats }(\$ 9.149) .\end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria Hungay, | Gold, | Crown, | . 203 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Siletr: } 1 \text { and } 2 \text { forins. } \\ \text { Gold: present system-20 crowns }(\$ 4.052) ; \text { io } \\ \text { crowns }(\$ 2.026) \text {. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Belgium,Bolivia, | Gold, | Franc, | . 193 | Gold : 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs. |
|  | Silver, | Boliviano, | . 422 | Silver : boliviano and divisions. |
| Brazil, <br> British Possessions, N. All (except Newfnd.) | Gold, | Milreis, | . 546 | Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver : $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis. |
|  | .) Gold, | Dollar, | 1.000 |  |
| Central Amer. States- | - Giold, | Colon, | . 465 | Gold : 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons ( $\$ 9.307$ ). Silver: 5, to, 25 and 50 centimos. |
| British Hondu Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, | Gold, | Dollar, | I.000 |  |
|  | Silver, | Peso, | . 422 | Silver : peso and divisions. |
|  | Gold, | Peso, | .365 | Gold: escudo ( $\$ 1.825$ ), doubloon ( $\$ 3.650$ ), and condor (\$7.300). Silver: peso and divisions. |
| China, | Silver, | Tael, |  |  |
|  | Silver, | Tael, | . 691 |  |
| Canton, | Silver, | Tael, | . 689 |  |
| Chefoo, | Silver, | Tael, | . 661 |  |
| Chin Kiang, | Silver, | Tael, | . 675 |  |
| Fuchau, | Silver, | Tael, | . 639 |  |
| Haikwan (Customs) | ) Silver, | Tael, | . 703 |  |
| Hankow, | Silver, | Tael, | . 647 |  |
| Hongkong, | Silver, | Tael, | (*) |  |
| Nankin, | Silver, | Tael, | . 684 |  |
| Niuchwang, | Silver, | Tael, | . 648 |  |
| Ningpo, | Silver, | Tael, | . 665 |  |
| Pekin, | Silver, | Tael, | . 674 |  |
| Shanghai, | Silver, | Tael, | . 631 |  |
| Swatow, | Silver, | Tael, | . 639 |  |
| Takau, | Silver, | Tael, | . 696 |  |
| Tientsin, | Silver, | Tael, | . 670 |  |
| Colombia, | Gold, | Dollar, | 1.000 | Gold : condor ( 89.647 ) and dcuble-condor. Silver : peso. |
| Cuba, | Gold, | Peso, | . 910 | Gold: Doubloon isabella, centen (\$5.017). Alphonse (\$4.823). Silver: peso. |
| Denmark, | Gold. | Crown, | . 268 | Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Ecuador, | Gold, | Sucre, | . 487 | Gold: 10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver : sucre and divisions. |
| Egypt, | Gold, | Pound (100pia) | . 4943 | Gold: pound ( 100 piasters), 5, ro, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: $1,2,5,10$ and 20 piastres. |
| Finland, | Gold, | Mark. | .193 | Gold : 20 marks (\$3.859), 10 marks (\$1.93). |
| France, | Gold, | Franc, | . 193 | Gold : 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver : 5 francs. |
| German Empire. | Gold, | Mark. | . 235 | Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks. |
| Great Britain, | Gold, | Pound sterling, | $4.866 \frac{1}{2}$ | Gold : sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign. |
| Greece, | Gold, | Drachma, | . 193 | Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas. |
| Haiti, | Gold, | Gourde, | . 965 | Gold : $1,2,5$ and 10 gourdes. Silver : gourde \& divisions. |
| India, | Gold, | Pound stering $\dagger$ | $4.866 \frac{1}{2}$ | Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Silver : rupee and divisions. |
| Italy, | Gold, | Lira, | . 193 | Gold : 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver : 5 lire, |
| Japan, | Gold, | Yen, | . 498 | Gold : 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver : 10, 20 and 50 sen. |
| Liberia, | Goid, | Uollar, | 1.000 |  |
| Mexico, | Silver, | Dollar, | .458 | Goid: dollar ( $\$ 0.983$ ), 2d, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver : dollar (or peso) and divilions. |
| Netherlands, | Gold, | Florin, | 402 | Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}, 1$ and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ florins. |
| Newfoundland, | Gold, | Dollar, | 1.014 | Gold : 2 dollars ( $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 0 2 7 \text { ) }}$ |
| Norway, | Gold, | Crown. | . 268 | Gold : 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Persia, | Silver, | Kran, | . 078 |  and 5 krans. |
| Peru, | Gold, | Sol, | . 487 | Gold : libra ( $\$ 4.8665$ ). Silver : sol and divisions. |
| Philippine Islands, | Gold. | Peso. | . 500 | Silver peso : 50,20 and 10 centavos. |
| Portugal, Russia, | Gold, | Milreis, Ruble, | 1.080 .515 | Gold : 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis. <br> Gold: imperial, 15 rubles ( $\$ 7.718$ ), and 1 imperial, 7d rubles ( 83.859 ). Silver: $t, \frac{1}{t}$ and 1 ruble. |
| Spain, | Gold, | Peseta, | .193 | Gold : 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas. |
| Sweden, | Gold, | Crown, | . 268 | Gold : 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Switzerland, | Gold, | Franc, | . 193 | Gold : 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver : 5 francs. |
| Turkey, | Gold, | Piaster, | . 044 | Gold : $25,50,100,250$ and 500 piasters. |
| Uruguay, | Gold, | Peso, | 1.034 | Gold : peso. Silver : peso and divisions. |
| Venezuela, | Gold, | Bolivar, | .193 | Gold : 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver : 5 bolivars. |

[^9]- The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Harket price of
+ The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ( $(0.3244$ ) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.



## Rew Price-Eist of Sets $\ddagger$

For the 1904-1905 Season.
(Chaefly Used; Unused have ' $A$ 'Index-numbers)



## Conditions of our CCleekly "Hew Fssue" $\mathfrak{W e r v i c e}$

WIIEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished :-

1. Which groups are required ? C (British Colonials).
K (King Edward Colonials only).
F (Foreign). E (Europeans only). CF (Entire World).
N. $1,-$ We endeavour to the utmost to make our C Survice complete, so that clients may rely on gettin, practically everything without the trouble of looking in various directions. The F and E Services are not guaranteed complete, as we seldom import from S . America and certain other countries. Our usual rates per $1 /$ - face value are as follows (provisionais excepted) and are guaranteed the lowest charged by any firm throughout the world:-K, $1 / 1 ; C, 1 / 1$ to $1 / 2 ; F, E$, about $1 / 2$. Continents or special countries can be supplied alone.
2. What values and quantities are required? I'lease adhere if possible to following limits-Id., $1 /-, 5 /-, f_{1}$, 20.
N.B.-The best investment for a collector is obtained by " $\ell \mathrm{I} \times 4$," but for those who do not care to spend $£$ too per annum on new issues, we recommend " $E 1 \times 1,1 /-\times_{4}$," or even " $5 / \times 1,1 / \times 4$,", or simply " $f_{1} \times 1$," " $10 / \times{ }_{1}$, " " $5 /-\times 1$," or " $1 /-\times 1$." For dealers and club dealers we recommend " $1 /$ $\times 12, \mathrm{Id} . \times 60$, " or half these quantities.
3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all variethes of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc. If not required please inscribe order form "no minor varietes" or "no varieties at all." Except in the case of minor varieties (which are usually rare), no extra charge is made.

New Issues are supplied, as they appear, on the follow ing conditions:-
1.-That definite instructions as to clients'requirements are given in advance, and that one month's notice
2-That nothing be returned, unless
a) It exceeds these instructions b) Is charged above the rate agreed upon (c) Is misdescribed.
3.-That returns are made within ten days of receipt and are accompanied by the origmal invoices, the
reason for return being in each case clearly defined.
--That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
5. -That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk when making our purchases)
6.-That clients are subscribers to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (4/4 per annum, or with right to change address, 6/6 per annum).
7.-That clients maintain their deposit accounts in credit. Employees are forbidden to allow any overdraft (even of a few pence), without special permission from the Managing Director, and appli cations cannot be referred to him unless of con siderable importance, time being " very rare"
$\square$ ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.
To Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

Please send the undersigned (who agrees to the above conditions) all new adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

| Groups required | $\ldots$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Values and quantities |  |  |
| Varieties | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Signed
tadress

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)
A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. the only weekly stamp paper
(Entered at Stationers' Hall. Illustrated by permisalon of the Board of Inland Revenuel
Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor is always pleased to rective Early InforThe Edstor is always pleased to rective Early Infor-
mation of New Issues, or of Discoveries interesting to mation of New Issues, or of Discoveries Elicetesting io either by name in the journal or by the presentation of either
several interesting newly-issued stamps, as preferred. For
original articles on stamps, from $5 /-$ to $10 /$ per colunin is original
paid.
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.
the last roference to that coustry appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.—King Edward Stamps ( 269 N 270 ). -Some further varieties of the mar( 269 N 270 ). - Some further varieties of the mar-
ginal lines of current stamps are shown us by ginal ines of current stamps are shown us by
Messrs. C. F. Dendy Marshall and Edward Smith.
According to the hieroglyphic system we explained last week, the varieties now known with their earliest dates, are:-

| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .6 m+x^{*}+$ | 1.02 | 212d. $6 m+x$ | 1.02 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1d. $g o+x$ | -. 03 | 3d. $b m+x$ | 1.02 |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . f o+x$ | -. 03 | 4d. ? § | 1.02 |
| ıd. $b m+x$ | 1.02 | 5d. $b m+e p$ | 1.02 |
| 1d. $f o+x$ | -. 03 | 6 d. $b m+x$ | 1.02 |
| İd. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. $b m+b s \dagger$ | 1.02 | $9 \mathrm{~d} . b m+b m$ | 1.02 |
| I $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $b n+b s$ | -.03? | 9d. $b m+c p$ | . 04 |
| I $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .6 m+b m$ | 1.03 ? | rod. $b m+b m$ | 1.02 |
| 2d. $b m+e p$ | 1.02 | 1/- $b \boldsymbol{p}+b p$ | 1.02 |

* Signifes that the sheets have ornamented gutters.
+ The head plate is give first ; the duty plate seconc
$\ddagger$ All $b+ \pm$ stamps have the corners betweer thepanes $b n$
*The gardless of what the outer comers have
It will perhaps be advisable to alter our defi. nition of $e$ as follows and add a new description $g$.
e Series of lines, irregular in length, round each pane but one line opposite each stamp regu-
larly. larly.
$g$ Series of lines round each pane, the length of the lines corresponding regularly to the
This latter is the new variety of the marginal lines introduced early in 1903 or late in 1902 and is in reality quite distinct from variety $e$ as given above, which has been in use for a much longer period. It is to be hoped Messrs. De la Rue and Company will soon introduce some degree of uniformity into their present numerous systems.
Early Date Records ( 269 M 270). -The following w record has been shown us:-
id. red, plate 199, Dunmow, 17.4.77, R.N.A.Wallinger Railway Letter Stamps (267 R 270). -Of the Belfast and Northern Counties we have discovered a sheet of the first printing and it may be of interest to describe the nine types. "Belfast" straight and not ending in a blot at the foot, as in nearly all the later printings. In all types, the line over $E$ of "Single" is broken, in types $r$ and 2 the line over ET of "Letters" is also broken, in types $2,3,8,9$ the line over $S$ of " Letters" is indented.

Type 1. Upright stroke of $E$ of "Belfast" continued too far at foot: second line under ES "Counties" thickened; two white dots on left side of $4^{\text {th }}$ bar in left pillar: right edge of S.E. triangle broken opposite foot of 2nd bar in right pillar.
Type 2. Right outline of left pillar broken opposite top of 5 th bar; left edge of $4^{\text {th }}$ bar in right pillar indented near foot; white dot on right side of 3 rd bar in left pillar.
Type 3. Line under E of "Northern" broken; right outline of left pillar broken opposite N.E. curner of 3rd bar.
Type 4. "B" of "Belfast" indented at S.W. and S.E. corners; blot on lines under $N$ of "Counti
blot under 2nd line under $R$ of " Railway."
blot under 2nd line under $R$ of "Railway."
Type 5 . White blot on right edge of N.E. triangle
ype 5. White blot on right edge of N.E. triangle opposite top bar in right pillar; faint diagonal
scratch (like grave accent) across lines between two lowest bars of left pillar ; upright stroke of 2nd R of "Northern" broken near top: full stop after "And"; blot under stamp, under NT of "Counties."
Type 6. Top outline broken at left end; line over right arm of second N of "Northern" broken; indent in loop of R of "Railway.
Type 7. Blot before N of "And"; blot on foot of
Type 8. White dot on foot of $R$ of "Northern"; line over gecond A of "Railway" (circ.) broken outline of stamp broken at foot SE of "E" of "Countics."
Type 9. Lines to right of top of 5 th bar in right pillar broken.

Of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties 1st printing, we have found a block of eight (a sheet with type 7 missing). The types may be distinguished as follows:-
ype 1. Blot on line over $\mathbf{N}$ of "And"; line to right of third bar in left pillar broken ; right stroke of second A of "Railway" indented.
Type 2. Foot of S of "Sligo" broken ; large break in line over NC of "Conveyance"; white scratch across foot of UN of "Counties"; line over TE
of "Letters" indented ; second line over D of of "Letters" indented; second line over D of "And" faint.
Type 3. Tof "Northern" short at foot; line SW of 5 th bar of left pillar broken.
Type 4. Left outline of stamp broken $4 \frac{3 \mathrm{~mm}}{}$. from lower end; foot of L of "Ratiway" broken.
Type "5. Base of NE triangle indented opposite ST Type 6 Fain
Type 6. Faint white dot on left edge of shield opposite top of ball of figure " 2 "; top outline faint near
Type 7. (Unknown).
Type 8. Blat on back of $F$ of "Fee"; line to left of top of $4^{\text {th }}$ bar and line to left of 6 th bar in right pillar broken.
Type 9. Letters EE of "Fee " very faint ; lowest bar of $E$ of "Northern"" shaved to a poins; white dot on upper tip of SW triangle ; line under first E of "Conveyance" broken.
The following new issue has been sbown us:North Eastern, 69th issue, Nos. 22900 to 232000 ; ransfer XIIb sheets of 30 ( 6 rows of 5) ; print ing AC. Issued 11.04
We have also seen the new issue of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, catalogued as 8th, not yet seen." It has smatl control figures again.
Railway Parcel Stamps ( 254 L 270).-We are informed by Mr. J. G. Cairns that the North Eastern Railway Company has issued a 2/- parcel stamp. It is said that they will be issued to large stations only.

The Belfast and Northern Counties Railway is about to issue newspaper stamps.
AUSTRIA (267 D 270).-In addition to the values chronicled three weeks ago, we are now shown the new i heller by the Colonial Stamp Market; also the 50 heller in a new perforation

Adhesive. Figure of value engraved on the plate Perf. $13 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ (instead of 13 ).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I heller, lilac. } \\
& \text { so }, " \text { blue. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Issued 20.1n. $\mathrm{O}_{4}$ or earlier.
Since writing the above, we read in the lllus. triertes Briefmarken fournal (19.11.04/449) of the issue of an altogether new value.
ret

72 heller, cherry-red.
Our contemporary gives the perforation as $13 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$, and states that it is primarily required for the pre-payment of "C.O.D." parcels weighing up to 5 kilogrammes and requiring the collection of an amount not exceeding 24 kronen ( $f$ i). It is also useful for stamping parcels up to 5 kg . with is also useful for stamping parcels up to 5 kg . with letters up to $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~kg}$. with goo to 1200 kronen declared.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH ( 268 H 270 ). -The Australian Treasurer, in his Budget Speech on 18.10.04, referred as follows to the Postal Department : -
With reference to the Postal Department, I wish to draw attention to certain details, and to the fact that we have to contend with the reduced telegraph rates introduced subsequently to Federation. The receipts are steadily improving in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Unfortunately, Queensland is not in so good a position as we could wish, for receipts there are practically stationary, while in South Australia and Western Australia the receipts are also practically stationary. The total estimate of the postal revenue South Wales, $f 035,0$ o (a decrease of $f 6,521$, Victoria South Wales, $£ 935,0-0$ (a decrease of $£ 6,529$ ): Victoria, (a decrease of $£ 9$ ); South Australia, $£ 273,000$ (an increase of $£ 14.529$ ); Western Australia, $£ 258.000$ (an increase of $£ 27,090$ ) : Tasmania, $£ 1$ to,ovo (an increase of $£ 5.237$ ). These details show an estimated increase of $\notin 49.736$.
Although I would like to establish Penny Postage throughout the Australian Commonwealth, I can't see the possibility for the present of doing so. I have always maintained there can be no true Federation without one nostage. I have shown that this is impossible for the present, as Western Australia would lose $£ 46,800$, and, even taking the other five States as one, 2 certain amount of New South Wales revenue
would have to be divided amongst the other States.
This would ultimately rectify itself, however. The This would ultimately rectify itself, however. The matter is one for the future. (Hear, hear).

COLOMBIA (268 O 270).-Another value in the new set is reported by the Illustriertes Brief. marken- fournal (I I.04/449).


Adhesive, Lithographed, perf. 12. Size $18 \times 29 \mathrm{~mm}$.
peso, dark brown.
DENMARK (267 L 270).-The Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift (II.O4/195) states that the following quantities of the recent provisionals were issued:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \text { on } 8 \text { öre } \\
& 15 \text { on } 24 \text { öre }
\end{aligned}
$$

3,300,000
The same journal states that a new io ore adhesive with Head of the King was issued on irim.o4. Description will follow.

INDIA (268 N 270).-In looking over the Colonial Stamp Market's stock of entire sheets we found several of them show cuts in the outer line similar to the current British stamps. The marks do not appear to occur in the stamps of any other colony. This fact is important, as the stamps of other colonies have the plate-number printed on the margin. The stamps of India, like those of Great Britain, do not have printed plate-numbers. This seems to be strong evidence hat the cuts represent plate-numbers and are Messrs. De la Rue \& Co.'s own invention, as Indian stamps having nothing to do with the Stamp Office at Somerset House. We found the following varieties:-

| Queen's Head Stamps. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {ginal }}$ | cuts occur. |
|  |  | Nil. |
| ta. yel-green | a | Nil. |
| 1a. rose | $b m+x$ | No. 9. |
| 1a. rose | $a$ | Nil. |
| ., | $b_{m}$ | Nil. |
|  | $6 m+x$ | No. 3 . |
| 12, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a brown | $a$ | Nil. |
| 2a. lilac | $a+x$ | Nil. |
| 2ha. blue | $b m$ | Nit. |
| King's Head Stamps. |  |  |
| 4a.grey | $b m+x$ | No. 1. |
|  | $b m+x$ | No. 2. |
| ta. green | $b m+x$ | No. $4 \cdot$ |
| 1a. carmine | $b m+x$ | No. ? |
| 2a. violet | $f o+x$ | No. 1 (two close) |

The specialist in stamps of the 2oth century is evidently going to have some work to do!
MALAY STATES (225 J 270).-Mr. W Kadcliffe informs us that he has seen the follow ing:
dhesive. Current cesign; multiple wmk.
Issued 20.10.04 or black.
MAURITIUS (264 T 270). -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of a new 4 c stamp.


Adhesive. Design as above. Wmk. Crown CA single.
4c. black on blue. Value carmine.
Issued 22.10 .04 or earlier. The stamp is issued in sheets of 120,2 panes of 60 , each io rows of 6 marginal lines bm, plate No. I. It is difficult to understand why this stamp has been issued. Is it another error of colour? Except for the value it is printed in the same colour and on the same paper as the expected new 15 C .

PARAGUAY (262 G 270). - Something strange seems to be happening in this part of the world! Owing to the revolution, stamp dealer in Europe could not get any stamps until quite lately. Advices received a fortnight ago stated
that the following stamps were then in use: that the following stamps were then in use:-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ist issue of } 1903 & \text { Dated "1903" at foot } 10,20,30,60 c \\ \text { 2nd } & \text { Dated " } 1903 \text { " at top } 1,2,50,\end{array}$ 2nd
Old issue"(1901) $\quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { Dated "rgo3"at top } & \left.\begin{array}{l}1,2,5 c . \\ 1 \\ 1\end{array}\right)\end{array}$

In E.W.S.N., No. 251, we reported on the authority of La Cote Reclle a new set dated " 1 go4." It included a ioc. yellow-bistre. We are now informed by Szekula Briefmarken.Verkehr (11.O. $1+76$ ). that the following was issued on $\mathbf{I}$.ro.o4.

Adhesive. Somewhat similar to the 1903 and 1904 issues, but dated "Agosto 1904 " at foot.

Are we going to have a new set every month ? SOUTH AUSTRALIA (267 E 270).-Under date of io.ro.04 our Adelaide agent sends us the 2d. value, perf. 12 instead of 13 . The id. value has already been recorded with this new perfor. ation and no doubt the other values in the small designs will also make the change. In the large stamps the change has been in progress for some time, of course.


## Adhesive. Perf. 12.

The stamps are still printed from the De la Rue plate 3 and have the plate number at each corner. The sheets contain 240 stamps, in 4 panes ot 60 , each ro rows of 6 , as usual. The left margin of the sheet is printed with ten parallel lines extending from the top to the bottom of the sheet, with one very thick line to left of them, on the extreme edge of the sheet. On the margin above the 6th stamp in the top row of the N.W. pane and on the margin below the ist stamp in the lowest row of the S.E. pane (the same position relatively, if the sheet is turned round) are ornaments like otherwise, except for the plate-numbers, the margins are plain. The sheet-number is " 2 d 807028 ," etc. The same paper as before is used it still shows the marginal watermark error "SLOTH AUSTRALIA POSTAGE" on the A correspondent writes, under date of Adelaide 20.ro.o4, that he has just seen the current i/. (large "Postage ") in a pair imperf. between horizontally.
SURINAM ( 248 H 270).-The Illustriertes Briefmarken-fournal states that the new and sc., although they have been catalogued some time, were only issued here on 10.6.04.

## Cook Islands.

PRINTINGS OF THE SECOND ISSUE.
By h. L'Estrange Ewen.
In recently arranging a spectalist collection of the stamps of the Cook Islands, it occurred to me to endeavour to identify the different print. ings after the same method that 1 have already applied to the Kailway Letter Stamps of Great Britain. Unfortunately however I find the material at my command insufficient to enable me to distinguish the perf. $12 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ printings allthough 1 believe it may be now stated that only six exist (other writers have claimed eight), 1 should be greatly obliged to any collectors who could submit me blocks of these six first printings, especially blocks with the marginal sheet numbers.

Group I. Perf. $12 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.
ist printing, 13.7.93. Sheet-numbers
Used

These were chronicled in SGMJ 8.93. Any specimens used before July, 1894 , must neces sarily belong to this first printing. No other printings of the id. brown and rod. were made with this perforation, so that the difficulty of identification rests with the $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., and 5 d . values.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2nd printing, 26.2.94. Shect-numbers ——? } \\
& 6 \text { id. blue }
\end{aligned}
$$

This stamp was chronicled in SGMJ 5.94.

$8^{\text {th }}$ printing, 31.5.94. Sheet-numbers - ?
1td. lilac $\quad\binom{10920}{(7200)}$
$(7320$
$\begin{aligned} 9 & \text { 12d. lilac } \\ 10 & \text { 2t } \frac{1}{2} \text { d. rose }\end{aligned} \quad\left(\begin{array}{l}7200) \\ 7320)\end{array}\right.$
$5^{\text {th }}$ printing, 24.9.94. Sheet-numbers -
$\begin{array}{lll}11 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Id. blue } \\ 12\end{array} & (6120) \\ \text { 1id. lilac } & (4080) & - \\ (2160) & -\end{array}$
13 2td. rose (2160)
 current at Karotonga; it was the only kind sold at the post-office during 1903, so tar as we know.

6th printing, 23.10.94. Sheet.numbers ——? 15 id. blue
$\begin{array}{ll}16 & \text { Ifd. lilac } \\ 17 & \text { 2fd. rose }\end{array}$ 6240)
$(2040)$

No prices have been attached to the last fiv printings, because I have been unable to identify them. Corner blocks with sheet-numbers prob ably afford the only safe means of identifying the printings, but unfortunately none have been forthcoming.

22
This issue has sheet-numbers ${ }^{5} 253 \mathrm{xxx}$. of the New Zealand 1895.97 series of paper, the figurts being $7 \frac{1}{2}$ nim tall. 1 have $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .253098$ and 5 d . 253070 . I am not certain whether the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. bright rose is the 7 th or 8th printing; it is quite distinct from the 12th. Any id. blue, perf. is, dated before February 1900 would necessarily belong to this printing The following extract is from SGMJ printing. The following extract is from SGMJ $2.97 / 3$ the fact that there are two very distinct shades of the current id. stamp, one a fairly shades of the current id. stamp, one a fairly,
bright blue and the other a deep dull blue., The perf. $12 \times 11^{1} \frac{1}{2}$ printings were presumably all The perf. $12 \times 11$ printings were presumably brighter. This latter was the issue surcharged "One Half Penny" in 1899, so may.be easily identified.
No further printings were made until nearly Iwo years afterwards and by that time the old stock of paper had been exhausted and a new supply requisitioned. The watermark was the same but the paper varied in shade. The first 40,000 (?) sheets were cream-coloured and the next 20,000 (?) sheets slightly toned; the remaining sheets were white, although varying slightly here and there in texture. The sheet-numbers had figures only $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ tall.

9th printing, 7.6.98. Sheet-numbers $32 x x x$.
23 2d. brown
$(12000)_{2}$
24 6d. violet
$25 \mathrm{I} /$ - carmine
( 6960 )
$\begin{array}{ll}2 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 0\end{array}$
The 6 d . and $1 /$. were still on sale at Rarotonga as late as May 1902 and possibly later. I have the 6d. with sheet-number 32519 and the $1 /$ - with Nos. 32614,32622 , etc. The issue of these three new values was chronicled in SGMJ 9.98/36, but no mention of paper or perforation is made. References to this issue on creain paper were made in E.W.S.N. Nos. 141 (7.6.02) and 173 (17.1.03). In the latter number a $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. rose is also mentioned, but it is difficult to account for its existence. Could a mistake have been made?

## toth printing, 31.3.99. Sheet-numbers

 Paper only slightly toned.26 Id. brown (12000) 26
Of this printing I have not been able to meet with a corner block showing sheet-number, but I have a block of the 2 d . violet Queen's Head New Zealand on similar slightly toned paper, sheet-number 50812. A corner block of the 3 d . New Zealand, with No. 197202, is on quite white paper. The New Zealand postage due stamps issued in December 1899, had sheet-numbers, $303 \times x x$ to $316 \times x x$.
In th printing, 30.9.99. Sheet-numbers - - ?
There was only one printing of this value according to the records published in the phila. telic journals, and the date appears to be correct, s the stamp was chronicled in SGMJ $1.00 / 149$. numbers of the following printing, the 12 th.
${ }^{12 t h}$ printing, io.2.00. Shect-numbers, $350 \pm x x$.
 30 It d. deep violet ( I 1880 ) 3 z 2d. deep brown ( 23520 ) 32 2td. deep dull rose (13440) $\begin{array}{ll}32 & \text { 2d. } \\ 33 & \text { d. }\end{array}$ 5d. --?
bd. deep violet
$(23520)$

$(23760)$ | 34 | bd. deep violet | $(23360)$ | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The 5 d . does not appear to have been issued yet. In E.W.S.N. No. 160 ( 18.10 .02 ) it is stated that on 10.7 .02 no fewer than 33.3645 d . stamps were in stock at Rarotonga and as the two perf. If issues put together only total 33,120 stamps, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this last parcel may never have been required. I have the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue with sheet-numbers 350501 to 350689 ; the Id. blue No. 350340 ; the 2 d . Nos. 35081 it to 3509 s ; the $1 /$. Nos. 350736 to 350773 . The
other values I have not seen with sheet-numbers. other values I have not seen with sheet-numbers.

## 

This printing may be distinguished from the 1oth as it is on white instead of toned paper. I have blocks with sheet-numbers 387530,387540 .

## $38 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. on 1 dd . blue, 8 th

PROVISIONAL ISSU
printing (6.99 ?)
4050
This provisional issue preceded the issue of the d. blue. It was chronicled in SGMJ 8.99/35. The surcharge "ONe half penny" is in black and several varieties occur.

39 Id. brown, 13 th printing,
overprinted with a
crown in black (10.01 ?) 15 o 15 o
The overprint was applied with a handstamp each stamp separately. Only 2400 are said to have been done. Not only entire sheets were overprinted, but small blocks and even damaged stamps; in some cases the overprint was mis placed, being either inverted, turned sideways or printed twice on the same stamp. Every specimen of this provisional issue which I have met with is the 13 th printing on white paper ; it is hardly likely that any of the roth printing on toned paper remained in stock. This issue was described in E.W.S.N., Nos. 115, 124, 137, 173, 177 and 191.

Group III. The unwatermarked printings.
I4th printing, 2.02? No sheet-numbers.
$40 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. bright gra. (Quantity ?) o 2 o 2
${ }^{41}$ This rose (shades) ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$. ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{3}$.W. ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{3}$ $5 \cdot 4.02$. The stamps have "dull gum."

15th printing, 6.02? No shect-numbers.
$42 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. green (shades)
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { (Quantity ?) } & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \text { (1ades) } & 0 & 2 & 0 & 3\end{array}$

This printing was recorded in E.W.S.N., Nos. 149 (2.8.02) and 153 ( 30.802 ). The paper is hicker and softer and gives a clearer impression although the colour is less bright. All three values range in shade from pale to dark but of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. there exist two other distinct shades, bluish green and pale yellow-green. They may possibly be proof sheets taken off before the exact shade of green had been determined. In a lot of 80 sheets I examined there were two of the former shade and one of the latter.

## Group IV. Printings on Cowan wmk. paper.

Issued at Auckland, New Zealand.
These printings were placed on sale at Auckland, New Zealand, in October, 1902, but no information has yet reached me that any have been sent to Rarotonga, where there would probably be no lack of stock already. On the oth July, igo2, the Cook Islands Post Office had the following quantities on hand:

| $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green | 57.158 | $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. blue | 析 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Id. rose | 63,117 | 5d. olive | 33,364 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d, lilac | 15,739 | 6 d . violet | 24,777 |
| 2 d . brown | 16,106 | iod. green | 26,150 |
| 2kd. rose | 3,065 | 1/.carmine | 10,781 |

The ald. rose were shortly afterwards bought up by local speculators, but the supply of the four higher values would seem large enough to last ten, if not twenty years. Large numbers of envelopes franked with stamps of the Auckland issue have been sent to Rarotonga from time to time and posted thence in the ordinary course time and posted thence in the ordinary course,
so that these stamps are by no tneans rare used. On one occasion I sent some sheets of the Auck. land ild. 2d. and $\mathrm{I} /-\mathrm{to}$ Rarotonga to be exland $1 / \mathrm{d} .2 \mathrm{~d}$. and $1 /-$ to Rarutonga to be ex-
changed for the older varieties so that these changed for the older varieties so that these
three values at least have probably been issued three values at least hav
at the Post Office there.

16th printing, 9.02. Shect-numbers $187 \times x x$.
45 Id. green (Estd. 48000) o
41 2t. dark blue (Estd. 24000) o 200 ${ }^{47}$ For description of the shades, see E.W.S.N. No. 162 ( 1.11 .02 ). I have the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. with sheet numbers 187512 to 187696 ; the id $18772 x$ to $18786 x$; the $2 \frac{1}{2} d .187908$ to 187975 . The stamps have white gum. A variety of the $\frac{1 d}{}$. which has escaped the watermark sometimes occurs at the corners of sheets.

17th printing, 10.02 ? Shect-numbers 209xxx.
 $\begin{array}{ll}49 & \text { 2d. dark brown } \\ 50 & \text { d. olive.black }\end{array}$

5d. olive-blac
hd. violet
iod. green
1/- carmine
$\begin{array}{ccc}12000) & 0 & 7 \\ 12000) & 0 & 8 \\ 6000) & 1 & 3 \\ 6000 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ 3
7
7
3
6 The $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~d}$. and rod. do not exist with sheet numbers, but I have the 2d. with Nos. $20 g 005$ to 209200; the 6d. with Nos. 209202 to 209293; and the 1/- with Nos 209321 to 209350. My earliest specimens were issued at Auckland on 17.10.02 Pale and dark shades of each value exist, those of the 5 d . ranging from light grey to black, being especially noticeable. The 2d., 6d. and $1 / \cdot$ are sometimes found without watermark at the corners of sheets

## EVERY COLLECTOR SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."

## FOREICN HICH VALUE8.


 ${ }_{1301}$ Austria, $1890,1 \mathrm{~g}$. blue $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unused } \\ & 2 / 0^{\circ} \\ & \text { Used } \\ & \text { o } 1302\end{aligned}$

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
" & \because & 1 / 2 k . & \text { blue } \\
\text { "/11 } & 0 / 4 \\
\text { Portugal, } & 2 k . \text { rose } & 2 / 7 & 0 / 3
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Portugal, } \\
& \quad 1884, \text { rocor. bk } \\
& 50
\end{aligned}
$$"

$$
306 \text { Port."Col. in Eur. }
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
1897,300 r . & 1 / 2 & - \\
. \quad 500 r . & 2 / 1 & -
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Precial names - Angra. Horta, } \\
& \text { Ponta Delgada, Funchal-sup- } \\
& \text { plied unused only. }
\end{aligned}
$$


$\begin{array}{llllll}1817 & \text { Japan, } 1888, & i y . & \text { rose } & 2 / 8 & 0 / 1 \\ 1818 & 1899, & \text { iy. rose } & 2 / 4 & 0 / 2\end{array}$ 
S. \& C. America.1876 Brazil, 1891, 2000r. lil $1 / 4$

$1892,1 \mathrm{p}$. ro $2 / 4^{*}$ ol. ol

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { 1 fp. blk } 2 / 4^{\circ} & \text { o/8 } \\
\text { 2p. gin } 6 / 8^{\circ} & \text { o/6 } \\
\text { 5n. hl } 0 / 8^{*} & \text { o/8* }
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 2p.gin } 6 / 8^{*} & 0 / 6 \\
\text { 5p. bl } 10 / 8^{*} & \text { o/8* }
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
1897,2 \text { bol .. } & 4 / 0^{*} & 3 / 4^{*} \\
1899, ~ & \mathrm{~b} . \operatorname{lil} & 28^{*} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$1880 Chile, 1892, Ip. brn 1/2** $0 / 4^{*}$

            Colombia, see "Quotations."
    $$
883 \text { Dom. Rep., } 1880 \text {, ip. gld } 3^{1} 4^{*}
$$



$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
" " \text { sl blue } \cdots & 5 / 0^{*} & 50^{*} \\
\text { Servia, } 1894.1 d . \text { gro } & 0 / 1 & 0,1
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 1p. bi.c } \\
\text { 1\&97 }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { 1894, id. grn } & \text { o/t } & \text { o. } \\
\text { 1896, id. fed } & \text { otit } & \text { o. }
\end{array}
$$



$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { got, 3d. rore } & 3 / 4 & 1 / 7^{*} \\
\because \quad 5 \mathrm{~d} . \text { lil } & 5 / /^{*} & 2 / 7 \\
\text { 1903. 3d. lil } & 3 / 0^{*} & 1 / 7^{*}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 5d. brn } 5 / 0^{*} \\
1904.3 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{grn}_{2} / \mathrm{II}
\end{gathered}
$$

Spain,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1873, 1op. brn } 20 / \mathrm{o}^{*} 20 / \mathrm{o}^{*} \\
& \text { 1874. 1op. blk } 1018^{*} \\
& \text { 1375, 11 p. blue } \\
& \text { 1875 } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 1874, 1op. blk } & 10 / 8 \\
1875, \text { 1 p blue } & 6 / 8 \\
18 ; 6 \text {, Icp. red } & 1 / 4^{*}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\prime \prime & 18 ; 6, \text { if p. red } & 1 / 4^{* *} & 2 / 0^{*} \\
" . & 1878, \text { iof. blue } & 4 / 8 & 5 / 4^{\circ} \\
\cdots & 1879,4 \mathrm{p} . \text { grey } & 3 / 4^{*} & 0 / 6^{*}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lcc}
\text { 1878, iop. blue } & 4 / 8 & 5 / 4^{*} \\
\text { 1879, 4p. grey } & 3 / 4^{*} & 0 / 6^{*} \\
1879, \text { 1op. brn } & \text { ro } 8^{*} & 2 / 0^{*}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\text { 1879, 4p. grey } & 3 / 4^{*} & 0 / 6^{*} \\
\text { 1879, 1op. brn } & 108^{*} & 2 / 0^{*} \\
\text { 1889, 4p. toke } & 3 / 4^{*} & 0 / 3^{*}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1918 \text { Panama, 1892, ip. lake } 3 / 0^{*} \\
& 1921 \text { Paraguay, } 190 \text {, ip. ind } 1 / 0^{*}
\end{aligned}
$$

    \(\begin{array}{lll}1918 & \text { Panama, } 1892, \text { ip. lake } 3 / 0^{*} & 1 / 4 \\ 1921 & \text { Paraguay, } 1901 \text {, ip. ind } 1 / 0^{*} & 0 / 8\end{array}\)
    $$
\begin{array}{ll}
1889 \text {. 4p. yoke } \\
3 / \\
\text { rop. red }
\end{array}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1goi, 4p. lil } \\
& \text { " rop. or }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 / 4^{*} \\
& 6 / 8^{\circ} \\
& 2 / 8 \\
& 6 / 8
\end{aligned}
$$

    \(\begin{array}{ccccc}1926 & " & 1899,5 s . \text { or } \ldots & 12 / 0^{*} & 5 / 4^{*} \\ 1927 & " & \because & 10 s . \text { green } & 24 / \mathrm{o}^{*} \\ 10 / 8^{\circ}\end{array}\)
    $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1872, irkd., bi } \\
& 1878, \text { tk. bi-c } \\
& \text { igoo, tk. . } \\
& \text { 1903, } 5 \mathrm{k} . \text { blue }
\end{aligned}
$$

    Salvador, see " Quotations."
    Uruguay, 1877, ip. bl to/0
8/0*

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 1878, tk. bi-c } \\
\text { 1900, tk. ."̈ue } \\
\text { 1go3, 5k. blue lit }
\end{gathered}
$$$0 / 4$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Salvador, see "Quotations." } \\
& 1936 \text { Uruguay, } 1877 \text {, ip. bl io/o } 2 / \mathrm{c} \\
& \text { inoo in lij } 6 / 0
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 / 8^{*} \\
& 0 / 1
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { 1902, if. red } \\
\text { " } " \quad \text { r891, } 3 \mathrm{f} . \text { brn }
\end{array}
$$




$$
\begin{array}{ll}
, 1883,2 \mathrm{~m} . \text { vel. } 2 / 8 & 0 / 2^{\prime} \\
188 \mathrm{I}, 5 \mathrm{~m} . \text { bitue } 6 / 8 & 4 / 8
\end{array}
$$






## Asia and Africa

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the
Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1904) .. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Price } & 2 / 6 \\ \text { Postage } \\ \text { free. }\end{array}$ Stänley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (igo4) Senf, including stationery (igos)

## ACCESSORIES

I vory Millimetre Scale<br>Tweezers for handling nitamps<br>Ideal Perforation Gauge. Stamp Mounts, per 1000 .<br>Size A, 2 \# $\times 1$ ihn., per 100<br>" B, $44^{4} \times 4$ in.


country bamed).

Price Postage
Great Britain, Adhesives ( 1899 ) $\quad \therefore{ }^{24 / 0} 6 \mathrm{Fd}$. $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Railway Letter Stamps (igoi) } & \text { 21/o } & \text { 8d. } \\ \text { Portugurese India.. } & \text {.. } & . . & 6 / \mathrm{o} & \text { 3d. }\end{array}$ Portuguese India
Shanghai

## Barbados Grenada

| Grenada | . | . | . | .. | . | $10 / 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

ndian Native States (on Indian) (1904)
India and Ceylon (with Supplement) .. 27/o
Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape -. 12/0
Africa-Gambia to Natal .. .. $16 / 0$
Spain and Colonies
Jammu and Kashmir
United States
Philippine Islands (1904)
(Boston Philatelic Society, 1904) $2 / 0 \quad$ o/
nOTE. - If toveral of the above articles are sent at one
and the came time the poatageis lats.

BLanK albums, Moveable Leaves
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.
Square, de Luxe, too leaves
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card
Price Postage
$30 / 0$ IId.
tod.

1. $10 \times 8$ in., 20 leaves (capacity 40) tod
2. Same (capacity to leaves)



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# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October. 1897.) 

 <br> <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October. 1897.)}

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. The only weekly stamp paper PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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No. 271. (Vol. XIII.)
Whole Number, No. 357).

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3,1904
Eurly Date Records (270 N 271).-The following new records have been shown us.
4d. Med. Garter on
white
Lombard St., 14.2.57 Leader rod. wmk. Spray

d. blk. blk Malt. $x$ | Folkestone, |
| :--- | BECHUANALAND (260 Q 271). - We recently came across some sheets of the current recently came across some sheets of the current

$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, Id., 2 d . and 3 d . stamps surcharged on Great $\frac{1}{2} d .$, Id., 2d. and 3d. stamps surcharged on G
Britain, and they show the following marks.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. Control letter $R$, cut under stamp No 8. Wmk. letter E.
d. Control letter $V$, no cut. Wmk. letter $B$.

Id. The same, but wmk. letter D.
d. Wmk. letter B. Another sheet, similar, letter D.
d. No outer line. Wmk. letter $A$

COLOMBIA (270 P 271). - Messrs. Th. Champion \& Co., record in their in.o4 list a set of sixteen stamps with surcharge A.R. in a ring and describe them as " stamps for registered letters." This A.R. in a ring is a postmark for "Acknowledg. This A.R. in a ring is a postmark the same class as ment of Recelpt " letters, of the same class as
our own British " in a ring (used for registered letters). We should therefore be inclined to letters). We should therefore be inclined to
think some obliging postmaster has merely think some obliging postmaster has merely
"surcharged" a few sets of unused stamps with "surcharged" a few sets of unused stamps with
this postmark, and recommend this view to our this postmark, and
Parisian confrères.

DENMARK (270 M 271) - The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the new 10 ore King's Head stamp.


Adhesive. Perf. 12\%.
Our first specimen came to hand from Mr. T. Eibe.
JAIPUR (266 E 271).-We now illustrate the new stamps chronicled and described in E.IW.S.S. Nos. 259, 262, 263 and 266.


JOHORE (268 Q 271). - We illustrate the design of the new set


LAGOS ( 267 L 271).-Another value with the new watermark has now been shown us by Mr. James Coltman.


## Adhcsivc. Multiple watermark.

ssued 22.10.04. or earlier. The 6d. and $1 /$. have already been recorded.
MALAY STATES ( 270 K 271). - Other values with multiple watermark have now appeared.

Adhesive. Current design ; multiple wmk.
ic. green and black
4c. on red paper.
Issued io. $11.0_{4}$ or earlier. The ic. is given or the authority of Messrs. Th. Champion \& Co.

MONTSERRAT (264 F 27I). - Varions of our contemporaries chronicle the id. Montserrat with multiple watermark. It does not however yet exist. The list of four values, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2 d ., 3 d. 6d., was correctly given in E.W.S.N. Nos. 256 and 26, but through an oversight the 1 d . value fournal. The other journals are now giving the
five values, several of them as if they had had the information at first hand! It is obvious that it was copied from our said contemporary without acknowledgment, a dishonest proceeding that is unfortunately difficult to detect except when a mistake occurs. Those collectors who take several philatelic journals would do well to watch sor the chronicle of this mythical id. stamp and see how often proper acknowledgment (not see how often proper acknowledgment (not
hidden under initials) is given. When a short hidden under initials) is given. When a short
while ago we recorded by mistake the $2 / 6$ South Australia, with large "Postage," quite a number Australia, with large "Postage, quite a number
of other journals, chiefly continental, "disof other journals, chiefly continental, "dis-
covered " it too! It is usual for philatelic covered " it too! It is usual for philatelic jonrnals to permit their items of news to be copied, if acknowledgment is given by naming the full title of the journal, notwithstanding that all the contents of the journal may be copyright, but several editors, we regret to say, pilfer the information and publish it as if original, without acknowledgment.

NIGER COAST (229 F 271). -The date of the issue on Crown CA paper is given in Stauley Gibbons' Catalogue as 1898, but in E.W.S.N. No. 229. we mentioned a copy of the $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. postmarked 23.12.97. Mr. T. N. Wallace now sends us the 2d. wmk Crown CA. post marked 8.12.97.
PANAMA (268 C 271). - Collectors are warned aganst buying the surcharged stamps except from experts, as many exceedingly dangerous forgeries are now on the market, not only of the Republic stamps but also of those of the Canal Zone ist issue. The forgeries are mostly on entire originals with various postmarks both back and front very closely imitated, if not even genuine. It would be difficult, if the letters even genuine. It would be difficult, if the letters
so stamped were handed in at a Panamá Post so stamped were handed in at a Panama Post Pustinaster kept a complete reference collection handy. It is fairly safe to say that nearly all sets handy. It is fairly safe to say that nearly all sets
of the first Canal Zone stamps now coming over of the first Canal Zone stamps now coming over
are one or other of the numerous reprints or are one or other of the numerous reprints or
forgeries; the genuine sets of these stamps are almost unobtainable. We must confess to being very doubtful, too, of the varieties with double surcharge, one printed and one hand-stamped.
The following extract is from Mekeel's Weekly Stump News ( $\mathrm{I} 9.11 .04 / 37^{8}$ ).
"We have received the following valuable in. formation regarding the various issues from Mr. Frederick E. Heydon :
I note the following Panama provisionals as, so far as I am aware, not previously listed.
*ic green, sur. carmine and magenta, $4^{\text {th }}$ Colon on 3rd Panama.
*2c rose, sur. carmine on magenta, $4^{\text {th }}$ Colon on 3 rd Panama.
${ }^{*} 5 \mathrm{c}$ blue, sur. carmine and magenta, 4 th Colon on 3rd Panama.
toc orange, sur. carmine and magenta, $4^{\text {th }}$ Colon on 3 rd Panama.
*zoc violet, sur. carinine and violet (possibly dark and oxidized magenta), 4th Colon on 3rd Panama.
froc $R$ orange, sur. carmine and magenta, 4 th Colon on zrd Panama.
${ }^{*}$ ioc K orange, sur. carmine and violet, Bocas del Toro, on zrd Panama.
ioc AR orange sur. black and magenta, (AR Colon, Columbia partly erased). Error, sur clarge should be on 5 c blue.
"All the above in my collection, those marked * used or have seen elsewhere used on covers.

Referring to my note on Panama stamps used in Canca in Mekeel's for Sept. 17, 1 give the fol lowing as in my collection and authentic, except $t$ which I have seen elsewhere.
(i) Without surcharge.

Used at Barbacoas, 1, 2. io centavos.
Pasto, io, 20
Tumaco, ${ }^{\text {t }}$ 1, 2, 5. 20
(2) With rst Panama surcharge $\ddot{\prime \prime}$ b bright red. "Used at Tumaco, but cancelled at Panama, roc. orange. Original cover with address of firm in Tumaco and have covers from same firm with Tumaco postmark which is missmg in this case. New York received stamp Jan. 5 , 1904 .
"There appears to be some doubt as to the "Correos David" stamps. The fact is, I believe, that the imprint was first used as a surcharge and later as a cancellation. The printed in violet, but more recently the same hand stamp has been very carelessly used as a
cancellation on 3d. Panama, 1oc. orange, of which I have an example. The real explanation is presumably that the Panama government stopped the use of stamps which did not bear the word "Panama" and might indicate that the people at David had set up a little republic of their own.
"I have also a freak to record in the form of a 2oc. violet, used in Panama Dec., 1903, and from the office of "Telegrafos Nacionales, Direccion General," but without the overprint. Have seen others of sitnilar nature."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (270 F 27I).-We have received some more corner blocks of the current issue of stamps from our Adelaide agent and there are so many peculiarities about them summary of the it necestation to give first of alla beretofore.

As far as we can ascertain, whenever a supply of paper was received by the store-keeper it was appropriated to particular values by means of numbers printed on one corner of each sheet of paper. When we commenced to record these sheet-numbers in E.W.S.N. (No. 71, 2.2.01), the store-keeper had used up all his star-watermarked paper except that appropriated to the $2 /$ - value and the gd., i/- and $2 /$-stamps with Star wmk. imported by the Colonial Stamp Market at that time all had the marginal numbers " $2 / .1820$," "2/-1879," etc., showing that the paper had been oripinally intended for the $2 /$ value. (See E.iV.S.N. No. 16r).

As regards the Crown SA. paper, there had originally been a separate stock appropriated to each of the values, but the only stocks which remained were those of the $\frac{1}{2} d ., 1 d ., 2 d ., 2 \frac{2}{2} d$. and dd. values, and the other values were printed on one or other of these stocks of paper, as was most convenient. For detailed list of varieties then known, see E.W.S.N. No. 161. The highest numbers for each value were:-

Paper Wnk. Crown SA.
Figures 7 or 8 mm . high: the six figures 25 mm . long. highest numbers known.
*td. 024954 in blue.
-2d. $6 \times 1$ x901 in in black.
*2t. 0.12231 in grey.
\$5d. 002313 in olive-black
d. 005764
 15/, 20/-, e
(unknown).
$\dagger_{4}$ d. 008266 in yellow. $5 /$ - 000427 in rose.

* Supply of paper already exhausted.
+ Used up for last printing of smail 6 d .
${ }^{\dagger}$ Used up for the then current printing of the ${ }_{5} d$.
Figuris $7^{m m}$. high; the six figurcs $2{ }_{7}{ }^{\prime \prime m m}$ long. Lowest numbers known.
$t+\frac{1}{2 d} .030406$ in blue.
$\dagger \dagger 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .124584$ in grey. d. 617164 in red.
tisd. oo 3447 in olive.grey 2d. 885490 in black.


## Possibly of later date than the id. and 2d paper. which was known. 7,$02 ;$ the $\% \mathrm{~d}$. was known 10.02 and the $2 \% / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. and 5 d . much later.

In the interval between these two groups, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamps were printed on both id. and 2 d . paper (" 1d. 617164" and " 2 d .708489 "). As will be seen the numbers follow on, each value having a separate series, but it is a remarkable fact that the $2!d$. stamps were followed on from "or223I" as f the "o" were at the other end! One is at a oss to understand how such carelessness could occur, if carelessness it be.
Soon after the paper with the 27 mm . numbers was brought into use the long stamps with Postage commenced to be issued, but as they were all of values for which there was no paper specially appropriated, they were at first printed on id. and afterwards on 2d. paper. The first printings were as follows :-

Long stamps, inscribed "Postage," $18 \times 1+12 m$.,

| Pcrf. $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| west No. 619078 | 11 ighest No. <br> 1d. 019079 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yalue. } \\ & 2 ; 6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {1ss }}^{\text {i }}$ | Value(inm.) <br> $187+10$ | Earliest Date |
| id. 6igi6i | id. 619185 | 9 d . | i | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 25. 9.02 |
| 1d. 619222 |  | 51. | i | 8 $4+19$ d | 17.10.02 |
| 1d. $619+16$ |  | 8 d . | i | ? 184, 19 | ? |
| Id. 646521 | Id. 646599 | 8d. | i | 184, 19 | 17.10.02 |
| 1d. 6.46751 |  | $1 /$. | i | 164, 17 | . 02 |
| 1d. 647172 | id. 647210 | rod. | i | 15市, 36 | 1.12 .62 |
| Id. 647225 | Id. 647250 | EI | , | 174, 172 | -. 3.03 |
| 1d. $6+7368$ | -- | 4d. | i | 17.174 | 1.12 .02 |
|  |  | 6 d . | i | ? | 1.12.02 |
| id. 656690 | rd. 656694 | 10 - |  | 173, $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | -. 4.03 |
| id. 657501 | td. $6579{ }^{\circ}$ | 3d. |  | 184, to ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 28.11 .02 |
| 1d. 658152 | Id. 658488 | 4 d . | 1 | 17.171 | 1.12.02 |
| Id. 658523 |  | 8 d . | ii | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3.04 |
| 1d. 65958 t |  | $1 /$. | i | 164. 17 | 1.12 .02 |
| id. 661010 | Id. 661091 | $2 / 6$ | I | $187+19$ | -. 1.03 |
|  |  | $\ldots 1$ | ii | 162,163** | -. 4.04 |

There are some interesting points about the abuve table. The 4 d . printing i was apparently made on sheets numbered $647 \times x x$ and $658 \times x x$. Compare the 8 d . printings, i on $S_{4} 6 \times x x$ and ii on $658 \times x x$. One is compelled to the supposition that either the two lots of 4 d . are different printıngs or the two lots of 8 d . are the same. As regards the 8 d . printing with 6 gaxx , I have not seen it and cannot therefore be alisolutely certain that it is not an earlier printing which has hitherto escaped observation. The next printings were on 2d. paper.
 Sante design, perf. 12.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { 2d. } 779012 & - & \text { 6d. } & \text { iii } & 15, & 154 & 4.10 .03 \\ 2 \mathrm{~d} . \\ 779853 & - & 9 \mathrm{~d} . & \text { iii } & 18 & & 6.1 .04\end{array}$
The above were the last printings of the long stamps made on the paper appropriated to the low values, but the small stamps continue to be printed on it. The corner blocks obtained by our agent at Adelaide during October were, for instance, as follows:-

|  | Lowest No. | Highest No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. perf. 13 | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 037606 | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 037680 |
| id. perf. 12 | 1d. 734264 | 1d. 748911 |
| 2 d . perf. 12 | 2d. 805763 | 2d. 807625 |
| 21d. perf. 13 | 212d. 124584 | 21d. 124595 |
| 5d. perf. 13 |  | 5d. 003147 |

The highest number we noted on the id. perf. 13 was "Id. 724810 ," see E.W.S.N. No. 257 Commencing early in 1904 a new system appears to have been introduced. The sheets are num. bered consecutively regardless of the value for which they are intended, but have this value prefixed. So far we have the following printings (all except the 3 d . ii, with the new perforation 12 ).

Long Stamps inscribed "Postage" $18 \times 1$ itmm.
 last.
The absence of the Nos. 00000i to 002000 in the above series and the duplication of the numbers 002001 to 003500 is at present without officially confirmed explanation.

Tise best method of collecting these sheet. numbers is shown in the illustration below. The numbers is shown in the illustration below. The
date when the stamps were issued at the Post Office is written at the side. The illustration is slightly reduced


Our agent went to the Adelaide Post Offices almost every week during the last three month and it may be of interest to record the result of his work.

The gaps are mainly due to the stamps on sale having been the lower halves of sheets, which have nosheet-numbers

The other values on sale during October, 1904, were as follows:-10/. Id. $656694 ; 2 / 6 \mathrm{Id} .661293$; 6d. o12049; 8d. ıod. $5 / \cdot$, EI, no numbers. In conclusion we append an index to the references in E.U.S.N. to the various printings of the long " Postage" stamps.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { 3d. i } \\
\text { 3d. ii } & \text { E.W.S.N. Nos. 172, } 245,247 . \\
\text { 245, } 247248
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { 3d. iui } & \because & 248,258.259 \\
4 \mathrm{~d} . & \text { ii } & \because
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { 4d. i } & \because & \text { I72, 245. } 25 \\
\text { 4d. ii } & \because & 243,245,25
\end{array} \\
& \text { 4d. ii } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { 243, 245, } 25 \\
259,265 .
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

| 6d. i | " | 172. 245, 247, 255, 260. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6d. ii | $\because$ | 243. 245. |
| 6d. iii | " | 223, 243, 245, 247, 255. |
| 6d. iv | $\cdots$ | 245, 255. |
| 6 d . $v$ | - | 255. |
| 8d. i | " | 167, 168, 173, 245. |
| $8 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{ii}$ | " | ```244, 245, 248, 255, 256, 257, 258, 263,267.``` |
| 9d. i | " | 163, 173, 178, 203 ?, 245, 247. |
| 9d. ii | " | 245, 247. |
| 9d. iii | " | 243, 245, 247, 255, 256. |
| 9d. iv | $\because$ | 255. |
| 9d. y | " | 259, 260, 265, |
| 1od. i | , | 172, 173, 245. |
| 1/-1 | " | 172, 238, 245. |
| 1/- ii | $\because$ | 243, 245, 247, 255, 265. |
| $2 / 6$ i | " | 167. 173, 246. |
| 2/6 ii | " | 179. 246. |
| 5/- i | " | 167, 168, 173, 246. |
| 5/- ii | " | 256, 257. |
| 10/. i | " | 194, 198, 207, 246. |
| £1i | " | 185, 246. |
| E1 ii | " | 246. |
| General | ., | 188, 255. $265,271$. |
| New die | " | 243, 245, 247, 250, 255. |

The gd. printing $V$ was chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 259, and again, by mistake, in No. 265, the latter record being moreover inaccurate. The 6 printing in recorded in No. 257 has not yet been issued, although priuted. With these ex ceptions our chronicle appears to have been correct throughout, and we think we may claim far more complete than that of any of our contemporaries, either at home or abroad. Scarcely any journal has attempted to do more than record the two types with large and small "postage," which is surely a matter of regret as the printings of these stamps are of quite as much importance as, for instance, the numerous varieties catalogued of such stamps as the New South Wales Sydney Views, and are of more general interest because not yet unobtainable rarities.

URUGUAY (268 S 271). -We now give a more exact representation of the surcharge of 15.10.04, referred to in E.W.S.N. No. 268.


The Illustriertes Briefmarken fournal (Ig.In.04) 450) chronicles the following

> Letter-card. Lithographed. 3c. dark blue, yellow card.

Issued at Montevideo 26.8.04. The rc. adhesive chronicled a fortnight ago was issued on 24.9.04.

## Rotes.

The African World (17.9.04) illustrates four Cape woodblocks which have recently been found on a letter dated Aprif 1861 . The stamps are a block of three and a single, one stamp of the block being the error $4 d$. red. They are said to belong to Mr. Richard Lilienfield, of Johannes. burg.
No. i of a new philatelic, edited by Mr
Mitle J. J. Arnd of Leipzig, reaches us. Title "Philatelistisches Echo.'

The Fiscal Philatelic Society has arranged to hold an exhibition of the fiscal stamps of British Colonies (including India, but excluding Grea Britain) at Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C., on April 7 th and 8 th, 1905 .

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

## Adhesive Postal-Fiscals of the United Kingdonn,

 SCF II.O4/I54Tasniania, 1 st Issue of Fiscals, SCE $11.04 / 156$. Finland, Issues of $1860-1881$, NFT $11.04 / 182$. Finland, Forgeries of zop. blue of 190i/02, NFT 11.04/193.

Französische Kolonialmarken echt oder falsch, VKB $11 . \mathrm{O}_{4} / 227$.
Liberia, Ordinary-Ausgabe, VKB 1 1.04/239.
Des Réimpressions en Général et de celles de l'ıle de la Réunion en particulier, K.P.F. ir.04/143. Australian Philatelic Journals, A.P.J. ro.04/r.
 Ph. E. II.O4/io.
The Id. on $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. Provisional of Transvaal, N. Yaar, L.P. it-04/265.
Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of
the Transvaal, R. B. Yardley, L.P. Ir.04/270.

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."


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| . Foreign Countries (1904) | 2/0 3 d. |
| French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { (1904) }}$ Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals ( $\because \ddot{\square}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 / 4 & \text { lod. } \\ 8 / 0 & \text { free. }\end{array}$ |
| Senf, including stationery (1905) | 4/0 7 d . |
| ACCESSORIES. |  |
| Ivory Millimetre Scale | Price Prostage |
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| Size A, $2 \mathrm{l} \times 1 \mathrm{l}$ in., per $100 .$. | 5d. rd. |
| , B, $4 \times 4$ in ${ }^{\text {a }}$., | 6d. Id. |
| . C, 4 ¢ $\times$ 3idin., .. .. | 8d. 1 id. |

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { country named). } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Price }\end{array} \text { Postagg } \\ \text { Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) } & \text {.. } & 24 / 0 & 6 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$
Poru' Railway Letter Stamps (190i) $21 / \mathrm{o}$ sd.
Portuguese India.
South Australia
Shanghai
St. Vincent
Barbados
$\ldots \quad 10 / 6$
Indian Native States (on Indian) (1904) 10/.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { India and Ceylon (with Supplement) } & . . & 27 / 0 & 6 \mathrm{~d}\end{array}$
Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape $\quad . .12 / 0 \quad 6 \mathrm{~d}$.
Africa-Gambia to Natal .. $\quad . .16 / 0 \quad 4 \mathrm{~d}$.

Jpain and Colonies
Jammu and Ka:
United States


| Siam (Boston Philatelic Society, 1904) | $2 / 0$ | $1 / 0$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

NOTE.-It seyoral of the above articlas are se
and the tame time the pontage is lese.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrille-ruled.) Square. de Luxe, roo leaves Price Postage
$30 / 0$ 11d. Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers1. 10 $\times 8$ in., 20 leaves (capacity 40 ) rod. $2 d$. 2. Same (capacity 60 leaves)



## EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).


## Unused Stamps in Sets. (Continued from Supplement.)



Germany, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30,40, 50, 8opf.

| 0 | $2 / 8$ | $3 / 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | - | $2 / 4$ |
| 8 | - | $1 / 1$ |
| 0 | $2 / 8$ | $3 / 2$ |
| 9 | $1 / 11$ | $2 / 3$ |
| 9 | $1 / 10$ | $2 / 11$ |
| 4 | $3 / 5$ | $3 / 11$ |
| 5 | $0 / 3$ | $0 / 4$ |
| 1 | $3 / 1 / 2$ | $3 / 6$ |
| 7 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 5$ |
| 0 | $2 / 4$ | $2 / 10$ |
| 5 | $0 / 11$ | $1 / 1$ |
| 12 | $1 / 11$ | $2 / 3$ |
| 8 | $0 / 11$ | $1 / 2$ |
| 5 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 6$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 5 & 2 / 10 \\ 1 / 10 & 2 / 2 \\ 0 / 4 & 0 / 5 \\ - & 3 / 8 \\ - & 2 / 6 \\ - & 5 / 10 \\ 2 / 2 \frac{1}{2} & 1610 \\ 0 / 0 & 0 / 0 \\ 1 / 9 & 2 / 1 \\ 1 / 11 & 2 / 4 \\ 1 / 3 & 1 / 7 \\ 0 / 11 & 1 / 12 \\ 1 / 0 & 1 / 2 \\ 1 / 1 & 1 / 4 \\ 1 / 1 & 1 / 4 \\ 3 / 2 & 3 / 9 \\ 1 / 1 & 1 / 4 \\ 3 / 11 & 4 / 7 \\ 1 / 1 & 1 / 4 \\ 2 / 8 & 3 / 2 \\ 2 / 0 & 2 / 4 \\ 0 / 9 & 0 / 1 \\ 1 / 7 & 1 / 1 \\ 0 / 22 & 0 / 3 \\ 1 / 4 & 1 / 7 \\ 1 / 4 & 1 / 8 \\ 0 / 2 \frac{1}{2} & 0 / 3 \\ 1 / 1 & 1 / 3 \\ 1 / 0 & 1 / 2 \\ 1 / 7 \frac{1}{2} & 1 / 1 \\ 1 / 7 \frac{1}{2} & 1 / 1\end{array}$ GROUP XIII. COLONIES (SPECIAL DESIGNS.)



## $281^{*}$ Danish W. Indies, $\mathrm{x}, 2,5,8 \mathrm{c}$.

$282^{*}$ Fr. Somali, 1902, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c ${ }^{283}{ }^{\circ}$ Fr. Cöngo, same black centres
285 Madagascar, $1900,1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25.30,70,50,75 \mathrm{c}$., if. 286' Indo-China, 1904, 1, 2, 4, 5, $5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$., If. $287^{*}$ Tunis, $1,2,5,10,15,20,25,35,40,75 \mathrm{c}$. If.
 $289^{*}$ Curaçao, 1904, $\frac{1}{2}+1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,5,10,12 \frac{1}{2}, 15,20,25,30,50 c . \cdots$
$290^{*}$ Surinam, 1904, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,5,10,12 \frac{1}{2}, 15,20.25,30,50 c . \cdots$ $290^{*}$ Surinam, 1004. $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2} .3,5,10,12 \frac{1}{2}, 15,20.25,30,50 \mathrm{c}$. 291 Ital. Somali (Benadir), $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 5$,
292 Eritrea, $1,2,5,10,20,25.40 .50 c$, , it.
292 Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25. 40. 50c., 1t.
$293^{*}$ Mozambique Co., $2 \frac{1,}{2}, 5,10,15,20,25.50,65,75,80,100$, 150, $294^{*}$ Nyassa, $2 \frac{20,5,10,15,20,25,50,75,80,100,150,200,300 r .}{}$ $295{ }^{\circ}$ Russia, F.P.O.
$296^{\circ}$ Elobey, 1903, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,5 \mathrm{C}$
297 Fernando Poo, 1903. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} .1,2,3.4 .5 c$.
$298^{\circ}$ Spanish Guinea, 1903.t. t. 1, 2, 3. 4. 5, 10, 15. 25, $.90,750$ ip.

## GROUP XIY.-COLONIES (GENERAL DESIGN).

(Various names can be supplied in each set and also the sets surcharged with Foreign Currency.)
30 French ; old col. $1,2,4,5,10,15,20,25,30,40,50,75 \mathrm{c}$., 1f. $133 / 1 \mathrm{l}$ 3/7

 08 Portuguese, 2h, 5 , 10, $15,20,25,50,65,75,80$, 100r. 310 Lourrenço Marques, unused set of $17, \ddot{1903}$ provisionals

## GROUP XY.-AFRICA AND ASIA.



GROUP XYII. - B. C. AMERICA (BEEBECK SET8)
 Salvador, 1890 ; 1891 ; 18) 2 ; 1893, A, B; 1894, A, B; 1895, A; 1895, B; 1896. A; $1896, \mathrm{~B} ; 1897$; $1 / 3$ each.

## GROUP XYIII.-UNITED STATES AND COLONIES

$370^{*}$ United States, $1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,13,15 \mathrm{c} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad 102 / 9 \frac{1}{2} 3 / 31$
37 t Postage Due, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.
$372^{*}$ Philippines, $1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,15 \mathrm{C}$ $0 / 104$
$2 / 3$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 3 & 2 / 8 \\ 1 / 1 & 1 / 4\end{array}$ 373 Porto Rico, $\mathbf{I}, 2,5,8$, ioc.

- An Asterisk denotes temporarily out of stock.


## Regular Weekly Service of Rew Issues.

0$U R$ New Issue Department receives a prompt supply of practically every new Colonial Stamp that is issued, including varieties of shade, perforation, paper, watermark, etc. (also many foreign new issues). About once a week (the day depends on the arrival of the mails) these are distributed amongst clients according to the requirements they have filed. Collectors wishing to take part in our weekly distribution (the promptest, cheapest and most reliable in the world) should open a deposit account. Send particulars as to what is required.
I.-New Issues of King Edward stamps or "King's Heads." Likely to advance considerably in price where they become obsolete on account of their short life, but in many cases no prospect of an early change. Currency troubles in the East may cause alterations.
II.-New Issues of Queen Victoria Stamps or "Queen's Heads" will have of necessity a very short life, but are being largely bought. Chiefly expected from Australia.
III.-New Issues of Pictorial Stamps add considerably to the interest of a Collection, especially in the eyes of unphilatelic friends. Regardless of adverse comment in the Philatelic Press, we strongly recommend them
IV.-New Issues of Surcharged Stamps or "Provisionals" have a very short life as a rule, but are the especial prey of speculators, often being bought up very largely, consequently more to be recommended as a speculation than an investment
Neu Issues of Varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, shade, etc., are probably the best investment of all especially if taken in blocks of four, and purchased at moderate prices. They are by far the most difficult of new issues to collect thoroughly.

Through the medium of our regular weekly service of New Issues, we are prepared to send collectors Immediately on issue new Colonial Stamps in any or all of the above groups, in singles, pairs or blocks of four, up to limits of $1 /=$, $5 /-$ or $f_{i}$ face value, at FURTHER PARTICULARS SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E.

[^10]
# Ewen's Weekly stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October. 1897.) 

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. The only weekly stamp paper
PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.
Editor: H. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited.
Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 272. (Vol XIII.) Whole Number, No. 358).

## LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

[Price One Penny.

## Another Stamp Weekly.

$A_{N}$ announcement of considerable interest to stamp collectors has just been made by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., the well-known Strand dealers. In January they will commence to publish a weekly stamp paper under the title of Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.
The object of the new journal is "to encourage and interest the young stamp collector." We don't wish to damp the enthusiasm of the pubishers, who state, by the way, that they have definitely ordered a first edition of 50,000 copies, but our already long experience of publishing a weekly stamp paper leads us to doubt whether many young collectors will wish to pay so high a subscription rate as $6 / 6$. However this may be, we shall be pleased to welcome our new confrère. For over five years now, "E.W'S.N." has ap. peared regularly each week as the "only weekly stamp paper published in Europe " and it is perhaps surprising that no other weekly should have ventured to appear on the scene before. Although we shall no longer be the "only," we shall endeavour to console ourselves with the almost equally proud title of "oldest"!

Efen's Weekly Stamp News.
Our Christmas number will be published about Wednesday, 21st December and will contain some important announcements. We do not intend to let the grass grow under our feet during 1905! One important announcement we are 1905: One important announcement we are already able to make this week. In a few days (if it has not already appeared) we shall commence the regular monthly publication of our Quotations, which in their new form will be found of grea
benefit to the great army of collectors who wish to benefit to the great army of collectors who wish to
keep in touch with the stamps of the whole ${ }^{\text {keep }}$ world.

EWEN'S MONTHLY STAMP QUOTATIONS.
Complete Catalogue of the World's stamps. One Penny Every Month.
The Marvel of the Century! (Etc., etc.). We will modestly refrain from heaping adjec. tives of wonderment and admiration on our own production, but we are quite sure collectors will find thermselves astonished when they see it! A Complete Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps for One Penny! Think what it means! Here, if you like, is something to please the beginner and the school-boy collector. $A$ Complete Priced-Cutalogue of the W'orld's Postage Stamps for One Penny!
The Catalogue is compiled for the benefit of the General Collector, and consequently
we list no surcharged stamps.
we list no perforation varieties.
we list no watermark varieties.
we list no shades.
we list no minor varieties at all.
we list no official stamps.
we list no postage due stamps.
we list no postal fiscals.
By this means we reduce the number of collectable varieties from 50,000 to 10,000 . In order to see the effect we have formed an almost complete collection, and they make a mannificent show. About 9.500 of the ro,000 different kinds can he purchased for $£$ roco; that is to say, a collection approaching to completeness. Should anyone reply to us that he cannot afford £riooo, we shall count him a supporter at once, because if he admits that he could never complete our "ro,000 stamp collection, it is useless his acter one. As a matter of fact, a very the larger one. As a matter of fact, a very our list can be obtained for $£ 50$ or $£ 100$.

Peace, Pleasure and Prosperity Will be the motto of our "New Collector." "Peace" because no more worrying after little. understood perforations, invisible watermarks and all the inventions of the specialist ; "pleasure" because he will experience the pleasure of collecting, pure and simple ; "prosperity," because his collection will be a sound investiment and every stamp in it will be realizable at a moment's notice, if purchased from us
with little or no loss. Our object is to make quotations so that every collector who buys from us can re-sell old stamps (used and unused) and current stamps (used) at 3 d . in the $1 /$ discount and all new issues unused at only rd. in the $1 /$-discount. In many cases the latter, if kept over four years, will advance very largely in kept over four years, will advance very largely in
price, and the collector will get the benefit of price, advance. We do not anticipate any falls in price as we only list "standard" stamps.

Ewen's Monthly Stamp Quotations is an extension of the list hitherto published as "Ewen's Stamp Quotations " and is now rendered complete. The price is reduced from 4 d . to 1 d . and the Quotations will be obtainable through any Newsagent or Railway Bookstall, on the first day of each month, price, Id. Prepaid postal subscriptions are accepted at the rate of $2 /$ - per annum, or with right to change address, $2 / 6$ per annum. Further particulars of our "Monthly" will be published later. For convenience, the first number will be "No. 6" as five ordinary Quotation lists have already appeared. No. 7 will be further improved.

## COMPETITION.

In connection with our No. 6 Quotations we offer a prize One Guinea to the reader who informs us the exact number of stamps listed herein. Should more than one reader be correct the money will be divided and should no one be correct it will be paid to the sender of the most correct figure.
A prize of One Guinea is also offered to the reader or readers who inform us the exact number of stamps priced 6d. or under (including " $a$ "). Same conditions.
All who wish to subscribe to our new Quotations for 1905 , and to No. 6 , just about to be published, are requested to remit $2 / .+$ Itd. or they may order it through their newsagents.

OUR NEW "NEW ISSUE" SERVICE.
In connection with our New Quotations we shall establish a special branch of our New Issue Service, through which we shall only deliver distinct postage stamps; no surcharged stamps, no watermark varieties, no perforations, etc. The estimated cost to the subscriber will be :-

## All values up to $1 /-, 5 /-$ to $10 /$ - per month. 

A deposit of $£ 1$ in the case of either of the first two services and of $£ 2$ in the case of the latter. With this amount a deposit account will be opened which we acquire to be maintained in credit.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early Infor mation of New Issues, of of Discoveries interesting to
Stamp Collectors, ard will acknowledge such coutrioutions Stamp Collectors, and will acknowledge such contributions
either by name in the journal or by the presertations either by name in the journal or by the presentation of
several initeresting nevwly-issued stamps, as preferred For original articles on stamps, from 5/- to 101 - per column is paid.
The
The inaex number and serial letter after the title of
eack paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.-King Edward Stamps (271 P 272). -The new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green are now being issued all over the country, we believe exclusively with the control letter D4.
Mr. H. A. Bowman reports that he purchased a quantity at Leeds on 3rd December, all having a quantity atermark.
inverted watermark.
The control mark varieties we have met with are as follows (an asterisk signifies we bave pre cisely the same variety in the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. dark green).
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green.
(b) Normal:--Continuous line round pane. d. $D_{4} \quad 3$ Stamps under which breaks occur.
(g) Normal:-Bar oppositc outside edge of 1d. $\mathrm{D}_{4} \quad{ }^{-6 \times 2}$.

Control Letters and Marks (268 S 272).-We have four new points of distinct interest to teport this week, in connection with the cuts on
(r) We have the new thd yellow-green showing We have the new $\frac{1}{2}$. yellow.green showing
identically the same cuts as the $\frac{1}{2} d$. dark green $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{4}$.
(2) We have the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. dark green $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ (continuous line), cuts $4 \times 2,6 \times 2,7$ with a new cut ' 3 .'
thu: showing that the cuts are being added 10 .
We have the td. dark green $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ (continuous line) with cuts 4.7 and 13 , the latter being to right of the last stamp in the row, that is to say, on the vertical margin.
(4) We find that a curved indent on the under edge of the line under the 9 th stamp is present on
about half the varieties we have recorded.

Can anyone now suggest a possible explanation of the marks? We say possible, as a "probable" solution to this extraordinary hiero glyphic system seems hopeless to expect. Are these marks merely intended to baffle the forger? There are, for instance, secret marks on Bank of England notes; is the system to be copied by postage stamp printers and will it be extended to the stamps themselves?

By the way, why is $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ so long in use ? Seeing how quickly C and $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ were superseded, one would have expected $\mathrm{E}_{4}$ months ago.
Railway Stamps (270 M 272).-Under date of 30.11 .04 a Belfast correspondent sends us sheets 30.11 .04 a belfast corresp,
of the following novelties.
idland Railway-Northern Counties Committee (Ireland!." Prepaid newspaper parcel stamps. issued in sheets of six, two rows of three. Perf. II.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { id. blue. } \\
& \text { 2d. blue. } \\
& \text { 3d. blue. }
\end{aligned}
$$

These are the only three values and the sheets are numbered vertically in black:-rd. 1795-1800; 2d. 595-600; 3d. 595-600. We should imagine these were about the first sheets issued after the these were about the first sheets issued atter the
initribution to the stations: if so, the latter nitial distribution to the stations: if so, the latter
could hardly have received more than 36 of the could hardly have received more than 36 of the
Id. and 12 each of the other values, not a very large supply!
Railway Letter Stamps (271 T 272).-We have seen a sheet of the 8.1.92 printing of the Ballycastle Railway which shows the following defects :-
Type 1. Lines nw of top bar in left pillar broken;
Type 2. "Right outline of stamp very faint opposite
LE of "Letters"; top loop of B of "By" missing.
Type 3. Lines to left of upper half of and bar in left pillar very faint or broken; Jine under "Ballycastle " broken 1 t ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. from right end ; line over ${ }^{\mathrm{T}}$
of " Ballycaste" broken; left stroke of $A$ of "Conveyance" faintly cut through; upright stroke of R of "Railway" represented by a dot.
Type 4. Blot on 2nd line over A of "Castle". dot under line $F$ of "Of"; second tine under "Railway" broken 2 mmm . from right end.
Type 5. Blot on second line over a of "Castle" (same as in type 4); line under "Railway" broken pillar broken.
Type 6. Right outline of stamp broken opposite top bar in right pillar ; line under "Railway" broken pillar broken near foor.
Type 7. Large white or very faint spot near apex of se triangle; line ne of east of 2 nd and 4th bars in right pillar broken; right outline broken opposite
ype 8 . Line under $F$ of "For" broken; right outyine faintly broken opposite foot of sth bar.
Type 9. White scratch on right edge of shield opposite first E of "Letters"; line broken under YC
of "Ballycastle", right outline faintly broken opposite top of 5 th bar; feet of $A$ of "Bally" shorter than usual.
Iu all the stamps the $T$ of "Ballycastle" is small and the line under IL. of "Railway" very faint, and line under W of "Railway" broken.

Offcial Stamps (271 F 272).-Mr. G. E. Sayce has shown us the official envelope, described last week, printed in red instead of green, postmarked under the "official paid" stamp, "Liverponl, 21.ti.04."

BOSNIA (219 1 272).-A set of postage due tamps is recorded by the Illustricrtes Briefmarken fournal (12.04/469).


Postage Due Adhesives. Yerf. 13 .
heller, black, red and yellow. 600 shets of 50 .

|  | 仿, | , | (low | 600 sheets of 50. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | " | " | .' | 1000 | " |
| 3 | - | " | " | 600 | " |
| 4 | - | " | " | 600 | " |
| 5 | " | " | " | 2000 | " |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\cdots$ | " | . | 1000 | " |
| 7 | , | " | " | 600 | " |
| 10 | " | ' | " | 600 | " |
| 15 | ., | " | ", | 1000 | " |
| 20 | , | " | , | 2000 | " |
| 50 | " |  |  | 600 | , |
| 200 | , | black, | ad green. | 800 | " |

The 200 heller is only for use in connection with departmental accounts. Issued In.04 or earlier.
CYPRUS ( $262 \times 272$ ).-Two more values on the new paper are chronicled by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (1 1.04/97).


Adhesives. Wink. Crown CA multiple. ${ }_{2}^{1}$ pias., carmine and ultramarine
The only values still to appear are the 4 and 2 piastres.
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (267 A 272). - Another value on the new paper is recorded by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Yournal (11.04/97).


Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple. 2 annas, purple and magenta.
Issued 1 It. $\mathrm{O}_{4}$ or sooner. The values now known are $\frac{1}{2}, 1,2,3,4,5,8$ annas, the $2 \frac{1}{2}$ being the only outstanding value of the low value set.
FRENCH GUINEA ( 125 B 272).-Le Collectionneur de Timbres.poste ( $12.04 / 370$ ) states that the new pictorial set has been issued in Paris. The values are $1,2,4,5$, to, 15, 20, 25, 30, fo, 50, 75 centimes, $\mathrm{t}, 2,5$ francs.

Adhesives.
1c. black on yellow-green.
2c. brown on straw.
c.. carmine on bluish.

1oc. carmine.
1 cc . violet on mauve.
20c. carmine on green.
25 c . blue on bluish.
joc. brown on butf.
40 cc vermilion on straw.
5oc. brown on azure.
75c. green on orange.
1f. olive on straw.
${ }_{\text {jf }}$ f. bluish-green on
a yellow-green
at Paris as 29.1 iot.
FRENCH SOMALI COAST ( 246 A 272) - A large quantity of the 4 c . blue and rose, 25 c . all three colours and 500 . both colours, with inverted centres, are now on the market and very low prices may be expected to rule.
The Philatelic Record records the following uncatalogued varieties.


Adhesives. Centre inverted 5c. blue-green and yellow-green. 5c. green and black.
20c. purple and black.
25 c . ultramarine and black.
25c. uitramarine and
75c. brown-orange and black
if. orange-red and black.
The error in the 50 c . green and black, without engraver's name at foot, is also reproduced in the sheets with meerted centre, a specimen having been shown us by Mr. J. T. Bolton in a block with the normal variety.

FRENCH CONGO (230 G 272).-M. Hetteix has shown $L^{\prime}$ Echode la Timbrologic a block of the If. of 1900 with inverted frame.
Our French contemporary ( $11.04 / 537$ ) also states that a new printing of all values from 4 c . to 5 fr. has been made and was issued at Paris on 26.in.04. The shades are much the same as before, but the paper is thinner like that of the 1 c . and some of the $2 c$. issued previously. No errors are reported. This is the last printing which will be made by the private manufactory of the colony; in future the stamps will be produced at the Boulevard Brune Works along with other French and French Colonial stamps.
HYDERABAD (172 C 272).-We take the following note from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (11.04/98) :-
Dr. Byramji Shavakshah tells us that the use of stamps perforated with the word Sirkuri was to be introduced, in October, in the Government Offices of this State. The authorities, he says, could not decide whether to surcharge the stamps in black or in red, so adopted the perforating system, which will save us the trouble of cataloguing them
We do not approve the decision here stated. If stamps appropriated to official use are worth collecting at all, what difference does it make whether the distiuguishing marks are printed or perforated?

LAGOS ( 271 M 272 ).-The $\frac{1}{2} d$. with multiple watermark is reported by Messrs. Th. Champion and Co.


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown Ca. multiple. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. green.
Issued 30.10 .04 or earlier. The $1 d ., 6 d$ and $1 /$. have previously been chronicled with the new watermark.
NATAL (269 W 272.)-Another value is recorded on the new paper by Stantey Gibbons' Monthly fournal ( 1 t.04/98).


Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple. dd. green.
Issued $11.0_{4}$ or sooner. The id. is the only other value yet recorded.
NORTH BORNEO (258 P 272).-The following new Postage Due stamp is mentioned by lowing new Postage Due stamp is mentione
Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal ( 1 I.04/98).

Postage Due Stamp. Surcharged " rostage Due " horizontally in black.
black, ochre-brown
ic. black, ochre-brown and red (No. 117).
NOWANUGGUR (A 272).-The following note is from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal note is fro
( $11.04 / 98$ ).

Dr. Byramji Shavakshah gives us positive iuformation as to the meaning of a surcharge im. pressed upon stamps of Type 4 of Nunanaggur. The surcharge consists of two characters, the first of which resembles a figure ' 2 ,' and the second is like a Greek ' $e$.' When stamps thus overprinted were first met with, at the end of 1895, they were supposed to be for Official use, and we chronicled them under that head in Jamary, i8y6; Dr. Byramji Shavakshah tells us that he has been offered these stamps at lonk prices, as provisional 2 docra stamps, but that the surcharge is really the word rud, and means 'caucelled by the post office.' It was applied to the remainders when the State Post Office was closed at the end of 1895 . We have it also upon Type 1 , and upon all three values of the typeset stamps; it appears to be always struck in magenta."

ORANGE RIVER COLONY ( 236 S 272 ). We are informed by Mr. E. Hepinbottom that he has the 5/-King's Head.


Adhcsive. Wmk. Crown CA. single 5/- brown and blue.
Earliest date of postmark, 31.10 .04 .
PANAMA (271 D 272).-We illustrate the design of the new stamps.


SOUTH AUSTRALIA (271 G 272.-The $f^{1}$ value with large "Postage" is reported by the Philatelic Record (11.04/249).


## Adhesive. Perf. 12? Design as above.

fi dark blue.
Issued before 11.04 ?
WFESTERN AUSTRALIA (266 U 272).Mr. J. H. Sutton informs us he has the following additional official stamps :-

Official stamps. Perforated"W.A."
2/- red.
$2 / 6$ blue.
5/- green.
Io/ violet.
$E:$
l brown.
ZANZIBAR (266 R 272).-According to Mr. Godinho, writing in the Philatelic Journal of Indta, the quantities of the recent surcharged stamps issued were as follows:-

| I on $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{a}$. | 13,370 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ on $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{a}$. | 4,670 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I on 4 a. | 8,000 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ on 8 aa. | 3,349 |
| 2 on 4 a. | 4,010 |  |  |

The figures differ sliphtly from those given six weeks ago on the authority of a German journal.

## Cbe bistory of Postmarks.

Ar a meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society yesternight week at the Grand Hotel, the President (Mr. W. D. Beckton) in the chair.

Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper on our Local and General Postmarks from 1660 to 1854 The system of postmarking letters by hand stamps began, in all probability, in 1660 , soon after the began, irt all probability, in 1660 , soon after the
Restoration. The first impression was of circular Restoration. The first impression was of circular
form, and contained in the upper half the month, form, and contained in the upper half the month,
and in the lower half the date. No place-names and in the lower half the date. No place-names
or year appears. The former was unnecessary, or year appears. The former was unnecessary,
as there was only one post office, namely, as there was only one post office, namely,
Lombard Street, on the site of the present Lombard Street, on the site of the present building. The franking of letters through the Geueral Post Office by certain privileged persons began aiso in 1660 , but whether the postmarking had any connection with the occurrence is
uncertain. In 166I, an Act, defining the rights of privileged persons to frank letters, passed through the Commons, but was thrown ant by the Upper Chamber. When Post Offices were opened in the provinces, the name of the place was added to the stamp. Where no place was mentioned London was the receiving office. The postmark remained the same, except that the day of the month was placed in the upper half of the circle, and the month below. This mark is found up to 1785. The design was changed to a double circle in 1787 , and the year was added about this time. The name of the town, hand-printed in two lines, was first impressed in the reign of Queen Anne; later in one line with a number below, probably later in one line with a number below, probably
to indicate the distance in miles from the General Pust Office in London. The town name is next Post Oftice in London. The town name is next
found in the form of a curve, and finally is printed in circular form.

The first frank stamp appeared about 1773 . It was a circnlar mark with the word " free" in one line. In 1683 , Williain Dockwra began in the city of London the first penny post. The General Post and the Penny Post at this time were two distinct establishments, the General having only one receiving house in Lombard Street, the charge being fourpence for fifteen miles. The Penny Post was only a local post, and had seven hundred receiving houses in London and the suburbs. The Penny Post was eventually taken over by the General Post, Dockwra being appointed manager. Dockwra's triangular stamp is a rara avis. In 8801 , the London Penny Post was enlarged into a twopenny post. This worked well, and was enlarged into a threepenny post in 1805, and continued until 1831 . The General Post Office conveyed letters in London within its limit for twopence. All outside the limit were transferred to the threepenny post. It is difficult at this distance of time to understand the working of these two postal establishinents, each having receiving offices. In 1835 , there were 1,457 penny or local posts at work in Great Britain. The local postmen wore blue cloth, and the general, scarlet liveries. An amalgamation took place in 1854fourteen years after the introduction of Rowland Hill's penny postage - thus ending Wiliam years. What became of the twopenny post years. What became of the twopenny post
remains a mystery. Postmarks with town, date, remains a mystery. Postmarks with tow
and time of posting first appear in 1822.
(The Manchester City News)



## ACCESSORIES.

Ivory Millimetre Scale ..
Tweezers for handling stamps Ideal Perforation Gauge Stamp Mounts, per isoo.

Size A, 2 It $\times 1$ inin., per 100


## 

## PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).


BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves
(The leaves are linen.jointed, quadrilléruled.) Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 1. } & \text { 1o } \times 8 \text { in., } 20 \text { leaves (capacity } & \text { 40) } & 10 d . \\ \text { 2d } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { Same (capacity } 60 \text { leaves) } & 1 / 0 & 2 d\end{array}$
 Extra Leaves, $10 \times 8$ in., per $100 \quad . . \quad 2 / 9 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d}$.


## EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).
One year, post free to same address
with right to change address
Per quarter, post ree
" ". 224 to date $\quad . \quad . . \quad$.
From any Newsagent (who will get it throu his London Agents) .. weekly

## Unused Stamps in Sets. (Continued from Supplement)



## Regular Weekly Service of Rew Issues.

( UR New Issue Department receives a prompt supply of practically every new Colonial Stamp that is issued, including varieties of shade, perforation paper, watermark, etc. (also many foreign new issues). About once a week (the day depends on the arrival of the mails) these are distributed amongst clients according to the requirements they have filed. Collectors wishing to take part in our weekly distribution (the promptest, cheapest and most reliable in the world) should open a deposit account. Send particulars as to what is required.
1.-New Issues of King Edward stamps or "King'3 Heads." Likely to advance considerably in price where they become obsolete on account of their short life, but in many cases no prospect of an early change. Currency troubles in the East may cause alterations.
expected from Ausen victoria Stamps or "Queen's Heads" will have of necessity a very short life, but are being largely bought. Chiefly
lll.-New Issues of Pictorial
adverse comment in the Philatelic Press, we strongly recommend them Collection, especially in the eyes of unphilatelic friends. Regardless of
adverse comment in the Philatelic Press, we strongly recommend them
IV.-New Issues of Surcharged Stamps or "Provisionals" have a very short life as a rule, but are the especial prey of speculators, often being bought up very largely, consequently more to be recommended as a speculation than an investment.
New Issues of Varieties of pape:, watermark, perforation, shade, etc., are probably twe best investment of all especially if taken in blocks
of four, and purcbased at moderate prices. They are by far the most difficult of new issues to collect thor of four, and purchased at moderate prices. They are by far the most difficult of new issues to collect thoroughly.

Through the medium of our regular weekly service of New lssues, we are prepared to send collectors immediately on issue new Colonial Stamps in any or all of the above groups, in singles, pairs or blocks of four, up to limits of $1 /-, \mathrm{s} /=$ or fi face value, at
lowest possible rates, in most cases $1 / 1$ per $1 /=$ face value. If requested, we supply marginal coples free of extra charge.
further particulars sent post free on application.
Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E.

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. <br> With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.) 

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, S.E. Publishers: EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, Limited. Wholesale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

[Price One Penny.

## Che Week's Rews.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early Infor mation of New Issues. or of Discoucries intercsting to Stamp Collectors, and will acknowledge such contributions
either by name in the journal or by the presentation of scueral interesting newiy-issued stamps, as preferred. For original articles on stamps, from 5/- to 101- per column is paid.
The
each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN. - Control Letters and Marks ( 272 T 273 ). -We have discovered a num. ber of other "secret marks" on the lines of the lower margins of current $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and id. stamps! We mentioned four points of interest last week and now add a fifth.
(5). On the extreme edge of the lines there are very minute white dots or dashes, which we had taken as accidental until we found that there was a regular system of them.
In the plates, both of $\frac{1}{d}$ d. and Id. values, with lines of system $f$ (see E.W.S.N. No. 269), there is, for instance, always one white dot on the upper edge of the line over the ornament, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. from the left-hand end. (This same mark is also on the new Zanzibar stamps). In other cases there are dashes or two white dots.
Under a magnifying glass quite a large number of dots and dashes become visible, but it is difficult to decide whether they are accidental or difficult to decide whether they are accidental or
not. Do Messrs. De la Rue $\&$ Co., keep the accounts of each day's printing on the plates?
Our investigations into these secret marks have Our investigations into these secret marks pave already demonstrated that the cuts are not plate-
numbers. Are any of these other marks platenumbers. Are any of these other marks plate-
numbers? If not, it is doubtful if they are of any philatelic value.
Of the new hd. yellow-green our list of varieties to date is as follows:-

$$
\frac{1}{d} \text { yellow-green. }
$$

${ }^{(b)}$
(b) Normal:-Continuous line round pane.

Control
Leter.
did. $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ Group. $\begin{gathered}\text { Stamps under which breaks occur. } \\ \mathrm{No.} 3 \text { (not seen by us but reported). }\end{gathered}$ (f) Normal:-Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp,

(g) Normal: Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{D}_{4} \quad \mathrm{z}^{*} \quad$ No. $6 \times 2$.

The size of the letter $D_{4}$ seems to differ but this is probably without significance. In some cases the lines of the letter $D$ are over $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. thick and in others very thin, barely $\ddagger \mathrm{min}$.

Stationery (258 T 273).-The following notice is taken from the Times of 10.12.04.
Embossed Postage Stamps. - Last night's Gazette contains a Post Office announcement stating that in pursuance of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, the Postmaster-General gives notice that a warrant, dated December 7 th, 1904, has been made, on his representation, by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under which, on and from January 1st, 1905, embossed or impressed stamps, cut out of or otherwise detached from an envelope, cover, post card, or other postal form, may be used in payment of postage.
This is a concession on the part of the Post Office of remarkable interest to stamp-collectors. For one thing, it means that all envelope and although sold without guin in sheets of one. They ought therefore to receive greatly increased They ough
attention. Even at present entire post cards, etc., may be used for payment of postage, but they must be entire. This does not seem to be generally known as we have often met with collectors anxious to get rid of the old 2 d . and 3 d . British post cards for less than face value. It does not seemin to have occurred to them that they could be used up as parcel post labels, for which purpose the Post Office is bound to accept them at full face value. In the days of the old $\downarrow$ d. lilac postcard, $187^{\circ}$ to 1878 , a very large portion passed through the post without the stamp being cancelled at all.

The Post Office notice does not appear to prevent the second use of these by dishonest persons. For some years Manchester, Liverpool and other large cities regularly cancelled postcards by snipping a piece out of the side, the smaller snips which were used never even going near the stamp. What is to prevent the stamps being cut out and used again? The Post Office would do well to specially prohibit the use of obsolete $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postcard stamps. The $1 d$. and higher value postcards were always cancelled. as they went abroad, and consequently no danger to the revenue is to be apprehended in connection with them.
The new regulation will greatly encourage the collection of envelope stamps cut square, as the "cut squares" will now legally become postage stamps available for use as adhesives. It can no longer be said, moreover, that cutting the stamps out destroys their facial or post office value.
Railway Letter Stamps ( 272 U 273).-Mr. W. N. Renwick sends us the following cutting:-"It is proposed to change the name of the Hull and Barnsley Railway Company, and a private bill for this purpose will be introduced at the next session. The present title is the "Hull, Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company.'
Mr. H. Harrop writes :-" Are you aware that the name of 'The Sheffield and Midland Railway Co.' has been changed to 'The Great Central and Midland foint Committee.' I have not yet seen it noted in the Weekly Stamp News. The change took place on October ist I am informed. I am unable to say whether any new railway stamps have been issued.'
We have now succeeded in reconstructing another sheet of the Belfast and Northern Counties' Railway stamps which had hitherto given considerable trouble, notwithstanding its recent date.
In the tgoz printing the transfer is duplicated four times thus making 36 sub-types.

How to distinguish the transfer types is de. scribed in detail on page 330 of Ewen's History of Railway Letter Stamps and we will therefore only describe here the marks peculiar to the sub-types.

Type I. Right tip of $O$ of "Counties" broken, foot of $E$ of "Northern" broken.
Type 2. Dot before centre of first E of "Letters."
Type 3. Dots to right of "N Northern,"
Type 3. Dots to right of "Northern."
Type 4. Round dot under AI of "Railway" circular instead of the faint dot forming part of the scratch
Type 5. A number of white dots on the ground to right of shield; blot on second line under H of "Northern"; ; second and third tines SE
of $Y$ of "Railway" indented.
Type 6 . Diagonal scratch on two
Type 6. Diagonal scratch on two lines under $R$ of broken ; line over ST of "Post" faintly
Type 7. Second lintly broken.
ype 8. No marks of importance.
Type 9 . Left arm of $Y$ of "Railway" broken.
Types io, ir. No marks.
Type 12. Second line to right of top bar in right pillar broken; Diagonal scratch across lines
under AY of M Railway," under AY of Railway.
Type 13. 14, 15, 16. No marks.
Type 17. Faint cut on left side of $O$ of "Counties at foot.
Type 19. Scratch at back of $\mathbf{F}$ of " Belfast"; line to right of "Northern " broken.
pe 20. Line over $R$ of "Railway" (line)
Type 20. Line over $R$ of "Railway" (line) broken.
Type 21, 22, 24, 26. No marks.
Type 23. Line to right of 4 th bar in left pillar
broken.
Type 25. Blot under CE of "Conveyance" blot
Type 27. Base of GE triangle indented.
Type 28, 29. No marks.
Type 30. L of " Belfast "
line of stamp broken opposite foot of top line in right pillar.
Type 31. Top bar of right pillar broken.
Type 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. No marks.

Official Stamps (272 G 273).-A number of readers write to point out that the new official envelopes in green are for $\frac{1}{2} d$. postage, whilst
those in red are for id those in red are for id. postage.
Minor Varieties (tog G 273). - The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a curious minor variety of the 5 - Queen's Head, design of 1867, plate 2 , with a white line or scratch under the plate 2, with a white line or scratch under the
plate and it would be interesting to know if the mark occurs on all stamps of that lettering.
ANTIOQUIA (26I U 273).-The following note is from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal ( $11.0+/ 100$ ).

A correspondent sends us a partial set of the issue of 1903.4 , Types 57 , etc., overprinted with the wora
"oficial," struck in deep violet ink, with a handstamp; it is impressed diagonally on the ic., a variety of which it is impressed diagonally on the ic., a variety of which
also shows the overprint inverted, and vertically on the also shows the overprint inverted, and vertically on the
other values. We suppose these things are all but anyone could make them.

$$
\begin{array}{l|c} 
& \text { Official Stamps. } \\
\text { ic. green. } & 3 p . \text { dark blue. } \\
\text { ip. sepia. } & 4 \text { p. red. }
\end{array}
$$

AUSTRIA (270 E 273).-Der Philutelist gives the date of issue of the new 72 heller as 7.1I.04.

BHOPAL ( 258 M 273).-The following note is from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (10.04/72).
"A correspondent has shown us another variety of an obsolete type with the new embossing, but of an obsolete type with the new embossing, met it is also an impression that we have
with before. It is the $\$ \mathrm{a}$. of the type of 1894 , with before. It is the 1 a. of the type of in the
which we know in green as Nos. 142.145 in the Catalogue, printed in black upon white laid paper. Catalogue, printed in black upon white lati wher is
Either this stone is still in existence, which is Ether this stone is still in existence, whe in 1896
not very likely, as a fresh one was used in not very likely, as a fresh one was used in black
for Nos. 146,147 , or a stock was printed in from the stone of 1895 , copies of which have not bitherto reached collectors. We are also shown the $\ddagger$ a., red, of Type 13, redrawn, on wove paper; we noted this in May on laid."

BAVARIA (244 P 273).-Der Philatelist (11.04/262) states on the authority of local daily papers that a new value ( 60 pf .) is shortly to be added to the current set of postage stamps.

BELGIUM (253 Q 273).- L'Amateur des Timbres-poste states that a set of service stamps will be included in the new series expected during 195

CHINA (261 K 273).-A new printing of the curreut 5 c . in a deeper shade of salmon-pink than heretofore is recorded by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (1 1.04/99).
DHAR (A 273).-We take the following note from Stunley Gibbons' Monthly fuurnal (10.04i72). "A correspondent tells us that he possesses a pair of the $\ddagger$ a., No. 11 in the Catalogue, the lefthand stamp of which has no line above the upper inscription, and the right-hand stamp no line below the lower inscription. On examining our own collection, we find we have a sheet containing these varieties, which are the secood and third stamps in the upper row, and we have a number of similar varieties of other values, which we believe (with very few exceptions) to be due merely to the hnes farling to print:-
$\frac{1}{2}$ pice, ta., ra.; no line at top.
$\frac{t}{1}$ " $\frac{t}{2} \mathrm{a}$; no line above lower
> ta., ta.; no line at bottom.
> 1a.: no line at left.
no line at top or bott
> a. ; line below uptom.
> line below upper inscripfion, instead of above.
ta.; no tine above lower inscription or at left.
" Of these, the two with the upper line in the wrong place are of course worthy of note. We also believe our copies of the ta. and ia. showing no line at left to be genuine varieties; they are the left-hand stamps of the top row on each sheet. the row of ornaments at that sicle is crooked, and there appears to be no room for the line between the ornaments and the end of the lower inscription. The fact that one of these shows the line above the lower inscription whale the other does not, leads us to suppose that this line simply fails to print sometimes.
"Mr. Marsh shows us a block of the ta.,
Type 2, imperforate; it is also ungommed, and appears to have been crumpled, as if it was a portion of a waste sheet that had been rescued from its proper fate."

HONGKONG (268 G 273).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the ${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$. with consignment letter and number Coz+1. Only the $1,2,2$, $4,20,50 c$ and 81 were previously recorded with C . In our remarks on the issue with multiple
(E.W.S.N. No. 268), we made a rather unfortunate mistake in saying that the "\$10 being on red paper is probably on multiple watermark paper." The doubtless confusing it at the time with the highest value of other sets such as Fiji Islands, Gold value of other sets such as Fijl islands, Goid
Coast, Sierra Leune which are all on red paper like their Id. values. The Hongkong $\$$ Io is not however on red paper like the 4 c . but on blue ike the roc.; for what reason the exception was made it is not clear, unless the Hongkong authorities thought it would be liable to be confused with the 4 c .
The number of stamps as yet printed on multiple watermark paper is limited to the eight chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 268, and as the 10 , $12 c$ and \$1o are on blue or yellow paper there is no prospect of their being immediately changed. The $\$ 3$ and $\$ 5$ may possibly be printed and sent out with either the 1.05 (G) or 7.05 (H) consign. ments. Of the te., as already reported, there is a stock of the early printings on hand sufficient to last two or three years.
HUNGARY (2.4 L 273). - We take the following note from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly fournal (II.0+/99).
"We have received the Newspaper stamp of 1you with what we believe to be a new watermark, consisting of the Crown shown in Type 6, but without the interlaced circles forming a instead of two, and looks more like a gas stove than ever. There appears to be a Crown for each stamp on the sheet, but in a bluck of twelve before us they are greatly out of centre.'

Newspaper Adhesive.
f. orange, new wmk. imperf.

INDIA, C.E.F. (260 E 273).-Le Collectionuetrr de Tintbresposte records the following:-

Envelope. Indian envelope (Queen's Head) overprinted
tag. green.
MAURITIUS (270 U 273).-The exact date of iscile ot the new 4 c . is stated by Stanley Gibbons' Monthly $\mathfrak{F o u r n a l}$ ( $\mathrm{t} .04 / 98$ ) to be $1+10.04$.
NORTHERN NIGERIA ( 263 G 273)-We take the following note from Der Philatelist (11.0+/267)-"Herr Naumann sends us the formerly lilac and blue-violet 6d. stamp printed in only one shade-hlac; that is to say, the naine and value are no longer blue-violet but are printed in the same shade as the rest of the stamp."


## Athesive. S 6d. lilac

We chronicle this stamp with reserve, as it must have been printed before 1904 if it is on single watermark paper, yet, as we reported in
E.IV'S.N. No. 263, we were officially informed ninder date of 30.8 .04 , that "no new stamps have been printed for this, Protectorate and none are un order at present.'

PANAMA (272 E 273). - The American fourral if Philately gives the valtues of the new series as follows:-


Adhesives.
Ic. preen.
2c. rose.
sc. blue.
roc. yellow

A posteard is added to the list by Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular.

Post card.
c. red, buff card.

UNITED STATES (268 N 273).-We take the following from Mekeel's It eekly Stanp Nees (11.0 $1 / 362$ ).
"A preliminary report from the Treasury shows the output of postage stamps for the fiscal year, 1904, to be :-

| Ordinary 'Scrics 1902 ). |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 C . t | 1,334,969,800 | toc. | 32.689 .000 |
| 2 c . | 3.357.9\%0.300 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3}$ c. | 2,072,200 |
| 2c. (books) | ) $189.213,480$ | 15 c . | 4,628,200 |
| 3 c . | $4(0,419,7 \times 1$ | $5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. | 263,060 |
| 4 c . | 47,981,400 | \$1 | 45.940 |
| 5 c . | 77,112,906) | \$2 | 6.355 |
| $\mathrm{bc}_{\text {c. }}$ | 15,109,700) | $\$ 5$ | 3,750 |
| 8 c . | 21,628.600 |  | 0,076,320 |


| Postage Due (Series 1894) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 c . | 15,829,400 | зoc. | 7.330 |
| 3 c . | +53.300 | suc. | 7,190 |
| 5 c . | 1,071,800 |  |  |
| Commemorative (Series 1904). |  |  |  |
| ıc. | 57.910,300 | 5 c . | 5,124,600 |
| 2 c . | 136.986 .900 | 10c. | 3.188,600 |
| 3 c . | 3.582,600 |  |  |
| For the C'uban Government. |  |  |  |
| Ic. | 5.000,000 | 5 c . | 1,000,000 |
| 2 c . | 12,000,000 | roc. | 1,000,000 |
|  | ooks) 480,240 | 10 c . | D. 500,000 |
| Philippine orders during year. |  |  |  |
| 1 c | 3,000,000 | ${ }_{13 \mathrm{c} .}$ | 100.000 |
|  |  | 15 c . | 100.000 |
|  |  | 50c. | 50000 |
| 5 c . | 450,000 | 81 | 5000 |

The cost of printing the above was $\$ 346,659$
or the U.S. stamps; $\$ 873$ for the Culbans for the U.S. stamps; $\$ 1,873$ for the Culans and $\$ 456$ for the Philippines.
URUGUAY (271 T 273).-Der Philatelist states that the quantities printed of the 1,2 and 5c. stamps with surcharge " Paz 1904 " were: Ic. $10.000 ; 2 \mathrm{c} .30,000 ; 5 \mathrm{c}$. 10,000. As the whole issue was bought up in one day, a further 25000 sets were ordered. Perhaps other supplies will
follow, so they are not likely to be rare. follow, so they are not likely to be rare.
The London Philatelist publishes the following extracts from the Montevideo Times of 17.8.04 and 21.8.04:-
"Postage Stamps.-A contract is being made with the School of Arts and Trades for the printing of $7,200,000$ potage stamps of the value of $\frac{1}{2} 1,2$, Io,
20 and $25 c$. it is to be hoped that they will turn out better than the locally printed 5c. stamps at present in circulation, which are a very poor specimen of both design and wo:kmanship."

Pustcarns.-A new series of 3c. postcards, for foreign posta
25th instant."

## Che Stamp Collectors' Annual Ior 1905.

We are favoured with a copy of the Stamp Collectors' Annual and Year-Book of Philately for 1905, and we consider it a great improvement on last year's issue, which was more in the nature of a dealer's price-list. Perhaps we can hest give an idea of the scope of the present edition by reproducing the table of contents :-

Notes on the Stamps of Victoria
Adhesive Telegraph Stamrs of the United
Kingdom, Guide to Values
"How IIllustrate my Collection"
The German Official Stamps Case
A Short Dictionary of Philately
British stamps used abroad
Postal Fiscals of the United Kingdom
The One Penny "I. R. Officia
Exhibition of British Stamps
A Visit to the Tapling Collection.${ }^{\text {In }}$
Index of the Philatelic Press, $1903 / 4$
Index of the Philatelic Press, $1903 / 4$
Auction Room Divertisements
The Joys of Revenue Stamp Collecting
Philatelic Pie
Phifatelic Sucieties and Exchange Clubs .. 102
The "short" dictionary of philately (which occupies $2+$ pages!) should be especially useful to the beginner. If we unght make a suggestion, an Auction Record and Epitome for the preceding twelve-month would be an interesting addition to this book.

## ENTIRE SHEETS.

The Stamp Collectur translates from the Vort. ranliches Korrespondenzhlatt a résumé of one of the lectures delivered at the Leipzig Philatelic Congress by Herr Schwaneberger on entire sheets of stamps.
The benefits accruing from the study of whole shects as compared with that of single stamps, are especially noticeable in reference to modes of print.
ing, paper, watermarks, perforation, and several espe, paper, watermarks, perforation, and several
other items. On a single stamp it is difficult even other items. On a single stamp it is difficult even
for the expert to differentiate between lithographic for the expert to differentiate between lithographic
ctching and copper printing, with a whole sheet it is etching and copper printind, with a whole sheet it is
casy' to do so, even for the less technically cucacated casy to do so, even for the less technically
layman. From the entire shect can be seen several mother dics have been used for instance two des Oldenburg, $1852,1.30$ thaler), or if the complete
printing plate has been formed of smaller plates or printing plate has been formed of smaller plates or
parts all identically, alike (a sheet of Germany parts all identically, alike (a sheet of Germany
"Deutsches Reich" contains iot stamps, and is formed of four groups, therefore the error Cormed of four groups, therefore the etror
Dfutes Reich is four times the twentieth stamp). Of Cashmere stamps the whole sheet is cut in wood; Faridkot, 1876, has every stamp done separately by hand-stamp, they are therefore irregularly placed and often overlap each other. Brazil, 1860, perhaps the oldest copper-printing shows dividing spaces between the stamps to be of different widths.
Narrow and wide distances are frequently caused by the method of separation, for instance Thurn and Taxis plain roulette and rouletted in coloured lines in the latter case the metal strips necessary for the
printed rouletting must find room between the dies, causing the divisions to be wider. From whole sheets can be ascertained if specially coloured paper
has really been uscd (France, 1876,5c. green), or if has really been uscd (France, $1876,5 c$. green), or if the toned paper is only a result of bad cleaning the
sheet is then coloured the size of the plate only sheet is then coloured the size of the plate only,
lcaving the margin entirely white. For the position leaving the margin entirely white. For the position
of types and their separation from mere printing of types and their separation from mere printing
errors or defective plates, entire sheets are of utmost value. As a case in point take Bolivia, 1867, 5 centavos lilac, where everyone of the $\mathbf{7 2}$ stamps is separately engraved on copper; or Tasmania, first issue, showing for the same rcason 24 types in steel engraving. Indispensable are whote sheets for the study of "Surcharges " which bacillus-like multiply and threaten to endanger Philately (for instance German China, Tsingtau and Fuchow provisionals).
Errors of colour owe their existence to careless
soldering into a plate a die of a different value, like soldering into a plate a die of a different value, like
Roumania, 1878,5 bani in the sheet of the 10 bani. Roumania, 1878, 5 bani in the sheet of the 10 bani.
Sometimes it originates through using a differently coloured paper, like the Saxony error $\frac{1}{2}$ neugroschen black, which instead of the proper grey paper was printed on the blue paper of the 2 neugroschen, and the single sheet printed thus was issued together with the latter. In the whole sheet one can also see position of a certain die or if the wrong feeding into position of a certain die, or if the wrong feeding into the machine at the second printing was the cause
resulting in one or several shects all with upside-down centres. Shades and light as well as indistinct printing may also be combined on one sheet.
To have in type printing the outer rows of stamps, which get a heavier pressure, clearly and equally
printed there is often a special border put round the plate which in the complete sheet is found to encircle the whole stamps. The Imperial Printing Office at Berlin, and Messrs. De la Rue, London, use this devise ("Jubilee Lines "). Mottled paper (so-called granite paper), for instance Switzerland, 1881, is better seen in whole sheets than on a single stamp. Indispensable are entire sheets for the study of watermarks, because frequently a single one covers the whole sheet. Whole sheets also explain most comprehensively the mode of separating stamps; the advantage of the so-called comb perforation is apparent at once.
of 100 each at stamps are always printed two sheets of 100 each at one and the same time; the Italian stamps are turned out even at the rate of four sheets of 10 at a binations. so Great Britain, for instance with 240 penny or 480 small halfpenny stamps. Austria, 1858 penny or 480 small halfpenny stamps; Austria, 1858, white St. Andrew's crosses, as supplementary stamps or "dummies" to complete the sheet, which otherwise the currency would leave unfinished. Bergedorf, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ schilling, contains in each half sheet four stamps tête-béche in addition to the eight rows of twelve normally printed stamps. One of the smallest whole shcets is found in Heligoland 1876, 3 pfennig; only ten stamps complete the same

## A $\$ 35,000$ COLLECTION OF

CONFEDERATE STATES STAMPS.
The Boston Philatelic Society at its November meeting was entertained by Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., President of the American Philatelic Association.
Mr. Deats gave a talk on the stamps of the Confederate States, and exhibited his collection of these stamps, which is valued at $\$ 35,000.00$ of these stamps, which is valued at $835,000.00$
and is believed to be the best collection of and is believed to be the best collection of
Confederate States stamps ever gathered toconfede
The most valuable of the Confederate States stanps were issued in 1861 by the Postmasters of different cities. The present value of the Raton Ronge, La., 2 cents green, is $\$ 500.00$ Beaumont, Tex., io cents yellow, is $\$ 800.00$ Livingston, Ala., 5 cents blue, is $81,000.00$ Macon, Ga., 2 cents green, is $1,000.00$; New Orleans, La., 5 cents red on white paper, is \$1o,000.00: New Orleans, l.a., 5 cents, red on blue paper, is $\$ 500.00$.
These are a few of the many valuable stamps exhibited by Mr. Deats in his collection. This collection was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, where it attracted much atten tion.
(Mekeel's IVeekly Stamp News).

## Interesting Articles in the Pbilatelic Press.

Etwas Neues über die Aushülfsausgabe der deutschen Postanstalt in Futschau vom Jahre ıgoo, A. Friedemann, IBJ $12.04 / 463$. Die nenester sogenannten Kolumbia-Falsehungen,
A. Poenisch, IBJ $12.04 / 465$.
History of the Corean Postage Stamps, SGMJ Counani, IIPh Ir.04/
The First Berminda Stamp, B. W. Warhurst, SC 11.04/210.

De Provisorische Opdruk id. op 2łd, van Trans. vaal, Léon de Raaij, NTP $1.04 / 85$.

EVERY COLLECTOR
SHould subscribe to "E.w.s.N."
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## PRICE-CATALOGUES.



## ACCESSORIES.

Ivory Millimetre Scale
Tweezers for handling stamps
Ideal Perforation Gauge
Stamp Mounts, per 1000.
Size A, Envelopes -
Size $A, 28 \times 1$ ihin., per 100
$\because \quad \mathrm{B}, 4 \mathrm{t} \times 4 \mathrm{in} .$,

## PHILATELIC WORKS

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country nained).

|  | Price | ge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eat Britain, Adhesives (1899) | 24/0 | 6 d |
| Railway Letter Stamps (1901) | 21/0 | $8 \mathrm{d}$. |
| Portuguese India .. | 6/0 | 3d. |
| South Australia | 9/6 | 3d. |
| Shanghai | $7 / 6$ | 3d. |
| St. Vincent | 716 | 3d. |
| Barbados | 10/6 | 3d. |
| Grenada | $9 / 6$ | 5 d . |
| Indian Native States (on Indian) (1904) | $10 /$. | 4d. |
| India and Ceylon (with Supplement) | 27/0 | 6 d. |
| Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape | 12/0 | 6 d . |
| Africa-Gambia to Natal | 16/0 | 4 d. |
| Spain and Colonies | 2/0 | 3d. |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10\% | 3 d . |
| United States | 31/0 | 6 d . |
| Philippine Islands (1904) | 11/0 | 1/0 |
| Siam (Boston Philatelic Society, 1904) | 2/0 | 0/2 |
| nOTR. - If gayoral of the zbove articles are cent at one and the same time the postege is less. |  |  |



## $\begin{array}{llll}1817 \\ 1818 & \text { Japan, } 1888, \text { iy. rose } & 2 / 8^{\star} & \text { o/t }\end{array}$  Persia, see"" 85 rose $18 / 8$ $\begin{array}{ccc}83 \mathrm{r} & \text { Siam, } 1887,642 . \text { bi-c } & 2 / \mathrm{o} \\ 832 & " & 1900,64 \mathrm{a} .\end{array}$ $0 / 3$ * $0 / 8$

## S. \& C. America


 Costa Rica, do.
1883 Dom. Rep., 1880, ip.gld $3^{\prime} 4^{*}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}1891,1 \text { p. ro } & 5 / 4^{*} & 3 / 4^{*} \\ 2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{br} & 9 / 4 & 6 / 0^{*} \\ 1899,1 \mathrm{p.bl} & 5 / 0^{*} & 3 / 4^{*}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cc}18 & 2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{br} 10 / \mathrm{o}^{*} \\ 6 / 8 \\ \text { gor, } 1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{bi.} . \mathrm{c} 2 / 4^{*} & 1 / 8\end{array}$ Ecuador, see "Quotations." 896 Guatemala, 1902,
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ip. bi.-c } & 0 / 6 \\ \text { 2p. } & \text { - } & 1 / 2\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{ll}0 / 4 \\ 0 / 1 \\ 0 / 1 \\ 2 / 8 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 / 1 \\ 1 & 0 / 1 \\ 1 & 3 / 0 \\ 10 & 6 / 0 \\ 11 & 3 / 0^{\circ} \\ 10 & 6 / 0^{\circ} \\ & 0 / 2^{\circ}\end{array}$

## Asla and Africa.



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1895, ip. ben $3 / 4^{*} \begin{gathered}50 / 0^{*} \\ 2 / 0^{*}\end{gathered}$
$\begin{array}{cc}\because \text { 5p. red } 11 / 2 & 8 / 0^{\circ} \\ \because \text { iop. blue } 22 / 4^{\circ} & 11 / 0^{\circ}\end{array}$
 Nicaragua," see "Quotations." 918 Panama, 1892 , ip. lake $3 / 0^{\circ}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}921 & \text { Paraguay. 1901, ip. ind } 1 / 0^{*} & 0 / 8 \\ 925 \text { Peru, 1895, } 18 . \text { rose } 1 / 8^{\circ} & 2 / 0^{\circ}\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{cccc}928 & " & \text { ı } 896, \text { is. red } . . & 2 / 4^{\circ} \\ 929 & " & 2 s . \text { lake.. } & \text { 4/8 }\end{array}$ Salvador, see "Quotations." | 936 | Uroguay, 1877, ip. bl $10 / 0$ | $2 / 0^{\circ}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 937 | $"$ | 1890, ip. lil | $6 / \mathrm{o}$ |
| 9 | 18 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}1937 & " & \text { 1890, ip. il } & 6 / \mathrm{o} & 2 / 8 \\ 1938 & " & 189+1,1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{bl} & 6 / \mathrm{o}^{*} & 4 / 0 \\ 1939 & " & 1900,1 p . g r n & 6 / 0 & 1 / 4 \\ 1940 & & 189,2 \mathrm{p} . \text { red } 12 / 0^{*} & 6 / 8\end{array}$

$1894,2 \mathrm{p}$. red $12 / 0^{*} \quad 6 / 8^{\circ}$

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
" & \because & 2 \mathrm{p} . & 11 / 4 \\
" & " & 3 p . & 16 / 8 \\
\text { Venezzuela, see "Quotations." } & \\
\text { U.S.A. } 1851
\end{array}
$$

$$
\text { U.S.A.. } 185 \mathrm{I}
$$

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { goc. bl } & \cdots & 53 / 4^{\circ} & 53 / 4 \\ 186 \mathrm{l}, 90 \mathrm{c} . & \text { bl } & 13 / 4^{\circ} & 4 / 0^{\circ}\end{array}$
1864, goc. bi-c $80 / 0^{\circ}$ 30/0
187 o, goc. rose $16 / 8^{\circ}$ o/8*
$\begin{array}{lll}1888, \text { goc. } \mathrm{lil} & 8 / 0^{\circ} & 1 / 4 \\ 1890, \text { goc. or } & 4 / 0 & 0 / 8\end{array}$

| Columbus, $\$ 1$ | $5 / 4$ | $2 / 8^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | $\$ 2$ | $n / 8$ |

$\begin{array}{ccc}\$ 3 & 10 / 0^{\circ} & 7 / 4 \\ 84 & 12 / 8^{\circ} & 8 / 0^{\circ} \\ 85 & 16 / 8^{\circ} & 10 / 8\end{array}$


$\begin{array}{ccc}1903,50 c . \text { or } & 2 / 4 & 0 / 4 \\ 1 . & \$ 1 \text { blk } & 4 / 8 \\ 0 / 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { \$2 blue } & 9 / 4 \\ 9 / 4 & 2 / 8 \\ \$ 5 \text { grn 23/4 } & 6 / 8\end{array}$


BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrille-ruled.) Square, de Luxe, ioo leaves Price
Postag,
$30 / 0$
$11 d$. Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers-

1. $10 \times 8$ in., 20 leaves (capacity 40 ) 10 d . 3. $114 \times 9$ 章, 20 leaves (capacity 75 ) $\quad 1 / 2$ Extra Leaves, $10 \times 8$ in., per 100

$2 / 9$
$3 / 3$
$16 / 1$
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One year, post free to same address
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111.-New Issues of Pictorial Stamps add considerably to the interest of a Collection, especially in the eyes of unphilatelic friends. Regardless of adverse comment in the Pbilatelic Press, we strongly recommend them
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[^11]further particulars sent post free on application.
Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E.

# Ewen＇s Weekly Stamp Rews． <br> With which is incorporated EWEN＇S WEEKLY CIRCULAR．（Established October，1897．） 

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS．－the only werkly stamp paper
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No．274．（Vol．XIII．） （Whole Number， 360 ）．

## LONDON，SATURDAY，DECEMBER 24， 1904

a comparison of several faint accidental marks there can be no doubt that one and the same plate was used．Each control letter is supposed to represent the printing of so many million sheets． For instance，as soon as the sheets on the C contract are finished，all the plates are altered to letter $D$ ．In counting and checking the $D$ sup－ plies printed，there is no chance that any sheets of the previous supply may get mixed in，as the presence of the letter $C$ on the margin would at once cause their detection．The presence of the once cause their detection．The presence of the
letter enables accounts to be adjusted and a rigid line to be drawn between the stamps of one rigid hae to be drawn between the stamps of one
contract and those of another．If therefore the contract and those of another．If therefore the
cuts on a plate are not altered during the life－ cuts on a plate are not altered during the life
time of two or three of these control letters，it time of two or three of these control letters，it is obvious that there is no connection between
them and that thereforel the marginal marks do them and that therefore｜the marginal marks do not refer to the quantities printed．
The marks might possibly represent the num－ ber of the machine in which the plate is fixed for printing purposes，but when tbere are six num bers，how to distinguish the current one ？
Another and more proliable suggestion is that whenever the plates are put to press，a mark is made on them in the presence of the Government Inspector，in order that he may not only sub． sequently identify them but also the sheets printed from theni．Sorne plates would probably remain at press uninterruptedly for several years；others might be used as reserve plates and be taken from press and put to press again several times in the course of a year，receiving an additional cut each time．
But why so much secrecy？Why adopt such a hieroglyphic system ？Why not，as in othe countries，print the details on the tnargin．The printers of French stamps not only put the year number three times on eacli sheet（the millesime） but also the day and month of printing on the lower margin，with letters and other figures of which the exact meaning has not yet been definitely decided．An even simpler method is to affix a numbering machine，which prints a consecutive number on eacil sheet（as in New South Wales）．
If any of our readers can suggest a more probable explanation of the meaning of these marks，we shall be glad to hear from them．The list of varieties we have yet seen is as follows：

Quecn＇s Head Issuc．
（b）．Normal：－Continuous line round pane．
Control

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conteror } \\ & \text { tater } \end{aligned}$ | Group． | Stamps under which cuts occur． None． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| id． R | －＊ | No． 1. |
| dd．$R$ | － | No． 1 （different position to other）． |
| hd．R |  | Nos．2， 5. |
| ${ }_{\text {和d．}} \mathrm{R}$ | ？ | Nos．3， 4. |
| d． R | － | Nos．3，4， $13 \times 2$（same as pre－ ceding ？）． |
| dd．R | ？ | No． 8. |
| id． V | ？ | None． |
| id．W |  | No． 2. |
| 1d． X | － | No． 1. |
| 1d．$X$ | 二 | No． 4. |
| Id． X | － | No． 7. |

A month ago we recorded Id．$x$ in the three varieties with cuts under Nos． 1,4 and 7 respectively．In the collections which we have just examined（and which we had not seen before） we found just the same three varieties．

King＇s Head Issue，衣d．dark green
（b）．Normal：－Continuous line round panc．
Contro

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ontrol } \\
& \text { ors know }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Letters known． | Grour． | Stamps under which cuts occur． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| id．A，B |  | No． 2. |
| id．$A$ |  | No．3x2． |
| id．A，B，C4 | － | No． 4 （A，B same ；C4 differ－ ent position）． |
| dd．A | － | No． $4 \times 2$ ． |
| di．A |  | No． 5. |
| d．A，B | － | No． 6. |
| d．${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | No．6x2． |
| di．$B$ | － | No． 7. |
| dd．A，B |  | No． $7 \times 3$（cut through） |
| dd．A ${ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {do }}$ | － | No． 8 （cut through）． No． 8 （not quite cut）． |
| 2d．B |  | Nos．1，5． |
| dd．C4 |  | Nos．1，2， 5. |
| fd． C 4 | － | Nos．2，5， $7 \times 3$（a later stage of $7 \times 3$ ）． |
| dd．C，C4，D4 | D | Nos． $4,5 \times 2$. |
| 3d．A | 二 | Nos． Nos．3， ， ， |


| $\frac{1}{2}$ d．C4，D4 | － | Nos． $4 \times 2,6 \times 2,7$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．D4 | － | Same as preceding，with No． 3 added． |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d．D4 | － | Nos．4，7， 13. |
| $\frac{1}{2} d . C$ | $s$ | No． 4. |
| ${ }^{\text {d d d }}$ C4 | $s$ | Same，with No． 7 added． |
| dd．B | $x$ | No． 5. |
| dd．B | $y$ | Nos．3， 8. |
| dd．D4 | $y$ | Same with additions，making， in all，cuts under No．1，2， $3,4,7 \times 2,8$. |

（f）Normal：－Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp，except the 6th and 7th，which have $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C} 4, \mathrm{D} 4 \quad t$ No． 3 （A common variety）． $\frac{1}{2}$ d．D4 $\quad x$ No． 1 （B known，group mark
unrecorded）． $\begin{array}{lll}\text { dd．D4 } & x & \text { No．} 2 . \\ \text { dd．} \\ \text { D4 } & x & \text { No．} 4 .\end{array}$
（g）Normal：－Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp．
a
．

| ${ }_{7} \mathrm{~d}$ ． B （ ${ }^{\text {amp．}}$ | $v$ | No． 1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2} d . B$ | $v$ | No． 2. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d．C4 | 0 | Nos． 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}\frac{1}{2} d . & C 4, ~ D 4 & v \\ \frac{1}{2} \text { d．} C 4\end{array} \quad$ No． $6 \times 2$.

King＇s Head Issue．$\frac{1}{2} d$ y yellow－green．
（b）Normal：－Continuous line round pane．
Control
Letter．
d． $\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{D}_{4}$ Group
Stamps under which breaks necur．
（f）Normal：－Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp， except the 6th and 7th which have bars－－－
$\frac{1}{2 d} \mathrm{D}_{4}$ xzv No． I ． $\begin{array}{lll}\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{D}_{4} & x z v & \text { No．} 1 . \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{D}_{4} & x w & \text { No．} 2 . \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{D}_{4} & x w & \text { No．} 3 . \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{D}_{4} & x w & \text { No．} 4 . \\ \text { Normal } & \text { Bar } & \text { opoosite }\end{array}$
 King＇s Head Issuc．1d．red．

| 1d．A |  | $\text { No. } 1 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1d．A | ？ | No． 3. |
| 1d．$B$ | － | No． 5. |
| 1d． A | － | No． 6. |
| 1d．B |  | No． 7. |
| Id．$A$ |  | No． 10. |
| 1d．A |  | No． 11. |
| 1d．A | － | No． 12 （outer lines round whole shect are very much worn）． |
| 1d．C4 | － | Nos．2，5， 11. |
| 1d．$B$ | － | Nos．4，8， 10. |
| 1d．B |  | Nos． $5 \times 2,6$. |
| 1d．C4，D4 |  | Nos．6， 9. |
| 1d．D4 | － | Nos． $4 \times 2,5,10$（the $4 \times 2$ euts are crossed，does this mean that a mistake was made？）． |
| 1d．D4 | ？ | Nos．5x9． |
| Id．D4 | ？ | Nos． $5 \times 10$. |
| 1d．C | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | No． 4. |
| 1d．C4 | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | No． 5. |
| 1d．D4 | $x$ | Nos．2， 3. |
| 1d．D4 | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | Nos．4， 5. |
| 1d．B | $y$ | Nos． $1 \times 2,5,6 \times 2$. |
| 1d．C4，D4 | $y$ | Nos．6x2， 7 （also，in D4 only； break under No． 11 faint， accidental ？）． |
| f）Normal，Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp， xcept the 6th and 7th，which have bars－－．．．． |  |  |
| 1d．C，C4 |  | No． 1. |
| 1d．C，C4， |  | No． 2. |
| 1d．D4 | ${ }^{2} w$ | No． 5. |
| 1d．D4 | $x w$ | No． 8. |
| 1d．D4 | $\boldsymbol{w}$ | No． 7 （as mark $\boldsymbol{x}$ is often indis－ tinct，we cannot be sure this is not $x w$ ）． |

As will be seen there is a considerable degree of regularity about the above lists．It is only with letter B that the＂group marks＂commence to appear，and all the plates of the later $F$ and $G$ classes have them．
Judging by the shapes and sizes of the cuts they are made under one stamp only at a time but when two or three cuts are under the same stamp，they have probably been made at the same time．
The cuts are only made under the twelve stamps of the lowest row of each sheet and at the side of the 12 th stamp；this latter cut we call No． 13 to avoid confusion．
With all this evidence for consideration，can any of our readers evolve anything like a probable explanation of this mystery？
We do not expect collectors of control letters to collect all the varieties of these secret marks． but we should like to take this opportunity of suggesting that the best method of collecting control letter varieties is to take the whole bottom margin of the sheet with at least two stamps attached．Otherwise it is impossible to dis．
tinguish between the varieties $f$ and $g$. It is, in our opinion, quite as important to distinguish between these two classes as between $b$ on the one between these two classes as bet

Disregarding secret marks and looking at the question of control letters purely from the point of view of the collector of marginal have compiled a list of those we consider should be collected and to render it more interesting have appended the values as near as we can estimate them. The prices will do equally well for both used and unused condition, although it is usual to collect unused.

Cataloguc of British Control Letters.
King Edward Issuc.
old plates, with continuous lines (b).


The $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamp placed after the id. is the new yellow-green shade. The above valuations must be taken as approximate only, as we have very little idea to what extent the varieties are held by collectors. We judge the rarity only by the comparatively few examples we have seen. A dash sıgnifies that it is impossible to distinguish the variety in that particular condition.
The only examples of Nos. 14 and 15 which we have so far heard of were found by Mr . Strand Post Office purchased them at the now informs us that he has torn them up into singles, thus rendering them indistinguishable from the common Nos. 16 and 17 ! It is doubtful consequently whether Nos. it and 15 now exist and we should be much obliged, should any collector possess them, if he would send us a note on the subject.

Minar varieties (273 C 274).-A curious minor variety of the $\frac{1}{2} d$. yellow-green is shown us by Mr. W. J. P. Peacock. Under the letters EN of "Penny" and touching both them and the frame is a tall thin " O " lying on its side. It is very distinct. The position on the sheet is No. 174 (lower pane, sth row, No. 6). The $^{\text {th }}$ marginal lines of the sheet are variety $f$ with cut under No. 3 .
BARBADOS (197 N 274).-Our special corespondent in this island informs us that a fresh onsignment of stamps is expect in February. They will presunably be on the new multiple watermark paper. It is not ye nown which values
CEYLON (268 L 27+).-Our Colombo cor espondent writes under date of $21.11 . o_{4}$ that the 2 c . and 3c. have been issued on multiple water mark paper.


Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA multiple 2c. red brown (not yet seen by us). 3c. green (seen).
The values already issued are 4,6 and 12 cents. DENMARK. (271 N 274). - The following tract is from the Glasgow' Citizen of 2.12.04.

For use on Christmas and New-Year Cards four million special farthing stamps have been issued by the Danish Postal Department, the
tevenue from which is to be applied to the building of a sanatorium for children afflicted with tuberculous diseases.
We notice on our Danish correspondence, commencing with 12.12 .04 , soine large rectangular
olet labels, with portrait, in black, in centre "JULEEN" at top and " 1904 " with arms at foot. Julen means Christmas and is in fact our own word Yule in a different form of spelling. This label is in no sense a postage stamp but we mention it as it is affixed to letters and post. marked in the same way as if such.

JAMAIOA (236 P 274). -The following is chronicled by Le Timbrophile Belge (12.04/83).

Postcard. Stamp with King's Head.
Id. green.
LIBERIA (226L 274).-Five new provisionals have been issued here.

Ordinary Adhesites.
Ic. in black on 5 c . on 6 c . green (sheets of 40 , 5 rows of 8).
in red on 300
2c. in red on 3oc. slate blue (sheets of 15.3 in black of 5 .
2c. in black on 4c. green with "Official" in red barred out
io rows of 6 ).
Official adhesives.
re. "O.S." in black on 5 c . on 6 c . green with "Official " in black bsrred out in black.
(Sheets of 40,5 rows of 8 ).
2c. "O.S." in red on 30c. slate-blue. (Sheets of 15,3 rows of 5 ).
Issued it.of or earlier.
MAURITIUS (270 U 274). -The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us another new Express delivery adhesive.

Express Delivery Adhesive. CC 14 .
impression from high value plate in green, DELIVERY" (INLAND), I5c.
It is issued in blocks of 15 (quarter-sheets) and was evidently so surcharged, as No. 4 on every block we have seen has a small serif to the
figure "I "of " 15 "" figure " 1 " of " 15 ."

MEXICO (197 $\mathrm{P}_{274}$ ).-The American fournal of Philately mentions having seen the ac. in blue.


## Adhesive. 2c. blue

We chronicle with reserve as we see no reason for altering the present 2 c . which is in the correct Postal Union colour, green. Is it perhaps a
colour changeling?

PORTUGAL AND COLONIES (26I J 274).- The following nutes relating to a proI mibrophile Belge (12.04/84).
"C'est chose décadée ou bien près de l'être: dans un avenir très prochain, les innombrables timbres du Portugal et de ses importantes colonies-itriportantes à en juger par le nombre de timbres qu'elles emettent à jet continu-vont être supprimés et remplaces par des valeurs d'une dénomination nouvelle.
"L'n projet récemment déposé aux Cortès portugais par le gouvernement, projet qui sera vraisemblablement adopté, a pour but de trans. former complètement le régime monétaire qui regit le Portugal et ses colonies africames.
"Le milréis, qui vant nominalement 5 fr . 55 , mais qui, en réalite, grâce à la baisse du change, peut s'obtenir à moins de 5 francs, sera supprime et remplace par une monnaie de compte nouvelle, en centimes.
"Ce changement a pour but ultime lentrée du Portugal dans l'Cnion Monetaire latine, à laquelle l'Espagne cherche Egalement à se rallier. . La valeur d'échange du luzo contre les anciennes monnaies sera fixee à 200 réis.
"Nous laissons aux politiciens et aux écono. mistes le soin de discuter ce que vaudra cette transformation du système monétaire portugais.
" In est evident qu'il entrainera un changepostaux du Portugal et plus certain encore, qu'il postaux du Portngal, et plus certain encore, qu'il cartes postales, de cartes-lettres et d'enveloppes. - Deux moyens de tondre les collectionneurs s'ofriront all Gouvernement portugais : vendre aux enchères le stock de ses timbres actuels, ou cıeer une série de uombreuses surcharges, comme il le fit naguère; peut-ètre trouvera-t.il le moyen de leur faire subir l'une et l'autre alternative."

ST. HELENA (261 K 274). -We understand that the remainders to a total face-value of £ 8638 have been lightly postmarked and sold to a well-known dealer, of course, at considerably the following:-

The quantities were recorded in E.W.S.N. No. 251 , the total number of stamps then offered by the Crown Agents being 476,309.

ZANZIBAR (272 S 274). - Messrs. the Common Stamp Co. point out that the $2 \frac{2}{2}$ annas of the new set is on slightly thicher paper than the other values.
The plates from which the low values are printed have the " secret mark" $w$ found also on the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps of Great Britain.

## Proors.

"A Tentative Check List of the Proofs of the Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps of the United States," is the title of a new publication, hailing, as the title is sufficient to show, from
New York. The work is upon a subject which New York. The work is upon a subject which
we believe is gaining in popularity with philatelists s distinguishing them from mere collectors, to whom proofs and essays do not appeal. It is written by Mr. George L. Toppan, who, in the preface, acknowledges the assistance of several owners of the larger collections of proofs and essays in the Untied States, which have been placed at bis disposal as well as the exhaustive notes by the owners themselves. With such an author, operating these favourable conditions, our readers will not require to be told that the book is one of considerable interest and merit. The only fault we can upon a cursory reading call attention to, is its inconveniently large size pages; it would have made a more pretentious looking work and been infinitely easier for refer. ence if it had been published in quarto size.
We fancy our readers will read the following extract from the preface with considerable pleasure:-

Essay.-An essay is a design which has been submitted to a government but which has failed to meet with approval and has been rejected by said governmen

- Proof.-A proof is an impression of a design which has been accepted by the government and in which stamps have been regularly issued.
"Die Proof. - This is a proof impression printed directly from the original die of the stamp. These can generally be easily recognized by their large margins, besides which many bear the imprint of the manufacturer, as well as the die number, or letter, or both.

There is, however, one notable exception to be made to the general rule that die proofs have large margins. The India paper proofs of the second issue of revenue stamps (from ic. to 850.00 ) including the proprietary stamps (from ic. to loc. inclusive), in trial colours are die proofs but have the small margins generally indicative of the plate proofs. This is due to the fact that, in this instance, the dies of each value were clamped together so that all the values were printed on a single sheet of paper. This being so, one is quite safe in concluding that if any one value of these wo series is found in a certain colour all other values may be fonnd in that colour.
"We know of no plate proofs of these stamps in trial colours.
"Plate Proof. - This is a proof impression printed from the plate from which the stamps themselves have been printed. The margins are usualiy small, as they are in the stamps.
' Unfinished Proof. - This is an impression from an unfinished die, and is struck off merely to show the progress of the engraving. They very scarce as very few are ever printed.

Proof in Normal Colour.-This is a proof impression printed in the regular colour of the finished stamp.

Proof in Trial Colour. - This is a proof impression printed in a colour other than that of the stamp itself.

Many proofs are found upon regular paper, either white or tinted, which are fully gummed and perforated; however, if the colour of either the paper or the impression differs from that of the regularly issued stamp they are easily identified as proofs.

India Paper.-This is a soft, very thin, white paper, having a peculiarly silky texture which is easily recognised. It is very sensitive to moisture and care should be taken not to wet it as, if it is wet, it loses its silky appearance, shrinks badly and very une venly and appears to become thicker paper. It is made of linen raps and, if held between the eye and the light, presents tha mottled appearance which is a characteristic o the paper known to the trade as 'linen paper.'
"Cardboard.- This is the ordinary white card or bristol board of commerce, and varies only in its texture

Onion Skin.-This, or at least such as is used for philatelic purposes, is a thin paper, almost tissue, which has been treated with oil or paraffin so that it is practically transparent."
(The Philatelic Record).

## EVERY COLLECTOR

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO "E.W.S.N."
It is no cconomy to save the small subseription (4/4) and
live in ignorance of philateliceventa

## British Postmarks and Obliterations.

(Although several interesting and useful works have been published on the subject of British postmarks, I believe that nothing in the nature of a systematic classification of them has yet of a systematic classification of them has yet
been attempted. This want I have ventured to been attempted. This want endeavour to supply in the following article. endeavour to supply in the following article. Although I have been compelled to minor variationsof all degrees, I have immensity of minor variations of all degrees, have
made it my aim to so define the general groups that any one group may be independently studied without interfering with any of the others, and at some future time I hope an opportunity may occur of taking the groups one by one and subdividing them into the multitudinous minor varieties which exist. Even the present classification would not have been possible without the assistance of Mr. M. Raffalovich, to whom I desire to express my thanks for so kindly allowing me to inspect his magnificent collection of British postmarks, and especially for the trouble he has taken in looking up the dates when the various types were in use, perhaps the most onerous part of the work. H. L'Estrange Ewen.]

For the purposes of this article the postmarks and obliterations are considered from three stand-points:-l., design ; II., colour; III., method of striking.
The designs may be roughly divided into five classes.

(i) "Date-marks" or "Town-marks," usually circular; used for other purposes besides cancelling stamps.

(ii) "Obliterators" or " obliterants." used solely for obliterating stamps; usually consist of lines and numbers or initials arranged in various shapes.

(iii) Date-obliterators," a combination of date-marks and obliterators in one and the same mark. These must be distinguished from "duplex marks," which is the name given to those marks which have a date-mark side by side with an obliterator on the same handle, and from duplicated or double marks which are two or more marks exactly alike placed side by side.

(iv) "Word" or "initial" marks, of which the main feature is a word or initial with or without a frame or other unimportant lines.

(v) "Line" or "block" marks which consist merely of lines or blocks. Strictly, the Maltese Cross belongs to this class, but owing to its position as the Queen of all obliterating marks, it is conceded the right to stand in a class by itself.

## COLOUR.

Stamps have generally been obliteratedin black, except during the life of the id. black stamp, when the official colour was red. Postmarks or "date-marks" have, however, from time to time frequently been struck in colour; this was especially the case from 1843 to about 1857 .

## METHOD OF IMPRESSION.

The majority of postmarks are printed by means of hand-stamps, but at certain of the larger offices-at first only in London but during the last 20 years in other towns also-machines
have been made use of. For cancelling postcards, machines which punched a small piece of the card out were made use of at one time; these we shall deal with in a separate class.


The id. black stamp is cancelled with the Queen of obliterating marks, the Maltese Cross. The mark here shown was struck on the first day that adhesive stamps
came into use, 6 th May, 1840 .

## Handstamped Marks.

I. The Maltese Cross.-The Maltese Cross was brought into use throughout Great Britain and fuce which usually rent lo cars to the stamps sub-offices usually sent letters to their respective head-ofes alter merely impressing a town-mark on their backs)- 6 May, 8840 , and remained in general use until May, 1844. By accident, it seems to have survived in one or two offices until many years later. The colour of the impression was at first red; afterwards black. A few offices used the blue ink which had been served out for use in connection with the date or town marks struck on the backs of letters.
According to Philbrick \& Westoby's work on British stamps (page 45), the following notice was issued from the Post Office :-
"To all Postmasters and Sub-Postmasters. " General Post Office,

25 th April, 1840.
"It has been decided that Postage Stamps are to be brought into use forthwith, and as it will be necessary that every such stamp should be can elled at the Post Ofice or Sub. Post-Office where the Letter bearing the same may be posted, I herewith furward for your use an obliterating stamp, with which you will efface the postage stamp upon every letter despatched from your Office. Red composition must be used for this purpose, and I annex directions for making it, with an impression of the stamp.
"As the stamps will come into operation by the 6th May, I must desire you will not fail to provide yourself with the necessary supply of red composition by that time.

" Directions for preparing the Red Stamping Composition:
" ilb printer's red ink.
"I pint linseed oil.
"Half pint of the droppings of sweet oil.
"To be well mixed.
"By Command,
"W. L. Maberly, Secretary."
From this it would appear that each postmaster had to obtain and mix his own ink, from which it is not surprising that the shade should frequently is not surprising that the shade should frequently
vary, the colour name "red" covering many (usually duli) shades of vermilion, orange, yellow, ("Isuaily duli) shades of vermilion, orange, yellow,
white," brown, pink, marone, violet (some of which may however be due to subsequent oxida. tion or fading). It is perbaps from a similiar cause that the black ink subsequently used was cause that the black ink subsequently used was
frequently grey or greenish.grey and the blue, frequently grey or
indigo or pale blue.
There are various types, as may be seen from the illustrations, but all except $a, g$ and $h$ are rare. It seems hardly likely that there would have been any difference on the first day, as it is to be presumed the Post Office contracted for a sufficient number of the obliterator stamps, which would be manufactured at one and the same time. But as time went on, new post offices would be opened and those which were already open may have lost or damaged the stamps, and from these and other causes fresh supplies of

Maltese Crosses would be required which would differ in shape. It might even have happened that an office lost its cross and replaced it by private contract. However this may be, very little is known as to where types $b$ to $f$ little is known as to where types $b$ to
were in use nor when they were in use.
Types $g$ and $h$ were brought into use in London in April 1843 and it is generally accepted as fact that they were never used elsewhere. There were twelve numbers, Nos. I to 12, of which No. 3 was type $h$ and the others type $g$, distinguished by having a small cross at top. It is believed that all 12 numbers were used in the General Post Office, but whether for all letters cancelled there or only for those collected from the other city and suburban post-offices is not known. It is a curi ous fact that when this mark is found on the 2d. blue, the number is usually 12 ; there is no doubt at all but that this num ber is far commoner than any of the others, but as regards the 1 d . red stamp it is not unevenly represented. The supposition is that this number was used chiefly for cancelling the stamps on letters over the "single letter" or half-ounce weight, which would be separated from the others on account of the necessity of weighing them, and would perhaps be cancelled separately But this theory has never been verified.


SUMMARY.
With early date records.


## GROUP B.-Number Obliterations

In May, 1844, the Maltese Cross obliterations were recalled from use, obliterating marks composed of lines and numbers being substituted. The underlying principle which governed the shapes of these new marks was this; the English marks were round or oval; the Scottish marks rectangular and the Irish diamond-shaped. In each case the series of numbers commenced at 1 (a separate number being given to each post office) so that some broad distinction of this sort was necessary.

It is not intended here to go into the question of the minor variations of shape of the post marks. Scientific collectors may go into the question of the varying sizes (there are roughly three prominent divisions, the earliest types being wider than they were tall, the intermediate types nearly round, whilst in the fifties a new shape, taller than it was wide, superseded the others) and may even count and classify them according to the number of lines above, below or at the sides of the marks, but I have
neither time nor space at my command to deal with such details here. After each variation noted below, I append an index number by which it may be identified in the table of early dates.
BI.-FOR ENGLAND.

Oval or round, composed of number, lines and brackets. (I) With brackets at each side of the number. (a) simple.-BAA.
(b) duplex with oval date-mark.-BAB. (c) $B A C$. round date-mark (no circle).(d) duplex with round date-mark (enclosed in a circle).-BAD.
Nore.- Newcastle-on-Tyne used a duplex mark. type ad. of
Scotland, and other towns-I believe Easing wold No. 931, but have lost my memorandum-used the London type.


Some typs. of the mark No. BAA. In recent years the lines
have been broken to admit letters or figures.


An interesting variety of this mark with "O Star O"instead
of $a$ number it was used in the Army Post Offer undrint was used in the Army Post Office
during the Crimean War, Brst-56.
B II.-FOK SCOTLAND.
Rectangular or square, composed of number and lines. (1) With lines at each side of number.
(a) simple.-BBA
(b) duplex with rectangular date-mark. (c) duplex with
(c) duplex with round date-mark (no circle). (d) duplex with
(d) duplex with round date-mark (with circle). -B13D) (Does this exist?).
(2) Without lines at each side of number. ( $a, b, c$ ) unknown.
(d) duplex with date-mark enclosed in circle.

- BBH.
(3) With star at each side of number. $(a, b, c)$ unknown.
$(d)$ duplex with date (a) BBL.


Type Bba.

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Type BBH.


Typr BBB.


Type BBL.

Edinburgh also made use of a special type of obliterator, see later, type BH.

B III.-FOR IRELAND.
Diamond-shaped, with number and lines.
(I) With lines at side of number.
(a) simple.- BCA.
(b) duplex with oval date-mark (incomplete outline)- BCB .
(c) duplex with round date-mark (no circle).
(d) duplex with round date-mark (with circle). - BCD.


## Type BCA, for Ireland.

Dublin also made use of the English type BI, which may perhaps be classed here as a variety as it is only found in conjunction with a diamond
date-mark. It may possibly be that it was made date-mark. It may possibly be that it was made by mistake, the maker forming the date-mark instead of the obliterator in the shape of a diamond.
Oval in shape as for England. (Dublin only).
(1) With brackets at right side only. 1
$(a, c, d$ ) unknown.
(b) duplex with diamond date-mark.-BAF.

B IV. and V.-FOR LONDON (CITY TYPES). Oval, with number or initials in diamond and lines.
(1) Number consisting of figures only.
(a) simple.-BDA.
(b) duplex with round date-mark.-BDB.
(c) ", "hexagonal date-mark.-BDC.
(2) With office initials only (e.g., R.L.B., R.L.O., etc.)
mple.
(a) simple.-BDE.
(3) With one letter only (known with A, B, C, D or P ).
(a) simple.-BDI.
(4) With office initials and other letters (e.g.,
N.P.B.) N.P.B.)
(a) simple.--BDM.
(5) Surrounded by long vertical instead of horizontal lines.
(a) simple (unknown).
(b) duplex with round date-mark.-BEQ.
(6) Surrounded by horizontal rows of very short vertical lines.
(a) simple (unknown).
(b) duplex with ?- BDS.

Oval with number and lines (no diamond). (1) Number consisting of figures only. (a) simple.-BEA.
(b) duplex (unknown).
(2) Number consisting of letter only.
(a) simple.- BEE.
(3) Office Number and T.P.O.
(a) simple.-BEI (for Manchester only?).

Several of the above marks are known in a duplicated condition and may possibly have been fixed to a roller to facilitate canceling in
the case of letters franked with two or more stamps.


Type BE was, curiously, made use of for the British Post Offices at Malta, Gibraltar and Constantinople, the letters $M, G$ and $C$ respectively being substituted for the London numbers.
Concerning this mark (type BD, Var. I) it may be of interest to quote from the Stamp Collectors' Magazine of ist June, 1863 :-"' The first mark the Central Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand used was a number enclosed in a diamond-shaped figure, which was surrounded by parallel lines, forming an oval. The number in the centre was variable, beginning at a low number, such as io, at six o'clock in the morning, and adding one on for every hour the office was open from that
time; by this arrangement any official could, by a glance at the mark, tell the exact hour it was received. The same system of numbering is used now, but the numbers 84 or 85 are used as a starting point."
B VI.-FOR LONDON (SUBURBAN TYPE).
Oval or round, with number in oval or circle and
(1) Number consisting of figures only.
(a) simple.-BFA.
(b) duplex with round date-mark (no circle).
(c) duplex with round date-mark (with Number circle).-BFC. $\begin{aligned} & \text { consisting of figure (or figures) and } \\ & \text { letter. }\end{aligned}$ letter.
(a) simple (unknown).
(b) duplex with round date-mark.-BFH.
(3) With R and figure (for registered letter only). (a) simple.-BFI.
(b) duplex (unknow
(4) With district or branch initials (E.C. or FB). (b) simple.- BFM.
(b) duplex (unknown)



Type BFH.


Type BFH.


Type BFA.



Type BFC.


Type BFB.
Concerning the mark BF, var. 1 , simple, the British Postal Guide of May, 1856, states that it was "used in London district offices and in places within its delivery" and after giving a list
of the places and their numbers ( 1 to of the places and their numbers ( 1 to 49 at that time) adds that "No. so and all above that number are used in the Chief Office of the London District." These numbers above 50 are much the commonest.
B. VII.-FOR LONDON (DISTRICT OFFICES).
In 1856 London was divided into ten Postal Districts;-E.C., W.C., N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., and N.W.,* and a new type was introduced, something like type BEA but with a bar or bars across the centre, the district initials above and the number below. Subsequently this above and the number below. Subsequently this
type has also been used for other city offices.
Oval or round, with initials and number, and lines.
(1) Without surrounding circle.
(a) simple.-BGA.
(b) duplex with round date-mark (incomplete circle).-BGB.
(c) duplex with round date-mark (with circle). (d) duplex hexa
(2) With surrounding
(a) simple.-FGE
(b) duplex with round date-mark (incomplete circle)--BGF.
(c) duplex with round date-mark (with circle).

Type 6 has also been made use of with the district initial marks but as it was not modified we prefer to classify it as type 6 rather than under a new The $\mathbf{S}$. district was incorporated partly with the S.E. and
partly with the S.W. district early in 186B, and the N.E. district wan merged in the Eastern in July, IReas. For further particulars
of the Londo diserict, of the London districts, see the English Specialiots' Journal.
No. 13, page 287 .
number. It was only used in the E.C. District (Nos. I to 89) and Foreign Branch (no figures).


Type BGD.


Type BGG.


## Type BGF.

The initials which occur on this type of post parks together with the numbers known, are as follows :-


Some of these initials were only brought into use on postmarks at a much later date than others and all are later than the district initials. The Stamp Collectors' Magazine of rst June, 1863, has a note on the subject of the size of the W.C. district mark and the change from type BG, var. 2 to a large thick-lined BG, Var. 1."The annexed figure [our BG, var. 2 ] represents the mark used in the W.C. district until Dec.,
1862 . . . . In January of this year a much larger mark was used. The outer rim was done away with and the lines made much broader."

B VIII.-FOR EDINBURGH. With number in Br,unswick Star.
(1) Without small stars.
(a) single (unknown).
(b) duplex.-
BHB
(2) With two small stars.
(a) simple (unknown)


Concerning this mark we find the following note in the Stamp Collectors' Magazine for ist June, 1863:-"In January of this year Edinburgh wick Star, with a space cut out of the centre for the number ( 131 )." This approximately fixes the date of first issue, but at the time of writing I have only seen this mark used in 1867 and 1868.

SUMMARY, TYPE
$I .-$ For Engiand.
IV-For England.
Earliest date of use.
 2. 8.1855 BAD Birmingham, 22.10.1858


Long before the introduction of postage stamps necessitated the use of obliterating marks, there had been in use in this country an immense number of different kinds of date and town. marks, the outstanding feature of which was either the date or the name of the town, to which was sometimes added such words as "Penny Post," " Post Paid," "Missent," etc. These early postmarks are found in such a great variety of shapes and so little, comparatively, is known of them, that I have thought it better to go less toto detail than in the case of the obliterating marks.
Under this heading 1 propose to endeavour to classify all marks not primarily intended for canceliing purposes. The inore correct method of classifying them would perhaps be according to the designs, or at least the outer frames or absence of frames; but as this could not be done clearly without reproducing several pages of illustrations, I adopt the following primary grouping.
C.-Postmarks containing particulars of date only.-(Date-marks).
D.-Postmarks containing name of post-office
but no particulars of date.-(Town-marks).

- Postmarks containing both name of town
-Postmarks containing both name of town
F.-Postmarks containing neither particulars of date nor the name of the office where they were used.-(Miscellaneous marks and monstrosities).
These marks are nearly all simple, but since the early fifties of last century a small proportion of them have been used in duplex form with obliterating marks (under which beading they are already described). A considerable number of the marks have words such as "penny post," "post paid," "missent," "late fee," "registered," etc. added, and it would not be without interest to know when each of these terms made its first appearance on a postmark. This sidestudy must however be left to a future article.


## C.-DATE-MARKS.

Name of town not indicated.
1.-With one or more particulars of day, month, or other period of time, excepting year.
(a) with frame (various designs).-CAA.
(b) ditto, with words such as "Post Paid," etc.-CAB.
(c) without frame.-CAC. (Unknown ?).
(d) ditto, with words.-CAD
(d) ditto, with words.-CAD. (Unknown ?).
2.-Same, but with year indicated.
(a) with frame (various designs).-CBA.
(b) ditto, with words such as "Post Paid," etc.-CBB.
(c) without frame--CBC. (Unknown ?).


Unfortunately we have no block to illustrate the earliest known postmark, which consists of a small circle with "No. 20 " and a line between. It was struck on 20.11.1666. (See Daniel's History, page 3).

## D.-TOWN MARKS.

Without any particulars of date.

1. With name of office only, which may be either the name of a town or street, in full or indicated by a contraction or arbitrarily chosen group of figures or letter.
(a) Without frame.-DAA.
-(b) With lines or other additions (other than words) not forming a frame.DAB.
*(c) With frame (various shapes).-DAC.
2. Same but with other words added.
(a) Without frame.-DBA.
*(b) With lines or other additions not forming a frame.-DBB.

* (c) With frame (various shapes exist).-
*(d) ", and with lines, etc., as in $b$. -DBD.
- Marks must not be classified in these groups if there is any
evidence that they were primarily intended as cancelling marks. These marks are of an immense variety, and the clearest method of further classifying them would be according to the purposes for which they were created. As it is, dennitions $b, c, d$ in both of the above sub-divisions do not exclude many of the combination-marks described in the following chapter, and the only method of deciding under which heading a mark is to be collected, is by ascertaining whether it was primarily intended for cancelling purposes. This confusion is not very satisfactory, but I have not been successful in finding any means of obviating it without considerably extending this article.

Some of the marks illustrated below have very little claim to be considered as "town-marks" or even as "town-marks for special purposes," but I do not see how they may conveniently be excluded.


## ANTIGUA STREET

Five Scottish examples of mark DAC. During the fifties of last century they were frequently wsed for cance
were not primarily intended for this purpose.

## E. -TOWN DATE-MARKS.

With name of town and particulars of date.

1. With one or more particulars of day, month or other period of time, excepting year; enclosed in various designs. The name of the town may be indicated in full, or by initials, number, etc.-EA.
2. Same, but with year.
(a) without frame.-EBA.
(b) partially framed.-EBB.
(c) enclosed in a circle.-EBC.
(d)
(e) $\quad \because \quad$ an oval.-EBD,
a square.-EBE.
a diamond.-EBG.
a hexagon.-EBH.
a heptagon.-EBI.
an octagon.-EBK
fancy designs.-EBL.
3. Same as 1, but with words such as "Post Paid," "Free," added. Various shapes.-EC. 4. Same as 3, but with year. Various shapes.



The varieties $c$ and $g$ to $l$ were frequently used duplex with obliterating marks, as also occasionally the others.

> F.-Miscellaneous Marks.

Containing particulars of neither date nor name of office of use.
These marks are almost impossible to classify and I will merely give a few illustrations.
PAID




It should be noted that marks must not be included in this class if they were primarily intended for cancelling purposes.

SYNOPSIS.
Datc-Marks.
Index No. Earliest date of use. Kecord holder.
CAA London,

20.11 .1666 Daniels' CAB London, 20.11.1666 Daniels' History | CAC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| CAD | - |

CBA London CBB London, $\stackrel{\mathrm{CBC}}{\mathrm{CBD}}$
 (No claim)

DAA Isle of Wight, 5.10 .1720 , Daniels' History, p 4 DAB Brighton, before 1820?
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { DAC } & \text { Stone; Stratford, - } \\ \text { DAD } & \text { Elgin } \\ \text { D. } \\ \text { D.1799 }\end{array}$
DBA Greenwich -.-. 1799 ?
DBC H.St., Boro'gh - ? 1837 ? (No clai'm)
DBC H.St.,Boro'gh -- 1837 ? Danicls'History, 18
BD - ? (No claim)
EBA Portsmouth, 6. 8.1806 Daniels'History, p 22 EBB Oxford, 6.11.1827
EBC Edmonton, 26. 2.1822
EBD Wolverh'mptn,25. 5.1855
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { EBE } \\ \text { EISF } & \text { Dundon E.C., 15. } & \text { 9.1879 } \\ \text { ( } & \text { 7. } & 2.1846\end{array}$ EBG Dundee,
EBH Glasgow, 7. 2.1846
3.11 .1845 3.11 .1845
29.1850

| EBJ | Glasgow, | 30.12 .1845 | M. Raffalovich |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| EBK | $\because$ | 2.8 .1853 | (No claim) |
| EBL | - | $?$ | (No cla' |
| EC | Bristol, | 6. 6.1839 | Daniels'History,p 34 |
| ED |  |  |  | Miscellaneous Marks.

F London, -.-.1680? Daniels' History, p 6
Duplex mark records are not eligible for inclusion in the above list.
COMBINATION MARKS OR DATEOBLITERATORS.
Town date-mark and olliterator combined,
G.-Date-mark with obliterator lines outside.

1. Single-lined circle with short lines outside. (a) with lines unbroken.-GAA. (b) with lines broken to admit figures.-GAB.
2. Double-lined circle with lines outside. (a) with outer rectangular frame,-GBA.
3. Quadruple-lined circle with four triangular blocks outside.-GC.
4. Single-lined octagon with short lines outside (said not to exist).-GD ?
5. Double-lined octagon with short lines outside.
(a) with outer rectangular frame.-GEA. b) with outer rectangular frame broken so as to isolate the corner triangles. -
GEB.


## Type GAA



Type GEA
H.-Date mark with frame duplicated, but without other obliterator lines.

1. Triple-lined octagon.-HB.


Type HB
J.-Date mark with line, lines or other marks within. 1. Circle with one thick horizontal bar across centre.-JA.
2. Circle with two or more horizontal lines in various positions.-JB.
3. Circle with alternate groups of horizontal and vertical lines placed inside round the edge. -JC .
4. Oval with lines at sides inside the oval.
5. Large (approximately) rectangular design with lines across.-JE.
6. Rectangle $(29 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm})$ with side lines removed. With lines and star in addition' to name and date. For Leith only ?-JF.
7. Miscellaneous designs with Crown, etc., to commemorate Penny Postage Jubilee.-JG.


Type JE


There are probably other designs of this class.
K.-Two concentric circles with name only or with name and bars, etc., between.

1. With name only between, with or without t. With name only between, with or
2. With name and bars between, with or without letter, figure or other mark.
(a) With one bar at each side and cross, number or letter at foot between bars. -KBA (for England).
(b) With two bars at each side and officenumber between.-KBB (for Scotland and as an exception for Birmingham and Liverpool).
(c) With two bars at each side and a number (not office-number) between. - KBC
With two bars at each side a
(d) Wpace between. - KBD (fe and empty
space between.-KBD (for Ireland).
e) With one bar, not broken.-KBE (for With one ban).
(f) With groups of lines instead of bars and initials N.P.B.-KBF
(g) Same as $b$ but with star at each side of office-number 131.-KKG (for Edin. burgh only).

L.-Same as $K$ (two concentric circles) but with lines or other marks within the inner circle.
3. Combination of KBE with JB.-LA (for London).
M.-Date-mark with circular cap at top.
4. Cap containing name of office.
(a) With obliterator lines inside.-MAA.
(b) Without same.-MAB.

MBA. Cap with word such as "registered."MBA.



This "cap-mark" was very little used, except in half-a-dozen cases.

Early Date Records.


Same, with lines within inner circle."
L.A London, 23. 8.1897 M. Raffalovich Datc-mark with cap.
E.C., 12.8 .1882
MAA London E.C., 12. 8.1882 M. Raffalovich MAB London 6. 6.1896
MBA ? 10.2 .1885
The above classes of date-obliterators correspond roughly to class $E$ of the ordinary postmark series, designated above as "town date-
marks." But there are also obliteration marks which correspond to classes $C, D$ and $F$ of which it is now time to give a description.

## OBLITERATORS WITHOUT DATE.

Or without name of town or without both.
N. - Obliterators without date but with name or initials of town.
r. Without frame.-NA. (Roller marks).
2. With circular frame and inner lines.-NB. (For parcels).
3. Triangle, with initials, letters or figures denoting name of the office.-NC. (For examined circulars).
4. Circle with number.-ND. (For Railway Telegraph Offices).


Type~NA (often duplicated).


Type NB



Type NB


There are probably a good many other marks of this class used for various purposes.
O.-Obliterators with date and without any indication of office of use.

1. There are a great many types of these marks, notably "N.P.B." marks (see Daniels' marks, notably
History, p. 82).
P.-Obliterators without particulars of either date or name of office.
I. Words only, with or without frame.-PA. 2. Words and lines, with or without frame. -PB.
2. Various designs, with single letters.
(a) Three concentric circles and "K."
(b) Three sets of thick bars arranged in form of three concentric circles, with " S ."-PCB.
(c) Two concentric circles, dots and "E."

Various "N.P.B." designs, of which there are a very large number.-Class PD.
are a very large number. -Class PD.
5. Lines or blocks without any letters or figures, also a numerous class.-PE.

Varieties PA and PB in this classification should not be confused with postmarks of similar definition which are very much more numerous.


Type PCA


Type PCA


Type PCB


Type PCC

The following are a few samples of "N.P.B." marks (class PD above). Others are illustrated on pages 83 and 84 of Daniels' History.


Some varieties of marks in Class PE are also appended. The first two were probably made for the purpose of cancelling "PD" and similar marks which had bern stamped on letters wrongly. The others are chiefly used for soft parcels which would not take an impression from the ordinary metal stamp.


Early Date Records.
Obliterators, without date, with town.
Index No. Earliest Date of use. Record-holder.

| NA | (No claim). |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NB | (eed',') |  |  |
| NC | Le. 5.1894 | H. L. Ewen |  |

ND (No claim)
Obliterators, with date, without town.
0 (No claim)
Obliterators, without date oy town.
PA (No claim).


27. 8. 1872 M. Raffalovich

> R.-Roller Cancellations.

Some of the preceding obliterations are known printed from roller-obliterators.
S.-Machinc Cancellations.

It has been deemed advisable to put these in a class by themselves, although several are not dissimilar to the types of hand-stamped marks. I. Date-mark with name and date, various designs.
(a) double date-mark, "London" at foot and vertical lines at top-SAA. (b) double circle-SAB.
2. Rectangle of horizontal bars with $\lambda_{I}$ in diamond and a date mark at some distance to the sollth-west.-SB.
3. Single or double-lined circular or oval date-mark with diagonal lines.-SC.
4. Circular date-mark with long parallel lines at right-hand side.-SD. (Many varieties).
5. In form of flap.-SE. (Does this exist ?)

There are a considerable number of varieties of these marks.


Early Date Records.
Machine Cuncellations.
Index No.
SAA
SAB
SB
SC
SD
SE
Earliest Date of Use. R
Eariest Date of Use.
London " -. 4.1858. Raffalov
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { SE } & \because & 31.12 .1886 . & \text { C.F. D. }{ }^{30} \text { Marshall. }\end{array}$

T.-Army Post Office Marks.

These, as regards design, may mostly be classed under some of the preceding groups, but it may not be without interest to reproduce a few of them here.


## U.-Postard Cancellations.

Some curious methods of cancelliug post cards were tried in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool from 1870 to 1874 . In the first, a portion of the card was snipped out close to the stamp. In the second, the stamp itself was perforated, three designs being employed :-(4) a single hole; (5) small holes arranged in the shape of an anchor; (6) in the shape of an inverted orb.
H. L'Estrange Ewen.

## Cook Islands-First Issue.

(E.W.S.N. 248 V 274.

The first issue of the Cook Islands was printed in sheets of 60 , 10 rows of 6 , and was probably stereotyped. The stamp was first set up with printers' type and then duplicated six times, the
block of six types resulting being then duplicated ten times.
types on The original stamp or matrix was the sheet. types were made separately from $123: 23$ it for each value. There are many defects common to all the values and to all the stamps on the sheets, that is to say, they occurred on the matrix, chiefly breaks in the outer line, but the six types of each value are less easy to distinguish unless in a block. We recently examined sheets of the id., $1 \frac{1}{2 d}$ and $2 \frac{1}{d}$.
values, and found the following marks:-
1d. Type 4 has a white dot on the lowest border 1dd. Type 4 has a white dot at top of the lower border under $\frac{1}{k}$ of "thd."
Type I has the borde
2td. "Type "I has the border inverted over $P$ of Type 2. The left stroke of A of "Federation " is broken
Type 3. White dot on upper tip of $E$ of
"Postage." Postage.
Type 6. . White blot on border over E of
" Postage."
Probably an extended examination with a mag. nifying glass would reveal identification marks for all the types.
In addition to the six type varieties duplicated throughout the sheet, it is probable that each individual stamp on a sheet has its own minnte peculiarities. In the $\mathrm{t} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. value quite a number of the stamps have defects.

## Postcard Column.

 $1 \mathrm{D}^{\text {ILL }}$ readers hearing of any interesting item of News,Fditindy jot it down on a postcrard and address to the Fditor, "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News,", Norwood, London.
For every contribution we publish, we will send the For every contribution we publish, we will send the
author an interesting and newly issued stamp.
(N.B.author an interesting
Postcards preferred
Mr. H. L. Bevir rerites:--
" I have seen some Indian Native States which I do not think are recorded in the catalognes:Chamba State Service, on 2tala. green, Queen.
Faridkot State, on 2ita. green, Queen.
These must presumably be forger
no record in the Indian Philateries, as there recently published handbook of printings of such.-Ed.)

## Regimental Stamps.

(From the Manchester Guardian, 4.11.04).

Philatelists will be merested in a novelty introduced by the Italian Government, who are issuing what may be described as military picture stamps. Each regiment of the Italian army is provided with a special stamp for the use of the soldiers belonging to it. The designs are, of course, all different apd of the most varied nature. Thus on one appears a portrait of the colonel of the regiment, on another a design frifes supporting the National Arms. The military district of Ivrea has a stamp on which is a view of the town of Ivrea; on that of Milan is a representation of military council; on that of the 22nd regiment of cavalry are the Arms of Catanea with, the regimental motto. On the regimental stamp of the 6th Bersaglieri are the notes of the regimental bugle call and the motto: - Bersaglier, ta tua dottrina? Patria, onorc, carabina." And so on. It is believed that these stamps will not only increase the esprit de corps of the soldiers, but will also heighten civilian interest in what appertains to the army. It will Philately. The Russian War Office is adopting a similar idea. The king of Italy is said to be the originator of the new departure, in which he takes a lively interest.

## £1 Reward.

The above reward will be paid to anyone furnishing us with the present address (stated to be oear Chicago) of the gentleman trading up to a year ago under the title of the Golden Gate Stamp Company, at the address 638, Market Street, San Francisco, U'S.A.

## Cbe Future or Philately.

Judging from the efforts that are being made on all sides to recruit the ranks of stamp collectors, not only by the publication of new and specially arranged catalogues and albums but by
the formation of clubs and the holding of the formation of clubs and the holding of
exhibitions, the future of ptilately seems parextibitions, the future of philately see
ticularly bright at the present moment.

The "general collector," who is really the backbone of the stamp-collecting world, had been somewhat neglected and it is pleasing to see that an effort is being made to keep him alive, -a difficult matter this, when it is considered there are some 50,000 or more different kinds of stamps listed in the catalogue, a large proportion of which are not only difficult to get but for the inexperienced collector difficult to identify.

The average beginner who takes up the hobly for pleasure, does not want either a lot of trouble to procure his stamps nor a lot of trouble to identify them when he has got them. The development of specialism has unfortunately done a lot to kill the general collector who generally starts off with unlimited enthusiasm and a desire to collect on a scale that even the great Ferrary might besitate to attempt. The speedy result is loss of interest,-the hobby is too difficult.

We consider therefore that one of the most important steps towards popularizing general collecting that has ever been taken is the publication of the Colonial Stamp Market's Quotations.
Every regularly issued postage stamp issued throughout the world is listed, but in order to reduce the number of varieties to manageable limits, every possible curtailment has been made. We may mention a few of the means by which the number of known varieties of postage stamps has been cut down trom 50,000 to 10,000 .

All postal-fiscals, pustage due, registration, too-late, official and express delivery stamps, etc. have been omitted.
. All non-adhesive stamps have been omitted.
All surcharged stamps have been omitted unless unobtainable without surcharge, and then they are included and described as if they had no surcharge.
4. No varieties of paper, watermark, perfora-
ion or thethod of printing (engraved stamps are not distingul of printing (engraved stamps are unless the design is materially altered).
5. Nu shades are included. With rare exceptions the only colour names used are red, blue, green, yellow (or orange), brown, black, grey, ilac.

Errors of colour are onitted.
7. Thestamps of the Colombian Departments, Antioquia, Tolima, Santander, etc., are at present omitted, pending further consideration as o their right to inclusion.
8. All local stamps and issues of a private nature, such as Fiji Times Express, are omitted. 9. All semi-fiscal stamps such as ist issue Natal and Tobago, are omitted.
10. All ininor varieties of design are omitted. It. The missionary issues of Uganda are omitted, etc.
If careful consideration is given to these omissions, it will be seen that the completeness of has calalogue has not suffered, although its scope more render general collecting possible with some degree of success. Almost any collector, under our system, may reasonably hope to get a fairly complete collection. We have made ont a list of the too rarest (in the sense of most valuable) stamps, taking the cheapest condition of each, and were astonished to find that the rooth stainp was only quoted 40/.! Probablyover 9500 of the wo,000 stamps are obtainable for $20 /$ - or under.

THE WORLD'S 100 RAREST STAMPS.
(The prices are our buying prices, taken from Ewen's Monthly Stamp Quotations for December, 1904. In a good few instances the prices are too low list from the point of view from which it is compiled).

> British Guiana, 1856, 1c.
> Mauritius, 1847, 1d.
> Hawaii, 185ï, 2c. blue
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { British Guiana, 1850, 2c. } \\ & \text { Hawaii, 1851, 13c. U.S.A }\end{aligned}$
> Roumania, 1856, 81p.
> Hawaii, 1851, 13c.
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { British Guiana, 1856, } 4 \mathrm{c} \text {. } \\ & \text { Canada, }\end{aligned}$
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canada, 1851, 12d. } \\ & \text { Tuscany, } 1860,31 .\end{aligned}$
> Tuscany, 1860, 31. ${ }^{\text {Roumania, 1856. 27p. }}$
> Reunion, 1852", 30c.
> British Guiana, 1850, 4c
> $1856,8 \mathrm{c}$.
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reunion, 1852, } 15 \mathrm{c} . \\ & \text { Geneva, } 1843,5+5 \mathrm{c} .\end{aligned}$
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gcneva, } 1843,5+5 c . .0 \\ & \text { S. Australia, } 1887, \mathbf{~} 20\end{aligned}$

Eight of the stamps quoted at $£ 2$ require to be "counted out"; we leave the selection to our 95 of these hundred rarest remarkable fact that 95 of these hundred rarest stamps are quoted, in
their cheapest condition, at a total figure of only their cheapest condition, at a total figure of only about $£$ rooo. In most cases, however, very fine
copies are worth a good deal more than the copies are worth a good deal more than the
figures quoted. For instance, the Cape Woodfgures quoted. For instance, the Cape Wood-
block is catalogued by Gibbons' in the cheapest block is catalogued by Gibbons' in the cheapest
shade at $50 /-$ and consequently it is difficult for shade at $50 /$. and consequently it is difficult for
us to put our buying quotation at more than $40 /-\mathrm{i}$ us to put our buying quotation at more than $40 /$.
yet it is impossible to buy fine copies at such a price. Yet if we put our quotation at $75 / \cdot$, which means selling at $£ 5$, we may get fine copies, but the majority of collectors would consider double catalogue price extowionate. As a matter of fact the Editor of this journal paid $f^{6}$ ros. for the copy in his collection, but it had fine margins We are consequently very much hampered in making quotations for these rarer stamps. We do not cater so much for the great specialists who can gauge the value of stamps for themselves without assistance but for the larger class who place blind confidence in a priced catalogue. buyers, we have to sacrifice the true market value (of which we cannot avail ourselves without establishing an approval business) to the artificial market value based on catalogue prices. But if our clients order above stamps and we can' supply, prices will automatically go up.

# Ewen's Weekly Stamp Rews. 

## With which is incorporated EWEN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR. (Established October, 1897.)

## A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. <br> HE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

Editor: h. Lestrange ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood. London, s.e. Publishers: ewen's Colonial stamp market, Limited. Wholemale Publishers: Messrs. W. R. RUSSELL \& Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, London, E.C

No. 275. (Vol. XIII.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904
TPrice One Penny
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## Cbe Week's Rews.

The Editor is always pleased to reccive Early Infor mation of New Issues, or of Discoveries interesting to
Stantp Collectors, and will acknowledge such contributions Stantp Collectors. and will acknowledge such contributions
either by name in the journal ay by the presentation of either by name in the journal ay by the presentation of
several interesting newlyy issued stamps, as preferred. For original articles on stamps, from 5/- to 10/- per column is origina
paid.
The
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

## GREAT BRITAIN.-

Control Letters and Marks ( 274 V 275).-Whilst looking over the editorial collection of control letters and marks, a new explanation of the meaning of the letters occurred to us. We were examining strips all showing exactly the same secret marks, when we happened to notice that the relative position of the " $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ " differed slightly on the sheets. It is obvious therefore that the letter and figure could not be part of the plate uur even fixed in or near it, as we believe has been generally supposed. A further examination of different strips showed that exactly the same minute defects in the letters occur on stamps obviously printed from different plates. There is therefore no alternative but to suppose that the letter is printed on the sheets at a second operation, after the large printed sheets have been cut into post office sheets of 240 . A further examination shows that the $D_{4}$ is frequently slightly embossed, which although it proves nothing by itself, helps to indicate that it is struck separately. Why should the printers go to the separately. Why should the printers go to the the Even if the printing machine prints, cuts and Even if the printing machine prints, cuts and
letters the sheets at one operation, it means a letters the sheets at one operation, it means a
more complex machine and consequently more expense.
The only reply which readily suggests itself is that a small "tell-tale" numbering machine is affixed to the printing press and every sheet which passes under it is numbered and receives the imprint $\mathrm{D}_{\boldsymbol{f}}$ as a siguthat it has been numbered. No doubt the mechanism of the tell-tale is such that the $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ cannot be struck without adding " ${ }_{1}$ " to the number on the dial; consequently he presence of the $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ is evidence that the sheet has been counted, whilst its absence shows at least that there has been some irregularity which requires investigation. As soon as a fixed number of sheets are printed (perhaps $5,000,000$ -it is difficult to judge) the letter is changed. On one occasion, no one seems to have been watching the dial on the numbering machine as too many td. Queen's Head stamps were printed with the letter N and had afterwards to be re. ettered $O$ (a well-known error and an exceedingly rare one). Why do the dd. stamps have control letters with serifs and the id. stamps control letters withont? It is obvious that this distinction is not inade without reason, and the reason at once suggests itself. When the id. plates were taken from press and $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ones substituted, were taken from press and ford require readjust. the numbering Buachine if this was forgottent, the control letters would not draw attention to the fact unless they were different. Lastly, why print the kd. control letters at the left of the sheets and the id. ones at the right hand side? For what other reason than to avoid the tronble of frequently adjusting the nombering machine? It is proliable there are now two machines, one of which is always disconnected. If they are looth immovable, nu mistake can be made without detection. The sheets must emerge either without a control letter, with the wrong letter, with both right and wrong or-with the right. There is thus an effective check against any mistake in counting and if the printing press is so constructed that it cannot print unless one of the numbering machines is working, it is obvious no sheets can be printed without a record being kept of the fact.
The "secret marks" to which we have so frequently alluded of late are in all probability cut in the lower line of each sheet when the plate is put to press. When it is taken from press another mark is perhaps added. If this is done, no sheets can be printed without showing those two cuts, and if the Government inspector knows that no other plate bears those two cuts, he may rest assured that no impressions can be he may rest assured that no impressions can be
possible if not probable, as it is impossible to obliterate such cuts owing to the lines being part of the steel plate. That these cuts are not made in an arbitrary fashiou we may deduce from the fact that they are always under the centre of a stamp-never under the side. There is sometimes one cut, usually under stamps Nos. i to 8 ; sometimes two cuts, usually under stamps Nos. 4, 5, 6; and sometimes three, never else where, so far as we know, than under No. 7 There is also another set of less prominent marks, but little is known about them yet. It may be that the outer line is engraved on severa plates from the same matrix, with the result tha any defects in the latter (they would have to be very slight to escape notice) would be imparted to each plate of the batch in course of completion It is also quite likely that these minor marks nay be a system of secret checks in use to assist in the detection of any possible irregularity in the course of manufacture of the plates.
These explanations must not be taken as anything more than our own suppositions. We have no means of definitely deciding how far we are right or wrong, but we think they will be generally admitted to bear the impress of probability. Between 1864 and 1880 , a period of 16 years, ${ }^{51} 5$ plates were brought into use for the purpose of printing rd. postage stamps. This gives an average of nearly to new plates per annum. Fur the 1880 series six plates of the 1 d. were made (and were used from 1880 to 1884 ) and 33 plates of the id., none of which were probably worn out when the id. lilac came into use a year later. For the id. lilac, 14 dots, only 8 plates were made, whilst of the Id. lilac, 16 dots, the following plates were made and registered.

| Plates of lll., 16 dots, Registe |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Plates. |  |
| Year. |  |
| 1881 | Nos. 9 to 18. |
| 1882 | Nos. $25,26$. |
| 1883 | Nos. $27,28,33$ to 38. |
| 1884 | Nos. 39 to 45. |
| 1885 | Nos. 46 to 52,54 to 57. |
| 1886 | Nos. 58 to 63. |
| 1887 | Nos. 64 to 72. |
| 1888 | Nos. 73 to 76. |
| 1889 | Nos. 77 to 80. |

Since $188 y$, we have no details, but the above particulars are sufficient to show that until 1880 the number of new plates brought into use each year was about ten, and that probably not more than thirty different plates were used for printing the $i d$. value in any one year.
During r887-1889, only ten plates of the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. value were registered, so that it is doubtful if more than six plates were made use of in any one year. In the last ten years, thanks to the picture post card and cheaper postage generally, a great change bas come over the scene and it has been said that as many f1, stamps are now printed said th.
as 1 d .

The object of relating these figures is to show that the number of plates in use during any year for printing 1d. and 1 d. British stamps is hardly likely to exceed 30 or 40 of each value and in all probability is considerably less. Consequently any collector who is bold enough to try and collect the bottom margins of sheets showing all the varieties of "secret marks" for each contro letter, is not likely to find the task either very hard or very expensive. If the entire bottom margin with three stamps attached be taken in each case, he may expect to disburse $f_{1}$ pe anmmen at the outside, but bis loss really only represents the interest on the sum, which, say at $6 \%$ equals $1 / 3$ per annum.

Up to the time of writing these lines we have only seen ten varieties of the $\frac{\ddagger}{2}$ d. dark green with letter $\mathrm{D}_{4}$, six of the $k \mathrm{~d}$. yellow-green with $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ and eleven of the rd. with $D_{+}$

The collection of these "secret mark" varieties is, it is true, somewhat far afield from what is usually called stanp-collecting, but we hold the opinion that specialism knows no bounds and that the stamp collector who wishes to "specialize" any particular country should first of all dispossess himself of the idea that he is in any way bound to respect the limits set by catalogue or by precedent-unless of course he collects mainly with a view to exhibiting and then he must naturally be orthodox. A genuine specialised collection is never complete and pevialised be
As we cannot in future devote so much space
to this subject, we propose to cbrunicle only the secret marks of the control letter for the time being current. At present we have $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ of which the following varieties have been stown us up to the time of going to press :-

Control Letter DA. "Secret marks" known.
dd. dark green.

|  | Gruap. | fd. dark green. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lines. |  | Nos. $4,5 \times 2$. |
| $b$ |  | Nos. $4 \times 2,6 \times 2,7$. |
| $b$ | - | Same as preceding, No. 3 added. |
| $b$ | - | Nos. 4, 7, 13. |
| b | $y$ | Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7x2, 8 (originally with cuts 3,8 only and control B). |
| j | $t$ | No. 3. |
| $j$ | $x$ | No. 1. |
| $f$ | $x$ | No. 2. |
| $f$ | $x$ | No. 4. |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ | $v$ | No. $6 \times 2$. <br> ta. ellow-green. |
| $f$ | $x w$ | Ni. 1. |
| f | $x{ }^{\text {c }}$ | No. 2. |
| $f$ | $x_{6}$ | No. 3. |
| $f$ | $x w$ | No. 4. |
| $f$ | w' | No. 5. |
| $s$ | $v$ | No. 6x2. |
| $b$ | - | Nos. 6, 9. |
| $b$ |  | Nos. $4 \times 2$ (crossed), 5, 10. |
| $b$ | ? | Nos. $5 \times 9$. |
| $b$ | ? | Nos. 5xio. |
| $b$ | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | Nos. 2, 3. |
| $b$ | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | Nos. $4,5$. |
| $b$ | $y$ | Nos. 6x9, 7. |
| $b$ | $y$ | Same, with cut under No. II faint. |
| $f$ | $x$ | No. 2. |
| $f$ | $x w$ | No. 5. |
| $f$ | $x w^{\prime}$ | No. 8. |
| $f$ | $w$ | No. 7. |
|  |  | Exphamatiom of initials. |
|  | ${ }^{6}$ With | continuous line round the parne. |
|  | ${ }^{\prime}$ With | bar unposite gutside edsee of cach stampexcept |
|  |  |  |
|  | $t$ White | nick on left edse of gith bar. |
|  | v Horiziz | ontal indents on upper and tower edges of 6 h 7th bars. |
|  | ${ }_{x}^{x} \text { White }$ | dot on uppir edtee of centre bar. indent on lower edse of 9th bar. |
|  | y Curv | dindent as in $x$ and also on lower edge of 4th |

In the id. the control letter " $D_{4}$ " always has three faint nicks on the letter D, but in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value there appear to be no marks, although the lines of the letter and figure $\mathrm{D}_{+}$may be found varying considerably in thickness.
For the specimens of the " secret marks" de. scribed in recent numbers of E.F.S.N. we are chiefly indebted to Messis. W. Lane Joynt, W. chiefly indebted to Messrs. C. Arnold Ebbutt, Edward Simith Findlater, C. Arnold Enbit,

Mr. Edward Suith has also sent us a number of margins of the higher value stamps and we of margins of the higher value stamps and we
may perhaps take the opportunity of kiving the may perhaps take the opportmity of kiving the
list up-to-date. It is unlikely more than four list up-to-date. It is unlikely more than four
varieties, if as many, exist of each of these varieties, if a
higher values.

King Edwaral Issue

| Vilur: |  | Earliest |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ita. | $m, \cdots+b s$ | 1.10 | Sampunder which cuts net |
| lital | $b n+b s$ | -.133? | ? |
| 1 dat | $b m+b s$ | 1.03 ? | ? |
| 2 d . | $b m+i p$ | 1.12 | Grecn, No. 2 : red. No.2. |
| 2 tad | $b m+x$ | 1.102 |  |
| 3 d . | $b_{m} m+x$ | 1.12 | ? |
| 4 d . | cp $+6 \cdots$ | 1.02 | Grem, So.s; lrown, mil. |
| 5 d . | m $m$ + ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ | 1.15 |  |
| 6 d. | $b^{\prime \prime}, \underline{ }+x$ | 1.02 | Nor. 1. |
| 9 d . | $\cdots m+m^{\prime \prime}$ | 1.02 |  |
| 9 d . | $b m+p$ | -. 04 ? | ? |
| 1 kl . | $b m+b m$ | 1.12 | ? |
| 1 - | 'p ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ + 1 p | 1.02 |  |
|  | The line: | of the hea of the dur | d plate are siven tirst y flate seciond. |

Explumutiom of initials (viryiations of marsinal times) b No markinal lines at all.
Ditto hut hroken at rare intervals to facilitite the division of the sheet.
scries of short lines roun
as regards the vtamps).


 Variations in corner cumnetions.
m Lines rounded at corners, not broken.
" Lines syuare at corners, not joined.
With short curve (disconnected) at each corier
Line or lines at sides of panes only (not at top or
hottom).
other
Other markinal marks
$x$ " Gutters" filled in with a row of pullars.

We should be glad to hear from readers having other varieties than those recorded. We are open to buy entire margins of sheets of $1 \frac{\mathrm{~d}}{\mathrm{~d}}$. and
higher values at id. each. ligher values at id. each.
Envelope Dies (269 A 275).-The Colonial Stann, Market has had a further large batch of ent. velopes stamped at Somerset House. The die. numbers are as follows:-bd. 52 ; id. 62 ; itd.
 note that 2 d . die 1 has been brought into use again.
Postmarks ( $2+9,27+\mathrm{N} 275$ ).-Mr. W. Beckwith informs us that the machine pustmark has now reached 13 ristol ; earliest date 13.12 .04

## BRISTOL

DEC 13
600 PM 04.
The following note is from the Daily Graphic of 21.12 .04 . It should be mentioned that special postmarks for these Christmas letters are used,
hence our object in reproducing the extract which, how object is hardly correct in one parparticular; the system did not originate at Manchester and Hull, ill 1903, but at Rochdale, in 1902).
"For many years the authorities at $S$. relieving the enormous had before them a plan for staff at Christuas. This was to allow the public to mark their letters and parcels for delivery by the first pust on Christmas morning, so that even if pusted a week or so before, they should not arrive befure the proper time. On the other arrive befure the proper time. letters and packets should be certain of delivery, mstead of, as sometimes happens, the morning mstead of, as sometmies happens, he morning
after Cliristmas Day. Last year, for the first after Chistmas Day. Last year, for the first
time, the G.P.O. decided to try by experiment whether the plan might be worked successfully, whether the plan might be worked successfully,
and the postuaster at Manchester, who favoured and the postuaster at Manchester, who favoured
the scheme, as well as the postmasters of two or the scheme, as well as the postmasters of two or
three other towns, agreed to give the plan a trial. As far as it went the experiment was a success but was not conducted on a sufficiently large scale to prove bevord a donbt the benefits to be derived from it. This year, therefure, the experiment will be repeated over a wider area, meluding the following towns:- Manchester Glaskon, Bradtord, Carlisle, Preston, Rochdale. Sonthport, Leicester, Warrington, and Wipan."

Railuy Lefler Stamps ( 273 V 275).-We have received the following new printing.

London, Brighton \& South Coast Railway, Nos. 18001 to 24000 ? Perf. 10. Issued 12.04 or earlier; highest number yet
seen 18362 (from 'Pulborough) seen 18362 (from l'ulborough).
We are mable to say if it is a new printing as the sliade is very smilar to those preceding. It

Offictal Stamps ( 273 H 275).-Mr. J. G. Cairns writes:-" I ann told there are blue envelopes also. The clerk in the office here says that the red envelopes were used for the ist Demand Notes; green for the and; blue for the 3 rd. He did not say anything about then being of different values.'

AUSTRIA 1270 IE 275). - The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the new 2 and 3 heller. thans completing the new series. We arealso able 10 pive a more complete description of the 72 lieller.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ad hr sizes. With figures of value en } \\
& \text { plate. With varnish lines. } \\
& 2 \text { heller, black. } \\
& \begin{array}{cll}
3 & \text { Prown. } & \text { Perf. } 13 \times 124 . \\
72 & \because & \text { cherry-red. Perl. } 13 .
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

All the other valnes are perf. 13 except the and 50 heller, which are $13 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. The 50 heller, pert. 13. should be omitted from our list if No. 267.
BADEN (A 2751.-Who would have thonght we should ever becalled upon to chronicle a new issue of stamps for this old gierman Statc? Yet. according to $I$ 'E $E$ ho de la Timbrologie (12.04/573) a set of official stamps is to be issued here from ist Jamary to 3ist December, 1905.


Official Adhisives. Frame of design similar to the issue of 1903 for Prussia but the inscrip-
tion "Fret durch Abliasung. Nr. 16 " is printed diagonally and the ground is white with a large " 16 ."
Values, 2. 3. 5, 10, 20, 25 pfennig.
CRETE (26. $P$ 275), - The Colomal Stamp Market has sliown us a new provisional issued here 12.04 or sooner.

Adicsive. Surcharged " 5 " in each lower corner,
" $5 \quad 5$ " in black on 20 lepta, orange.

GOLD COAST (267 A 275). We are officially informed under date of 112.04 that the stamps with moltiple watermark are nut yet
beims issued, but in a consignment of stamps being issued, but in a comsignment of stamps
just received by the Colonial Stamp Markrt and just received by the Colonial Stamp Markrt and
lespatched from the Gold Coast $1 n 1.12,04$ we despatched frolll the Gold Coast "n inin.oy we
find a sheet of the 2 d . with the new water. find a
mark.


## Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.

The id. has already been recorded with mul. tiple watermark but we moderstand that they were not on sale on 1.12 .0 , only the single watermark variety being available.
LAGOS ( 272 N 275 ).-The Colonial Stamp Market has shown is some mure values of the
King's Head set on inultiple watermark paper. King's Head set on multiple watermark paper.


Adhesivis. Wmk. Crown CA multiple. 2/6 grey-green and carmine.
Issued $3.12 .0_{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ or earlier.
MATJA (269 H 275).-Some more values
have appeared on the miltiple watermark paper.


Adle'sives. Wmk. Crown C I multiple. 5d. red (pictorial design).
Issued 19.12 .04 (evening). The $1 /$ is said to be in a brighter mauve shade.

## MOZAMBIQUE (263 H 275). - Three

 months ago we reported the issue of four new values. $115,130,400$ and 700 reis, and we now hear of the withdrawal of fomit of the uld ones. A Beira correspondent of one of our readers bigue Co. are withdrawing the folluwing stamps on the 15 th of next month. So, 150,300 , tooo reis, and it will be rather difficult to met them later I fancy."TASMANIA(2.48 J 275). - The following celt ting is from the Hobart Mercary of 1o. 11. O4. "Patent l'ostage. Staming Machine.-The postal anthorities have arranged to give this uscful machine a trial, but are going to keep it inside the post office, and restrict its use to a penny stamp intil thoromghly tested. It has been placed just inside the post office door, where anyone can drop a penny in the slot ot the machme, and get a letter stamped by press. ing down a knob firmly, thos marking the letter. This is all that has to he done hefore posting the letter in the usual way. With one or more of these machines outside the post office. the public could post their letters on Sumdays or holidays withont recourse to the post office, which conld be closed at the end of each day at a reasomable hour. If these machines colue into general use, the Govermments may save many thousands per year in the manulaciure of the present adhesive postage stamp, and the peneral public will he saved a lot of stamp licking. The machine will he in use on and after to-day:. Those intending to in use on and after to-day: Those mending to
nse the machinc are requested to read the use the machinc are requ!
directions before operatink."
These machines have already been tried in Norway and New Zealand, hut whether a success or not we have not heard. The one at Hobart however soon came to griel as it broke on the fust day! Our correspoudent was mable to set one of the impressmons but intiderstands it was a circnar design hike a postmark inscribed
"so.1t.o4-1d.-IOSTAGE PAII, HOBART."

TRANSVAAL $\left(26_{4} S 275\right)$. We are officially informed that the 6 d . value has not yet appeared on multiple watermark paper and we repret that we shonld have been induced to chronicle it in No. 264. We find that a Capetown corres. pondent informed us he had it postmarked 10.9.04. Was he mistaken?

VICTORIA (240 P 275).-The following cutting is from the Adelaide Advertiser of $15.11 . o_{4}$. hut refers to a stamping macline in use at Melbourne, Victoria. The wurding of this extract is almost the same as in the case of the Tas-
manian cutting. Was there one machine or manian c
"The Federal anthorities have arranged to give the patent postage stamping machine a trial, lut will keep it inside the Melhourne General
Post Office, and restrict its use to the penny
stamp until thoronghly tested. It has been placed just inside the post office door, where anyone can drop a penmy in the slot of the machine, and get a letter stamped by pressing down a knob firmly, thus marking the leiter. This is all that has to be done before posting the letter in the usual way With one or more of these machines on the ont side of the post office, the public could post their letters on Sundays or holidays without recourse to the post-office, which could be closed at the end of each day at a reasonable hour. If these machines come into general use the Government may save many thousands per year in the manufacture of the present adhesive postage stamp, and the general public will be saved a lot of stamp licking.'

## Qur Stamp Quotations.

What other Collectors think about them.
(We invite readers to cr ticize our quotations and if the arguments put forward are sufficiently weltfounded to induce us to alter the Quotation (either upor down). we will pay dd. for each alteration if the price of the stamp is $1 /$ or under and $i d$. if over).
First List of Alterations and Criticisms.
i. Mr. S. B. Relton points out that itd. for the King's Head India 3rs. is ohviously a mistake We agree with him and will alter it to ind.
2. In Mozainbique, for 160 reis read 130 and
fur 100 (at end) read tooo. for 100 (at end) read tooo.
3. Mr. S. B. Relton points out that the date of
ne U.S.A. small square issue should be 1869 , not the U.S.A. small square issue should be 1869 , not $186+$
4. The same correspondent asks :-.". Is it
advisable t, omit the distinction between the advisable $t$, onnit the distinction between the
imperforate and perforated stamps, even in a general list?" Our answer is most decidedly, yes! We must be consistenit and the best way to decide the question is to consider, firstly, whether, say the recent issues of Colombia are worth collecting both perf. and imperf.? Secondly where to draw the hue with the roulettes pin pert, roulettes and compound perfs., etc. such as in the early Australians. Thirdly - but is it worth while going on? There are even more important reasons for not making any distinction. If our list excerded 16 pages it conld not go through the post for the $\frac{1}{2} d$. and would in lact tend to become momanareable altogether; secondly, we should have to include a lot of ininteresting varieties; thirdly, perforation is only for the convenience of the pulblic in separating the stamps and is not lexally, like the watermark, part of the stamp; fourthly, we slonld have a lot of extra trouble sorting stamps; fithly, we should have to spend sorting stamps; finthiy, we shond have to spend
a lot of time examining the imperforate stamps to a lot of time examining the imperforate stamps to
he sure they had not had perforations cut off; he sure they had not had perforations cut off;
and suon. If one only thinks for a moment, the reasons are overuhelming.
5. A correspondent writes:-" I fail entirely to set how the number of quotations in your No. 6 list is anywhere near the nomber 20,000 which You give as a roukh guess and I an pretty certain you will find that 10,000 varieties duly listed is a long way over the mark. As firr the list itself, it is a marvel of cheapness and so are the prices." We must confess that we have not connted the Guotations but there are fifteen pages each of four columns, or a total of 6 : columns. We took one column at random and connted 170 stamps (Iwo sulb-colimins of 85 earh). As fo times 170 inakes 10,200 we thonght 10,000 a very fair estimate, allowing tor the smaller length of the colnmms on the title pare. Almost every stamp has two quotations, one for monsed and one for used. so there onght to be about 20 ooo of them. However we have offered a guinea to the reader or readers who tell us the correct number before New Year's day, so our suspense will soon be ended.
6. The Manritius izc. grey should be to/-, not 20/. umsed. It is only catalogued 17,6 , although a very scarce stamp mint, withont side margin. Te regret to say we bought two at $20 /$ and they are now for sale at $13 / 4$ each
7. As remarked last week, all quotatious for suspended for the present. We can used, are suspended for the present. We can of course 8. All quotations for bosn
suspended, as we find for Bosnia are similarly suspended, as we find a certain number of them
attract buyers and no sellers. Revised prices in Qnotations No. 7.
The above is a first instalnent of other readers opinions and criticisms. Will not you, who read these lines, favour us with your opinions and criticisms. Even a postcard would be welcome. We cat only do business on these Quotations when prices attract both buyers and sellers. We don't want to buy without selling because we dont want to lock up our capital ; we prefer to see the cheques rolling in and the cheques rolling out. Similarly we obviously can't sell if we can't buy, because promises are a poor substitute for stamps. Therefore whether we put prices too low or too high we are caught either way; the only course open to us is the happy medium, which we are endeavouring to ascertain, and hope our readers will do their best to assist us.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUE8. The following are our sale prices for mint
unused and fine poitatly used speclmens. We are willing to purchase for canh at as 3 . In the
rediscount, 1-discount, (atamps quoted 2d. or more only).
An asterisk denntes "tamporarly out of
dock and in aueh casee we are willing to toack and in aneh casee we a
buy at 2d. In the $1 /-$ dincount.

| 1447 | Germany, | $1900,2 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{bl}$ | $2 / 4$ | $0 / \mathrm{t}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1448 | , 1 | $\because$ | 3 ml .11 | $3 / 6$ |


\section*{ <br> | 1622 | " | '03. 400 r bl | 1/7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1623 | " | 'ol, 500 r . bk | 2/1 |
| 1224 | " | ,. 700r. lil | 3/0 |
|  |  | -Angola. C renco - Mary <br> Congo, G <br> é Principe, $Z$ <br> mbane - supp | 0 <br> s. <br> n. |

1641 Macau, 1897, 47a. blue 1642 , 1900, 78a. blk
$\begin{array}{cc}\because \quad \text { 2d. brn } \\ \text { Dd. grn } \\ \text { D.W. Indies, } 1876,50 c . & 2 / 8 \\ \text { 5/0 }\end{array}$
Finland, $1867,1 m$. or $\quad 26 / 8^{\circ}$
$\begin{array}{lll}355 & " & 1877,1 \mathrm{~m} . \text { lil } \\ 182 / \mathrm{c}^{*} \\ 1356 & " & 1885, \mathrm{Im} . \text { bi-c } \\ 2 / 8^{\circ}\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{rrr}1361 & " & \text { " } \\ 1362 & " & 189 \\ 1363 & " & \text {, }\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{lll}0 & " & 1877, \text { 5f. lilac } 4 / 8 \\ 1 & " & 1900,2 f . \text { brown } 2 / 0 \\ 2 & \text { If. oblong } 1 / 0\end{array}$
Herann
1902, if.

ore.-For prices of the di
names see special list).


## PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1904)
" British Stamps (18g8) St änley Gibbons, Colonials ( 1904 ) French Society's Carelgn Countries ( 190 (1904)..
(:90)
Senf, including stationery (1905)

## Price $2 / 6$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Postage } \\ \text { free }\end{gathered}$

 $\begin{array}{ll}2 / 6 & \text { free } \\ 2 / 6 & \text { free }\end{array}$$\stackrel{3 / 2}{8 / b_{6}}$
$\begin{array}{ll}8 / 0 & \text { free. } \\ 4 / 0 & 7 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$

ACCESSORIES.
Ivory Millimetre Scale
weal Perforation Gaug stamps Ideal Perforation Gauge. Transparent Envelopes.

Size A, 2 g $\times \frac{1}{2}$ in., per 100.


Price
$3 / 0$
$2 / 6$
6d.
$1 / 0$

5d.
6d.
8d.

## PHILATELIC WORKS

(Fach is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

|  | Price $24 / 0$ | Postane |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway Letter Stamps (1901) | 21/0 | 8 d . |
| Portuguese India. | 6/0 | 3d. |
| South Australia | 9/6 | 3d. |
| Shanghai | 716 | 3d. |
| St. Vincent | $7 / 6$ | 3d. |
| Barbados | $10 / 6$ | 3d. |
| Grenada | 9/6 | 5 d . |
| Indian Native States (on Indian) (1904) | 10\% | 4d. |
| India and Ceylon (with Supplement) | $27 / 0$ | 6 d . |
| Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape | $12 / 0$ | 6 d. |
| Africa-Gambia to Natal | 16\% | 4d. |
| Spain and Colonies | 2/0 | 3 d . |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10/0 | 3 d . |
| United States | $31 / 0$ |  |
| Philippine Islands (1904) | 11/0 | 1/0 |
| Siam (Boston Philatelic Society, 1904) | 2/0 | \%/2 |
| NOTE.-If soveral of the above articles are sont at one and the eame time the poutege is lean. |  |  |


| 1817 | Japan, 1888, י. rose | 2/8 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18.8 | 1899, 心. Tose | 2/4 |
| 1825 | Liberia, 1892, 81 blue | 3/4 |
| 1826 | 82 brn | 6/8 |
| 1827 | $\cdots \quad .085$ rose | 18/8 |
|  | Persia, see "Quotation |  |
| 1831 | Siam, 1887, 64a. bi-c | $2 / 0$ |
| 1832 | " 1900, 64a. ." | 1/4 |

## S. \& C. America.



BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)
Square, de Luxe, ioo leaves .. .. 30/0 11d.
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers -
t. $10 \times 8 \mathrm{in} ., 20$ leaves (capacity 40 ) rod. 2 d .
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STOCK BOOKS to hold 50,000 stamps $16 / \mathrm{m}$ 3d.
EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.
8ubscription Rates (to commence this week).
One year, post free to same address
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Back numbers, 10
From any Newsagent (who will get it through
his London Agents)

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## Regular Weekly Service of leew Issues.

UR New Issue Departhent receives a prompt supply of practically every new Colonial Stamp that is issued, including varieties of shate, perforation, paper, watermark, etc. (also many foreikn uew issues). Abont once a week (the day depends on the arrival of the mails) these are distributed amonst clients according to the reguirements they have filed. Collectors wishing to take part in wor weekly disiribution (the promptest, cheapest and most reliable in the world) shonld open a deposit accuant. Send particulars as to what is required.
1.-New Issues of King Edward stamps or "King's Heads." Likely to advance considerably in price where they become obsolete on account of their short lite, but in many cases no prospect of an early clange. (urrency troubles in the East may cause alterations.
11.-New Issues of Yueen Victoria stamps or "Yueen's Heads" will have of necessity a very short life, but are being largely buught. Chiefly
H.-New Issues of Picturial
adverse comment in the Philatelic Press, we strongly recommend them Collection, espectally in the eyes of unphilatelic friends. Regardless of
.-New Issues of Surcharged Stamps or "Provisionals" have a them
bought up very largely, consequently more to be recommended as a spect life as a rule, but are the especial prey of speculators, often being

- New Issies of Varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, shade spechlar probably thestment.
of four, and purchased at moderate prices. Perforation, shade, etc., are probably the best investment of all especially if taken in blocks
Through the medium of our regular weekly service of New Issues, we are prepared to send collectors immediately on issue new Colonial Stamps in any or all of the above groups, in singles, pairs or blocks of four, up to limits of $1 /-$, $5 /-$ or fi face value, at lowest possible rates, in most cases $1 / 1$ per $1 /=$ face value. If requested, we supply marginal copies free of extra charge.
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Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E.


[^0]:    A DHESIVE Stamps of Great Britain com. piled by A. B. Creeke, Jr. and the late Hastings E. Wright. Published by the Philatelic Society, London. Photographic illustrations of nearly every variety known. Copies of official each stamp, etc. Price, $24 /$. post free.

[^1]:    - Copy of the London Philateliat containing the article can
    be supplied by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Led., price $8 d$.

[^2]:    PRICED CATALOGUE OF RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS．
    A Complete Price List of all Railway Letter Stamps issued from the beginning until zoth June，1903．Fcap．12mo， 52 pages， 46 illustra tions．Price， $2 / 6$ post free

[^3]:    

[^4]:    

[^5]:    It is no economy to save the small subsrription (4/4) and
    live in ignorance of philatelic events.

[^6]:    d
    1
    1
    $d$

[^7]:    We hope shortly to give a list of the other records.

[^8]:    : Obtainable thro
    price. 47 post free.

[^9]:    Note. - The coins of silver-atandard countries are valued
    silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular.

[^10]:    P-nted by Pardy \& Son, 8, The Triangle, Bournemouth and Publiahed by the Proprietora, Ewen's Colonial Stanp marimt, Limitad, 3a, Palace Squar e. Norwood, S.E

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