

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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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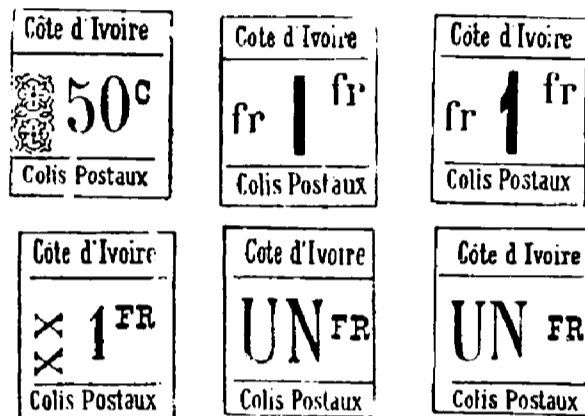
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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.

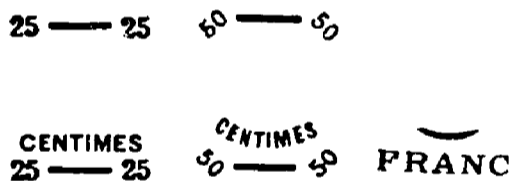
The index number and serial letter after the title of each paragraph indicate the issue of E.W.S.N. in which the last reference to that country appeared.

IVORY COAST (217 G 223).—We illustrate the types of surcharges on the provisional parcel post set chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 211).



JAMAICA (221 M 223).—The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the new 2½d. stamp. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* antedates our earliest ½d. by seven days, and gives 16.11.03 as the date of issue.

LEVANT, AUSTRIAN P.O. (217 H 223).—We illustrate the overprints of the three new stamps chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 217.



LONG-TCHEOU (212 B 223).—The Post Office here has had to be closed, 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 Post Office had died there since the Post Office was established less than a year ago. The special stamps were not even issued, although the following quantities had been printed in July 1903.

1c.	1500	5c.	4500	20c.	2000
2c.	1500	10c.	1500	5f.	1500
4c.	1500	15c.	1500		

What happened to the stamps has not transpired.

MEDELLIN (A 223).—*Local Issue.*—A correspondent writes to the *American Journal of Philately*.

"I send you enclosed a few samples of a local 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 Bogotá. There are only the two kinds, 20 and 40 centavos."

The design (adds our contemporary), which is the same for both values, 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 MEDELLIN" 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 15½ x 20 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.

Local adhesives. 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, perf. 12½, for which he had paid a thousand shekels, had recently been triplicated owing to a find in one of the old warehouses of Farshish. Even Solomon, however, would have recognised a discovery made by Mr. Hagen as 'something new.'"

"This discovery consists of a *tête-bêche* pair of the 2d. '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 'Col. Treasury, 30th July, 1850.' The postmarks are 'Sydney—JY. 30, 1850—New South Wales' and 'Melbourne—AU. 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 facing the right margin, corresponds with No. 1 on the reconstructed plate. The left hand stamp, which has its value label facing the left margin, and consequently its top label facing 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).

PANAMA (219 G 223).—We take the liberty of reproducing the following list of varieties in the Panama provisionals from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. The list is compiled by Mr. M. D. Senior, who has been specializing them.

Panama stamps of 1892-94 issue surcharged REPUBLICA DE PANAMA.

- 1c. green, surch. in carmine horizontally.
- 1c. green, surch. in carmine sideways or vertically at the left side, surcharge reading upward.
- 1c. green, surch. in carmine inverted.
- 1c. green, surch. in carmine, pair, one inverted, one regular.
- 1c. green, surch. in carmine, pair, one inverted, one without surcharge.
- 1c. green, surch. in blue black (error) horizontally.
- 1c. green surch. in blue black (error) sideways, or vertically at left side, surcharge reading upward.
- 2c. rose, surch. in blue black horizontally.
- 2c. rose, surch. in blue black vertically in the centre, surcharge reading downward.
- (Horizontal 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. in blue black, double surcharge, inverted.
- 2c. rose, surch. in blue-black, twice surcharged, once at top and once at bottom of stamp, both inverted.
- 2c. rose, surch. in blue-black, twice surcharged vertically, 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) horizontally.
- 5c. blue, surch. in carmine horizontally.
- 5c. blue, surch. in carmine horizontally, with first four letters of "REPU" of *Republica* and first letter "P" of *Panama* in blue-black, balance of surcharge in carmine.
- 5c. blue, surch. in carmine sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
- 5c. blue, surch. in blue-black (error) sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
- (Horizontal pair, with the two above sideways surcharges in the two different colours).
- 10c. yellow, surch. in blue-black horizontally.
- 10c. yellow, surch. in blue-black sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
- 10c. yellow, surch. in carmine (error) sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
- 20c. violet, surch. in blue black vertically or sideways at right, and surcharge reading upward.
- 20c. violet, surch. in blue-black, inverted.
- 20c. violet, surch. in carmine (error), inverted.
- 50c. bistre-brown, surch. in blue-black horizontally.
- 50c. bistre-brown, surch. in blue-black, inverted.
- (Vertical pair of above, with the two varieties, regular and inverted).
- 50c. bistre-brown, surch. in blue-black sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
- 50c. bistre-brown, surch. in carmine (error) horizontally.
- 1 peso brown-carmine, surch. in blue-black horizontally.
- 1 peso brown-carmine, surch. in blue-black sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
- 1 peso brown-carmine, surcharge in carmine (error) horizontally.
- (Strip, vertical, containing above three varieties).

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

10

SOMALI COAST (207 X 223).—*Minor variety*, 1903, 2fr. green and black, names of designer and engraver at bottom omitted (AJP 11.03/387).

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE (221 R 223).—We now illustrate the design of the permanent King's Head series, low values. That of the higher values is similar, but larger.



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



Official Adhesive.
1r. green. Overprint in black.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (217 F 223).—Our Adelaide correspondent sends us specimens of the new printing of the long 6d. alluded to in E.W.S.N. No. 216. It is specially interesting as it is the first to have the new perforation, an even gauge 12.



Adhesive. Design as above. New perforation, gauge 12 even, instead of 11½.
6d. green (2nd. ? Printing).

The recent history of South Australian perforations is as follows:—(a) perf. 11½, 12½ or compound; perf. 11½, alone being used for the large stamps recently issued; (b) for the small stamps up to 6d., perf. 10 came into general use in 1887, and also for the first printing of the high values; (c) 1893, perf. 15; 1895, perf. 13; 1903, perf. 12 even. The shade of the new 6d. is a little lighter than before, but we cannot say if this variation is peculiar to the whole printing or only to our particular sheet.

VICTORIA (218 M 223).—To the list of new perforation varieties in E.W.S.N. No. 204, we add on the authority of the *Australian Journal of Philately*.

Adhesive. Mixed perf.
½d. green. Horiz. 12½; vert. 12½ x 11.

Questions Competition.

We append below a selection of the Questions submitted in this Competition and have attempted to provide answers. Any reader who likes to criticize may do so, and if his criticism is well-considered, 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 recent years to use postage stamps for other purposes than prepayment of letters, e.g. telegrams, revenue purposes, etc. In British Central Africa they are even used for the native hut tax, the reduction of which tax from 5/- to 4/- and from 4/- to 3/- alone causing the issue of the first pro-

visionals of this Protectorate. The various taxes and fees are sometimes paid in bulk, hence for instance, the 5/-, 10 and £1 I.R. Official with "Accounts Branch" cancellations.

2.—Why cannot a letter go anywhere in Australia for less than 2d. when in India ½ anna takes one from Colombo to Lahore?

It is a question of area and population. India is considerably less in size than Australia and has 100 times as many inhabitants. We take the following statistics from Whittaker, 1904.

	Area.	Population.	Post Office Revenue.	1902/3 Expenditure.
India	1,767,000 sq. m.	287,341,941.	£1,435,000	£1,344,000
Australia	2,972,575 sq. m.	3,774,282.	£2,404,650	£2,563,789

With a deficit of £160,000 per annum, Australia is chary of making the reduction in postage from 2d. to 1d. although it has many times been agitated for. The growth of population will no doubt in due course render a 1d. rate possible.

3.—Are the majority of errors in provisional issues such as inverted, double or treble surcharges, genuinely so or deliberately executed?

There must be extremely few cases where anyone in authority could be held responsible for the errors. In most small colonies—British, French, German, etc.—surcharges are applied at the local newspaper offices, which rarely possess up-to-date printing machines. Some Colonial newspapers give the appearance of having been printed from a hand press, from type that would be somewhere about 100 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 stamps 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 course, this only applies to small colonies, but 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 twice be thrown away? It is not only a waste, but to withdraw it and cancel it means a good many entries in the Colonial Treasurer's ledger, and proper authorisation has to be obtained before it can be destroyed. How much simpler 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 knowledge of collectors. In Great Britain, for instance, the 10d. 1867 wmk. Emblems were sent to Constantinople, the 6d. plate 8 imperforate to the British Post Office at Alexandria, and amongst other instances we may mention the sheet of 60 ½a. Uganda, of which the bottom row of six stamps had the overprint inverted; it was sent to a small out-station, where doubtless the authorities thought it would be used up without coming to the notice of collectors, but by a curious chance it was sent to this country at face value as a remittance in payment of some magazines! Sometimes however there happens to be a stamp collector in 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 the 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 issues fairly regularly, might be eligible.

5.—Why does the unused 2½d. Cyprus never rise in value, while the unsurcharged stamp is 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 2½d. value. So long as the catalogue publishers hold unexhausted remainders of this value, they can keep the price as low as they like.

6.—If a 4d. Cyprus stamp were genuinely sent through the post to-day, what would its value be compared with a specimen used in 1879?

It all depends. The rational collector, who merely wants a specimen of the 4d. stamp in his collection—the best he can get—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 stamp is genuine unless it has a postmark, would probably not stop to find out the date of the obliteration and would be likely to pay what he was asked, if the trap was baited 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 misunderstood

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 99 remain in existence unused, the balance being destroyed. The old 1d. red English 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 1d. 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 must have been many times that of later numbers.

8.—Why are some remainders of obsolete stamps (like the 4d. Trinidad) deliberately destroyed without reason, when the act causes a dead loss of their face value to the country concerned?

Is the 5d. Trinidad meant? The loss is not that of face value, surely, but only the cost of printing and the loss of the value of a plate which cost perhaps £50 and is now rendered useless. Still, even this might have been saved, if it were not for the tyranny of stamp collectors. If the ordinary business-like proceeding of surcharging 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 collectors! Yet how many collectors who, when they change their address and have any considerable stock of note paper on hand, think of throwing it away? Most business men, at all events, invest in a rubber stamp and surcharge it vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, as the hand-stamp happens to come to their 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 interest 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.

10.—Have fiscals any interest in the future of Philately?

It is our opinion that fiscals will never obtain any hold amongst general collectors, but that they will continue to gain in popularity with the specialists, group collectors, pioneers and others. The same remark also applies to all classes of stamps other than postage stamps proper. Telegraph and revenue stamps will probably gain 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. 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.

11.—Why does New Zealand have so many combing machines?

This question seems to have been sent to the wrong journal. Have "combing machines" any connection with Hinde's Hair Curlers? Or we believe "combing machine" may be a term connected with certain industries, not however, connected with philately. Being one of the distinguished few who didn't buy the Encyclopædia Britannica, 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 somewhat irrationally answer "Because it doesn't." We believe all the perforating machines at the New Zealand Government Printer's are "single-line" machines, hence the many compound-perforated stamps. New South Wales, on the contrary, is an example of a country where comb 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?

"Almost worthless" is an unjustifiable term. Originals are rarely catalogued at less than face value, even though large remainders have been sold. It is wonderful how quickly remainders are absorbed, and once they are gone, a stamp often reaches a higher level than it otherwise would have done. If 100,000 stamps were printed, 1000 being issued and the remainder ultimately sold as remainders, it is obvious that used specimens will be more valuable. Very few continental countries have not at one time or another, sold remainders, even though perhaps of a single issue, but this has so efficiently checked any impulse on the part of collectors to buy unused Europeans when current, that when no remainders are forthcoming, such are enormously more valuable than the used stamps. 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 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 1/1 per 1/- 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 trying to fleece stamp collectors" (as if a few 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 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 10,000 stamps of a value may be sold, the next week none. Consequently 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 ½d. stamp has similarly been bought up and is still out 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 this means, the necessity for surcharged 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?" we should suggest that it may be Pride. If the reader will imagine himself for a moment a little island in a big ocean, wouldn't he take pride in possessing a set of stamps all his own? And if collectors, in their generosity, were to say "We will pay the cost of printing and give you £1000 a year besides," what obstacle would there be in the way of realising his ambition?

15.—Why does the Bechuanaland Protectorate continue to use surcharged British stamps, instead of having a design of its own?

The only reason we can think of is that the British Government wishes to emphasise its influence. Were a separate set of stamps to be made, King Khama might wish to have his 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 British Sovereign. It is probably a question of fact, and the black surcharge across the stamps a compromise. Apart from which, there are only three towns of any importance in the Protectorate, and scarcely any white inhabitants.

16.—Are all M.A.'s errors, or not? From one account of a week or two ago, I should take it 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 1d. red British stamps of 1864 lettered "MA" in the lower corners. Less than 5% of the 1d. red stamps of about this date have the error of watermark.

(NOTE.—A further instalment of Questions and Answers will be given next week. Something like 200 have already been sent in, but we hope to deal with them all in time. Questions may continue to be sent in for our competition until January 4th, mid-day, when we shall award the four prizes already announced.)

Correspondence.

To THE EDITOR, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

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 2d. blue, plate 12. The following are its fluctuations late years:—

1897.	1899.	1900.	1902.	1903.	1904.
15/-	10/-	5/-	6/-	not priced	40/-

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/-, and even at that time was well worth it. Plate 8, unused, is still undervalued, being especially rare in blocks.—E.V.]

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 Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP IX.—FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA & WEST INDIES.			
151 French Guiana, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/1½	2/6
152 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
153* Guadeloupe, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
154* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
155* Martinique, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/1½	2/6
156* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
157 St. Pierre et Miquelon, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 75c.	11	1/10	2/2
158* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP X.—FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.			
163* Dahomey, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
164* French Congo, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
165* " " 1900, 4, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	9	2/2	2/7
166 French Guinea, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
166a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
167 Ivory Coast, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
167a " " 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
168 Sénégal, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/2	2/7
168a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
169 " " Sénégal, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XI.—FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.			
171 Anjouan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
172 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
173* Grand Comoro, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
174 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
175* Madagascar, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
176 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
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	0/10	1/0
180 Réunion, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
181 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
182* Sudan, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
183 Somali Coast, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/3	2/7
184* " " New colours, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/7

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XII.—FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA.			
191 Indian Settlements, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
191a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
192 Indo-China, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
192a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
193 New Caledonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/3	2/8
193a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
194 Oceania, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
194a* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIII.—FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.			
201* (Turkey) Cavalle, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pi.	6	1/8	2/0
202* " " Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pi.	6	1/8	2/0
203 " " Levant, 1, 2, 4 pi.	3	1/2	1/5
204* " " Vathy, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pi.	6	1/8	2/0
205* (Egypt), Alexandria, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	13	2/6	2/1
206* " " Port Said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	13	2/6	2/11
208* Morocco, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 centimos, 1 pes.	6	1/9	2/21
210* Canton on Indo-China, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
211* Hoi-hao " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
212* (1902) Cavalle, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4p.	6	1/5½	1/9
213* " " Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4p.	6	1/5½	1/9
214* " " Levant, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40c., 2, 4 pi.	13	2/3½	2/9
215 " " Vathy, expected	—	—	—
216 " " Alexandria, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	13	2/6	2/11
217 " " Port Said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	13	2/6	2/11
218* " " Zanzibar, ½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 10 as.	8	2/5½	2/11
219 " " Morocco	—	—	—
220 " " China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	9	2/5½	2/11
220a " " Crete, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	13	2/6	2/11

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.			
221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa	8	2/8	3/2
222 " " S.W. Africa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
223 Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
224 Togo, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA.			
231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
233 Kiau Tschou, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
234 Marianne Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
235 Marshall Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
236 Samoa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVI.—GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.			
241 China, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
242* Levant, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 5pi.	9	3/0	3/6
243* Morocco, 3, 5, 10, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60c.	8	1/10	2/2

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.			
251* Angra, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	11	1/7	1/11
251a* " " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r.	5	2/9	3/2
252* Horta, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	11	1/7	1/11
252a* " " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r.	5	2/9	3/2
253* Ponta Delgada, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	11	1/7	1/11
253a* " " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r.	5	2/9	3/2
254* Funchal, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	11	1/7	1/11
254a* " " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r.	5	2/9	3/2

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
PORTUGUESE 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	
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	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 Lourenço 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	
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* Ponta Delgada, 300 reis	1/1	1/4	
829* " " 500 "	1/9	2/1	
830 Portuguese Congo, 400 reis	1/5	1/8	
831 " " 500 "	1/9	2/1	
832 " " 700 "	2/6	2/11	
833* Portuguese India, 1 rupee	1/4	1/7	
834* " " 2 "	2/8	3/1	
835 St. Thomas & Prince, 400 reis	1/5	1/8	
836 " " 500 "	1/9	2/1	
837 " " 700 "	2/6	2/11	
838* 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 "	1/9	2/1	
845* " " 700 "	2/6	2/11	
Other Countries and Colonies, &c.			
851* Abyssinia, 8 guerches	—	—	
852* " " 16 "	—	—	

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVIII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.			
261 Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10
262* Cape Verde, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10
263* Guinea, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10
264* Congo, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10
265* St. Thomas and Prince, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.			
270* Inhambane, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10
271* Lourenço Marques, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10
272* Mozambique, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10
273* " " Company, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r.	12	2/7	2/11
274* Nyassa, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200r.	12	2/7	2/11
275* Zambezia, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200r.	8	2/5	2/10

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA.			
281* Macau, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 avos	9	0/10	1/0
281a* " " 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 31 avos	7	2/6	2/11
282* Portuguese India, 1½, 2½, 4½, 6, 9r., 1, 2, 4, 8, 12l.	10	2/6	2/11
283* Timor, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 10 avos	8	0/9	0/11
283a* " " 12, 13, 16, 20, 24, 31 avos	6	2/4	2/9

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XXI.—ITALIAN COLONIES & POST OFFICES.			
291* Albania, 10, 35, 40 paras	3	0/5	0/6
292* Italian Levant, 1 piastra	1	0/2½	0/3
293* " " Tripoli (Bengasi), 1 piastra	1	0/2½	0/3
294* " " Crete (La Canea), 1 piastra	1	0/2½	0/3
295* Benadir (East Africa), 1, 2b., 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10as.	7	2/0	—
296 Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c., 1l.	9	2/1	2/4

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XXII.—DUTCH, DANISH & SPANISH COLONIES.			
301* Curaçao (W. Indies), 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 50c.	11	2/6	—
302* Dutch Indies (Java), 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 50c.	11	2/6	—
303 Surinam (Dutch Guiana), 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 50c.	11	2/6	—
304 Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), 1, 3, 4,			

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A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER
PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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(Whole Number, No. 310.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN — Control Letters (191 D 224).—Mr. W. Heath was the first reader to notify us of the issue of stamps with control letter C. He obtained the 1d. value at Wellington, Salop, on 29.12.03. Our date records are as follows:—

	A	B	C
½d.	27.12.01	22.12.02	12.12.03
1d.	27.12.01	22.12.02	29.12.03

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) I was supplied with the old letter 'B'!"

Early Dates (221 O 224).—Mr. W. Denison Roebuck has shown us two interesting new records.

1d. red, plate 225. Ludlow, 29.12.79.
3d. plate 20, wmk. Crown. Aylesbury, 1.1.81.

Although the 1d. red stamp with plate-numbers was officially superseded by the "1d. venetian red" on 1.1.80, we have hitherto been in the somewhat anomalous position of having to record the "earliest date of use" as later than the date of official cessation from issue (the previous record having been 6.1.80). The record date of actual use for the 3d. plate 20, wmk. crown, is now the same as the officially announced date of issue, so is hardly likely to be improved upon.

Official Adhesives (222 P 224).—Mr. C. S. Qunton has shown us a curiosity in the shape of a ½d. green, overprinted "ADMIPALTY OFFICIAL" (error, P for R), type I. The error evidently occurred through a perforation disc settling on 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 M 224).—We are informed that the following new issues are "in contemplation" by the authorities.

Adhesives. King's Head design.
1c. (colour?).
20c. (" ?).
Postcard. Inland use, single.
1c. (colour?).

The 20c. value will take the place of the 24c. in the set, the latter value being discontinued. In fact, the 24c. is already obsolete, the stock of the Queen's Head stamp of this value being already exhausted. The 1c. Queen's Head stamps are also beginning to run short.

CAPE COLONY (218 X 224).—Nine months ago we were officially informed that the 3d. King's Head had been issued to the public on 13.1.03. This information was evidently inaccurate, as we have now received the following letter from the Secretary to the General Post Office. The date 13.1.03 is presumably that on which the supply of 3d. stamps was received by the Post-office:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd November in connection with the issue of the Cape Colony 3d. King's Head stamps, and to inform you that the information given in my letter of the 10th August was perfectly correct, at any rate as far as the General Post Office, Cape Town, was concerned. A consignment of the new 3d. stamps was actually received in this Colony in January of this year, but these stamps were not issued by the Treasury to the Cape Town Office until quite recently owing to the fact of there being very large quantities of the old issue on hand, which had to be worked off."

CURACAO (216 I 224).—New stamps of 1½ and 2½ gulden are in preparation, see under Dutch Indies.

DUTCH INDIES (215 P 224).—Mr. J. B. Robert, Editor of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, kindly sends us a photograph of the design just selected for the high values of the new sets of Dutch Indies, Curaçao, and Surinam.



Design of Low Values.

The design of the high values is similar in size to that of the gulden values of Holland and differs from that illustrated above in the removal of the title from under the head to a straight band at the top of the stamp and in the ornamentation 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 (1.04), and it is hoped to despatch the first supplies of the stamps to the Colonies in February. The values and colours at present chosen are 1 gulden, violet; 1½ gulden, marone; 2½ gulden, steel blue. Paper, perforation, etc., similar to that of 1, 2½ and 5 gulden of Holland.

GREENLAND (A 224).—We make the following extract from the *Daily Mail*:

"Montreal, Monday Dec. 21.

"According to the 'Toronto Globe,' the Dominion Government is about to open negotiations for the purchase of Greenland from Denmark. It is added that the admission of Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation has been practically decided upon.

"It is not believed here, however, that these schemes have reached a practical stage. The fact that the 'Toronto Globe' is the mouthpiece of the Government leads to the opinion that the Federal authorities are considering the propriety of making overtures to Newfoundland and Denmark, although the question has not yet been seriously discussed. It is urged, however, that the purchase of Greenland would prevent any repetition of the Alaskan award fiasco.

Copenhagen, Monday, Dec. 21.

"Six years ago (as I then telegraphed to the 'Daily Mail,' negotiations were opened by the Canadian Government with Denmark for the purchase of Greenland. They came to nothing, as Denmark was unwilling to sell. The Government of to-day is of the same mind."

INDIA (221 H 224).—A correspondent writes us as follows:—"May I call your attention to the facts:—(1) There are apparently two printings of the 2½as. King's Head. The first lot I obtained were clearer in the colour; there may be other differences. (2) The 2as. King's Head, issued in Bombay are a slightly different shade—more bluish—than those I procured originally from Calcutta. (3) There are also said to be shades of the ½as., ¼as. and 8as. King's Head, though I have not at present come across them as I am up in the hills for my vacation."

ITALY (221 W 224).—We take the following cutting from the *Newcastle Chronicle* (30.12.03).

Collectors of postage stamps should hurry up to procure early specimens of the new series of stamps which will be issued in Italy at the beginning of 1904. The change was initiated by King Victor Emmanuel himself, who was not at all satisfied with the artistic merit of the postage stamps hitherto in use. His Majesty is a well-known numismatist, and his collection of coins, ancient and modern, is one of the most wonderful in the world. As the difference from the æsthetic point of view of coins and stamps is slight, it is not surprising that the Italian Sovereign should have turned his attention to the post office. The new stamps have been designed by the eminent Italian painter Michetti, and for each stamp of different value there will be a different design. On some the King's effigy will be in full face,

while 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 disappointment created in England by its last series.

The *Morning Post* (30.12.03) furnishes further details:—

Signor Michetti has completed his designs for the coming issue of Italian postage stamps. The one-centesimo stamp is dedicated to Volta, depicts the birth of new industries, and is ornamented with a luminous crown of electrical sparks. The two-centesimo stamp is devoted to Marconi, and shows electrical waves crossing the celestial spaces, while wires henceforth useless hang from a telegraph post. The five-centesimo stamp reveals a flight of swallows, surmounted by the Italian coat of arms. The ten-centesimo stamp shows the Alpine chain crowning the portrait of the King. That of fifteen-centesimo bears the portrait of the King in the centre of a maritime horizon; on that of twenty-five-centesimo is the portrait of the King in profile breaking into the meridian of Italy; that of forty-centesimo represents a full-face portrait of the King surmounting the Shield and Star of Italy. The one-lira stamp has a portrait of the King, with an eagle and a fortified castle as supporters.

JAMAICA (223 N 224).—Mr. H. L. Bevir informs us that the 2½d., as well as the ½d., of the new design was issued on 16.11.03.

LIBERIA (218 J 224).—Three new provisionals have appeared here.

Adhesives. 1892 issue, overprinted.

"Ten cents." on 16c. lilac.

"Fifteen cents." on 24c. green on buff.

"Twenty cents." on 32c. greenish blue.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* explains their raison d'être.

"In 1892, when the stamps now surcharged first made their appearance, the Liberian rate for letter postage was 8 cents the half-ounce. Naturally stamp values were arranged in multiples of eight, but a few years later came a reduction in the rate to 5 cents the half-ounce, and the stamps then current were altered to suit the new tariff. There was, however, a supply left over of the 16c., 24c. and 32c., and these have now been used up by the overprinting already described."

NEW ZEALAND (222 T 224).—Mr. E. W. Mann writes:—"I note that of the N.Z. fiscal postals sent by the Colonial Stamp Market, the 4/- is on the new Cowan paper with new watermark."

We find that the Colonial Stamp Market's entire stock of this value is similar, but the other values still have the old watermark.

Postal Fiscals. Queen's Head design. Cowan paper, wmk. NZ star close together sideways (about twice to each stamp); perf. 11.
4/- rose. (Issued 9.03 or earlier).

PANAMA (223 H 224).—We take the following interesting notes from *Mickel's Weekly Stamp News* of 25.12.03.

We are indebted to Messrs. Hermann Focke and M. D. Senior for very early information in regard to the second provisional issue. Quotations from both letters will prove of interest. Mr. Focke's correspondent writes that "the new set of stamps for the Republic will not be out before a month or five weeks from now (December 4th)." They are no doubt being made in New York. Accompanying Mr. Focke's letter is a 10c. second printing on a piece of cover, and is described in detail in Mr. Senior's correspondence. We might add that this 10c. shows in the word at the right the first A an inverted V and in the "Panama" at the right the second A an inverted V. Mr. Senior's letter is a perfect mine of information, and we are pleased to publish the results of his investigation 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 10c.; the new surcharge is press printed, and as you will see by enclosed block of 4 consists of a thick bar across every

row of stamps, obliterating the word "COLOMBIA" at the top of the original Panama stamp, while the single word "PANAMA" in capital letters is overprinted vertically at right and left of each stamp, reading downward and upward respectively. In the 2c. the bar is in brown red with the word "PANAMA" in black, and in the 10c., respectively brown orange and black. (I 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 15 centimeters long, surcharge measures 14 centimeters long (see right and left surcharge in the right-hand stamps of the block); surcharge measures 12½ to 13 centimeters long (see surcharge right and left of left hand stamps in block).

2. Inverted "V" and inverted "Y" instead of "A," so that we have the following errors of type:

P_ΛNAMA (first A is an inverted V).

PAN_ΛMA (second A is an inverted V).

PANAM_Λ (third A is an inverted V).

P_ΛN_ΛMA (first and second As are inverted Vs).

PANAM_Λ (last A is an inverted broken Y).

And I do not doubt but what there are others; you can see some of the above in this block.

3. Last A of "PANAMA" has an accent ('). Only one 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. I 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 surcharge "Correos DAVID" in very fancy letters, inclosed in a square frame properly cancelled on original cover. (David is a town in Panama Republic.)

In the first provisional issue there has been no more varieties found or seen by me, excepting a 5c. blue, which by reason of too much ink, has the N of Panama 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.

Provisional Adhesives.

2c. rose, surch. in dark rose and black.

10c. orange, surch. in brown orange and black.

PARAGUAY (218 A 224).—The 5c. of the new series has now appeared.



Adhesive. Perf.

5c. blue.

PORTUGAL (210 F 224).—Mr. J. B. Robert, Editor of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, informs us that, by virtue of a decree dated 13.11.03 (Official Gazette, No. 258, of 16.11.03, Lisbon), Unpaid Letter stamps were to have been issued on 1st January, 1904.

Unpaid letter stamps.

5 reis, bistre.

10 " orange.

30 " dark green.

40 " lilac.

50 " red.

100 " light blue.

The design is inscribed "PORTEADO" at top and "CORREIO" at foot. In an irregularly shaped space in the centre is the value, etc.—"5 REIS A RECEBER."

PORTUGUESE COLONIES (158, 172, 185 D 224).—Some eight months ago we mentioned that a series of 112 postage due stamps (for various colonies) 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 RECEBER" in two lines; in the centre, the value.

QUEENSLAND (218 Q 224).—Our Brisbane correspondent writes that new designs for post cards are now being prepared. He also informs us that two new values of Railway parcel stamps were to be issued "next week," but as his report is undated, we can only assume with some 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 each department shall buy its own supplies from the G.P.O. for cash and have same surcharged with the initials "O.H.M.S." at its own expense. The result will possibly be an unlimited number of type varieties in the overprints. Hitherto, the only official postcards in use were the ordinary 1d. ones, overprinted "O.S."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (221 N 224).—Mr. L. Napier has shown us a used copy of the 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 examined, 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," offered 220,000 lire for them, but having obtained possession, disappeared without 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 10d. each, and then they are difficult to find. Also I beg to inform you that out of the 50,000 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, 1½ and 2½ gulden are in preparation, see under Dutch Indies.

TASMANIA (221 A 224).—The following cutting is from the *Tasmanian Mercury* of 26.11.03.

Handy Stamp Books. — The Postmaster-General's Department has issued 1d. and 2d. 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 be found a ruled account which enables the purchaser to show how the stamps were utilised.

TRANSVAAL (221 K 224).—Mr. E. W. Hounson sends us a 1/- Revenue stamp used on a piece of brown paper together with a 3d. postage adhesive, both postmarked "Johannesburg, 1.12.03. 3 45 p.m." and apparently genuinely used. We do not however consider this specimen sufficient evidence on which to chronicle a new 'postal fiscal', as doubtless it was only passed by courtesy.

The Marconi Stamp.

(Daily Mirror, 30.12.03.)

UNIQUE HONOUR FOR THE WIZARD OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

So highly does the Italian Government esteem Mr. Marconi, that his portrait is to be engraved on one of the new postage stamps about to be issued by the Italian Post Office. Electric waves traversing the world are also to be represented on the stamp, a telegraph pole, with its wires hanging useless, being in the foreground.

The stamp is unique, as this is the first time a ruler has sanctioned such a use of the portrait of any person but the Sovereign or one of his direct 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, Postmaster-General of New Brunswick, in the early sixties, who thought 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 £20 to £30 apiece.

Major-General Baden-Powell also issued two stamps at Mafeking, one showing himself riding a cycle, the other simply bearing his manly head and hat. The powers at home did not encourage any further issue, and the gallant soldier no doubt regretted his mistake. These stamps now range in price from 30s. used to £5 unused.

A society of enthusiasts 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 British 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 public press.]

HOW THE PANAMA POSTMASTER FILLED THE TREASURY.

(Daily Mail, 1.1.04.)

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 world over, always anxious to secure extraordinary specimens.

The New York "Daily Tribune" describes the Panama Postmaster's proceedings in characteristic American style:—

"When Panama broke loose 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 across the street and leased the plant for a month.

"The foreman of the printing office was instructed to set the words 'Republica de Panama' in small type, capable of being contained upon a postage stamp, as many times as the limited facilities of the office would permit. Then all the sheets of stamps on hand were surcharged 'Republica 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 job, 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 in some shape.

"Sheets of stamps were put through the presses in every conceivable manner; sideways, horizontally, vertically, upside down and straight; printed in black, red and blue ink. All the values of all the stamps were thus surcharged, and then the Postmaster-General prayed for speed to the ship with stamps from New York."

In all more than forty variations were issued. 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 specimens of the second issue.

The financial possibilities before the Postmaster, says the "Tribune," are limitless until new and correct stamps are printed.

New Patent.

(Extract from *Patent's Journal*, 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 cancellation 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 phenolphthalein, 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.

Changelings.

Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To buy some rare Mauritius;
Jack spent his all and had a fall,—
Jill 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 offices of France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia. The post offices on foreign territory are generally under the charge of the Consul.

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP IX.—FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA & WEST INDIES.			
151 French Guiana, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 75c.	11	2/1½	2/6
152 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
153* Guadeloupe, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
154* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
155* Martinique, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/1½	2/6
156* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
157 St. Pierre et Miquelon, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 75c.	11	1/10	2/2
158* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP X.—FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.			
163* Dahomey, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
164* French Congo, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
165* " " 1900, 4, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	9	2/2	2/7
166 French Guinea, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
166a* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
167* Ivory Coast, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
167a " " 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
168 Sénégal, 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/2	2/7
168a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
169 " " Sénégal, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XI.—FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.			
171 Anjouan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
172 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
173* Grand Comoro, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
174 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
175* Madagascar, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
176* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
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	0/10	1/0
180 Réunion, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
181 " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
182* Sudan, New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
183 Somali Coast, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/3	2/7
184* " " New colours, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/7

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XII.—FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA.			
191 Indian Settlements, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
191a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
192 Indo-China, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
192a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
193 New Caledonia, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	11	2/3	2/8
193a " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0
194 Oceania, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
194a* " " New colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	4	0/10	1/0

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIII.—FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.			
203 (Turkey) Levant, 1, 2, 4 pi.	3	1/2	1/5
204* " " Vathy, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4 pi.	6	1/8	2/0
208* Morocco, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 centimos, 1 pes.	6	1/9	2/21
210* Canton on Indo-China, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/81
211* Hoi-hao " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	12	2/3	2/8
212* (1902) Cavalle, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4p.	6	1/5½	1/9
213* " " Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2, 4p.	6	1/5½	1/9
214* " " Levant, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40c., 2, 4 pi.	13	2/3½	2/9
215 " " Vathy, expected	—	—	—
216 " " Alexandria, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	13	2/6	2/11
217 " " Port Said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	13	2/6	2/11
218* " " Zanzibar, ½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 10 as.	8	2/5½	2/11
219 " " Morocco	—	—	—
220 " " China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	9	2/5½	2/11
220a " " Crete, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1fr.	13	2/6	2/11

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.			
221 German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 pesa	8	2/8	3/2
222 " " S.W. Africa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
223 Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
224 Togo, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA.			
231 German New Guinea, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
232 Caroline Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
233 Kiau Tschau, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
234 Marianne Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
235 Marshall Is., 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
236 Samoa, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVI.—GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.			
241 China, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	9	2/8	3/2
242* Levant, ½, 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 5pi.	9	3/0	3/6
243* Morocco, 3, 5, 10, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60c.	8	1/10	2/2

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.			
251* Angra, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	11	1/7	1/11
251a* " " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r.	5	2/9	3/2
252* Horta, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	11	1/7	1/11
252a* " " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r.	5	2/9	3/2
253* Ponta Delgada, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	11	1/7	1/11
253a* " " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r.	5	2/9	3/2
254* Funchal, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	11	1/7	1/11
254a* " " 115, 130, 150, 180, 200r.	5	2/9	3/2

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
PORTUGUESE 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	
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	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 Lourenço 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	
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* Ponta Delgada, 300 reis	1/1	1/4	
829* " " 500 "	1/9	2/1	
830 Portuguese Congo, 400 reis	1/5	1/8	
831 " " 500 "	1/9	2/1	
832 " " 700 "	2/6	2/11	
833* Portuguese India, 1 rupee	1/4	1/7	
834* " " 2 "	2/8	3/1	
835 St. Thomas & Prince, 400 reis	1/5	1/8	
836 " " 500 "	1/9	2/1	
837 " " 700 "	2/6	2/11	
838* 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 reis	1/5	1/8	
844* " " 500 "	1/9	2/1	
845* " " 700 "	2/6	2/11	

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
Other Countries and Colonies, &c.			
851* Abyssinia, 8 guerches	—	—	—
852* " " 16 "	—	—	—

854 Austrian Levant, 10 pias	1/8	2/0
855* " " 20 "	3/4	3/11
858 China, \$1	2/0	2/4
859 " " \$2	4/0	4/8
860* " " \$5	10/0	11/8
861 Korea, 1 weun	2/0	2/4
862* " " 2 "	4/0	4/8
863* Congo Free State, 1fr.	10d	1/0
864* " " 3½fr.	2/10	3/4
885* " " 5fr.	4/0	4/8
866* " " 10fr.	8/0	9/4
867* Curaçao, 1g...	1/8	2/0
868* " " 1½g...	2/6	2/11
869* " " 2½g...	4/2	4/11
870 Danish West Indies, 50c.	2/1	2/5
871* Dutch Indies, 2½g.	4/2	4/11
873* Eritrea 5 lire (1903)	4/0	4/8
874* Egypt, 10 piastres	2/1	2/5
875* Fernando Poo, 40c...	—	—
876* " " 60c...	—	—
877* " " 80c...	—	—
878* " " 1 peso	—	—
879* " " 2 pesos	—	—
880* Italian Levant, 2 lire	1/8	2/0
881* Japan, 1 yen.	2/1	2/5
882* Japanese China, 1 yen	2/1	2/5
883* " " Korea, 1 "	2/1	2/5
884 Liberia, 50c.	2/1	2/5
884a " " 75c. on \$1	3/1½	3/6
885 " " \$1	4/2	4/10
886 " " \$2	8/4	9/9
887 " " \$5	20/10	24/2
888 Persia, 1 kran	—	—
889 " " 2 "	—	—
890 " " 3 "	—	—
891 " " 4 "	—	—
892 " " 5 "	—	—
893 " " 10 "	—	—
894 " " 50 "	—	—
895* Siam, 64 atts.	1/4	1/8
896* Surinam, 1 gulden	1/8	2/0
897* " " 1½ "	2/6	2/11
898* " " 2½ "	4/2	4/11
899 Tunis, 1 franc	10d.	1/0
900 " " 2 "	1/8	2/0
901 " " 5 "	4/0	4/8

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
South and Central America.			
911 Argentine, 1 pesos	1/10	2/2	
912 " " 5 "	9/2	10/8	
913* " " 10 "	18/4	21/4	
914* " " 20 "	36/8	42/8	
955 " " Official 30c.	0/8	0/10	
956 " " 50c.	1/0	1/3	
957 Mexico, 1p.	1/9	2/0	
946* Uruguay, 50c.	2/3	2/7	
947* " " 1 peso	4/6	5/3	
948* " " 2 pesos	9/0	10/6	
949* " " 3 "	13/6	15/9	
United States and Colonies.			
981 United Sts. 50c. (1902)	2/1	2/5	
982 " " \$1	4/0	4/8	
983 " " \$2	8/9	9/4	
984 " " \$5	20/0	23/4	
991* Philippines, 50c.	2/0	2/4	

	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVIII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.			
261 Angola, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200			

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- V4. Various surcharge varieties.

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244	Luxemburg ..	" "
247	Greece—1900, Surcharge Provisional Varieties ..	Net.
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299	Great Britain—Early issues ..	Net.
300	Great Britain—Early issues, &c.	"
301	Great Britain—Officials ..	"

SHEETS—continued.

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373	Colonials—various ..	" 25 "
374	Colonials—various ..	" 33 1/3 "
375	Colonials—various ..	" "
376	Colonials—various, unused ..	Net.
378	O.F.S. & O.R. Colony—unused	Discount 33 1/3 %
379	Victoria—Old issues ..	" "
381	Macao—various ..	" 25 "
382	Sweden ..	" "
383	South America—used ..	" "
384	Greece—recent issues ..	" "
385	French French Post Offices—used	" "
386	Liberia ..	" 33 1/3 "
387	French Colonies—used ..	" "
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389	Russia ..	" 25 "
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517	Finland and Poland ..	" "
543	Spain ..	" "
551	Holland and Colonies ..	" "
553	Egypt ..	" "
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Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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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(Whole Number, No. 311.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1904.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

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



Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 50.
- 1d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 55, 57, 58.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 4d., 10d., 1/- Dies 1.
- 2d. Dies 1, 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ d. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2.
- 6d. Dies 1 to 6.
- 3d. Registration. Dies 1 to 7.

It is 46 weeks since 3d. die 1 was chronicled in E.W.S.N. Our 3d. die 2 were probably stamped at the end of December, 1903.

Large Crown Watermark (222 F 225).—We have to record an extremely interesting discovery. The sheets containing the error of watermark on the stamp MA., the 1st in the 13th 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 1862.

Error.

- 1d. red stars. Mr. S. C. Pearce.
- " plate 90. Mr. C. Miller (the discoverer).

Early Dates (224 P 225).—The following new records have been sent in:—

- 1d. red plate 108. London, S.E., 14.6.68 (Mr. W. D. Roebuck).
- " " 120. Wolverhampton, 10.10.68 (Mr. F. J. Cowan).
- " " 159. Jutona (?), 26.10.72 (Mr. J. R. Yeates).
- 10d. plate 1. Leeds, 18.9.67 (Mr. W. D. Roebuck).

Official Stamps (224 Q 225).—Dr. Michael informs us that he has the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Admiralty official, type II., postmarked 19.9.03, or six days earlier than our previously recorded earliest date of use.

BELGIUM (215 L 225).—The *Newcastle 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 75th 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 æsthetic sense. These ambitious attempts in philately 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 Journal of India* states that the Italian Government has announced that the service for ordinary and registered letters to and from Benadir was to commence from 1st. November, 1903.

BULGARIA (216 U 225).—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that a new value is in preparation, 20st. blue.

CARTAGENA (156 M 225).—*Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste* chronicles the following:

Adhesive. Type 71 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 (221 O 225).—'Specimen' copies of the following have been seen by *Der Philatelist*.



Newspaper Bands.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green on buff.
- 1a. carmine on buff.

FERNANDO POO (214 I 225).—Chronicled by the *Mitteleutsche Philatelisten Zeitung*.



Postcards (Single and compound).
10c. dark blue on cream.

FIJI ISLANDS (205 N 225).—The following provisional postcards are noted by the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Postcards.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 on yellow.

IVORY COAST (223 H 225).—*Le Timbrophile de France* states that two new provisional Parcel Post stamps are about to appear, 4fr. on 15c. green 'Taxe' and 4fr. on 30c. red "Taxe."

JHIND (286 E 225).—The *Calcutta Stamp* states that the following have been issued:—

Adhesives. Queen's Head.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow-green.
1a., carmine.

JOHORE (220 E 225).—The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us an entire sheet of the 50c. on \$3. There is not a sign of a minor variety or even a broken letter on it!

KISHENGARH (155 F 225).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* has seen a new $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp, of which we quote the description:—

Adhesive. New design.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. 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 I 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 came up in auction, realising £7 15/-.

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

Adhesive. Current type.
5fr. violet.

MEDELLIN (223 C 226).—The following is recorded by *Le Courrier de Timbres-poste*.

"A.R." *Adhesive.* Colombia, 1902 issue overprinted. "Habilitado—Medellin—AR" in three lines, vertically, in violet on 10c. black on rose.

MONACO (191 H 225).—Change of colour noted by *Collectionneur de Timbres-poste*.

Envelope. 5c. yellow-green.

MONTSERRAT (206 C 225).—The following new stationery has appeared. Our correspondent gives the date of issue as September, 1903:—



Envelopes.

- 1d. carmine on white.
- $\frac{2}{3}$ d. blue on white.

Registration Envelope.

- 2d. blue (size) G.

Newspaper Bands.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green on buff.
- 1d. carmine on buff.

Post cards.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green on cream.
- 1d. carmine on cream (single and compound).

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

Registration Envelope. Size G.

- 3d. blue (design of stamp similar to that on new letter card.)

PARAGUAY (224 B 225).—In addition to the 1c. and 5c. already chronicled, the following in the new design have been issued.



Adhesives. Design with "1903" at top. Perf.

- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 2c. orange. 30c. dark blue.
- 10c. violet. 60c. ochre.
- 20c. vermilion.

PATIALA (207 I 225).—We have already chronicled the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 2 and 3 annas of India overprinted for Patiala (Public use). The *Philatelic Journal of India* now adds the following:—

Official adhesive. King's Head stamp of India, overprinted "Patiala—Service."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green. 8as. orange-brown.
- 1a. carmine. 8as. magenta.

PENANG (A 225).—We take the following from the *Straits Budget* (2.12.03). Does it portend an issue for Penang or is it merely that the King's Head Straits Settlements stamps have only just reached the island?

"The *Penang Gazette* 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. Applications have already been received from stamp collectors in England for copies of the new issue."

POONCH (A 225).—*Variety*, 1a. red on thin wove paper, companion to No. 1a in catalogue (PJI 12.03/345).

ROUMANIA (207 N 225).—In addition to the 15b. adhesive in violet, *Der Philatelist* notes:

Letter-card. 15b. violet.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (186, 188, 190 N 225).—*Der Philatelist* notes:—

Post card. King's Head type of adhesives.
1d. carmine on cream.

SANTANDER (216 C 225).—*Variety*, 1c. pale grey-blue, p. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 India* mentions having seen "specimen" copies of the following:—



Adhesives. King's Head design as above, overprinted "O.H.M.S."

½a. green. 2as. violet and lilac.
1a. carmine and grey. 8a. light-blue and grey.
Post card. 1a. carmine on cream.

SUDAN (224 P 225).—We understand that the 5 mill., and 1 piastre have now been issued on Crescent and Star paper (December 1903 or earlier).

The "O.S.G.S." stamps, hitherto 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 ½d. stamps, and we notice that some of them are perf. 11 instead of 12½, a variety not yet chronicled. The following is a revised description of the varieties which have as yet occurred.

Adhesive. Design of ½d. Pictorial roughly printed at Melbourne on "V & Crown" watermarked paper.

½d. green, perf. 12½, wmk. sideways.
" " wmk. sideways inverted.
" perf. 11, wmk. sideways.
" " wmk. sideways inverted.

We have no news yet of the issue of the 1/- Queen's Head on V and Crown paper but understand the next value of the Pictorial issue to be printed at Melbourne will be the 2½d.

UNITED STATES (221 B 225).—Another new issue is apparently in preparation. We quote as follows from the *Liverpool Journal 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 R. Livingston, Minister to France, who conducted negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase; two-cent, Thomas Jefferson; three-cent, James Monroe, who, with Livingstone, conducted the negotiations; five cent, President M'Kinley; ten-cent, map of the United States showing the territory purchased from France. The designs 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 about the size of the Chicago World's Fair stamps.

VICTORIA (218 M 225).—The ½d., 1d. and 3d. of the current series with the new perforation 11 have now been issued. The 1d. is already obsolete, and the ½d. and 3d. 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. 11.

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. Donne, of Melbourne, has written them on the subject as follows: "If these were in use in Victoria it would be only for a few days. Although the colony did not become actually independent of New South Wales until July 1, 1851, postage stamps bearing the name of Victoria were in use 18 months before the severance took place, having been issued on January 5, 1850. I do not say that the views were never in use here, but am inclined to think that most of them bearing 'butterfly' postmarks were on ship letters cancelled at this end. My opinion in this direction is strengthened by the fact that I have a copy of the 3d. laureated New South Wales, watermark 3, with this cancellation, and I have also seen a 1st V.D.L. 4d. and a 2d. diadem N.S.W., imperf., similarly cancelled. I do not think that any of these could have been issued for use in Victoria." Mr. Donne'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 Postcard Column.

WILL 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.—Postcards preferred).

Mr. A. D. Moullin writes:—

"In going through some old letters I have come across 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 I have never seen one like it, I think it may have been done by the G.P.O. experimentally."

[A detailed and fully illustrated article on the subject of these perforated cancellations of post cards appeared in the *English Specialists' Journal*, No. 11, 23rd January, 1897. The information was condensed in the following note taken from *Ewen's Priced Catalogue of the Stamps and Postmarks of the United Kingdom* (No. 6, 1898, page 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 employed:—(1) a single hole; (2) small holes arranged in the shaped of an anchor; (3) in the shape of an inverted orb. The anchor design



may be found occasionally showing only three or four of the original holes. These cancellation varieties are only found on the violet ½d. 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 under 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 country. The discovery opens a new line of inquiry and research, which will not be confined to France, but will be extended to this and other countries.

The Post Office Mauritius.

A RECORD PRICE REALISED, £1450.

On Wednesday, 13th January, the much-talked-about unused 2d. Post Office Mauritius was put up to auction 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, 1450. The last jump of £50 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 £1450 being paid on the spot in Bank of England Notes. The stamp was shown mounted 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 1864.

Auction Prices.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, January 7th.
Great Britain, 1d. red, plate 225, mint, 38/-.
India, 5 Coronation Postal Guides, including set of 22 stamps, obliterated "Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1 JAN 03 etc.," 23/-. Similar lots of 5 guides fetched 20/- to 23/-. or an average of 4/6 per guide.
British Central Africa, £10 vermilion, 1896, mint, £25.
British Central Africa, £25 green, 1896, mint, £60.

"How many Stamp Collectors are there in the World?"

RESULT OF COMPETITION NO. 1.

WE have now examined the estimates sent in by competitors and find that the averages of same supply the following answers to the questions 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 philatelic journals? 185,000.
- 5.—How many are willing to pay up to £1 for a stamp? 37,000.
- 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? 211.

The three prizes of sets of unused Fiji are awarded as follows:—1st, 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. R. 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 more than a fifth of the known varieties (the average is probably less) and that he takes on an average 10 years to get them. The demand for any stamp in a year would thus work out at 1/50th the above numbers and the demand in any given month at 1/600th.

The reply to our 4th question is probably the least correct. It is exceedingly doubtful if there are more than 50,000 subscribers at the present moment amongst 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 *Daily 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 journals 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 *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* and our own *Weekly Stamp News*.

As regards catalogues, the estimate of 250,000 may probably be fairly near 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 £1 for a stamp. Probably not more than 1,000 or at most 1,500 specimens of a £1 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 £50 for a stamp? The answer says 1,050, but this seems to us absurd. We should have thought 50 nearer the mark. Of the £25 British Central Africa issued in 1896, only six mint unused copies are now said to be known and its rarity seems to be borne out by the fact that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are asking £150 for a specimen of it and of the £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 of 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 collectors may be, we believe it is greater than it has ever been, and do not doubt for a moment that it will enormously increase in the course of the next few years.

Questions Competition.

WE regret being again compelled 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.

Table containing columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes sections: GROUP IX.—FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA & WEST INDIES, GROUP X.—FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA, GROUP XI.—FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA, GROUP XII.—FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA, GROUP XIII.—FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES, GROUP XIV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA, GROUP XV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA, GROUP XVI.—GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES, GROUP XVII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE, GROUP XVIII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Lists various Portuguese colonies such as Angola, Cape Verde, Funchal, Guinea, Horta, Lourenzo Marques, Macau, Mozambique, Ponta Delgada, Portuguese Congo, St. Thomas & Prince, Timor, Zambesia, Inhambane.

Other Countries and Colonies, &c.

Small table listing Abyssinia and other regions with their respective prices.

Table listing various international stamps and currencies including Austrian Levant, China, Congo Free State, Dutch Indies, Eritrea, Egypt, Fernando Poo, Italian Levant, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, Persia, Siam, Surinam, Tunisia, and Uruguay.

South and Central America.

Table listing stamps from South and Central American countries like Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay.

United States and Colonies.

Table listing stamps from the United States and its colonies.

GROUP XIX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Table listing stamps from Portuguese colonies in East Africa such as Inhambane, Lourenzo Marques, Mozambique, Nyassa, and Zambesia.

GROUP XX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA.

Table listing stamps from Portuguese colonies in Asia like Macau, Portuguese India, and Timor.

GROUP XXI.—ITALIAN COLONIES & POST OFFICES.

Table listing stamps from Italian colonies and post offices including Albania, Tripoli, and Crete.

GROUP XXII. DUTCH, DANISH & SPANISH COLONIES.

Table listing stamps from Dutch, Danish, and Spanish colonies such as Curaçao, Dutch Indies, Surinam, and Spanish Guinea.

GROUP XXIII.—AUSTRIAN & RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.

Table listing stamps from Austrian and Russian post offices including Crete, Levant, and Russia.

GROUP XXIV. COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.

Table listing stamps from Colombian departments like Antioquia, Bolivar, Panama, Santander, and Tolima.

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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., corner letters, &c.
- A 6. Fine lot of used Great Britain surface printed plate Nos. and Official stamps.
- A10. Superb Collection of unused 1d. red and 2d blue plate Nos., including singles, pairs, blocks, etc., all in mint condition and priced at a great reduction off catalogue values.
- A11. Really fine lot of early Great Britain line engraved stamps, the 1d. 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.
- A13. Fine assortment of Great Britain Envelope stamps, cut square and arranged according to die Nos. (King's heads only).
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- B14. Exceptionally fine lot of early colonials in *mint* condition, including pence Ceylons, 1st type New Zealand, Post Paid Mauritius, &c.
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- B16. A similar lot, Southern Nigeria to Zululand.
- C 4. Fine lot of used Colonials, mostly current issues (New Zealand to Zanzibar).
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- V3. British Somaliland, varieties Queen's Heads only.
- V4. Various surcharge varieties.

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233	Spain—Carlist Stamps..	" "
235	Philippine Islands ..	" "
244	Luxemburg ..	" "
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300	Great Britain—Early issues, &c.	" "
301	Great Britain—Officials ..	" "

SHEETS—continued.

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375	Colonials—various ..	" "
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379	Victoria—Old issues ..	" "
381	Macao—various ..	" 25 "
382	Sweden ..	" "
383	South America—used ..	" "
384	Greece—recent issues ..	" "
385	French French Post Offices—used	" "
386	Liberia ..	" 33 1/3 "
387	French Colonies—used ..	" "
388	Tunis and Monaco ..	" 25 "
389	Russia ..	" 25 "
391	Greece—Head of Mercury ..	Discount 25%
392	Guadeloupe—Recent Provisionals. unused ..	Net.

BOOKLETS.

242	Belgium—1870-99—used ..	Discount 25%
243	Belgium—1870-99—unused ..	" "
509	Denmark ..	" "
510	Luxemburg ..	" "
516	Japan ..	" "
517	Finland and Poland ..	" "
543	Spain ..	" "
551	Holland and Colonies ..	" "
553	Egypt ..	" "
559	New Zealand—First Type, used	Net.
560	New Zealand—First Type, mint	Net.
561	Zanzibar on India ..	Net.
562	Switzerland ..	Discount 50%
563	Br. East Africa on India including varieties of surcharge.	" "

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A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Large Crown Watermark (225 G 226).—Two more copies of the error have been discovered! Miss C. Hoblyn sends us 1d. plate 85, lettered MA, and W. Cartwright 1d. plate 87, also lettered MA. The complete list to date is therefore as follows:—



Large Crown of 1862.



Error.

Lettered MA.

1d. red, Stars. Messrs. J. F. Caterer, F. J. Cowan, F. G. Warwick.
" plate 73. Mr. W. Bowes.
" " 85. Miss C. Hoblyn.
" " 87. Messrs. F. G. Warwick, W. Cartwright.
" " 89. Mr. F. J. Cowan.
" " 92. Mr. V. Gregory (the discoverer).

Lettered ML.

1d. red, Stars. Mr. S. C. Pearce.
" plate 90. 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, 1d. carmine on white laid.
2½d. blue on white.

Registration Envelope, 2d. blue (size G).

Newspaper Bands, ½d. green on buff.
1d. carmine on buff.

Postcards, ½d. green on cream.
1d. and 1d. + 1d. 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.?
10c. yellow.
20c. violet.
30c. brown.
40c. green.

The 50c. and 1p. have already been chronicled (E.W.S.N., No. 219).

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

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

2 pesos violet.
3 " blue.

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 usual.
6c. black.

Issued 18.11.03 or earlier.

AUSTRIAN P.O., LEVANT (223 I 226).—Der Philatelist announces new varieties of the postcards.

Postcards.

"10 CENTIMES 10" in black on 10h. red and black (formerly "centimes" only).
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 News, 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 before 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 Journal of Philately says the following have just been issued.

Postage Due Stamps. Type II.
10s. green.
20s. "

Issued 11.03 or earlier.

BAVARIA (213 L 226).—The following variety of the current 80pf., although issued more than a year ago, is not catalogued.

Adhesive. Perf. 14½.
80pf. lilac, toned paper.

Since 1888 there have been two sets in the current type, one on toned paper and a later one (since 1900) on a new and quite white paper. The 80pf. is only catalogued on this last.

We have met with a number of new consignment numbers lately, and bring our list up-to-date as follows:—

Date chronicled.	(i) Toned Paper.
No. 22. —	Ordinary 1mk., Unpaid 2, 5pf.
No. 23. —	" 2mk.
No. 24. —	Unpaid 10pf.
No. 25. —	Ordinary 2mk., Unpaid 3pf.
No. 26. —	" 2, 3, 80 pf., 3, 5 mk.
(ii) White Paper (1900-01).	
No. 27. —	2, 5, 30, 40, 50 pf., 1mk.
No. 28. —	2, 3, 10, 20, 25, 30, 80 pf.
No. 29. 15.3.02.	3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 pf., 1mk.
No. 30. 7.3.03.	2, 10, 25, 80 pf., 1, 2 mk.
No. 31. 23.1.04.	2, 3, 5, 20, 30, 40, 50 pf.

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 Envelope (of Great Britain, over printed).
"DUTY 4d." on 3d. brown.

BELGIUM (225 M 226).—L'Echo de la Timbrologie says that the 1905 set will bear the Head of the King as at present. There will be six values; the 10, 25 and 35c. will be typographed, as at present, whilst the 50c., 1fr. and 2fr. will be engraved in *taille douce*.

BERMUDA (210 N 226).—The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal chronicles the following:—



Adhesive. CA 14.
½d. grey-green, centre black. (Issued 16.12.03).
The other values of this type already chronicled are the 1d. and 3d.

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

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



Adhesive. Head of King Edward VII., CA. 14.
1/- blue and black.

DOMINICA (212 E 226).—The following new stationery is described by Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.



Envelopes, 1d. carmine on white.
2½d. blue on white.
Registration Envelope, 2d. blue (size G).
Newspaper Bands, ½d. green on buff.
1d. carmine on buff.
Postcards, ½d. green on cream.
1d. carmine on cream (single and 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, 1p. 002.
1903, 2c. 190, 3c. 200, 4c. 213, 5c. 207, 10c. 051, 15c. 007, 25c. 045, 50c. 012, 75c. 017, 1p. 018, 2p. 006, 3p. 003.

Each number is preceded by 000, the necessity for which is not very apparent, as none of the values show any indication of reaching even a four-figure sale. Each number represents a sheet, which is made up of two panes of 25 stamps each.

La Cote Rielle says that fiscal stamps of the 1903 issue have been surcharged with a female figure representing the Goddess of the Arts and Commerce surrounded with the inscription "Posesiones Españolas de Africa Occidental," plus the Arms of Spain on a white ground and the words "Habilitado Para Correos, 10 cen. de peseta" in four lines. Truly a marvellous collection to crowd into one surcharge. The values are:—

Fiscal stamps, surcharged 10c. for postal use.
25c. black, surcharge red.
50c. orange, " blue.
1p. 25c. rose, " black.
2p. red-brown, " "
2p. 50c. ? " blue.
5p. black, " red.

HAYTI (212, 222 N 226).—We now illustrate the Commemorative set (anticipated in E.W.S.N. No. 212).



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

LABUAN (208 I 226).—The 1c. and 3c. of the "Crown" type, described in E.W.S.N., No. 208, have now been issued.

LIBERIA (224 K 226).—Mekeel's Weekly 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 1d. "Universal" type, Local print, perf. 11, post-marked 9.2.01, which is, we believe, the earliest date of use yet recorded. It was chronicled in *E.W.S.N.* of 23.3.01. Gibbons' Catalogue gives date of issue as 11.01, but this is presumably a misprint.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (224 H 226).—We have already chronicled the official 1d., 2d., 4d., 1/-, 2/6. Our Adelaide correspondent writes us that the set also contains the following:—

Official Adhesives. Perforated "S.A."

- ½d. green.
- 2½d. blue.
- 3d. sage-green.
- 6d. green, perf. 11½.
- 5/- rose-red.

SPANISH GUINEA (204 F 226).—The *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* mentions the following as being the highest control numbers it has met with on the 1902 issue:—10c. 000,196; 50c. 000,320; 75c. 000,270.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (224 O 226).—We have been shown a specimen of the 4c. of the new series (1 and 3c. already chronicled). It is inscribed at foot "4c. Straits Settlements 4c." and nothing elsewhere, the remainder of the design consisting of the King's Head in an oval surmounted by a Crown, with ferns growing up either side.

Adhesive. Head of King Edward, CA. 14.
4c. lilac on red.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (225 O 226).—The *Australian Journal of Philately* says the current stamps are perforated "W.A." for official use.

Official adhesive. Perforated WA.
2d. yellow, perf. 12½.

New Zealand.

UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper of the present Session, bearing the above heading, contains some interesting information that should be placed before the philatelic public in a convenient and condensed form.

It appears from this document that as early as 1891 the New Zealand Parliament passed an Act 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 17th August, 1900, that any definite announcement on the subject was made. On the last mentioned date the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Colonial Treasurer, announced in his financial statement, that, on and after the 1st day of January, 1901, a penny postage system would be established both within 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 triumphant cablegram to the Postmaster-General, London:—"New Zealand introduces universal penny post first January, befitting commemoration new century. Confident your reciprocating, I send greeting on forging another link in chain of Empire."

Similar messages were sent to the Postmasters-General of the Australian Colonies, the principal British Possessions, and America, not forgetting Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., London—the great advocate for universal penny postage.

A few congratulatory replies were received from comparatively unimportant Colonies, but very chilling responses came from Australia, England, and the Berne central administration of the Universal Postal Union. 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 reform. On the 30th August, 1900, the Premier cabled to the Agent-General in London:

"Intend having postage stamp commemorating Universal Penny Post. Inquire cost stamp exact measurement present penny stamp and same number on steel plate. Might be designed by President Royal Academy. Female figure symbolical New Zealand facilitating communication throughout the world. Lettering to be 'New Zealand Universal Postage, One Penny.' Telegraph quickly if design can be obtained and plate engraved and sent with million stamps to reach here before end year."

On the 5th September, the Agent-General cabled that the million stamps could be delivered early in November, free on board, London. The cost, including overtime, would be £280, exclusive of the charges of the President, Royal Academy, who was preparing the design. The Premier wired his approval of this arrangement on the 7th. idem.

On the 19th September, the Agent-General wrote:—

"Referring to your cablegram of the 30th August, instructing me to inquire as to the cost, &c., of engraving by steel plate process one million postage stamps proposed to be issued in commemoration of New Zealand adopting universal penny post, I beg to state that I at once communicated with Sir E. Poynter, (President of the Royal Academy) who expressed his willingness 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, £100; making printing-plate, £95; printing 1,000,000 stamps, £62/10/-; overtime, £20; total £277/10/-.

I informed you on the 5th instant by cable of the price and time of delivery, and on the 7th instant I received your reply approving the same.

However, on again communicating with Sir Edward Poynter I was informed by him that he could not furnish the design before the 21st of 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.

I propose to send out at all events a portion of the stamps by the mail (via San Francisco) which leaves London on 17th November next, and which is due at Wellington on the 20th December. The remainder will go by the direct steamer leaving London on the 8th November (? 28th) and should reach Wellington before the end of the year.

I have, &c., W. P. REEVES."

On the 24th September, Mr. Reeves cabled out inquiring what colour was to be adopted for the new stamp, and on the 27th idem the Premier replied that the stamp must be printed in carmine,—the same as the current penny stamp. On the 20th October a cable was sent to the Agent-General ordering a second million of the stamps to be printed.

The paper does not contain any particulars as to when the stamps arrived, but that they were well in time may be gathered from the following telegram, which was sent to the various Postmasters throughout the Colony:—

"Wellington, 31st December, 1900.

"All post offices supplied with the new universal penny stamp are to open to the public to-morrow from 9 to 10 a.m., for the sale of the stamps. In no case are the stamps to be sold in quantities, 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 1st of January."

On the 4th January, 1901, the Postmaster-General sent specimens of the new stamp to the Postmaster-General, London, 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 manifold and divers kinds of paper and perforation pertaining thereto, are they not written in the chronicles of philately?
—*Australian Philatelist.*

Sale of a Rare Mauritius 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—an unused specimen of the 2d. blue Mauritius "Post Office" issue of 1847. This stamp and the 1d. orange of the same issue were both engraved by Mr. J. Barnard, a watchmaker and jeweller, of Port Louis, and were actually printed off one at a time. With the exception of about eight sets, the entire issue has disappeared, and ever since stamp-collecting became a serious pastime 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 collection passed into the possession of M. Piet-Latudiere for 60,000f. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. bought the two Mauritius 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 40,000f., and yet another pair has changed hands at 48,000f., or about £1,920. So far as the 2d. 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 said 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 £1,450. 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 1d. and the 2d., and that not many years ago these were valued at £300 each.

The sale also included the following Mauritius stamps:—1848, "Post Paid" 1d. 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—£11; 2d. deep blue, the error "Penoe"—£11 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 corner—£9 10s. There were also the following: New Brunswick, 1851, 1s. mauve, lightly cancelled—£10; Newfoundland, 1857, 1s. scarlet—£10 10s.; Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s. violet, very lightly cancelled—£11 11s.; and Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s. orange, a strip of three, including one of the very rare variety with upright "d"—£7 15s.

Is Original Gum of Importance?

REPLIES OF WELL-KNOWN COLLECTORS.

(From the *Weekly Philatelic 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 original gum and I would rather pay a higher price for a stamp with it, than for an equally good copy without it. I want them *as issued*. In many cases the original gum is of great assistance in determining the printing of a stamp, whether it 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 financing, 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 Journal 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 beautiful 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 Philatelic Press.

- Iceland, Etwas über "I Gildi" Aufdrücke, Oscar Herbst, GB 12.03/387.
- India, Extracts from Report of the Commissioners for Post Office enquiries, dated 1st May, 1851, PJI 12.03/384.
- New Zealand, Pictorial Issue of New Zealand, 1898, Professor A. Hamilton, SGMJ 12.03/120.
- Great Britain, the engraving of the 1d. black, B.W.H. Poole, SGMJ 12.03/125.
- Belgium, Die Abstempelungen, Th. Henn, MPZ 1.04/1.
- Mecklenburg, Dr. F. S., MPZ 1.04/6.
- Bulgaria, Neue 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/xSC
- Great Britain, Varieties of the 1d. black, 12.03/202.

Questions Competition.

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

Philatelic Publications and Stamp Collectors' Accessories

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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.

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- B15. Book of Unused Colonial Stamps, mostly priced from 1d. to 2/-, Antigua to South Australia.
- B16. A similar lot, Southern Nigeria to Zululand.
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- V4. Various surcharge varieties.
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- NZ 2. Similar to above but only values above 1d.
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373	Colonials—various	" 25 "
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375	Colonials—various	" "
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378	O.F.S. & O.R. Colony—unused	Discount 33 1/3%
379	Victoria—Old issues	" "
381	Macao—various	" 25 "
382	Sweden	" "
383	South America—used	" "
384	Greece—recent issues	" "
385	French French Post Offices—used	" "
386	Liberia	" 33 1/3 "
387	French Colonies—used	" "
388	Tunis and Monaco	" 25 "
389	Russia	" 25 "
391	Greece—Head of Mercury	Discount 25%
392	Guadeloupe—Recent Provisionals, unused	Net.
393	Labuan, postally used	Net.
394	North Borneo, postally used ..	" "

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543	Spain	" "
551	Holland and Colonies	" "
553	Egypt	" "
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560	New Zealand—First Type, mint	Net.
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St. Vincent	7/9	"
Barbados	10/9	"
Grenada	9/11	"
Indian Native States (on Indian)	6/6	"
India and Ceylon (with Supplement)	27/6	"
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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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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Official Stamps (225 R 227).—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 16.1.04.

Envelope Dies (225 E 227).—Recent stampings of the Colonial Stamp Market's envelopes have resulted as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 48, 48, 50; 1d. 57, 56; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 4d., 1/- die 1; $\frac{2}{3}$ d. die 3; 3d. illegible; 6d. die 5. Of these only 1d. die 56 is new. Our list now stands:—



Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 50.
- 1d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 58.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 10d., 1/- Dies 1.
- 2d. Dies 1, 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ d. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2.
- 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 1d. 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 "ML" 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 1d. red, plate 83, ML, with the error.

Early Date Records (225 Q 227).—Mr. F. J. Cowan has shown us the following new record:

1d. red, plate 90. Liverpool, 11.6.64.

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.

Cheque 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 illustrate the 40c., 2 and 3p. 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. Firgau has shown us the following stationery not yet recorded in E.W.S.N.

Envelope. Stamp with King's Head.

1d. rose. Envelope, square size.

Wrapper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green on buff.

CEYLON (222 A 227).—The King's Head stationery we have already chronicled comprises wrappers 2, 5c.; postcard, 2c.; envelope, 5c. (shades); registration envelope, 10c. We now add the following, shown us by Mr. G. C. Alston.



Envelopes.

2c. indigo on green, with printed inscription at top, "District Letter Envelope, price 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents.—This envelope will not pass through more than one Post Office, will only be delivered when called for, and 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 6c. is postmarked 4.1.04. Mr. Alston also informs us of the following:

Official Adhesive.

2c. red-brown, King's head, overprinted "On Service."

The 3c., 5c. and 15c. "On Service" have already been chronicled.

FRENCH COLONIES (220 F 227).—We take the following from the *Standard*, 20.1.04.—"Stamp Scandal in France.—Philatelists in Paris 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. Though the Government withdrew these stamps some time ago, they recently began to make their appearance on the market. An inquiry shows that after the stamps were withdrawn the residue were burned before a Committee of high officials from the Colonial 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 collectors."

FRENCH P.O., CHINA (222 M 227).—To the list of Tien-tsin Postage Due provisionals we chronicled a month ago, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* adds the following:—

Unpaid Letter Stamps. Postage stamps of 1894 already surcharged "Chine" (Allegorical group).

(i) Overprinted "A Percevoir" horizontally.

5c. yellow-green (l). surcharge black.

10c. black on lilac "

15c. blue "

20c. brick red on green "

30c. brown surcharge violet.

50c. rose (l), surcharge black.

20c. brown-violet, 1902 issue "

(type Mouchon).

(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.N. No. 222).

MAURITIUS (221, 226 I 227).—The Colonial Stamp Market recently showed us an entire sheet of the 12c. on 18c. 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 18c. green and blue.

(a) Single bar under "12 cents." Top three rows and No. 24.

(b) Double-lined bar under "12 cents." Lower seven rows except No. 24.

(c) With straight slanting serif at top of figure "1" instead of curved serif, No. 47 (5th in 8th row).

PANAMA (224 I 227).—We make a further Extract on the subject of Panamá varieties from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (see E.W.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 I 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 surcharging there is considerable difference in the design or size of letters in the respective surcharges. I have just seen a 10c. of the first Provisional issue, coming on Colon mail. It is surcharged in purple and the letters of the word Panama are noticeably larger than in those with black or red surcharge; the purple color and the larger size type being the characteristics of the Colon surcharge.

The second issue, chronicled in your last, hails from Panama. I have seen since then the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c. of this issue; the latter value has the top bar printed in dark purple. A new variety is an inverted y (λ) in place of the first A of Panama of left-side surcharge, 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 V'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 2d. issue, coming on the Colon mail, is entirely distinct from the above; by means of a rubber stamp, the simple word "PANAMA," in quite large and neat letters, is printed in red at the top of the stamp and covering the word Colombia in the original stamp. I have seen of these the 10c. and also the Return Registration 10c., No. 105 of Scott's Catalogue.

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.

2c., surcharged black vertically at right of stamp, reading downward.

2c., unsevered pair, one surcharged carmine vertically; one surcharged black vertically, both reading downward.

5c., surcharged black, inverted.

5c., surcharged carmine, inverted.

(Unused pair of above, two varieties.)

5c., surcharged black vertically at right of stamp, reading downward.

Pair of 5c., surcharged black, inverted; one with additional carmine surcharge, also inverted.

10c., surcharged carmine, inverted.

10c., surcharged black, inverted.

20c., Registration 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 10c., and resurcharged "Republica de Panama" horizontally in carmine at left.

20c. Registration of Colombia, No. 520, blue on blue paper, surcharged "Republica de Panama" horizontally in carmine at left.

From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of 16.1.04:—

This very young Republic continues to furnish material for our chronicle, a number of varieties being reported by Hermann Focke, including some violet overprints. We chronicle these varieties in detail:—

FIRST ISSUE.

1c. green, violet surch. REPUBLICA DE PANAMA.

10c. orange, violet surch., larger type.

SECOND ISSUE.

5c. blue, heavy blue line through COLOMBIA and PANAMA vertically at sides.

Mr. Focke also submits specimens of Colombian Republic registration and registration return receipt surcharged as follows:—

10c. red on 20c. reg., with further surch. in red, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA.

10c., A.R., blue, surch. 5 on the 10 and with REPUBLICA DE PANAMA over "Colombia."

Our readers will be interested in these varieties, and we acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Focke for his continued co-operation.

In addition to the above, we learn from Mr. C. A. Howes that the 1c. and 10c. of the second provisional set has appeared with a carmine overprinting. We have chronicled both of these stamps with PANAMA in black and with a bar through COLOMBIA in an ink in both cases deeper than the rest of the stamp. Mr. Howes reports both the words and bar obliterating COLOMBIA in the values referred to as in carmine. These are new to our chronicle:—

Provisional Adhesives.

1c. green, surch. in carmine.
10c. orange "

TASMANIA (225 C 227).—We quote as follows from the *Australian Journal of Philately*, 15.12.03:—

"We received, on the 3rd inst., a small supply of the 1/-, watermark V and Crown, from Mr. W. A. Weymouth, 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 10d. 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 ½d., with the watermark V and Crown vertical. This has been accounted for previously."

Adhesive. Pictorial design.

½d. green, perf. 12½? wmk. upright (only chronicled sideways before).
Queen's Head design.

1/- (colours?), wmk. V and Crown (upright?)
perf.? Issued 2.12.03 or earlier.

Our Hobart correspondent sends us some of the 'booklets' just issued and chronicled by us a fortnight ago. They are most unwieldy affairs; one cannot imagine a business man buying them, and nobody else is likely to want stamps £1 worth at a time. The cover measures 6½in. by 6in. and bears a map of Australia on the front (the six capitals of the States being alone marked), and the inscription "Commonwealth of Australia—This book contains twopenny stamps—value one pound—issued by the authority of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia." On the back of the cover is a view, of which one can apparently have a varied selection. In the cases under notice, the views are "General Post Office, Brisbane" on the 1d. book, and "Hobart from Bellerive" on the 2d. one. The 1d. book contains eight quarter-sheets of the ordinary 1d. Pictorial, V and Crown, perf. 12½ and the 2d. one, four quarter-sheets of the 2d. V and Crown, perf. 12½, all bound in by the margin.

We understand that the 1/- wmk. V and Crown was issued to the public at the end of December, 1903, and hope shortly to describe it from sight.

VICTORIA (225 N 227).—We quote as follows from *Commercial Intelligence* of 20.1.04:—

"The Australian Postmaster-General has under consideration the expediency of granting permission to a Melbourne firm to sell patent advertising envelopes embossed with a postage stamp. The patentees offer to pay for the embossing and the face value of the stamps, and yet sell to the public eighteen stamped envelopes and eighteen sheets of notepaper for a shilling. The loss of 50 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 ingeniously placed that a portion of the embossing stamp touches the turned-down edges of the booklet in such a way that it cannot be withdrawn without destroying the postal value of the stamp."

ZANZIBAR (221 I 226).—The ½ anna of 1898 is now finally obsolete and the ¼ anna in the current type has been re-issued.

Paid Subscription-Lists of Philatelic Journals.

With reference to our note on this subject, Messrs. Sent Bros. write us:—"In No. 225 of your paper you mention as greatest number of subscribers to a philatelic paper, 7000. When stamp-collecting was at its highest, at the beginning of 1890, our *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* numbered 17,500 paying subscribers and now 12,400 plus 30 in exchange of other papers. Considering the former number of subscribers attained, and also the present one, our magazine is without competition in the whole world."

Questions Competition.

The first prize of 10/- in our Questions Competition is awarded to Mr. L. S. Wells. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th 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—continued.

17.—Why does 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 ordinary postal purposes the highest value of which is 5/-?

The British South Africa Company requires high value stamps because its stamps are available for both postal and revenue purposes. The values over £1 are used largely and almost solely for revenue purposes, but can be used for postal purposes also if occasion arises. Cape Colony has a distinct revenue set of stamps, values from 1d. up to about £50. Natal till recently had 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 Catalogue spelt Tonga and on the stamps themselves "Toga"?

The former is the spelling according to English orthography, and the latter according to Tongan, both representing the same sound. The Tongans cannot pronounce '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 notice the names of many places begin with mb, mp, 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 Matabele live in Tebeleland (generally erroneously called "Matabeleland") and speak a language called Tebele.

19.—Why should the £1 stamp of such a small place as Gold Coast be more common (according to catalogue value) than the £1 stamp of Great Britain?

Because the Gold Coast authorities do not mind the used stamps being removed from telegrams, after the latter have been sent away to be destroyed. Large quantities of used Gold Coast stamps, chiefly 1/- and higher values, come on the market in this way. The inland rate is, we believe, 3d. per word, with a minimum of 1/-.

20.—How is it there are no 1/- grey unsurcharged stamps in Bermuda, when there are ½d. on 1/- 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 overprinted. This method is cheaper, the necessity for a new plate being avoided. At the same time, a colony which indulges in this sort of economy, is liable to be jumped on by collectors, who are very sensitive in the matter of surcharges, and always pretend to see in them an attack on their purses.

21.—Is it true that Indian Government stamps overprinted with names of native states cannot frank letters going 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 "locals" 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 local post.

The conception "local post" may be defined as a "subsidiary post which delivers as well as collects its own letters."

Most "subsidiary" posts are in private hands, hence "local post" and "private post" are 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 franking power within that country only, unless:—

(1) 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 "Universal Postal Union," founded in 1874, with headquarters at Berne. In this latter case, an immense number of separate agreements between different countries are avoided, and one code of regulations is observed by all. The best known of these latter are that ½d., 1d. and 2½d. stamps shall be respectively green, red and blue, and that the international letter rate shall be 2½d. Of course, each member 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 their stamps throughout India. The Native States, on the other hand, have no agreements at all and their stamps do not frank letters beyond the confines of the State. Great Britain was in the same position as the latter until about 1847. The "1d. black" never had 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 Mauritius was content with 1d. and 2d. stamps only until 1854 and nothing higher than 4d. until 1858, is that over-sea postage of 6d. or 1/- per letter had to be paid in money until the latter year, when a special agreement was entered into by which Great Britain recognized the stamps of Mauritius. If a letter was posted at a sub-office in Mauritius, it required Mauritius 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 Britain entered into special agreements with most of her Colonies about the years 1857 to 1861. 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 ½d. and 1d. values. The ½d. yellow of Malta never had franking power beyond the neighbouring Island of Gozo.

22.—Why were the Great Britain 3d. and 6d. stamps of 1883 surcharged with their own value, and why were they never issued without surcharge?

The surcharged 3d. and 6d. 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 1d. 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. Accordingly, some sets, values ½d. to 1/-, were printed off in lilac and surcharged, and may be generally seen in the fine collections of British stamps exhibited from time to time. The 3d. and 6d. of this series, as we know, were actually issued for a year or so, but apparently the experiment was not entirely a success. The outcome was the half lilac and half green set of 1884, of which the 9d. green and 2/6 lilac were the fore-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 Bechuanaland set for 1887, whilst many colonial stamps issued since 1885 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 you, leave them out; if others do, include them; and don't attach a halfpennyworth of importance to anything your friends may say. That is, of course, if you look upon your collection chiefly as a source of pleasure to yourself.

30.—Great Britain 6d., without letters, on blued safety 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 looking into. In stamps printed on the genuine safety paper, such as the 4d. of 1855-56 and the early fiscal stamps, the ink can be easily scraped off with a knife. On the so-called 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 inclusion in the catalogue as a variety.

34.—Why are plates 7 and 8 of the English envelopes so eagerly sought for?

The Editor commenced to collect envelope stamps (not envelopes) in 1893 and has been looking for 1/- dies 7 and 8 ever since. He is still, after ten years waiting, without 1/- die 8, but secured 1/- die 7 as the result of the recent advertisement 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 CA 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 huge stocks of this Country?

We leave this question to the Americans.

(A further selection of Questions and Answers will be given shortly.)

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., corner letters, &c.
- A 6. Fine lot of used Great Britain surface printed plate Nos. and Official stamps.
- A10. Superb Collection of unused 1d. red and 2d blue plate Nos., including singles, pairs, blocks, etc., all in mint condition and priced at a great reduction off catalogue values.
- A11. Really fine lot of early Great Britain line engraved stamps, the 1d. 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.
- A13. Fine assortment of Great Britain Envelope stamps, cut square and arranged according to die Nos. (King's heads only).
- A14. A similar lot but consisting of Queen's head stamps only.
- B14. Exceptionally fine lot of early colonials in *mint* condition, including pence Ceylons, 1st type New Zealand, Post Paid Mauritius, &c.
- B15. Book of Unused Colonial Stamps, mostly priced from 1d. 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.
- F6. Used and unused "Non-Colonial" Americans.
- R4. Railway Letter Post Stamps, English, Aylesbury to North Eastern, 50% discount off catalogue prices.
- R5. Railway Letter Post Stamps, remainder of England, also Scotland and Ireland 50% discount off catalogue prices.
- S1. Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Dominica, and Tobago, used and unused, discount 33 1/3%.
- V3. British Somaliland, varieties Queen's Heads only.
- V4. Various surcharge varieties.
- NZ 1. New Zealand, 1/2d. and 1d. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
- NZ 2. Similar to above but only values above 1d.
- NZ 5. Cook Isles, all values, 1/2d. 1/-, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks.
- NZ 6. Nine and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

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

SHEETS.		
232	Spain—War Tax, Officials, &c.	Discount 25%
233	Spain—Carlist Stamps..	" "
235	Philippine Islands ..	" "
244	Luxemburg ..	" "
247	Greece—1900, Surcharge Provisional Varieties ..	Net.
271	Greece—1900, Surcharges, normal types ..	Discount 25%
299	Great Britain—Early issues ..	Net.
300	Great Britain—Early issues, &c.	" "
301	Great Britain—Officials ..	" "
314	Australia—unused ..	" "
315	India—Sarawak—Straits—Labuan—unused ..	" "
357	Hawaii ..	Net.
370	Tasmania ..	Discount 25%
371	Orange River Colony—used ..	" 33 1/3 "
373	Colonials—various ..	" 25 "
374	Colonials—various ..	" 33 1/3 "
375	Colonials—various ..	" "
376	Colonials—various, unused ..	Net.
378	O.F.S. & O.R. Colony—unused	Discount 33 1/3 %
379	Victoria—Old issues ..	" "
381	Macao—various ..	" 25 "
382	Sweden ..	" "
383	South America—used ..	" "
384	Greece—recent issues ..	" "
385	French French Post Offices—used	" "
386	Liberia ..	" 33 1/3 "
387	French Colonies—used ..	" "
388	Tunis and Monaco ..	" 25 "
389	Russia ..	" 25 "
391	Greece—Head of Mercury ..	Discount 25%
392	Guadeloupe—Recent Provisionals, unused ..	Net.
393	Labuan, postally used ..	Net.
394	North Borneo, postally used ..	" "
395	Zululand, unused ..	" "
396	Recent obsolete Queensland, unused ..	" "
BOOKLETS.		
242	Belgium—1870-99—used ..	Discount 25%
243	Belgium—1870-99—unused ..	" "
509	Denmark ..	" "
510	Luxemburg ..	" "
516	Japan ..	" "
517	Finland and Poland ..	" "
543	Spain ..	" "
551	Holland and Colonies ..	" "
553	Egypt ..	" "
559	New Zealand—First Type, used	" "
560	New Zealand—First Type, mint	Net.
561	Zanzibar on India ..	Net.
562	Switzerland ..	Discount 50%
563	Br. East Africa on India including varieties of surcharge	Net.
564	Seychelles, unused Queen's Heads	" "
565	Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong	" "

PRICED CATALOGUE OF RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.

A Complete Price List of all Railway Letter Stamps issued from the beginning until 30th June, 1903. Fcap. 12mo. 52 pages, 46 illustrations. Price, 2/6 post free.

CATALOGUE of British Stamps and Postmarks. Compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen. Sixth edition. 1898. 2/6 post free.

IVORY POCKET RULE, size 3 1/4 x 1 1/8 ins., a handy size for the pocket, gives 1/2mm. and 1/8 inch scale. Contained in leather case. Price, 3/-. Post free, 3/1.

TWEEZERS for handling stamps (5 inches long) best quality, can be put into water without 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 ..	24/6	post free.
" Railway Letter Stamps ..	21/0	"
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South Australia ..	9/9	"
Shanghai ..	7/9	"
St. Vincent ..	7/9	"
Barbados ..	10/9	"
Grenada ..	9/11	"
Indian Native States (on Indian)	6/6	"
India and Ceylon (with Supplement) ..	27/6	"
Africa—Bechuanaland to Cape of Good Hope ..	12/6	"
Africa—Gambia, Natal ..	16/4	"
Spain and Colonies ..	2/0	"
Jammu and Kashmir ..	10/0	"
United States ..	31/6	"

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Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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

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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, Ltd., 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 the work. A salary of £1 10s. per week is offered, with a rise of 3/- each year; holidays, two weeks in summer, one at Christmas. Conditions:— (i) Attendance at the Company's Offices from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. or 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., 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.

The Week's News.

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 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 corner strip of three 1d. numbered "C4."

C4

The varieties of the control letters we have so far heard of are as follows:—

E.W.S.N. No. 224. 1d. C mentioned by Mr. W. Heath, who does not remark on anything unusual.
S.C.F. Rev. S. E. Raynor describes 1d. C as having the control letter at the lower left corner of sheet, instead of right hand.
E.W.S.N. No. 228. 1d. C₄ as described above, letter and figure under 11th 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 continuous outer line round the sheet, but it is broken up into a series of short bars, an innovation that took place, in regard to colonial stamps, about a year and a half ago. Some of the varieties will probably be rare, and our strongest advice to readers is to buy them whilst they can. A little trouble and 9d. may buy the set at present, whilst 9/- or even 90/- may not suffice in a few years.

If we are going to have a series of numbers, C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, etc., these numbers will be recorded in E.W.S.N., and whoever first sends 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.

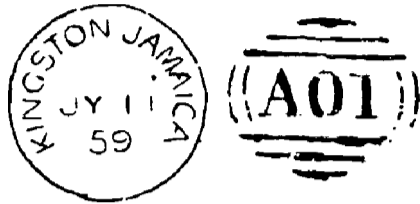
Cheque Dies (227 U 228).—We note EP 21.10.03.

Postmarks (115, 214 H 228).—Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall writes:—"The following additions to obliterating numbers may interest some of your readers:—

London Series	89	W.D.O.
English Series	K74	(is a blank).
	K97	Grimsby and Peterboro' S.T.
	K98	Brighton and Hastings S.C.
	K99	Sheringham R.S.O.
	L01	London and Queenboro' S.T.
	L02	Lincoln S.T.
	L03	Rushden R.S.O.

The English postmark-numbers are now in a very dormant condition, only ten new numbers,

K93 to L03, having been added to the English 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 1d. brown, 2d. 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 abandoned. The English series made its debut in 1844, with Nos. 1 to 936, reaching 999 about 1856, and continuing through 001 to 099. In 1858 letters were first requisitioned, A01 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 L series is welcomed this week. For full particulars and illustrations (including those of the Scottish and Irish series), see Ewen's Standard Catalogue of British Stamps and Postmarks, No. 6. 1898, also English Specialists' Journal, Nos. 13, 14.

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

Adhesive. Current type.
4c. yellow.

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 20st. value is the reduction of the inland letter rate from 15 to 10st. For the same reason, states *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste*, a letter card of 10st. has been added to those of 5 and 15st. already in use.

Letter card. Type of current adhesive.
10 stot. carmine on bluish card.

The 10st. postcard is now on blue instead of cream card.

CAPE COLONY (227 Y 228).—We now illustrate the 3d. of the King Edward series.



CHILE (221 A 228).—We illustrate the surcharge on the recent 10c. on 30c. Provisional.



FRANCE (219 L 228).—Recorded by *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste*.

Postcard. Stamp of Sower type.
10c. carmine (issued 11.1.04).

FRENCH INDIA (A 228).—The French Establishments in India have just had a provisional issue, a description of which we take from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste*.

Adhesives. Issue of 1892 surcharged.
0,05 in carmine on 25c. black on rose.
0,10 " " " "
0,15 " " " "
0,40 in black on 50c. rose.

Fiscal stamp, *Effets de Commerce*, cut in half and surcharged in three lines, "Inde Française"—POSTES—0,05.
0,05 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 2½ annas 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 mail to try and replenish their stock, so apparently the stamp is not to be had in the State).

Adhesive Queen's Head Indian stamp surcharged 2½as. blue.

- (a) Dropped (or inverted?) O, No. 86.
- (b) Tall R, No. 230.
- (c) Native surcharge upset, letters being slightly out of place, No. 240 (the corner stamp).

INDIA (224 I 228).—Our Bombay correspondent sends us the ½ anna King's Head Indian stamp in a distinct shade of grey. He also informs us that the 2, 3 and 5 rupees of the King's Head set can be had if specially applied for.

Adhesives. With Head of King Edward.
½a. pale grey (2nd or 3rd printing, 1.04).
2rs. yellow-brown and carmine.
3rs. green and brown.
5rs. 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 interest. The new values, 1c. and 3c. are on creamy-white paper, which is slightly thicker and more opaque in the case of the 3c.



	Perf.	Perf.	Perf.	Perf.	Perf.
1c.	13½	—	14½	—	—
2c.	13½	—	—	—	—
3c.	13½	—	—	—	—
4c.	—	14	—	15	—
8c.	13½	—	—	—	—
10c.	—	—	—	15	—
12c.	—	14	—	—	16
16c.	—	14	—	—	—
18c.	—	14	—	—	—
25c.	13½	—	—	15	—
50c.	—	14	—	—	—
\$1	—	—	—	15	—

The "14" perf. appears to have one or two irregular sections, which gauge 12 to 12½; one series of 28 holes, perf. 12½, and another of a dozen or so, perf. about 13½, but 90% of the holes are an even 14. Are the irregularities due to some damage to the machine having been repaired? We have not noticed any irregularities in the 12, 16, 18c., but we have sheets of the 4c. and 50c. in which certain of the stamps show the irregularities on one or more sides.

MADAGASCAR (A 228).—This French Colony has now issued a pictorial set unfortunate enough to be hailed by the Parisian philatelic journals as "ridiculously ugly." *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* gives a list of the values and colours.

Adhesives.

1c. brown-violet.	30c. orange-red.
2c. black-brown	40c. violet.
4c. brown.	50c. bistre.
5c. yellow-green.	75c. yellow.
10c. red.	1fr. green.
15c. carmine.	2fr. grey-green.
20c. orange.	5fr. black.
25c. blue.	

MARTINIQUE (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 10c. and 25c. of the King's Head series, the 5c. has now appeared.

Adhesive. King's Head design, overprinted "Morocco Agencies."

5c. green.

Issued 1.04 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 catalogued." The catalogue says "12 to 14, 14½, or 15." We presume the different perforations are grouped together, because of difficulty in distinguishing the many Waterlow single-line perforating machines, but in the case of Niger Coast, the different perforations do not appear, on close examination, to be so hopelessly inextricable as might be supposed from a superficial enquiry. In the latest issue, Wmk. Crown CA, we have only found evidence of the use of four machines.

- (i) Perf. 15 even.
- (ii) Perf. 14 even. Somewhere in the anatomy of this perforator, there is a curious irregularity, 28 consecutive holes gauging 12 to 12½. Elsewhere the gauge appears to be 14 even and one may find whole sheets which do not show the irregularity.
- (iii) Perf. 14½ even.
- (iv) Perf. 16, fairly 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 Labuan.

Every sheet of Niger Coast stamps had a consecutive number printed at the top right hand corner, and each new printing of a value commenced where the preceding printing left off. We have examined the Editor's collection of corner numbers, and compiled the following table, which shows clearly that the perforations have considerable importance in distinguishing the different printings, which 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 Issue	Perf. 14	Perf. 15	Perf. 14½	Perf. 16	Perf. 14
½d.	60	1897	1952 ^a	—	—	3126	4674
1d.	60	"	1385 ^b	—	—	—	3588 ^c
2d.	60	"	—	530	—	—	—
2½d.	48	1898	873 ^d	1500	—	—	—
6d.	48	"	—	385	—	—	547
2/6	30	"	—	343	—	—	462
10/-	20	"	82	—	—	—	274
5d.	48	1900	—	—	—	—	804
1/-	30	"	—	—	83	—	816

- (a) 1952 is grey-green, but 541, 985 are yellow-green.
 (b) 213 has number in carmine, others in vermilion (836, etc.)
 (c) 3189, 3588 and intermediate sheets, all with larger margins.
 (d) 75 has number in carmine, others in vermilion (444, etc.)

The second "perf. 14" column represents the re-issue of 1902, when all the values except 2d. and 2½d. appear to have been reprinted. There are doubtless other varieties than those mentioned, the Editor's collection making no pretensions to completeness, and we should be glad to hear from readers who can submit anything new. Amongst others, we have not seen the 1900 printing of the 5d. Crown CA, the Colonial Stamp Market's importations of 1900-01 unfortunately consisting only of the 5d. No Wmk., of which the Post Office had large remainders.

PANAMA (227 J 228).—We again quote from *McKeel's Weekly Stamp News* (23.1.04).

"M. D. Senior gives us a great deal of valuable information this week in connection with the provisional issues. The various printings are carefully described and we quote his letter in entirety:—

Of the second issue, first printing, only four varieties have so far appeared, viz.:

2c., with red bar at top and "Panama" at sides in black.

5c., with blue bar at top and "Panama" at sides in red.

10c., with yellow bar at top and "Panama" at sides in black.

20c., with purple bar at top and "Panama" at sides in red.

Varieties.—1. Three or four sizes of types. (Measurements given you before should read "millimeters" instead of "centimeters.")

2. Inverted V's.
3. Inverted Y's.
4. A with accent.
5. Double surcharge; this has been found, I am told, in the 20c. 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 vertical row in the sheet, and the right margin of the right-hand vertical row; in the former the surcharge reads upward and in the latter, downward, the natural result of 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; this 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 in one single colour, vermilion red, on all the values from 1c. to the peso, making a clean, even surcharge.

Varieties.—1. "Panama" at right and left of stamp, both reading upward.

2. "Panama" at right and left of stamp, both reading 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 done 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 it can be noticed where the top bar overlaps another.

The short history of the present provisional issues will prove a steady attempt at improvement, viz.:

1. 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 that appeared within a week after the first, and which was evidently done with more care and leisure, was all correctly surcharged, 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 of our small towns here, and I naturally expected the errors of inverted letters and different types, which, however, were not allowed to run long.

4. Within two weeks we find a second printing, with all the errors corrected and at last a neat surcharge affixed to the stamps; and only that, as on some of the values, the red surcharge does not show well and may possibly be changed therefore to black, I believe we have seen the last change until the appearance of the permanent issue, which, if not already in use, will very shortly 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 information 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 10c. yellow; a bar at top covers the word Colombia and under the bar, in two lines and in italics, the words, "Republica de Panama." It is press printed, in shining black ink, and has a pleasing effect; it looks the neatest I have seen so far."

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



Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2c. yellow-green.

4c. "

10c. "

20c. "

PORTUGAL (224 G 228).—We now illustrate the design of the unpaid letter stamps. A 20c. value is to be added to the set shortly.



TOLIMA (150 B 228).—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* chronicles a new issue in various designs of the Arms type.

Adhesives. Perf. (The 10c., 1, 2, 5p., also issued imperf.)

4c. black on green.

10c. blue.

20c. orange.

50c. black on rose.

50c. " " flesh.

1p. dark brown.

2p. grey.

5p. red.

10p. black on blue.

10p. " " green.

10p. " " glazed paper.

TUTUILA (A 228).—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* says:—"A bill has been introduced into the Senate providing for a government for the island colony of Tutuila, formerly a part of the Samoan 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 Islands?"

Questions Competition.

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 themselves to blame if, after all, it turns out not to be what it never pretended to be. It seems to us absolutely infantile that anyone should expect it to be possible that a catalogue could be published, which would always give the actual market values. There are some critics who delight to go about saying "this stamp is catalogued 10/-; in my opinion, it should be only 9/11½; 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 catalogue prices in a finicking sort of way, either 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 catalogue 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 would 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 period, how is it possible to keep postage stamps always at par? The idea is ridiculous. The utmost a catalogue publisher can do in the case of a stamp is to say, for example "this stamp is well worth, taking into consideration demand as well as supply, 10/-; my present stock, it is true, cost me only 5/-, but it may not last more than a few months; when I want to replenish, copies are likely to be sent me on approval at anything from 5/- to 8/- each; but as I have a large demand, I probably shan't get 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 out in order to fill several pages of his albums with more or less distinct shades, but these eventualities can hardly be considered. It will be best to price the stamp 10/- and I shall then be safe to make a profit whatever I have to pay. Besides, such is the influence of my catalogue that if I price the stamp 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 Britain, unused, was only catalogued about £4, 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 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 fluctuations of a particular stamp to vary between 5/- and 8/- and bases his catalogue quotation on the latter price. Smaller 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/-, 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 that most of the leading collectors deal only 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 published 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 £1 a year, something might be done, for, of course, such a catalogue would get out of date unless published every year.

(A further selection of Questions 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.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group IX. FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA & WEST INDIES. Includes entries for French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group X. FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA. Includes entries for Dahomey, French Congo, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sénégal, Soudan, Somali Coast.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group XI. FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA. Includes entries for Anjouan, Grand Comoro, Madagascar, Mayotte, Réunion, Soudan, Somali Coast.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group XII. FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA. Includes entries for Indian Settlements, Indo-China, New Caledonia, Oceania.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group XIII. FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES. Includes entries for (Turkey) Levant, Morocco, Canton on Indo-China, Hoi-hao, Cavalle, Dedeagh, Levant, Vathy, Alexandria, Port Said, Zanzibar, Morocco, China, Crete.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group XIV. GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA. Includes entries for German East Africa, S.W. Africa, Cameroons, Togo.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group XV. GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA. Includes entries for German New Guinea, Caroline Is., Kiau Tschou, Marianne Is., Marshall Is., Samoa.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group XVI. GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES. Includes entries for China, Levant, Morocco.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group XVII. PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE. Includes entries for Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada, Funchal.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Group XVIII. PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA. Includes entries for Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Congo, St. Thomas and Prince.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Angola, Cape Verde, Funchal, Guinea, Horta, Lourenço Marques, Macau, Mozambique, Portuguese Congo, Portuguese India, St. Thomas & Prince, Timor, Zambezia, Inhabane.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Austrian Levant, China, Congo Free State, Curaçao, Danish West Indies, Dutch Indies, Eritrea, Egypt, Fernando Poo, Italian Levant, Japan, Japanese China, Korea, Liberia, Macau, Mozambique, Persia, Siam, Surinam, Tunis, Uruguay, Soudan, Somali Coast.

South and Central America.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay, Soudan, Somali Coast.

United States and Colonies.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for United States, Philippines.

GROUP XIX. PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Inhambane, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, Nyassa, Zambezia.

GROUP XX. PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Macau, Timor, Zambezia.

GROUP XXI. ITALIAN COLONIES & POST OFFICES.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Albania, Italian Levant, Tripoli, Crete, Benadir, Eritrea.

GROUP XXII. DUTCH, DANISH & SPANISH COLONIES.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Curaçao, Dutch Indies, Surinam, Danish West Indies, Fernando Poo, Spanish Guinea.

GROUP XXIII. AUSTRIAN & RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Austrian Crete, Austrian Levant, Russian Levant, China.

GROUP XXIV. COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Antioquia, Bolivar, Panama, Santander, Tolima.

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., corner letters, &c.
- A 6. Fine lot of used Great Britain surface printed plate Nos. and Official stamps.
- A10. Superb Collection of unused 1d. red and 2d blue plate Nos., including singles, pairs, blocks, etc., all in mint condition and priced at a great reduction off catalogue values.
- A11. Really fine lot of early Great Britain line engraved stamps, the 1d. 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.
- A13. Fine assortment of Great Britain Envelope stamps, cut square and arranged according to die Nos. (King's heads only).
- A14. A similar lot but consisting of Queen's head stamps only.
- B14. Exceptionally fine lot of early colonials in *mint* condition, including pence Ceylons, 1st type New Zealand, Post Paid Mauritius, &c.
- B15. Book of Unused Colonial Stamps, mostly priced from 1d. 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.
- F6. Used and unused "Non-Colonial" Americans.
- R4. Railway Letter Post Stamps, English, Aylesbury to North Eastern, 50% discount off catalogue prices.
- R5. Railway Letter Post Stamps, remainder of England, also Scotland and Ireland 50% discount off catalogue prices.
- S1. Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Dominica, and Tobago, used and unused, discount 33 1/3%.
- V3. British Somaliland, varieties Queen's Heads only.
- V4. Various surcharge varieties.
- NZ 3. New Zealand, 1/2d. and 1d. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
- NZ 2. Similar to above but only values above 1d.
- NZ 5. Cook Isles, all values, 1/2d.—1/-, including varieties of paper and shade, in singles, pairs and blocks.
- NZ 6. Nine and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

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

SHEETS.		
232	Spain—War Tax, Officials, &c.	Discount 25%
233	Spain—Carlist Stamps.. ..	" "
235	Philippine Islands	" "
244	Luxemburg	" "
247	Greece—1900, Surcharge Provisional Varieties	Net.
271	Greece—1900, Surcharges, normal types	Discount 25%
299	Great Britain—Early issues ..	Net.
300	Great Britain—Early issues, &c.	" "
301	Great Britain—Officials	" "
314	Australia—unused	" "
315	India—Sarawak—Straits—Labuan—unused	" "
357	Hawaii	Net.
370	Tasmania	Discount 25%
371	Orange River Colony—used ..	" 33 1/3 "
373	Colonials—various	" 25 "
374	Colonials—various	" 33 1/3 "
375	Colonials—various	" "
376	Colonials—various, unused ..	Net.
378	O.F.S. & O.R. Colony—unused	Discount 33 1/3 %
379	Victoria—Old issues	" "
381	Macao—various	" 25 "
382	Sweden	" "
383	South America—used	" "
384	Greece—recent issues	" "
385	French French Post Offices—used	" "
386	Liberia	" 33 1/3 "
387	French Colonies—used	" "
388	Tunis and Monaco	" 25 "
389	Russia	" 25 "
391	Greece—Head of Mercury ..	Discount 25%
392	Guadeloupe—Recent Provisionals, unused	Net.
393	Labuan, postally used	Net.
394	North Borneo, postally used ..	" "
395	Zululand, unused	" "
396	Recent obsolete Queensland, unused	" "
397	Bahamas—Ceylon unused ..	Net.
398	Ceylon—Leeward Is.	" "
399	Leeward Is.—N.Z.	" "
400	N.Z.—Tasmania	" "
401	Tasmania to W. Aust.	" "
402	Fiji	" "
403	Various Colonials	" "
404	Niger Coast	" "
BOOKLETS.		
242	Belgium—1870-99—used	Discount 25%
243	Belgium—1870-99—unused ..	" "
509	Denmark	" "
510	Luxemburg	" "
516	Japan	" "
517	Finland and Poland	" "
543	Spain	" "
551	Holland and Colonies	" "
553	Egypt	" "
559	New Zealand—First Type, used	" "
560	New Zealand—First Type, mint	Net.
562	Switzerland	Discount 50%
563	Br. East Africa on India including varieties of surcharge	Net.
564	Seychelles, unused Queen's Heads	" "
565	Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong	" "

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Great Britain, Adhesives	24/6	post free.
" Railway Letter Stamps	21/0	"
Portuguese India	6/3	"
South Australia	9/9	"
Shanghai	7/9	"
St. Vincent	7/9	"
Barbados	10/9	"
Grenada	9/11	"
Indian Native States (on Indian) ..	6/6	"
India and Ceylon (with Supplement) ..	27/6	"
Africa—Bechuanaland to Cape of Good Hope	12/6	"
Africa—Gambia, Natal	16/4	"
Spain and Colonies	2/0	"
Jammu and Kashmir	10/0	"
United States	31/6	"

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FOR BRITISH STAMPS.

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E.W.S.N. can also be obtained through news-agents (by arrangement with them). The name of our city publishers (R. W. Russell & Co., Ltd., 6A, Paternoster Row, E.C.) should be given when asking them to get it. The price will be 4/4 per annum or 1d. per number.

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Indexes are given free with each volume.

Numbers 224 on, 1 1/2d. each. Single-numbers 1 to 223 (if not out of print), 3d. each, postage extra.

NOTE.—In this issue the words "Panama" are in black and the bar at the top in the same colour as the stamp but darker. The varieties of type may be roughly classified as below, but are described in detail in *E.W.S.N.* No. 224.

- (a) PANAMA. 15mm. long.
 (b) " 14mm. long.
 (c) " 12½ to 13mm. long.
 (d) " One or more A's are inverted V's or broken Y's.
 (e) last A has an accent.

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

Second Issue, December 2 1903, at Colon. Sur-charged with rubber type.

- (i). "PANAMA" once, in large letters.
 2c. surch. violet.
 10c. " magenta.
 50c. " "
 (ii). "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" in Roman caps.
 20c. surch. violet.
 (iii). "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" in italics.
 1c. surch. vermilion .. 0 4 0 4
 2c. " ? .. 0 6 0 4
 5c. " ? .. 0 10 0 6
 10c. " black.
 50c. " "
 20c. R. of Colombia, s. black.
 10c. AR " s. magenta.

NOTE.—In iii. a variety occurs without accent.

Third Issue, December, 1903 at Panamá. Same as second Panama issue but printed at one operation, no errors of lettering, "PANAMA" uniformly 14 to 15mm. long.

1c. surch. carmine ..	..	0 2	0 2
2c. " " ..	..	0 3	0 2
5c. " " ..	..	0 5	0 4
10c. " " ..	..	0 10	0 6
20c. " " ..	..	1 6	1 6
50c. " " ..	..	3 9	3 9
1p. " " ..	..	7 6	7 6

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 bottom respectively, only 90 stamps on each sheet being 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 10 rows of 5; it consequently takes two operations to surcharge a sheet as issued, and the right half 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, No. 26 (1st in 6th row).
 (b) " " reading down at both sides, No. 43 (3rd in 9th row).
 (c) " " third A at left slightly smaller, No. 38 (3rd in 7th row).
 (d) " " at right inverted V, No. 45 (5th in 9th row).
 (e) " " thick or heavy printed N, No. 18 (3rd in 4th row).

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, 10c.

The Colonial Stamp Market's sheets of all seven values show precisely the same varieties in the same position, but in the sheets of 1c., 2c. and 5c., the right hand halves are overprinted ¼ to ⅜ inch too much to the left and in the 5c. the overprint is in addition not quite straight. The following variations due to off-centre surcharging occur in the 2c. :—

- (m) "PANAMA" once at left and twice at right, 5th vertical row of sheet.
 (n) Twice at right, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th vertical rows.
 (o) Once at right (or halfway towards centre), 10th row.

In the 5c. sheet we only have (n) and (o) and in the 1c. only (o), but it is probable the others exist. We do not of course attach any importance to varieties which originated from such a cause and which are no doubt only to be found on a very small proportion of the sheets printed.

Fourth Issue 1904. Ordered from New York, and now in preparation; expected shortly.

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

Unpaid Letter Stamps.
 0.10 on 50c.
 " on 60c.
 " on 1fr.

SEYCHELLES (219 A 230).—The 2c. King's Head has appeared in quite a distinct shade; in fact, almost a different 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 I 230).—Mr. G. Blockey writes to the *Australian Philatelist* 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. We have met with:—

1d. 656312.	1/- Duty stamp, perf. 11½.
1d. 656628.	2/- " " " "
1d. 698016.	1d. " " roul.
003	6d. " " perf. 11½.

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 3c. postmarked Penang, 1.1.04. We have no report yet of the issue of the 4c.

SUDAN (225 Q 230).—A Khartoum correspondent sends us the 1 mill. with overprint "O.S.G.S." inverted. Notwithstanding its source, we are very much inclined to regard the surcharge as forged. The stops are round instead of square, the letters differ 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 piastres, 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, he has depreciated their value by at least half. The ordinary 5 mill. on 5 piastres can also be had 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.G.S." in black.
 3 mill., violet and green, wmk. Crescent and Star.

Issued 7.2.04 or earlier.

TASMANIA (227 D 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 us) and the perforation 12½ (or to be precise 12½). The stamp is similar in design and colour to the Queen's Head issue, wmk. TAS, but slightly deeper in shade, and the lines of shading are frequently blurred.

We are now informed on good authority that the 1/- wmk. V and Crown was placed on sale at Hobart on 11.12.03.

UNITED STATES (225 C 230).—The following is taken from the *New York Evening Journal*, 5.2.04.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 5th.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has received an order for the first issue of the new Louisiana Purchase Exposition postage stamps, 338,500,000 are ordered and they will be placed on sale at all post offices May 1st.

The one cent stamp will bear the portrait of Robert R. Livingston; the twos, Thomas Jefferson; the threes, James Monroe; the fives, William McKinley; the tens, a miniature map of the United States, showing the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase."

No country in the world can touch the United States now in the matter of Commemorative series.

Panama Surcharges.

(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 was essential that a distinctive issue should be 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 surcharged.

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 given to send all stamps in outlying post offices to the capital to be surcharged, all the towns would be deprived of stamps for periods ranging from one week to two months. But one alternative 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 Republic. The surcharges are before us—a grand batch of bad work, full of errors of every description. That these errors are not fraudulent is proved by the fact that we have not 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 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 money 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, while 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 Rooms, 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 off-centre, £7 10s.
 1d. red-brown on bleuté, L.C., perf. 16, pair, mint, £5 5s.
 1d. red, complete set of plate-numbers in mint pairs, £14 5s. (very cheap).
 1½d. lake-red, Error OP—PC, unused, £5 5s.
 1/- octagonal, mint side-pair, threads error, £16.
 10d. " " vertical pair, die 2, £6 12s. 6d.
 6d. " " side-pair, £10.
 4d. deep carmine, wmk. small Garter, imperf. (said to have cost £30), £3 15s.
 4d. pale carmine, wmk. medium Garter, blue safety paper (cost £50), £18 10s.
 4d. rose-carmine, medium Garter, superb mint pair, cat. £30, realised £14.
 3d., with white dot, mint pair, £18.
 9d., with hair lines, imperf., mint, £12 10s.
 3d., plate 5, wmk. Emblems, imperf., £4.
 9d., plate 5, excessively rare, £35.
 1/-, plate 5, wmk. Emblems, imperf., £4 5s.
 6d., plate 10, imperf., mint, £4 4s.
 10d., plate 2, imperf., mint, £4 10s.
 2/- brown, mint pair, £10.
 10/- grey-green, wmk. Cross, mint, £12 10s.
 20/- brown-lilac, wmk. Cross, mint, £21.
 10/- grey-green, wmk. Anchor, mint, £20 (a bargain).
 20/- brown-lilac, wmk. Anchor, superb, £75.
 2½d. blue, plate 16, imperf., mint, 42/- (a bargain).
 6d. grey, plate 18, wmk. Spray, imperf., 84/-.
 1/- lilac, plate 14, mint, £5.
 5d. green, 1884, original die, only 5 known, £18.
 3/- Telegraphs, mint pair, 26/- (cat. 60/-).
 £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.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP VIII.—UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP IX.—FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA & WEST INDIES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP X.—FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XI.—FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XII.—FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XIII.—FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XIV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XVI.—GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XVII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Large table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for PORTUGUESE COLONIES, Other Countries and Colonies, &c., and South and Central America.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XVIII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XIX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XXI.—ITALIAN COLONIES & POST OFFICES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XXII.—DUTCH, DANISH & SPANISH COLONIES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XXIII.—AUSTRIAN & RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, and list of stamps for GROUP XXIV.—COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.

Summary of Panama surcharges. Made at Panamá.

- (i). "Republica de Panama" in two lines, in blue-black or carmine.
 - (a) Surcharges in various positions.
 - (b) regular (horizontal).
- (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 £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 noted.
- (d) In issue (iii) the set of 7 exists with both "Panamas" reading up and ditto both reading down.
- (e) In issue (vi.) the set of 7 exists without accent.

Total, 30 varieties of importance.



Third Panamá Issue, New Setting.

We have pleasure in stating that under date of 8th February, our Panamá correspondent sends us some sheets of the 1c. with all errors corrected, except the broken A like an inverted V (a variety of minor interest, at best). Sheets of the 2c. 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, 1st issue, Registration stamp of Colombia, No. 518, surch. 10 in black and resurcharged Republica de Colombia in red.

A new arrival is the Registration stamp of Colombia, No. 520, surch. 10 in red, resurcharged "Panama" in large roman type and bar below, all in red.

Colon, 1st issue, 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 Panamá 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 (1), one at each corner (eight to the sheet).
ga. grey-green.

Issued 15.2.04 or earlier.

SPAIN (218 O 232).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* states that a sheet or two of the current 5c. green, imperforate, was issued at Cadiz, a block being known postmarked "24 DIC 03." 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." in black, square stops (Local surcharge).

1 mill., rose and brown, wmk. Quatrefoils (40,000).

(a) Inverted surcharge (60).

Our correspondent informs us that the quantities 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 surcharge varieties on the market.

UNITED STATES (231 E 232).—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the quantities called for by the first requisition for St. Louis exposition stamps are as follows:—

1c.	90,000,000	5c.	9,500,000
2c.	225,000,000	10c.	6,500,000
3c.	7,500,000		

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 Philatelist*).

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 amount 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 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 a fund of a half million dollars. Further stamp 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.

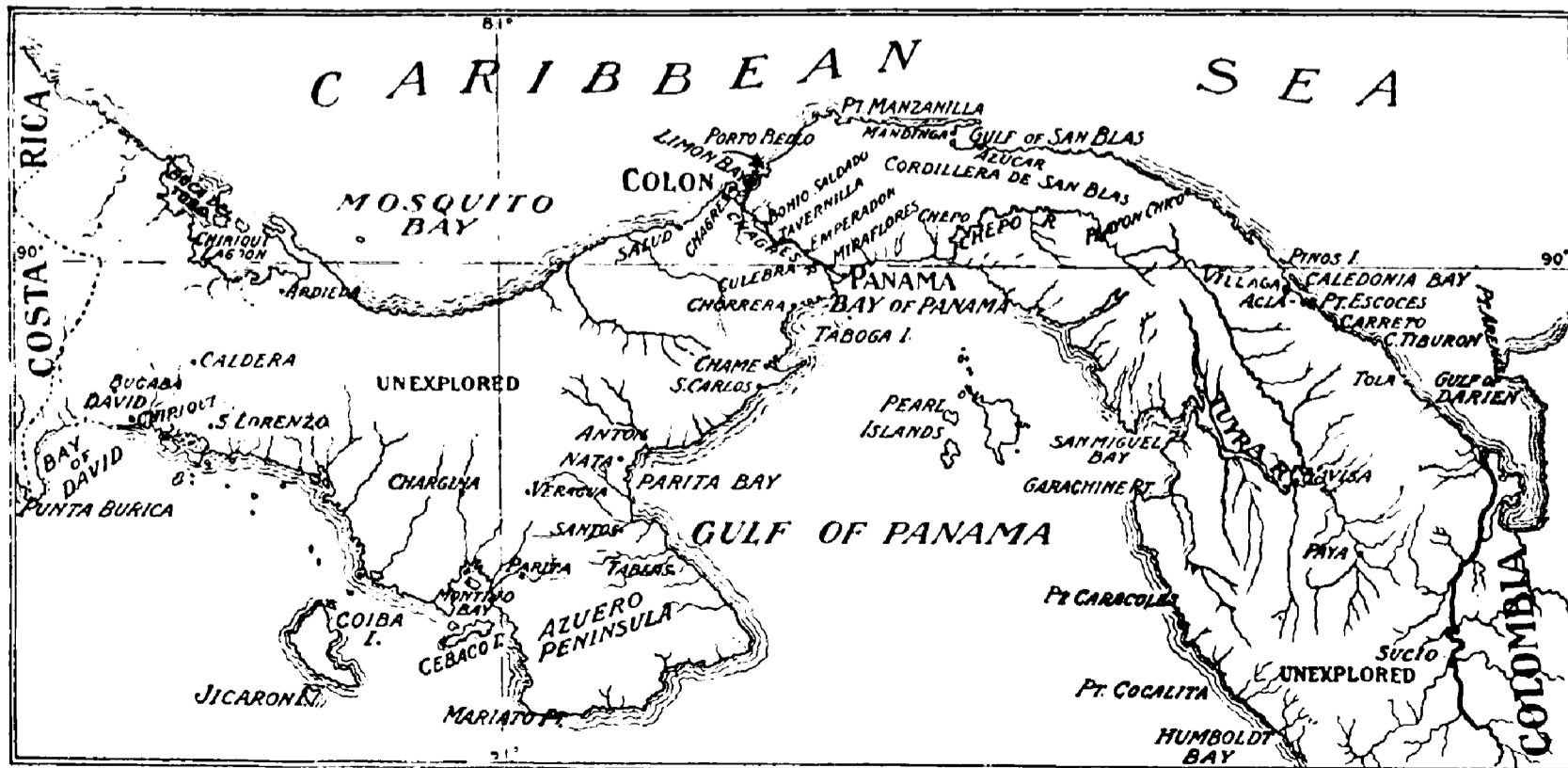
Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.*

PART II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE 1904-05 Edition is just to hand, and we shall hope to give a review in an early number.

* The Catalogue can be obtained from Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., at the same price as published, 2/3 post free; delivery by return of post guaranteed.

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 VIII.—UNITED STATES AND COLONIES. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for United States, Philippines, and Porto Rico.

GROUP IX.—FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA & WEST INDIES. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

GROUP X.—FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Dahomey, French Congo, French Guinea, and Senegal.

GROUP XI.—FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Anjouan, Grand Comoro, Madagascar, and Somali Coast.

GROUP XII.—FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Indian Settlements, Indo-China, New Caledonia, and Oceania.

GROUP XIII.—FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Turkey Levant, Morocco, Canton on Indo-China, and Crete.

GROUP XIV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for German East Africa, Cameroon, and Togo.

GROUP XV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for German New Guinea, Caroline Is., and Samoa.

GROUP XVI.—GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for China, Levant, and Morocco.

GROUP XVII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE. Table with columns: No. in Set., Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada, and Funchal.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Main table for Portuguese Colonies, listing various locations like Angola, Cape Verde, Funchal, Guinea, Horta, and Lourenço Marques with their respective stamp values and prices.

Other Countries and Colonies, &c.

Table listing other countries and colonies such as Abyssinia and the Philippines.

Table listing various international stamps and currencies including Austrian Levant, China, Corea, Congo Free State, Dutch Indies, Eritrea, Egypt, Fernando Poo, Italian Levant, Japan, Japanese China, Liberia, Mozambique, Persia, Siam, Surinam, and Tunisia.

South and Central America.

Table listing stamps from South and Central America, including Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay.

United States and Colonies.

Table listing stamps from the United States and Colonies, including United States and the Philippines.

GROUP XVIII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA. Table listing stamps from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Congo, and St. Thomas and Prince.

GROUP XIX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA. Table listing stamps from Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyassa, and Zambezia.

GROUP XX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA. Table listing stamps from Macau, Portuguese India, Timor, and St. Thomas and Prince.

GROUP XXI.—ITALIAN COLONIES & POST OFFICES. Table listing stamps from Albania, Italian Levant, Tripoli, Crete, Benadir, and Eritrea.

GROUP XXII.—DUTCH, DANISH & SPANISH COLONIES. Table listing stamps from Curaçao, Dutch Indies, Surinam, Danish West Indies, and Spanish Guinea.

GROUP XXIII.—AUSTRIAN & RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc. Table listing stamps from Austria and Russia.

GROUP XXIV.—COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS. Table listing stamps from Antioquia, Bolivar, Santander, and Tolima.

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 VIII.—UNITED STATES AND COLONIES. Table listing stamps from the United States, Philippines, and Porto Rico with columns for No. in Set, Face Value, and Our Price.

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GROUP XII.—FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA. Table listing stamps from Indian Settlements, Indo-China, New Caledonia, and Oceania.

GROUP XIII.—FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES. Table listing stamps from Turkey, Morocco, Canton on Indo-China, Hoi-hao, Dedeagh, Alexandria, Port Said, Zanzibar, Morocco, China, and Crete.

GROUP XIV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA. Table listing stamps from German East Africa, Cameroons, and Togo.

GROUP XV.—GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA. Table listing stamps from German New Guinea, Caroline Is., Kiau Tschou, Marianne Is., and Marshall Is.

GROUP XVI.—GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES. Table listing stamps from China, Levant, and Morocco.

GROUP XVII.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE. Table listing stamps from Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada, Funchal, and other Portuguese locations.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Table listing stamps from various Portuguese colonies including Angola, Macau, Mozambique, Nyassa, and others, with columns for No. in Set, Face Value, and Our Price.

Other Countries and Colonies, &c.

Table listing stamps from Abyssinia and other countries.

Table listing stamps from various countries including Austria, China, Korea, Congo Free State, Curaçao, Danish West Indies, Dutch Indies, Eritrea, Egypt, Fernando Poo, Italian Levant, Japan, Japanese China, Korea, Liberia, Persia, Siam, Surinam, and Tunis.

South and Central America.

Table listing stamps from South and Central America including Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay, and the United States.

Table listing stamps from the United States and Colonies.

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GROUP XX.—PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA. Table listing stamps from Macau, Portuguese India, Timor, and Zambesia.

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GROUP XXIII.—AUSTRIAN & RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc. Table listing stamps from Austrian Crete, Austrian Levant, Russian Levant, and China.

GROUP XXIV.—COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS. Table listing stamps from Antioquia, Bolivar, Santander, and Tolima.

Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., Norwood, London, S.E.

collecting the dak at the immediate *Thanás*. This arrangement has been working satisfactorily so far 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, registered 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 maintained 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 1d. stamps received from 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, City of Panama type.

2c. black on buff.

PHILIPPINES (233 M 235).—Mr. John Zug informs the *American Journal of Philately* that the dates of issue of the recent new stamps are as follows:—

"Series of 1902."

1c. green, 4. 9.03. 13c. lilac-brown, 4.1.04.
2c. carmine, 3.10.03. 50c. orange, 4.9.03.

The 5c., 15c. and \$1 of this set have also been issued (1.04 or earlier).

PORTUGUESE COLONIES (224 E 235).—Nearly a year ago we mentioned that a series of 112 postage due stamps was expected. The set has now appeared and according to *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* numbers 82 varieties.

Postage Due Adhesives. Uniform in design.

(i) Inscribed Portuguese India.

2 reis, blue-green. 1 tanga, red-orange.
3 " yellow-green. 2 " olive.
4 " yellow-brown. 5 " blue.
5 " lilac grey. 10 " carmine.
6 " grey. 1 rupia, violet.
9 " brown.

(ii) Inscribed "Maccau."

½ avo, blue-green. 8 avos, olive.
1 " yellow-green. 12 " lilac-brown
2 avos, lilac-grey. 20 " blue.
4 " brown. 40 " carmine.
5 " red-orange. 1 pataca, violet.

(iii) Inscribed "Timor."

1 avo, yellow green. 15 avos, lilac-brown.
2 avos, lilac-grey. 24 " blue.
5 " brown. 40 " carmine.
6 " red-orange. 50 " yellow-brown.
10 " 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 " violet.

Dates of issue are unknown to us.

RUSSIAN P.O., CHINA (194 B 235).—The following novelties are announced by *La Cote Réelle*.

Adhesive. Overprinted "Ketaé" in Russian characters in black.

20 kop. blue and red.
50 " lilac and green.
1 rouble blue and orange.

The set hitherto current contained nothing higher than 10 kopeks.

SERVIA (233 A 2 35).—In addition to the permanent set referred to a fortnight ago, we are to have a commemorative issue. Mr. C. W. Saunders sends us the following cutting from the *Sunday Times* (11.3.04).

BELGRADE, March 8.

The Commercial Minister obtained authorisation 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 time.—*Reuter*.

A Proposed Postal Innovation.

ARE 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 Post-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 default of payment (as for instance if the addressee is out and has left no authority with his servants), the postman leaves a notice to the effect that the packet can be had on application 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 648½ 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 system 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 £40, and the charges are as follows:—

- (i) The ordinary postage. In the case of registered or insured articles, the registration or insurance fee is added.
- (ii) A collection fee of 10pf. (1¼d.)
- (iii) The ordinary commission on the Money Order for the transmission of the collected trade charge to the sender. This money order is sent post free.

This is really a marvel of cheapness, which we can hardly hope to equal in this country, but we believe the public would not object to a charge of 2d. per packet. All charges, by the way, fall on the sender, but (iii) is only made if the trade charge is paid.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In Denmark 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	£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 1,291,000 packets dealt with in 1902/03, emanated from the capital, Copenhagen, and the four leading provincial towns, Aalborg, Aarhus, Odense and Randers, leaving only 280,000 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 £E12,000 in 1900, and in 1902, £E23,000, 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 every European 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 mistake to limit the "V.P." or "C.O.D." post to parcels and registered letters, as seems to be the intention of the Post Office should the innovation be decided upon. If a thing is worth doing at all,

it is worth doing well. Therefore, charge a remunerative 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 would be at no expense or trouble whatever. At present he would have to go to a 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 notwithstanding 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 Post Office to restrict the system to the "V.P." delivery of goods. We shall be glad to have the opinion 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 nine-tenths 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." without the formality of giving references, etc. Collectors who send want-lists or orders to dealers, and who dislike remitting in advance through the difficulty of not knowing what proportion can be executed, could, in future, request them to be sent "C.O.D." paying the postman at the time of delivery, whilst the dealer could not only enclose the stamps, but the receipted account at the same time. "New Issues" (catalogues 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 been 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, frauds are only of very rare occurrence, seeing that the sender is obliged to give his full name 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 to make a 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.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group VIII: UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group IX: FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA & WEST INDIES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group X: FRENCH COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XI: FRENCH COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XII: FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XIII: FRENCH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XIV: GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XV: GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA & OCEANIA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XVI: GERMAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XVII: PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XVIII: PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XIX: PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XX: PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XXI: ITALIAN COLONIES & POST OFFICES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XXII: DUTCH, DANISH & SPANISH COLONIES.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XXIII: AUSTRIAN & RUSSIAN POST OFFICES, Etc.

Table with 4 columns: No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price, Description. Includes Group XXIV: COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

(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 236. (Vol. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 322.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Early Date Records* (233 V 236).—The following new records are shown us:—

1d. plate 113 Liverpool, 29.6.68. 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 following:—

Surcharge type II (narrow M).
Admiralty Official, 2½d. blue.

The ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 3d. have already been recorded. Our earliest postmarked 2½d. is dated 22.3.04.

Envelope Dies (234 I 236).—After nine weeks rest we have a new die number in the postage envelope series to record, ½d. 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.

- ½d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 50, 52.
- 1d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 58.
- 1½d., 4d., 10d., 1/- Dies 1.
- 2d. Dies 1, 2. 2½d. Die 3. 3d. Dies, 1, 2, 6d. Dies 1 to 6.
- 3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 10.

BRITISH HONDURAS (224 N 236).—"Specimen" copies of the 20c. 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 collection. The values so used were ½d. green, 1d. rose, 2d. blue, 2½d. carmine, 4d. orange, 6d. green and 1/- mauve, as well as the 2/- crown, 2/6 vermillion, 5/- lake, and 10/- violet Crown fiscal postals. These stamps are all obliterated with a barred oval 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 2½d., obliterated as above, which is stamped with a cancellation mark "Port Moresby, 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.
- ½d. green
 - 1d. vermillion
 - 2½d. blue
- (ii) Large design. CA. 14.
- 3/- sea-green or blue-green

The 3/- is said to be on CA paper, about 3 watermarks showing to each stamp. Are we to assume the stock of CC 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 exhausted. 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.

- 1d. carmine, centre grey-black.
- 5d. yellow " "

Issued 3.04 or earlier. The ½d. and 2½d. 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. NZ and Star close.

Postal Fiscal. Queen's Head design. Cowan paper, wmk. N.Z. star close together sideways (about twice to each stamp). Perf. 11.

- 10/- brown (Issued 24.2.04. or earlier).

NICARAGUA (233 Y 236).—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the following.

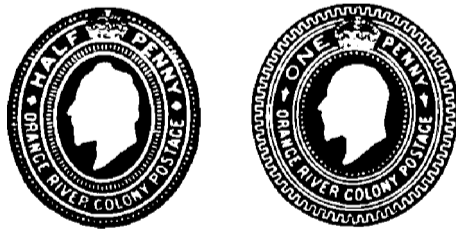
6 6

6 Centavos

Adhesive. Overprinted approximately as above.

- 6 centavos in black on 10c. red violet of 1900.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY (229 R 236).—Two new envelopes have been issued.



Envelopes.

- ½d. green on white 136 x 76 mm.
- 1d. carmine on cream laid, 120 x 95 mm.

PANAMA (235 R 236).—This little Republic continues to make philatelic history, and, like radium, seems to have an inexhaustible store of energy. Mr. M. D. Senior writes us under date of New York, 18.3.04.—"The 1, 2 and 10 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 to stamp their letters. It seems that the printing with the long "PANAMA'S" at sides is exhausted and its predecessor is being restored.

A Boston correspondent writes:—"There is 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 described in detail by us a fortnight ago, the value seen by us being the 1c. We accordingly chronicle:—

PANAMA

PANAMA

Adhesives. Surcharged as above, both Panama's reading up on the left half of the sheet, and both reading down on the right hand half.

- 1c. green (19.2.04). Surcharge carmine. Same?
- 2c. rose (3.04 or earlier). Surcharge carmine.
- 10c. yellow (") " "
- 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.

REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

Adhesives. Surcharge approximately as above but often struck very badly, only five or six letters at one end sometimes printing. Impression violet to magenta.

- 1c. green. (This value not seen by us).
- 2c. rose.
- 5c. blue.
- 10c. orange. (This value not seen by us).
- 20c. lilac.
- 50c. brown.
- 1 peso, lake.
- 20c. 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 surcharged issues, is to be withdrawn from sale on 1st 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 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- of the 1884 issue), No. 18a (5/- orange) and Nos. 48 to 52 (1½d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., 10d.)

SWEDEN (220 I 236).—The Continental journals are chronicling a 50 öre olive-grey in the current type. There is already a 50 öre slate-grey in the set. Is the one chronicled a new 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 *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on 21.5.00 and in July readers began to announce the receipt of specimens. One reader informed us a friend at Lokoja sent him a complete set on 12.5.00 and another reported having an envelope franked with two ½d. stamps and cancelled in pen and ink 30.4.00 (the postmarks apparently, having not yet been distributed at that time). The Colonial Stamp Market first offered the stamps in the *Weekly Stamp News* of 11.8.00 and they were obtainable in quantity at 1/2 per 1/- down to June, 1902. The last consignment the Colonial Stamp Market received arrived on 7.6.02, face value £50, and the whole was sold at 1/2 per 1/-, realizing £58 6s. 8d. At present catalogue prices (viz., 2d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1/8, 2/-, 4/6, 10/-, 40/-), the parcel would be worth £199. 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. 19/10. Even at "half-cat." they won't do badly.

Postcard Column.

WILL 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.—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' time 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 a 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 likely to advance, because by so doing we should 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 years ago, when Northern Nigerians were still current, but we had no idea which colony would have the honour of producing the rarities. We can however advise what to avoid. If you wish to disregard 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 recommend. 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, 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 curious fact that "made for collectors" issues are often the best investment and are in reality quite as attractive as others. The "made-for-collectors" theory of their *raison d'être* is often (nearly always, in fact) due to complete ignorance, or perhaps we should say, misdirected imagination. 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 writes:—

"This week in Messrs. Plumridge & Co's. sale-room 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 issue, with the rare *small type* surcharge, used on entire. Stanley Gibbons states 'the 2, 3, and 5r. are also known with the smaller surcharge; but these last were—as far as we know—not issued for postal purposes.' The stamps were sold at 19s., 20s. and 31s. respectively."

NOTICE.

MR. J. S. O'NEILL

will much oblige by sending his address, if he wishes to receive the stamps value £10 paid for by him and waiting since 1902. The order contained no address nor has any application for the stamps been received subsequently. Some are now getting rare, so that the value is probably over £10.

As a means of identification, it is requested that the date when the remittance was sent us be named.

Interesting Articles in the Philatelic Press.

Germany, "Deutsche Post—und Telegrafeneinrichtungen in den Kolonien und im Auslande," vom Postinspektor H. Herzog, DP 3.04/34.

Spain, "Die spanischen Postwertzeichen während der Revolution von 1868-1869," von Dr. H. Lux, D.R.Z. 3.04/35.

Iceland, Einige Bemerkungen über Island-Marken und deren "I Gildi" Aufdrucke, G. Lehmann, Die P 2.04/18.

Andorra, H. Douchet, ADC 1.04/1. and 11.

France, 1849-1900, Notes, Franz Reichenheim LP 12.03/284.

Competition.

A PRIZE of a mint set of Aitutaki is offered to the first reader correctly answering the following question:—"Has a grammatical mistake ever been made in the inscription of a postage stamp? If so, give particulars."

Official Stamps.

THE *Barbados Advocate*, of 1.3.04, prints the following paragraph:—"The Secretary of State has sent out instructions to all the Colonies that any officials found using official stamps for his own use, or selling, bartering, or exchanging such stamps, will be instantly dismissed."

Arrest of 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 counterfeit United States stamps. Wolle was arraigned before the United States commissioner. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in \$7500 for a hearing March 24th.

* * *

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 worth \$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 Inspectors Sheehan and Lynch informed the presiding justice of the government's action, in view of which the police case was dropped.

Wolle was then turned over to the federal authorities and was escorted to the Federal Building, where he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Fiske on the graver charge.

The postal authorities consider that they have a strong case against the boyish looking prisoner, who is regarded as a criminal phenomenon, a king of counterfeiters and the man most dreaded in America to-day by the federal authorities, banking houses, and especially by rare stamp brokers and collectors whom he has confessedly 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 \$212. He had some of the very rare and valuable Franklin stamps, which were issued back in the fifties. They are green and are in sets of threes, having no perforation marks between the individual stamps. It is declared that one set of these is genuine, but that Wolle has others which it is claimed he counterfeited from these by photography, wash drawing and engraving. It is claimed that his work is so excellently done that it is next to impossible to detect the counterfeits from the genuine articles.

But the mere fact that he has so many of these stamps is regarded as evidence that nearly all of them are counterfeits, because the issue was a small one and the stamps of this issue in existence 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 of 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 manner, and stole them all and escaped.

After his arrest in Cleveland he furnished bail and defaulted. He was arrested in Louisville, Ky., but while en route to Cleveland Wolle jumped from the rapidly moving train and escaped. Later he was arrested in New York City, and Detective Lacelle, the same from whom he escaped, took him back to Cleveland. While in the workhouse awaiting trial, Wolle broke jail, but was retaken. For this he was 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 fined \$500 for more postal frauds.

Early in 1900 St. Louis was flooded with bank bills, the denomination of which had been cleverly raised. Finally Agent Murphy caught Wolle, his working tools were found and he was sentenced to ten years in the Jefferson City prison. Wolle fainted in the dock and after he recovered he made such a convincing plea that 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 behaved little prisoner was able for a greater part of his term to carry on his thieving, though surrounded by armed guards.

Last January he was released from prison much before his term had expired because of his excellent conduct. Since then the authorities 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.

"Cash on Delivery" Post.

THE Editor desires to thank the many readers who kindly filled in the voting papers circulated with *E.W.S.N.* 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 I should regard it favourably."

H.C. "No." "Absolutely unneeded and likely to open up opportunities for fraud."

J.S.T. "Yes." "Most certainly yes."

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, in Germany tendered twice on consecutive days, and even if tendered only once, they would be retained a day or so at the post office so that application could 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 sometimes and consequently honest men have to pay extra for their goods. The C.O.D. system would assist firms to deal exclusively for cash without 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 album in which he takes pride, and which he shows to acquaintances. One of the latter noticed that the collection included a complete set of "military franchise stamps." These are given out to the troops in limited numbers, and may be used by the men franking letters under certain restrictions. Naturally, they cannot be obtained by the public. Consequently, from a collector's point of view, they may possess considerable value. The fact that a set of the stamps had been posted by the captain in his album was reported to the colonel, who, after questioning the officer, has placed him under rigorous arrest, pending remand before a court-martial. The case is a peculiar one, because the captain, while immediately acknowledging that he had appropriated the stamps for his collection, maintained to his colonel that he could 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 accordingly 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-martialled. The captain who has got into this unfortunate scrape is a promising officer, who came out at the top of the list from St.-Cyr, the French Sandhurst.—*Daily Telegraph*.

OBSOLETE SETS.

Table of obsolete stamp sets with columns for Index No., Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, and Our Price. Includes groups XXII (West Indies), XXIII (Europe and N. America), XXIV (Africa), XXV (Asia), and XXVI (Australasia).

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Table of foreign high value stamps, categorized by Europe, South and Central America, and United States and Colonies. Columns include Index No., Description, Face Value, and Our Price.

FRENCH COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Table of French colonies and post offices stamps, including Alexandria, Anjouan, Canton, Cavalle, China, Dedeagh, Fr. Crete, French Congo, French Guiana, French Guinea, Grand Comoro, Guadeloupe, Indian Settlements, Indo-China, Ivory Coast, Levant, Madagascar, Martinique, Mayotte, Morocco, New Caledonia, Oceania, Port Said, Réunion, St. Pierre & Miquelon, Senegal, Senegambia, Somali Coast, and Zanzibar.

GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Table of German colonies and post offices stamps, including German E. Africa, New Guinea, S. W. Africa, Cameroons, China, Kiautschou, Levant, Marianne Is., Marshall Is., and Togo.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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

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No. 237. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 323.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Control Letters (233 J 237).—The current ½d. with control letter C4 (variety sl in our list) is now being issued in London. The sheets of ½d. 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 C4 at the left side instead of in the usual right-hand position. As the issue of ½d. and 1d. stamps with letter C is now evidently about to become general, it may be opportune to repeat the list of known varieties (which remains unchanged since it was last published a month ago, except that we have now added the records for control letters A and B).

Printed from the 1901-02 plates. Continuous lines.

	Record Date.	Record Holder.
½d. A br	1.1.02	(Official Date).
½d. B br	22.12.02	Mr. C.
½d. C sl	12.12.03	Rev. P. E. Raynor.
½d. C4 sl	8.2.04	"
1d. A br	1.1.02	(Official Date).
1d. B br	22.12.02	Mr. C.
1d. C br	29.12.03	Mr. W. Heath.
1d. C4 br	6.2.04	Mr. C. A. Cole.

(iii). Printed from new plates. Broken lines.

½d. B br	19.3.04	Mr. A. H. Stamford.
½d. C sr	18.2.04	Mr. Edward Smith.
½d. C4 sr	27.1.04	"
½d. C4 sl	13.2.04	Mr. P. H. Young.
1d. C br	29.12.03	Mr. W. Heath.
1d. C4 br	1.2.04	Mr. A. H. Stamford.

All varieties have been inspected by the Editor.

The index letters in our table have the following signification:—

- b Block letters; without serifs.
- s With serifs.
- r Right-hand corner of sheet.
- l 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 Philatelist*.* 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 mentioned the fact that the first supply of the 2½d. 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 seems that King Edward preferred the designs of the Transvaal stamps and a 1d. die was actually made. The proposed change was, however, ultimately abandoned or postponed, chiefly, it is 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 60,000 5d. and 30,000 1/- Queen's Head Board of Education were printed, but only 4,800 and 2,000 respectively were issued. Of the 1/- Queen's Head I.R. official only, 2,400 were printed. The ½d. green Queen's Head O.W. official was printed to the number of 6,000, and the 5d. and 10d. 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 meagre nature of the information respecting die-numbers of the envelope stamp

series. The ½d. and 1d. dies registered down to the present time are Nos. 1 to 66; those of the 1½d., Nos. 1 to 3; of the 2½d. 1 to 5; and 6d., Nos. 1 to 12. 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 2d., 3d., 4d., 10d. and 1/- 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 earliest 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 First Delivery.	Date of Issue.	Earliest Copy Noted in E.W.S.N.
½d.	11.11.01	1.1.02	27.12.01
1d.	28.11.01		
1½d.	17.2.02	21.3.02	26.3.02
2d.	15.3.02	25.3.02	
2½d.	20.12.01	1.1.02	31.12.01
3d.	17.2.02	20.3.02	25.3.02
4d.	26.3.02	27.3.02	1.4.02
5d.	1.5.02	14.5.02	15.5.02
6d.	12.12.01	1.1.02	31.12.01
9d.	7.4.02	7.4.02	8.4.02
10d.	24.6.02	3.7.02	—7.02
1/-	1.3.02	24.3.02	26.3.02
2/6	13.1.02	7.4.02	7.4.02
5/-	25.2.02	5.4.02	18.4.02
10/-	5.3.02		8.4.02
£1	5.3.02	16.7.02	—7.02

The only cases where readers failed to get at all near were those of the 10d., 5/- and £1. In that of the 5/- they were 13 days behindhand.

Early Date Records (234 V 237).—The following new records have been shown us:—

1d. red, plate 148.	25.7.76.	Mr. F. J. Cowan.
" " 156.	5.6.72.	"
" " 157.	11.7.72.	"

Cheque Dies (229 W 237).—We note Thistle Die H 10.9.03 and I, 7.8.03. Still unchronicled are Rose Dies DK, DN, DT to DW, EI, EO, ER and higher.

Official Stamps (236 W 237).—The *London Philatelist* 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 5d. King's Head Board of Education was registered at Somerset House on 4.2.04 and delivered on 6.2.04, whilst 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 Filatélica Argentina* (11.03 p. 137) states that the following quantities of the issue of June, 1902, were printed.

1c. rose,	150,000.	30c. rose,	50,000.
2c. blue,	185,000.	40c. blue,	50,000.
3c. green,	110,000.	50c. brown,	20,000.
4c. lilac,	105,000.	1p. violet,	10,000.
5c. rose-red,	100,000.	2p. rose,	10,000.
10c. lilac,	50,000.	5p. blue,	10,000.
20c. green,	50,000.		
Too late.	2½c. violet,	30,000.	
A.R.	5c. black on rose,	20,000.	
Registered.	10c. violet and blue,	50,000.	

Of the 1c. rose 52 sheets (each of 50 stamps) were on laid paper (*en papel veleado*). Of the 1c. rose, imperf., four sheets have been seen, as also two sheets without "a" vertical perforation. Of the 2c. blue, 1613 sheets contained the error 3c. blue.

In December, 1902, a second printing of the 10c. 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 2c. being changed in colour (only the 2c. appears to have been catalogued or chronicled). The paper this time is described as being "more ordinary and cheaper" than before. The 1c. and 2c. were changed in colour because, it is said, there was insufficient blue and rose ink on hand in Medellin. The AR 5c. was also changed because there was no rose paper available. All the stamps were lithographed from the same stones except the 10c. 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:—

1c. blue,	60,000.	5c. red,	200,000.
2c. violet,	200,000.	10c. lilac,	200,000.
3c. green,	200,000.	20c. green,	100,000.
4c. brown,	200,000.		
Too late.	2½c. violet,	200,000.	
A.R.	5c. greenish-black on white,	200,000.	

Several sheets of the 4c. green lacked a vertical perforation. Of the 10c., 2381 sheets had the "small head" variety.

ARGENTINE (228 W 237).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of the recently issued 4c. and 6c. adhesives and we note they contain 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10. Each of the four margins bears the inscription in small lettering, *Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, Buenos Aires*, whilst at the top the plate-number (4c. 845, 6c. 842) is inscribed over the 5th and 6th vertical rows. At the upper right-hand corner is the sheet-number, which is printed on the sheets afterwards in black (4c. 00019, 6c. 00047). Watermark and perforation as usual.

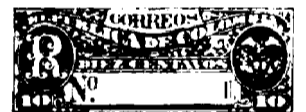
BERMUDA (226 O 237).—The *London Philatelist* records the issue of the 4d. Queen's Head on CA paper.

Adhesive. CA. 14.
4d. orange-red, type of 1880.

CEYLON (227 B 237).—In addition to the 2, 3, 5 and 15c. "On Service," the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* notes the following:—

Adhesive. King's Head, CA. 14.
30c. violet and green. "On Service" in black.

COLOMBIA (222 F 237).—*La Revista de la Sociedad 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.

1c. imperf.	7 sheets of 72 stamps each.
2c. "	4 " 72 " "
5c. "	2 " 72 " "
20c. "	2 " 72 " "
1p. "	2 " 50 " "
2c. imperf. horiz.	2 " 72 " "
20c. "	2 " 72 " "
5c. Two sheets were issued without a vertical perforation.	

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 remainders of the Victorian series were withdrawn at 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 ½ and 1 annas news-bands, the *London Philatelist* notes the following stationery.



Postcards.
½d. green on white.
½d. + ½d.

NICARAGUA (236 Z 237).—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 5c. 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."
5c. on 10c. violet of 1898.

* Copy of the *London Philatelist* containing the article can be supplied by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., price 8d. post free.

PANAMA (236 S 237).—Concerning the new issue with both "Panamas" reading either up or down, Mr. M. D. Senior writes to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (19.3.04) as follows:—

PANAMA
PANAMA

"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 (of the low value not over 5,000 at a time of each). As I understand it, in the handling of the plate so often, an accident happened to it and they resorted to the Second Issue Plate, corrected of some errors, and surcharged at both sides reading one way, and, as each sheet is printed in two operations, half the sheet reads upward and half downward. The values so far out are the 1c., 2c. and 20c. Whether this is a temporary makeshift till the Third Issue plate is fixed again, or is to take the place of the Third Issue 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 who 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 following résumé of the course of events cementing the bond between the United States and Panama:—

The Republic of Panama publicly declared its independence on November 4th, 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 established 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 States. The Acting-Consul-General of the United States communicated with the Panama Government on November 7th, 1903, and the Government of Colombia was notified of this action through the United States Minister at Bogota. Felipe 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 13th, 1903, when he presented his letters of credence. On December 7th, 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 Plenipotentiary of the United States on special mission to the Republic of Panama, and was received in that capacity by the Government of Panama on December 25th, 1903.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (235 N 237).—The *American Journal of Philately* reports that the following stationery has been surcharged for use in the Philippines.

Envelopes.

1c. green on amber. Green overprint.
" buff " "
" blue " "
2c. carmine on white. Carmine overprint.
" amber " "
" buff " "
" blue " "

Wrappers.

1c. green on manilla. Green overprint.
2c. carmine " Carmine overprint.

Interesting Articles in the Philatelic Press.

Transvaal, Reprints and Forgeries of the Issues 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 Unchronicled Rarity!

OLD stamps turn up in strange places. For instance, who would have expected a "Post Office" Mauritius to be found on an old envelope in Auckland, and yet such is the case. Of course it was not one of the particularly scarce first issue that sell at a £1000 each, but all the same it is worth about £30. —N.Z. Graphic.

Competition.

"Has a grammatical 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 awarded. His answer is as follows:—

"Antigua, 1879, 2½d. red-brown bears the ungrammatical legend "2½ PENNY," which also appears on the corresponding type and value in Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Tobago, Turks Is., and Virgin Is. The correct form "2½ PENCE," is found in Grenada and St. Vincent; while Trinidad has TWO PENCE HALFPENNY in full. The group of figures 2½ 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, "2d. ½ penny," the form would have been correct, if inelegant. But the best and most usual abbreviations of this value are "2½d." or "2½ PENCE."

* * *

Similar 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 1 *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 *pfennig*, can hardly be construed as a mistake, 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 4pf. has *pfennige* and the 6pf. *pfennige*.

In the set of stamps issued from Feb. to Nov. 1865 by Schleswig-Holstein, the values are given as ½, 1½, 1½ and 2 *schilling*, but 2 *schillinge*. Why should four be plural and not two? The same thing occurred in the separate Holstein set of the same year, but Schleswig, with superior wisdom, decided that 2 and four were both plural, but classified ½, 1½ and 1½ as singular. On the other hand, in the current set of Portuguese

India, we have 1 real, 1½, 2, etc., reis. Turkey, 1875, has "1½ pre" and "2 pres" and in 1880 the well known error "1 Piastres."

We are rather surprised that no reader questioned the 1, 2 and 5 kr. of the current set of Montenegro, which have the spellings respectively of *kruna*, *krune*, and *kruna*; 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 feminine substantives are alike, thus explaining the apparent anomaly. Compare the Servian (or more correctly, Serbian) issues of 1866 and 1869, 1 *para*, 2 *pare*, 5 *para*.

In Roumania, the die of the 1½ bani of 1894, was used for the 1 *banu* of 1896, but only the "½" was erased, thus causing a distinct error, which was corrected in 1902 by substituting a full stop for the offending i. It will be noticed the "i" is scratched out in the 1903 pictorial series, leaving "BAN" only, without a full stop, which is not 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 English, and therefore, given the plural form *stotinke* (or *stotinki* as it is generally transliterated), 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*." The 2 st. would have been alright, as the plural *stotinki* is the same for both genders, but as bad luck would have it, *dva* ("2") has a separate feminine form, *dvye*, so this value had to be altered too.

The 1c. Paraguay of 1892 reads "1 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 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius at the meeting of the London Philatelic Society on 4th March.

Holland—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 printing only incidentally got perforated by various machines. We cannot follow this, but are grateful to Herr Krötzsch for what he has done. Here is his table:—

Value.	1ST PRINTING. PERF. 12½ x 12.		2ND PRINTING. PERF. 12½ x 12.		3RD PRINTING. PERF. 10½ x 10.		4TH PRINTING. PERF. 13—14.		5TH PRINTING. * PERF. 13½ x 14 & 14.		6TH PRINTING. PERF. 12½ x 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	2	22-7-68(?)	1 & 2	2-3-69	2	2-11-71	..	..
10 ..	1	28-12-67	2	2-11-68	1 & 2	2-9-68(?)	2	2-3-69	2	2-11-71	..	..
15 ..	1	27-6-68	..	..	1 & 2	end of '68	1 & 2	2-3-71	2	2-11-71	2	2-3-71
20 ..	1	1-10-67	2	?	2	end of '68	2	2-3-71	2	2-11-71	..	..
25 ..	1	1-10-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2t	2-3-72
50 ..	1	1-10-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-3-72

* Here we have ventured to expand Herr Krötzsch's single "13½ x 14."

† Also found (very rare) perf. 14.

—Philatelic Journal of India.

Philatelic 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.	Remarks.*	Numbers.
1. Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News ..	U.S.A.	18	W ..	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 Offertenblatt ..	Germany	12	T ..	391
7. Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular ..	England	30	M ..	360
8. Ami des Timbres ..	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 ..	U.S.A.	26	(dead) ..	301
13. Collectionneur de Timbres-poste ..	France	40?	M ..	282
14. L'Echo de la Timbrologie ..	France	17	F ..	270
15. Mittheilungen des Postwertzeichenhändlers ..	Germany	18	M ..	269
16. Ewen's Weekly Stamp News ..	England	5	W ..	237
17. Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly ..	"	10	F ..	237
18. Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde ..	Holland	20	M ..	234
19. American Journal 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 *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* two more years to reach ninth 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.W.S.N.* ninth place. Very few journals have an uninterrupted record.

OBSOLETE SETS.

Index No.	Particulars of Set.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XXII.—WEST INDIES.				
C15	Bahamas, Queen, 1, 2, 4, 6d., 1/-	5	2/1 1/2	3/2
C22	Br. Guiana, 1888, 2, 8c.	2	0/5	1/11
C23	Cayman Islands, Queen, 1/2d., 1d.	2	0/1 1/2	0/3
C48	Trinidad, 1st issue, imperf., 1d. blue, 1d. brown, 1d. purple	3	1/3	20/0
C49	Trinidad, Queen, 1/2d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 4d., 6d., 1/-	6	2/2	4/10
C52	Turk's Is., old type, 1d., 6d., 1/-	3	1/7	2/5
C54	" 1d. CA. 12 and 1d. CA. 14, sheet of each	60	10/0	48/6
GROUP XXIII.—EUROPE AND N. AMERICA.				
C59	Malta, Queen, 1d. on 2 1/2d., four shades	4	0/4	0/8
C59a	" " ditto, blocks of 4	16	1/4	2/6
C60	" " 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 4d., 1/-	6	1/10	2/9
C61	Gibraltar, Queen, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c., 1p.	7	1/8	2/1
D61a	" " 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 4d., 6d., 1/-	7	2/4	3/6
C74	Canada, Q. Figures, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10c.	8	1/7 1/2	2/4
C77	Newfoundland, imp., 1d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 6 1/2d., 1/- (cat. 30/3)	6	2/10 1/2	18/6
C78	Nova Scotia, 1, 2, 8 1/2, 10c. (cat. 17/-)	4	0/10 1/2	8/6
GROUP XXIV.—AFRICA.				
C82	B.C.A. on B.S.A. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/-	6	2/9	3/8
C83	B.S.A., 1896, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/-	7	3/0 1/2	4/5
C84*	B.S.A. re-engraved, 1/2, 1, 2, 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d.	7	2/0 1/2	3/1
C85	" " 4d., 6d., 8d.	3	1/6	1/9
C91	Cape, Hope seated, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6d.	7	—	2/4
C95	Gambia, embossed, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-	8	2/7	5/3
C100	Madagascar Inland Mail, 1d. to 4/-, postmarked	7	—	7/6
C101	" " " 2nd issue, 2d. to 2/-, mint..	5	4/0	4/8
C109	Niger Coast, 1893, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5d., 1/-	6	1/11	23/0
C109a	" " 1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5d., 1/- (no wmk.)	6	1/11	7/5
C110	Oil Rivers, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 5d., 1/-	6	1/11	8/11
C114	Orange River, raised stops, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-	7	2/4 1/2	4/10
C115	" " V.R.I., 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. on 6d. 6d., (E.R.I.), 1/	6	2/4 1/2	3/0
C116	" " Thick V., 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1/-	6	2/0 1/2	8/9
C117	St. Helena, old, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-	8	2/7	4/9
C120	Seychelles, Q., 2, 3, 6, 12, 15, 18, 30 on 75c.	7	1/2 1/2	1/11
C122	Sierra Leone, Queen, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6d., 1/	10	3/1 1/2	3/7
C123	Sudan, Military Telegraphs, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10pi.	5	3/10	5/9
C125	Southern Nigeria, Q., 1/2, 1, 4, 6d.	4	—	1/3
C126	" " Q., 1/2d. to 10/- complete (cat. 41/8)	9	19/7 1/2	32/6
C127	Transvaal Fiscals, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 10/-, £1	5	35/6	15/0
C129	Transvaal V.R.I., 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 6d.	7	1/6	2/3
C130	" " 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-	8	2/7	3/7
C131	" " E.R.I., 1/2d., 1d. on 2d., 1d., 3d., 4d.	5	0/9	1/8
C132	Zululand, 1894-6, 1/2d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 6d., 1/-	6	2/1	6/0
C133	Zululand on English, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9d., 1/-	10	3/9	55/0
C135	Zanzibar, 1896, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5rs.	5	23/10	26/3
GROUP XXV.—ASIA.				
C136	Ceylon, Queen, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 25, 75c.	9	2/1	2/9
C134	" " old colours, 2, 3, 4, 6 on 15, 15c.	5	0/5	1/9
C138	" " old colours, 2, 3, 4, 15c.	3	0/4	0/6
C139	" " 2c. on 4c. rose, types 29 and 32	2	0/1	0/8
C145	Hongkong Q., 2, 4, 5, 10, 12c.	5	0/8	0/10
C146	" " Q., 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 20c.	6	1/1	1/6
C148	Jhind Service, 1/2, 1a.	2	0/1 1/2	0/4
C153	Johor, 1891, 1, 2, 3c.	3	0/1	0/5
C159	Labuan, Queen's Head, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16c.	6	0/9	4/0
C161	Labuan, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24c. (very fine set)	9	1/1	7/6
C162	" " Postage Due, 4, 8, 12c.	3	0/6	0/8
C163	" " " 2, 4, 8, 12c.	4	0/6 1/2	0/9
C164	Perak, 2c. orange, 3 on 5c.	2	0/1	0/5
C167	" " 2, 8, 25c.	3	0/6	1/0
C166	" " 2, 8, 25, 50c. (lilac)	4	1/3	4/5
C172	Sungei Ujong, 2c. orange	1	0/0 1/2	0/2
C174	Perak, Selangor and S. Ujong, 2c. orange	3	0/1	0/5
C184	Straits, Queen, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12	6	0/7	1/6
C187	Provisionals, S.G. Nos. 98, 86	2	0/2	0/3
C188	Sarawak, 1871-75, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12c.	5	0/6	1/2
C189	" " 1888, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 25, 32, 50c.	9	—	3/11
C190	" " Provisionals, 2 on 3, 2 on 12, 4 on 8c.	3	0/2	1/9
GROUP XXVI.—AUSTRALASIA.				
C193	N.S.W., 1/2d. green, set of 3 shades	3	0/1 1/2	0/2
C195	N.Z., 1882, Queen's Head, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 1/-	10	—	10/0
C197	" " 1/2d., 1d., 2d.	3	—	0/5
C199	" " London Print, 2 1/2d. Error, 2 shades	2	—	1/0
C202	" " Local Print, p. 11, 1/2d., 1d., 2d.	3	—	0/5
C204	" " Univ. Post, 1d., London and Local Print	2	—	0/4
C206	" " 1/2d. perf. 14, wd, xb, yd, zd	4	—	0/7
C209	" " no wmk., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1/-	8	—	6/3
C210	" " with 1/2d., 1d., 1 1/2d., 2d. wa added..	12	—	6/11
C211	" " 1a, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9d., 1/-	8	—	7/4
C212	" " Local Print, 1/-, four distinct varieties	4	—	6/6
C214	" " 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 4d. perf. 14	4	0/7 1/2	0/8 1/2
C217	Queensland, current 1/2d., three shades	3	0/1 1/2	0/2
C218	" " 2d. blue, Nos. 138, 146, 148a, 152	4	—	2/8
C223	" " 1d. red, Nos. 148, 161, 162..	3	—	0/8
C227	" " 1/2d. green, same without 155..	7	—	1/10
C228	" " " without 155 or 158	6	—	1/5
C229	" " " set of four	4	—	1/9
C230	" " " thin paper, wmk. faintly impressed, 1/2, 1, 2	3	—	1/9
C235	S. Australia, 2 1/2d., 5d., 'specimen'	2	—	0/3
C236	S. Australia, 1/2d. G.P.O., three slight shades	3	—	0/1 1/2
C246	Tasmania, Pictorial, 1/2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2 (varieties)	8	—	1/6
C247	" " V. and Crown, 1/2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 9d.	9	—	2/0
C248	" " " Perf. 11, 1/2, 1, 2d.	3	—	0/6
C253	Victoria, Stamp Duty, 1/2d., 1d. on rose, 2d.	3	—	1/3
C256	" " Postage, 1/2d. green, 2 shades..	2	—	0/2
C257	" " " 1d. rose, 2 shades	2	—	0/3
C258	Westralia, wmk. WA, 1/2d., 1d., 2d. grey (CA)	3	0/3 1/2	0/4 1/2
C259	" " " London Print, 1/2, 1, 2, 4d.	5	—	1/3
C260	" " " 2d. grey, two shades	2	0/4	0/5
C261	Cook Is., 1st issue, 1d., 1 1/2d., 2 1/2d.	3	—	1/11
C262	" " " old colours, 1/2d., 1d. blue, 1d. brown	3	—	1/5
C265	" " " no wmk., 1/2d., 1d., 2 1/2d.	3	—	0/6
C266	" " " 1d., set of two shades	2	—	0/4
C267	" " " cream paper, 2d., 6d., 1/- (rare)	3	—	3/6
C268	" " " " 1d., 2d., 6d., 1/- (rare)	4	—	5/0
C270	" " " old wmk., 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1/-	7	—	4/9
C272	Fiji Is., old issue, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6d., 1/-	8	—	3/9
C284	Niue, 6d. two shades (1st and 2nd print)	2	—	1/6
C285	" " " 6d. three shades	3	—	2/3
C286	" " " 1/2d. and 1d., Nos. 4, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (cat. 3/5)	7	—	1/8
C287	" " " 1/2d. 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. 16/11) and another	15	—	13/6

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Europe.		Face Value.	Our Price.
601	Austria, 1kr. rose	0/10	1/0
602	" " 2kr. violet	1/8	2/0
603	" " 4kr. green	3/4	3/11
605	Bavaria, 1m. violet	1/0	1/2
606	" " 2m. orange	2/0	2/4
607*	" " 3m. brown	3/0	3/6
608*	" " 5m. green	5/0	5/10
610	Belgium, 1fr. orange	0/10	1/0
611	" " 2fr. violet	1/8	2/0
612	" " unpaid, 1fr.	0/10	1/0
613	Bosnia, 1kr. rose	0/10	1/0
614	" " 2kr. blue	1/8	2/0
615*	" " 5kr. green	4/2	4/10
617	Bulgaria, 1 lev., red	0/10	1/0
618*	" " 2 leva, rose	1/8	2/0
619	" " 3 leva, blk. & br.	2/6	2/11
621	Crete, 1dr. violet	0/10	1/0
622	" " 2dr. brown	1/8	2/0
623	" " 5dr. green & black	4/2	4/11
624	" " 1dr. black surch.	0/10	1/4
629	" " unpaid, 1dr.	0/9	0/11
630*	" " 1dr. surch.	0/10	1/0
631*	Finland, 10mk. black	8/4	9/9
637	France, 1fr. oblong	0/10	1/0
638*	" " 2fr.	1/8	1/11
639	" " 5fr.	4/0	4/8
641	Germany, 1mk. rose	1/0	1/2
642	" " 2mk. blue	2/0	2/4
643	" " 3mk. lilac	3/0	3/6
644	" " 5mk. blk. & rose	5/0	5/10
653	Greece, 1901, 1dr. black	0/7	0/9
654	" " " 2dr. bronze	1/2	1/4
655	" " " 3dr. silver	1/9	2/1
656	" " " 5dr. gold	2/11	3/4
658a	" " Unpaid, 1dr.	0/7	0/9
658b	" " " 2dr.	1/2	1/4
658c	" " " 3dr.	1/9	2/1
658d	" " " 5dr.	2/10	3/4
659*	Holland, 1g. green	1/8	1/11
660	" " 2 1/2g. lilac	4/2	4/11
661	" " 5g. marone	8/4	9/9
662	" " 1g. unpaid	1/8	1/11
664	Hungary, 1k. brown	0/10	1/0
665	" " 2k. blue	1/8	1/11
667	" " 5k. lilac	4/2	4/10
670	Italy, 1l. gr. and br.	0/10	1/0
671	" " 5l. rose and blue	4/0	4/8
671a	" " Segnatasse 1l.	0/10	1/0
672	" " " 2l.	1/8	2/0
672a	" " " 5l.	4/2	4/10
672b	" " " 10l.	8/4	9/8
673	Luxemburg, 1fr. purple	0/10	1/0
674	" " 2 1/2fr. grey	2/0	2/4
675	" " 5fr. lake	4/0	4/8
675a	" " Official, 1fr.	0/10	1/0
676	" " " 2 1/2fr.	2/0	2/4
676a	" " " 5fr.	4/0	4/8
677	Monaco, 1fr. blk. on yell.	0/10	1/0
678	" " 5fr. red on grn.	4/0	4/8
679	Montenegro, 1893, 1fl. grn.	1/8	2/0
679a	" " " 2fl. brn.	3/4	3/11
680	" " " 1898, 1fl.	1/8	2/0
680a	" " " 2fl.	3/4	3/11
681	" " " 1902, 1kr.	0/10	1/0
681a	" " " 2kr.	1/8	2/0
682	" " " 5kr.	4/2	4/11
683	Norway, 1k. green	1/1	1/4
684	" " 1 1/2k. blue	1/8	1/11
685	" " 2k. rose and br.	2/2	2/7
687	Portugal, 300r. blue	1/0	1/2
688	" " 500r. blk. on bl.	1/9	2/1
690*	Roumania, 1l. br. and rose	0/10	1/0
692b	Russia, 50 kop.	1/2	1/4
692c	" " 70 kop.	1/8	1/11
693	" " 1r. br. and or.	2/3	2/8
694*	" " 3 1/2r. grey	7/0	8/2
695*	" " 7r. bl. and yell.	14/0	16/4
697*	San Marino, 1 lire	0/10	1/0
698*	" " 2 lire	1/7	1/11
699*	" " 5 lire	4/0	4/8
702	Servia, 1 din. sur. Arms	0/10	1/0
703	" " 3 " " "	2/6	3/0
704	" " 5 " " "	4/2	5/0
706	Spain, 1p. lake	0/8	0/9
707	" " 4p. lilac	2/8	3/1</

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- B14. Exceptionally fine lot of early Colonials in mint condition.
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- V 6. Panama.
- V 7. Bhopal.
- V 8. Bussahir.
- NZ 3. New Zealand, ½d. and 1d. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
- NZ 2. Similar to above but only values above 1d.
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- NZ 6. Niue and Penrhyn, in singles, pairs and blocks, showing varieties and including copies of the rare "thief" error.

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403	Various Colonials ..	" "
404	Niger Coast ..	" "

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Barbados..	10/9	" "
Grenada ..	9/11	" "
Indian Native States (on Indian)	6/6	" "
India and Ceylon (with Supplement)..	27/6	" "
Africa—Bechuanaland to Cape of Good Hope ..	12/6	" "
Africa—Gambia, Natal ..	16/4	" "
Spain and Colonies ..	2/0	" "
Jammu and Kashmir ..	10/0	" "
United States ..	31/6	" "

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER
PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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

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No. 238. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 324.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Control Letters (237 K 238).—Mr. F. G. Warwick has discovered another variety of the C series, but the greatest surprise this week comes from Mr. W. T. Wilson, who sends us 1d. D₄. If we were asked to guess what the meaning of this is, we should say that the printers are going to give letters to much smaller supplies in future, so that we may even have a new letter every month. It is suggested that the figure 4 stands for '1904.' Our revised list is now as follows:—

Printed from the 1901-02 plates. Continuous lines.

Record Date.	Record Holder.
½d. A br 1.1.02 (Official Date).	
½d. B br 22.12.02	Mr. C.
½d. C sl 12.12.03	Rev. P. E. Raynor.
½d. C ₄ sl 8.2.04	
1d. A br 1.1.02 (Official Date).	
1d. B br 22.12.02	Mr. C.
1d. C br 29.12.03	Mr. W. Heath.
1d. C ₄ br 6.2.04	Mr. C. A. Cole.
1d. D ₄ br 11.4.04	Mr. W. T. Wilson.

(ii). Printed from new plates. Broken lines.

½d. B br 19.3.04	Mr. A. H. Stamford.
½d. C sl 7.4.04	Mr. F. G. Warwick.
½d. C sr 18.2.04	Mr. Edward Smith.
½d. C ₄ sr 27.1.04	"
½d. C ₄ sl 13.2.04	Mr. P. H. Young.
1d. C br 29.12.03	Mr. W. Heath.
1d. C ₄ br 1.2.04	Mr. A. H. Stamford.

All varieties have been inspected by the Editor.

The index letters in our table have the following signification:—

- b Block letters; without serifs.
- s With serifs.
- r Right-hand corner of sheet.
- l 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.

Official Stamps (237 X 238).—We have seen the 2½d. Admiralty Official type II postmarked 15.3.04, a week earlier than the record noted a fortnight ago.

Envelope Dies (236 J 238).—Mr. Bentley Wood has shown us ½d. die 51 and 1d. die 59, so that our list now stands:—



Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known.

- ½d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 52.
- 1d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 59.
- 1½d., 4d., 10d., 1/- Dies 1.
- 2d. Dies 1, 2. 2½d. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2.
- 6d. Dies 1 to 6.
- 3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 10.

AITUTAKI (209 H 238).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 1/- in a new shade.

Adhesive. Surcharged as before.
1/- orange-red, perf. 11.

The first printing of the 1/- N.Z. on water-marked paper was made in orange-red and was used for the Nine 'thief' error and the first printing of the 1/- Penrhyn Islands. Then came the 1/- bright red, during the reign of which printings were made for Aitutaki, Nine and Penrhyn. Subsequently two or more printings have been made in the orange-red shade again, so that both the 1/- Nine and 1/- Aitutaki were to be expected in this colour. The latter is now to hand, as we have seen.

ANTIOQUIA (237 S 238).—We illustrate two more novelties, additions to the current set.



Adhesives. Dated 1503.
4c. brown.
5c. blue.
10p. red (Portrait).

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (229 Y 238).—Type I. of the Commonwealth Postage Due series, with white space at foot, is now obsolete, the remaining values (½d., 6d. and 8d.) of type II. having been issued (3.04 or earlier).

The following is a complete list of the varieties we have as yet met with.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Type I.

- (a) Perf. 11½, 12 ½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d.,
- (b) Perf. 11 × 11½, 12 1d. [5/-
- (c) Not yet seen 8d.

Type II.

- (a) Perf. 11½, 12 5d., 10d., 1/-, 2/-
- (b) Perf. 11 × 11½, 12 ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d.
- (c) Perf. 11½, 12 × 11 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d.,
- (d) Perf. 11 1d., 2d. [8d., 5/-
- (e) Not yet seen 10/-, 20/-

We have the following with marginal sheet-numbers:—

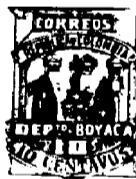
3d., type I.,	6950
3d., type II., perf. 11½, 12 × 11	222106
6d., " perf. 11½, 12 × 11	223217
8d., " perf. 11½, 12 × 11	248059
½d., " perf. 11 × 11½, 12	248523

With regard to the significance of these numbers see under New South Wales.

AZORES (229 B 238).—*La Cote Réelle* adds the following value to the set chronicled two months ago.

Postage Due Adhesive. Stamp of Portugal surcharged.
20 reis violet.

BOYACA (218 F 258).—It was only in E.W.S.N. No. 203 that we illustrated a new 10c. stamp and now we have another.



Adhesive. Perf.
10c. orange (1904).

CAPE COLONY (233 B 238).—*Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* chronicles a new letter-card.

Letter-card. Head of King Edward.
1d. carmine on grey.

The King Edward stationery already chronicled comprises:—Envelope, 1d.; Registration Envelope, 4d.; Post Cards, ½d., 1d.; Wrapper, ½d.

CEYLON (237 C 238).—*Le Timbrophile Belge* chronicles the 2+2c. olive-brown on white reply card. The King Edward stationery chronicled so far now comprises the following:—

Envelopes, 2c. indigo on green, 5c. indigo on cream, 6c. brown on white.
Postcards, 2c. yellow-buff, 2+2c. olive-brown (same colour?).
Wrappers, 2c. violet on buff, 5c. bistre-yellow on buff.
Registration Envelope, 10c. rose.
Letter-card, 5c. brown on blue.

Still wanting are the 6c. and 6+6c. postcards and 5+5c. and 6c. letter-cards, if the set is to be the same as the Queen's Head series.

CHILE (234 D 238).—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* says "the surcharge of 10c. on the 30c. appears to have been engraved or drawn in pairs, forming two distinct varieties in equal quantities" on the sheet.

CUBA (233 O 238).—Concerning the 1c. on 3c. provisional, the *Philatelic Record* translates as follows from the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cubana*.

"The entire printing of the provisional 1 centavo red on 3 centavos purple was sold out 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 Centavo on the left, Octubre, 1902, on the right, and the large figure 1 in the middle. The new issue bore the following surcharge: Habilitado at the top, centavo or centavos at the bottom, and the figure 1 or 2 in the middle. The colour of the surcharge of the 1c. was yellow and of the 2c. black.

"It was afterwards found that sufficient supplies of the 1 and 2c. of the Cuban issue of 1899 still existed. These provisional 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 Cubana' asked the postal administration to destroy the two lots, which was done on July 15th, 1903, before witnesses. At the same time certain quantities of the American provisionals were burnt."

CUNDINAMARCA (A 238).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* mentions having received a new set comprising the values 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 40, 50c. and \$1, but gives no particulars. By decree they are only allowed to be sold for gold, so buyers will have to pay 4/2 per dollar instead of the odd twopence.

DENMARK (217 G 228).—The stock of 8 öre envelopes has been surcharged "10" in black.

Envelope.

"10" without colour on an oval ground of network in black, on 8 ö. red, with additional surcharge "10" covering the "8" at foot.

Issued 2.4.04. or earlier.

DIEGO-SUAREZ (A 238).—*La Cote Réelle* states that one of its correspondents has received a letter postmarked "Madagascar—Diego Suarez—7 Mars 4," and franked with half a 30c. of Madagascar overprinted in blue with

Affranchissement
spécial
faute de timbres

set in ordinary type. From another source our contemporary has received a second letter franked with half a 30c. 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 30c. 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 catalogued by Stanley Gibbons, only the 10c. and 30c. in the new type, together with the value noted below, have as yet been issued.



Adhesive. Perf. 12½.
20c. black (greenish slate?).

GADELOUPE (233 G 238).—*La Cote Réelle* (3.04/5) says that the information published by it recently to the effect that the provisional 40c. on 1fr. and 1fr. on 75c. were to be surcharged "1904" turns out to be incorrect; the date should be "1903." A month ago we reported on the authority of another French journal, that the stamps were to be surcharged 1903 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 principal types of the surcharge.

- (a) small thin figures. At top.
- (b) " " " " At foot.
- (c) " round " " At side.
- (d) tall thick figures. At side.
- (e) " " " " Diagonal.

The varieties are said to be as follows:—

Adhesives.

40c. on 1fr.

- (i) surcharge blue. a, b, c, d, e.
- (ii) " " " red. a, b, c, d, e.
- (iii) " " " black, c (?).

1fr. on 75c.

- (i) surcharge blue. a, b, c, d, e.
- (ii) " " " red. a, b, c, d, e.

We think there can be no doubt these surcharges are purely speculative.

HAYTI (231 Q 238).—The *American Journal of Philately* reports that the 1c. and 2c. of the Commemorative set (chronicled in *E.W.S.N.* No. 229) and the 1c., 2c., 10c. and 50c. of the new regular issue exist with double surcharge. The 7c. of the former and 50c. of the latter set have been found with inverted surcharge.

HUNGARY (229 J 238).—Stamp booklets have been in use here for two or three years past, states *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste*, but the sales seem to be dropping off. Each book contains four blocks of six stamps as in England, the premium over face value being 2f. or 1/4th of a penny per book. The number of stamps supplied by this means has been as follows:—

	1901.	1902.
4f.	854,400.	661,200.
5f.	—	763,200.
10f.	1,120,800.	272,400.
25f.	792,000.	14,400.
35f.	794,400.	19,200.

We should think the 1901 figures include the original stocking of the various post offices; if so, the figures are no guide to the public demand.

INDO-CHINA (235 E 238).—We were a little premature, it seems, in announcing three weeks ago that "the new set" had appeared. Only the 15c. value has yet been issued.



Adhesive.

15c. pale brown on blue.

IVORY COAST (234 J 238).—The decree authorising the recent issue of provisional stamps is published by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*. The following quantities were made:—

0,05 on 30c.	8,000.
0,10 on 75c.	18,000.
0,15 on 1fr.	15,000.

The decree is dated 14.1.04.

MADAGASCAR (236 C 238).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that the first 39 sheets (3900 stamps) of the new pictorial 1c. 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 been overprinted, states the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*.

- Envelope. 1/2a. green.
- Post Card. 1/2 + 1/2a. red-brown.

NEWFOUNDLAND (230 I 238).—The new 1c. postcard, with portrait of King Edward, issued on 5.3.04, is a fine example of engraving, of which the American Bank Note Co. may well be proud.

Postcard. Stamp with portrait of King Edward. 1c. green (121 x 80mm.)

NEW SOUTH WALES (223, 225 R 238).—An unused 3d. Sydney View realized £56 at Messrs. Venton, Bull and Cooper's auction last week.

A correspondent in Sydney has sent us a number of marginal strips of the current 1/4d. with machine and paper numbers, and we take this opportunity of giving a revised list to date. For revised list of the 2d. blue, see *E.W.S.N.* No. 209.

1/4d. green, ordinary current issue.

Machine No.	Sheet No.	When issued or recorded.
111562	314662	<i>E.W.S.N.</i> , No. 169
***18	422616	" "
—	15815	" "
—	29270	" "
—	178511	Issued 1.03 ?
123628	362871	Issued 21.4.03
123641	362809	" "
125340	367551	" "
*26044	389046	Issued 4.03
129901	376100	" "
156198	9392	Issued 2.04, or earlier
156276	9470	" "
156487	24181	" "
162592	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 1/4d. 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:—1d., 679986; 2d., 373718; 2 1/2d., 12809; 4d., 6558; 6d., 15440; 8d., 1701; 9d., surcharged, 4599; 10d., —; 1/-, 21454; 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 which the sheets were printed, and consequently of great value to the specialist in determining the order of the different printings. It is unfortunate 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 indistinguishable 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 about the summer of 1903. A new batch has already reached sheet No. 120747, and possibly considerably higher. The Commonwealth Postage Dues, on sheets Nos. 222106 to 248523 (see above), may belong to this new series, or to that of 1902-03, it is difficult 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 used in the exact order of numbering, although, as the paper would only be drawn from the store-keeper as required, the order probably approximately represents that in which the stamps were printed.

Can any reader inform us of the significance of the dates on the margins? The present sheets of 1d. and 2d. have the date 1901 in a circle (the 1d. used to have "1897"); the 2 1/2d. 1897; 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-, 1888. We presume it is the date when the plates were made, as the 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/- were first issued in 1888, the 1/4d. in 1891, and 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d. in 1897. The 1d. and 2d. plates dated 1901 have a thick coloured line round each pane. The 1/4d. 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 *Australian Philatelist* (3.04/80) that he has the 1st. type 1d. brown with star watermark measuring 17mm. and another copy in which it measures only 13mm.

PORTUGAL (228 H 238).—The complement of the "Postage Due" series is now recorded, as issued, by *La Cote Réelle*.



Postage Due adhesive.
20 reis, violet.

PACKHOI (305 C 238).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles:—

Adhesive. Surcharged as before.
50c. brown on bluish.

The 50c. hitherto in use was the 50c. rose.

PERSIA (220 E 238).—It is rumoured that the current set has been overprinted "Contrôle."

ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON (125 C 238).—In connection with the Anglo-French agreement, we take the following from the *Daily Mail*. The philatelic value of "barren rocks" is apparently overlooked.

"MONTREAL, Friday, April 8.

"While Canadians are pleased with the settlement of the French shore question because 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 hostilities 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 amounting to £1,250,000.

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. Twelve stamps were thus imperf. horizontally.

In addition to the 4d. and 6d. values already chronicled, *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* mentions the 1/-:—



Adhesive. Perf. 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 of the Queen-Mother was so little liked in Spain that Queen 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 1868; 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 beginning 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, the idea is an appropriate one.

SWEDEN (236 J 238).—The *Philatelic Record* quotes the following from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*:—"According to a postal notice, letters in Sweden can be franked with any stamps that have been issued, even with reprints.

"1 skilling Banco is equal to 1 1/2 skilling and this is equal to 3 oere. 3 skilling Banco or 9 oere are equal to 1 silbergroschen (1 1/4d.) The stamp of the value of 9 oere was generally used to Germany (for printed matter?) 17 oere (=8 Danish skillings) was used for single letters to Denmark, and 20 oere (=6 Norwegian skillings) to Norway. The taxes for single and double letters within Sweden were until 1885 4 sk. Banco (=12 oere), and 8 sk. Banco or 24 oere.

"As the 50 oere stamp can be easily mistaken in artificial light for the 20 oere, most likely the colour will be 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 (3/4-face) of King Edward.

1d. dull rose.

Fiscal Adhesive. Inscribed Tasmania at top, and "Stamp Duty" at foot, with large figure of value in centre.

1d. blue, wmk. V Crown, perf. 12 1/2.

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 measures 120 x 74mm., and is inscribed in five lines, "TASMANIA—POST (Arms) CARD—Available only for the Commonwealth, British New Guinea, New Zealand, and Fiji; if used for any other place a Halfpenny Stamp must be affixed.—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE."

The 2 1/4d. Pictorial, wmk. TAS, and the 2 1/2d. 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 shall soon hear of the 2 1/4d. Pictorial on V and Crown paper.

UGANDA (234 O 238).—During the week a pair of the "UGANDA" on 1/4 anna British East Africa, with surcharge missing on one of the stamps, was sold at auction.

OBSOLETE SETS.

Index No.	Particulars of Set.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XXII.—WEST INDIES.				
C15	Bahamas, Queen, 1, 2, 4, 6d., 1/-	5	2/1 1/2	3/2
C22	Br. Guiana, 1888, 2, 8c.	2	0/5	1/11
C23	Cayman Islands, Queen, 1/2, 1d.	2	0/1 1/2	0/3
C48	Trinidad, 1st issue, imperf., 1d. blue, 1d. brown, 1d. purple	3	1/3	20/0
C49	Trinidad, Queen, 1/2, 1d., 2 1/2, 4d., 6d., 1/-	6	2/2	4/10
C52	Turk's Is., old type, 1d., 6d., 1/-	3	1/7	2/5
C54	" id. CA. 12 and id. CA. 14, sheet of each	60	10/0	48/6
GROUP XXIII.—EUROPE AND N. AMERICA.				
C59	Malta, Queen, 1d. on 2 1/2, four shades	4	0/4	0/8
C59a	" ditto, blocks of 4	16	1/4	2/6
C60	" 1/2, 1d., 2d., 2 1/2, 4d., 1/-	6	1/10	2/9
C61	Gibraltar, Queen, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c., 1p.	7	1/8	2/1
D61a	" 1/2, 1d., 2d., 2 1/2, 4d., 6d., 1/-	7	2/4	3/6
C74	Canada, Q. Figures, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10c.	8	1/7 1/2	2/4
C77	Newfoundland, imp., 1d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 6 1/2, 1/- (cat. 30/3)	6	2/10 1/2	18/6
C78	Nova Scotia, 1, 2, 8 1/2, 10c. (cat. 17/-)	4	0/10 1/2	8/6
GROUP XXIV.—AFRICA.				
C82	B.C.A. on B.S.A. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/-	6	2/9	3/8
C83	B.S.A., 1896, 1/2, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/-	7	3/0 1/2	4/5
C84*	B.S.A. re-engraved, 1/2, 1, 2, 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d.	7	2/0 1/2	3/1
C85	" 4d., 6d., 8d.	3	1/6	1/9
C91	Cape, Hope seated, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6d.	7	—	2/4
C95	Gambia, embossed, 1/2, 1d., 2d., 2 1/2, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-	8	2/7	5/3
C100	Madagascar Inland Mail, 1d. to 4/-, postmarked	7	—	7/6
C101	" " 2nd issue, 2d. to 2/-, mint	5	4/0	4/8
C109	Niger Coast, 1893, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5d., 1/-	6	1/11	23/0
C109a	" 1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5d., 1/- (no wmk.)	6	1/11	7/5
C110	Oil Rivers, 1/2, 1d., 2d., 2 1/2, 5d., 1/-	6	1/11	2/11
C114	Orange River, raised stops, 1/2, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-	7	2/4 1/2	4/10
C115	" " V.R.I., 1/2, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. on 6d. 6d., (E.R.I.), 1/-	6	2/4 1/2	3/0
C116	" " Thick V., 1/2, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1/-	6	2/0 1/2	8/9
C117	St. Helena, old, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-	8	2/7	4/9
C120	Seychelles, Q., 2, 3, 6, 12, 15, 18, 30 on 75c.	7	1/2 1/2	1/11
C122	Sierra Leone, Queen, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6d., 1/-	10	3/1 1/2	3/7
C123	Sudan, Military Telegraphs, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10pi	5	3/10	5/9
C125	Southern Nigeria, Q., 1/2, 1, 4, 6d.	4	—	1/3
C126	" Q., 1/2 to 10/- complete (cat. 41/8)	9	19/7 1/2	32/6
C127	Transvaal Fiscals, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 10/-, £1	5	35/6	15/0
C129	Transvaal V.R.I., 1/2, 1d., 2d., 2 1/2, 3d., 4d., 6d.	7	1/6	2/3
C130	" 1/2, 1d., 2d., 2 1/2, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-	8	2/7	3/7
C131	" E.R.I., 1/2, 1d. on 2d., 1d., 3d., 4d.	5	0/9	1/8
C132	Zululand, 1804-6, 1/2, 1d., 2 1/2, 3d., 6d., 1/-	6	2/1	6/0
C133	Zululand on English, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9d., 1/-	10	3/9	55/0
C135	Zanzibar, 1896, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5rs.	5	23/10	26/3
GROUP XXV.—ASIA.				
C136	Ceylon, Queen, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 25, 75c.	9	2/1	2/9
C134	" old colours, 2, 3, 4, 6 on 15, 15c.	5	0/5	1/9
C138	" old colours, 2, 3, 15c.	3	0/4	0/6
C139	" 2c. on 4c. rose, types 29 and 32	2	0/1	0/8
C145	Hongkong Q., 2, 4, 5, 10, 12c.	5	0/8	0/10
C148	Jhind Service, 1/2, 1a.	2	0/1 1/2	0/4
C153	Johor, 1891, 1, 2, 3c.	3	0/1	0/5
C159	Labuan, Queen's Head, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16c.	6	0/9	4/0
C161	Labuan, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24c. (very fine set)	9	1/1	7/6
C162	" Postage Due, 4, 8, 12c.	3	0/6	0/8
C163	" " 2, 4, 8, 12c.	4	0/6 1/2	0/9
C164	Perak, 2c. orange, 3 on 5c.	2	0/1	0/5
C167	" 2, 8, 25c.	3	0/6	1/0
C166	" 2, 8, 25, 50c. (lilac)	4	1/3	4/5
C172	Sungei Ujong, 2c. orange	1	0/0 1/2	0/2
C174	Perak, Selangor and S. Ujong, 2c. orange	3	0/1	0/5
C184	Straits, Queen, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12	6	0/7	1/6
C187	Provisionals, S.G. Nos. 98, 86	2	0/2	0/3
C188	Sarawak, 1871-75, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12c	5	0/6	1/2
C189	" 1888, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 25, 32, 50c.	9	—	3/11
C190	" Provisionals, 2 on 3, 2 on 12, 4 on 8c.	3	0/2	1/9
GROUP XXVI.—AUSTRALASIA.				
C193	N.S.W., 1/2, green, set of 3 shades	3	0/1 1/2	0/2
C195	N.Z., 1882, Queen's Head, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 1/-	10	—	10/0
C197	" 1/2, 1d., 2d.	3	—	0/5
C199	" London Print, 2 1/2, Error, 2 shades	2	—	1/0
C202	" Local Print, p. 11, 1/2, 1d., 2d.	3	—	0/5
C204	" Univ. Post, 1d., London and Local Print	2	—	0/4
C206	" 1/2, perf. 14, wd, xb, yd, zd	4	—	0/7
C209	" no wmk., 2 1/2, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1/-	8	—	6/3
C210	" with 1/2, 1d., 1 1/2, 2d. wa added	12	—	6/11
C211	" za, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9d., 1/-	8	—	7/4
C212	" Local Print, 1/-, four distinct varieties	4	—	6/6
C214	" sd 1/2, 1d., 2d., 4d. perf. 14	4	0/7 1/2	0/8 1/2
C217	Queensland, current 1/2, three shades	3	0/1 1/2	0/2
C218	" 2d. blue, Nos. 138, 146, 148a, 152	4	—	2/8
C223	" 1d. red, Nos. 148, 161, 162	3	—	0/8
C227	" 1/2, green, same without 155	7	—	1/10
C228	" without 155 or 158	6	—	1/5
C229	" set of four	4	—	1/9
C230	" thin paper, wmk. faintly impressed, 1/2, 1, 2	3	—	1/9
C235	S. Australia, 2 1/2, 5d., 'specimen'	2	—	0/3
C236	S. Australia, 1/2, G.P.O., three slight shades	3	0/1 1/2	0/2
C246	Tasmania, Pictorial, 1/2, 1, 1, 1, 2 (varieties)	8	—	1/6
C247	" V. and Crown, 1/2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 9d.	9	—	2/0
C248	" Perf. 11, 1/2, 1, 2d.	3	—	0/6
C253	Victoria, Stamp Duty, 1/2, 1d. on rose, 2d.	3	—	1/3
C256	" Postage, 1/2, green, 2 shades	2	—	0/2
C257	" id. rose, 2 shades	2	—	0/3
C258	Westralia, wmk. WA, 1/2, 1d., 2d. grey (CA)	3	0/3 1/2	0/4 1/2
C259	" London Print, 1/2, 1, 2, 4d.	5	—	1/3
C260	" 2d. grey, two shades	2	0/4	0/5
C261	Cook Is., 1st issue, 1d., 1 1/2, 2 1/2	3	—	1/11
C262	" old colours, 1/2, 1d. blue, 1d. brown	3	—	1/5
C265	" no wmk., 1/2, 1d., 2 1/2	3	—	0/6
C266	" id., set of two shades	2	—	0/4
C267	" cream paper, 2d., 6d., 1/- (rare)	3	—	3/6
C268	" id., 2d., 6d., 1/- (rare)	4	—	5/0
C270	" old wmk., 1/2, 1 1/2, 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1/-	7	—	4/9
C272	Fiji Is., old issue, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6d., 1/-	8	—	3/9
C284	Niue, 6d. two shades (1st and 2nd print)	2	—	1/6
C285	" 6d. three shades	3	—	2/3
C286	" 1/2 and 1d., Nos. 4, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (cat. 3/5)	7	—	1/8
C287	" 1/2 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. 16/11) and another	15	—	13/6

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Europe.	Face Value.	Our Price
601 Austria, 1kr. rose	0/10	1/0
602 " 2kr. violet	1/8	2/0
603 " 4kr. green	3/4	3/11
605 Bavaria, 1m. violet	1/0	1/2
606 " 2m. orange	2/0	2/4
607* " 3m. brown	3/0	3/6
608* " 5m. green	5/0	5/10
610 Belgium, 1fr. orange	0/10	1/0
611 " 2fr. violet	1/8	2/0
612 " unpaid, 1fr.	0/10	1/0
613 Bosnia, 1kr. rose	0/10	1/0
614 " 2kr. blue	1/8	2/0
615* " 5kr. green	4/2	4/10
617 Bulgaria, 1 lev., red	0/10	1/0
618* " 2 leva, rose	1/8	2/0
619 " 3 leva, blk. & br.	2/6	2/11
621 Crete, 1dr. violet	0/10	1/0
622 " 2dr. brown	1/8	2/0
623 " 5dr. green & black	4/2	4/11
624 " 1dr. black surch.	0/10	1/4
629 " unpaid, 1dr.	0/9	0/11
630* " " 1dr. surch.	0/10	1/0
631* Finland, 10mk. black	8/4	9/9
637 France, 1fr. oblong	0/10	1/0
638* " 2fr.	1/8	1/11
639 " 5fr.	4/0	4/8
641 Germany, 1mk. rose	1/0	1/2
642 " 2mk. blue	2/0	2/4
643 " 3mk. lilac	3/0	3/6
644 " 5mk. blk. & rose	5/0	5/10
653 Greece, 1901, 1dr. black	0/7	0/9
654 " 2dr. bronze	1/2	1/4
655 " 3dr. silver	1/9	2/1
656 " 5dr. gold	2/11	3/4
658a " Unpaid, 1dr.	0/7	0/9
658b " 2dr.	1/2	1/4
658c " 3dr.	1/9	2/1
658d " 5dr.	2/10	3/4
659* Holland, 1g. green	1/8	1/11
660 " 2g. lilac	4/2	4/11
661 " 5g. marone	8/4	9/9
662 " 1g. unpaid	1/8	1/11
664 Hungary, 1k. brown	0/10	1/0
665 " 2k. blue	1/8	1/11
667 " 5k. lilac	4/2	4/10
670 Italy, 1l. gr. and br.	0/10	1/0
671 " 5l. rose and blue	4/0	4/8
671a " Segnatasse 1l.	0/10	1/0
672 " 2l.	1/8	2/0
672a " 5l.	4/2	4/10
672b " 10l.	8/4	9/8
673 Luxemburg, 1fr. purple	0/10	1/0
674 " 2 1/2fr. grey	2/0	2/4
675 " 5fr. lake	4/0	4/8
675a " Official, 1fr.	0/10	1/0
676 " 2 1/2fr.	2/0	2/4
676a " 5fr.	4/0	4/8
677 Monaco, 1fr. blk. on yell.	0/10	1/0
678 " 5fr. red on grn.	4/0	4/8
679 Montenegro, 1893, 1fr. grn.	1/8	2/0
679a " 2fr. brn.	3/4	3/11
680 " 1898, 1fr.	1/8	2/0
680a " 2fr.	3/4	3/11
681 " 1902, 1kr.	0/10	1/0
681a " 2kr.	1/8	2/0
682 " 5kr.	4/2	4/11
683 Norway, 1k. green	1/1	1/4
684 " 1 1/2k. blue	1/8	1/11
685 " 2k. rose and br.	2/2	2/7
687 Portugal, 3oor. blue	1/0	1/2
688 " 5oor. blk. on bl.	1/9	2/1
690* Roumania, 1l. br. and rose	0/10	1/0
692b Russia, 50 kop.	1/2	1/4
692c " 70 kop.	1/8	1/11
693 " 1r. br. and or.	2/3	2/8
694* " 3 1/2fr. grey	7/0	8/2
695* " 7r. bl. and yell.	14/0	16/4
697* San Marino, 1 lire	0/10	1/0
698 " 2 lire	1/7	1/11
699 " 5 lire	4/0	4/8
702 Serbia, 1 din. sur. Arms	0/10	1/0
703 " 3 " "	2/6	3/0
704 " 5 " "	4/2	5/0
706 Spain, 1p. lake	0/8	0/9
707 " 4p. lilac	2/8	3/1
708 " 10p. orange	6/8	7/10
711 Sweden, 1kr. lake & grey	1/1	1/4
712 Sweden, 5kr.	5/5	6/4
714 Switzerland, 1fr. lake	0/10	1/0
715 " 1fr. vermil.	0/10	1/0
716 " 3fr. brown	2/6	2/11
717 Wurtemberg, 2mk.	2/0	2/6
South and Central America.		
911 Argentine, 1 pesos	1/10	2/2
912 " 5 " "	9/2	10/8
913* " 10 " "	18/4	21/4
914* " 20 " "	36/8	42/8
955 " Official 30c.	0/8	0/10
956 " " 50c.	1/0	1/3
957* Mexico, 1p.	1/9	2/0
946 Uruguay, 50c.	2/1 1/2	2/6
947 " 1 peso	4/3	5/0
948* " 2 pesos	8/6	9/11
949* " 3 " "	12/9</	

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- V 8. Bussahir.
- N Z 3. New Zealand, ½d. and 1d. pictorial issue, paper and perforation varieties, singles, pairs and blocks.
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375	Colonials—various	" "
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382	Sweden	" "
383	South America—used	" "
384	Greece—recent issues	" "
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OBSOLETE SETS.

Table with columns: Index No., Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes groups: GROUP XXII.-WEST INDIES, GROUP XXIII.-EUROPE AND N. AMERICA, GROUP XXIV.-AFRICA, GROUP XXV.-ASIA, GROUP XXVI.-AUSTRALASIA.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Table with columns: Europe, Face Value, Our Price, FRENCH COLONIES AND POST OFFICES, Face Value, Our Price, GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES, Face Value, Our Price, United States and Colonies.

Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited, NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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

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NO 241. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 327.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY]

The Week's News.

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 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) Perf. 11½, 12. 1d., 8d.

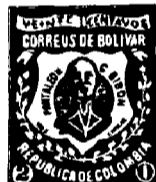
The 8d. type I. is already obsolete and bids fair to become the rarest of the whole series, rarer even than the 5/-.

We have also seen a few more blocks with marginal sheet-numbers, and can give the following revised list:—

6301	5d. type II.	Perf. 11½, 12.
6960	3d. type I.	"
90946	5s. "	"
90978	2s. type II.	"
222106	3d. "	Perf. 11½, 12 × 11.
223217	6d. "	"
248959	8d. "	"
248352	6d. "	"
248612	½d. "	Perf. 11 × 11½, 12.

This list indicates four distinct printings, but there have probably been more, at least of the 1d. and 2d. values.

BOLIVAR (239 I 241).—We now illustrate the new 5c., 10c. and 20c. 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 catalogued. We have the 5pf. green and 25pf. orange. Can any reader say if others exist? We believe the 25pf. orange has never before been stamped on any kind of stationery. The only stamps we know of that have been struck on stationery are:—

(i) Design of postage stamps.

(a) With figure in each corner.
1873, 1kr. green, 2kr. green, 6kr. brown, 12kr. lilac.
1876, 5pf. green, 20pf. blue, 25pf. yellow, 30pf. brown, 40pf. yellow, 60pf. lilac.

(b) With horns in upper corners.
1873, 1, 2kr. green, 3kr. rose, 7kr. blue, 10kr. yellow.
1876, 3, 3, 5, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50pf.

(ii) Special design for Envelopes.

(c) Circular, 1869, 3kr. rose.

(iii) Special design for Postcards.

(d) Rect., large figure of value.
1883, 2pf. grey, 3pf. green, 3pf. brown, 5pf. violet, 5pf. green, 10pf. red.

We should be glad to see any others our readers may know of.

CAPE COLONY (240 D 241).—Our Cape Town correspondent sends us a copy of the 2½d. King's Head. They are not yet on sale at any of the Post Offices, but can presumably be had if special application is made. These advance copies made their appearance in Cape Town about the end of 3.04.



Adhesive. Wmk. Anchor, perf. 14.
2½d. ultramarine.

The colour rubs off very 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.

Mr. G. F. M. Cairroux has shown us the 6d. with "M" in large holes and suggests that the

surcharge may be two triangles, the central hole representing both apexes. Our list now stands:—

Official Stamps.	Perforated "M" large holes.
o o o	1d. rose, King's Head.
o o o	4d. green "
o o o	6d. violet, Hope seated.
o o o	1/- ochre, King's Head

CEYLON (238 D 241).—The following have at last been issued:—



Adhesives.

1r. 25c. (grey and dark grey?). 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 75c. 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 was expected to last into June. Our Colombo correspondent sends us the following explanation:—"It has been decided by the postal authorities to send to the St. Louis Exhibition 500 of each denomination of the Queen's Head stamps available, so the supplies of 75c., 1r. 50c. 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 (240 I 241).—Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal adds the following to our list of novelties chronicled last week.

Official Adhesives.

Queen's Head, 3 pies grey.

INDIA, C.E.F. (100 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 241).—Six months ago we were told that a 15c. value would be added to the current set in April 1904, but our Rome correspondent 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 20c. to 15c. (roughly, 2d. to 1½d).

MAURITIUS (231 K 241).—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 100 copies were supplied to any one applicant.

Our information to the effect that all the 15c. 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 Labourdonnais stamps being appropriated for the purpose. At the time of writing, our correspondent 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 remaining 7000.

EXPRESS
DELIVERY
15c.

Express Delivery Adhesive. Surcharged on 15c. blue Labourdonnais, approximately as above, in vermilion.

- As above; 4mm. space between "Express" and "Delivery." Issued end of 1903 (see E.W. No. 209).
- Same as i, with ("INLAND") within brackets printed in afterwards

- Same as ii but both surcharges printed at one operation and the space between "Express" and "Delivery" measures only 1½mm.

The "Inland" stamps are issued in blocks of 15 (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 15c. may be expected in about a month.

NICARAGUA (237 A 241).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following new surcharged varieties.

5.00 5.00 1 1

OFICIAL
1 Centavo

5.00 Pesos

Adhesive. Surcharged approximately as above, in black.

5p. on 10c. violet, lithographed, no wmk., perf. 14.

Official Adhesive. Surcharged approximately as above in black, surcharge inverted (we have not seen a normal variety).

1c. on 10c. violet, lithographed, no wmk., p. 14.

We have only seen a few single copies of the 5 pesos, but can describe the 1c. 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 the surcharge, differing in the ornaments in the centre.

	Setting of Types.
(a) Without centre ornament	d f c f d
(b) With single thick bar	a a a a a
(c) With three thin lines	a a a a a
(d) With ornament like an octopus	a a a a a
(e) With "tug of war" ornament	e b c b e
(f) With "section of maze" ornament	e b c b e

In addition, several mis-spellings occur, such as contavo, centovo and cntavo. The last may be due to broken type, but the former are undoubted errors of type-setting.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (240 M 241).—The 1d. 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 30.3.04.

"The plate of the 1d. 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 previous two plates of the 1d. value were. This new issue of the 1d. will be further distinguished 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 (234 P 241).—The following novelty is reported to have been issued, but we have not seen it, up to the time of going to press.



Adhesive. King's Head design.
2½d. ultramarine, centre black.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (233 R 241).—The 4c. King's Head, 2nd design, was issued at the beginning of 4.04 or earlier.

UNITED STATES (231 E 241).—The new set of stamps should arrive in England to-day (Saturday), or failing that, next Thursday. Although issued to postmasters on 21.4.04, they were not to be sold to the public till 30.4.04 and probably in many cases Monday 2.5.04.

Plate-numbers (231 G 241).—Our last list ended with plate 1956 (dated 6.1.04). We now give the

following additional list, on the authority of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

U.S.A. Marginal Plate Numbers.	
1957 to 1960	1c. series of 1902.
1961 to 1972	2c. "
1973 to 1988	1c. "
1989 to 2028	2c. "
2029 to 2032	1c. "
2033 to 2036	2c. "
2037 to 2039	1c. "
2040 to 2047	2c. "
2048	1c. "
2049 to 2052	2c. "
2053 to 2056	1c. "
2057 to 2060	2c. "
2061 to 2064	1c. "
2065 to 2068	2c. "
2069 to 2072	2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2073 to 2076	2c. Series of 1902.
2077 to 2080	1c. "
2081 to 2084	2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2085 to 2092	1st Series of 1902.
2093 to 2096	2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2097 to 2100	5c. "
2101 to 2104	3c. "
2105 to 2108	10c. "
2109 to 2112	2c. Series of 1902.
2113 to 2120	1c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2121 to 2124	2c. Series of 1902.
2125 to 2128	2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2129 to 2132	1c. "
2133 to 2136	2c. Series of 1902.
2137 to 2140	1c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2141 to 2144	1c. Series of 1902.
2145 to 2148	2c. St. Louis Exhibition.
2149 to 2152	1c. "

This presumably brings the list down to the end of the first quarter of 1904.

VENEZUELA (234 L 241).—We now illustrate 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 shown us some of the type-set provisional issues (chronicled in *E.W.S.N.*, No. 205) with surcharge "CORREOS" and names of various towns



Adhesives. Stamps of steamship design surcharged "Correos" in a semi-circle and name of town straight with ornaments between. Perf. 12.

- (i). Stamps inscribed at sides *Distrito Mariño*. Surcharge *Guiria* in magenta.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 5c. black on red | 50c. black on pale rose |
| 10c. " yellow | 1b. " blue |
| 25c. " grey | |
- (ii). Same, but "*Yrapa*" instead of *Guiria*.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 5c. black on red | 50c. black on pale rose |
| 10c. " yellow | 1b. " blue |
| 20c. " grey | |
- (iii). Stamps inscribed at side *Estado Maturín*. Surcharge *Maturín* in bright blue.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 5c. black on pale rose. | 50c. black on red. |
| 10c. " blue. | 1b. " grey. |
| 25c. " yellow. | |

Issued 4.04 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 4/-.

Postcard Column.

Will 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.—Postcards preferred).

Mr. E. J. Nankivell devotes part of his "English Letter" to this month's *American Journal of Philately*, to the subject of wear and tear of stamps:—

Some years ago 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 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 estimate 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 should 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 ten 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 Literature.

(From *Notes and Queries*, 23.4.04).

(See *N. and Q.*, 2nd S. ix. 482; 9th S. x. 81, 172, 239, 333, 432, 470).

Writing to *N. and Q.*, in August, 1902, I mentioned that Judge Suppantchitsch, of Vienna, claimed to have unearthed a reference to collecting in the *Family Herald* for 22nd March, 1851. I find that the reference is in an advertisement:—

"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, and admitted to be the most novel ceiling in England."

This advertiser, however, obviously aims not at a collection in the philatelic sense, but at a mere accumulation of used duplicates.

In the late Mr. J. K. Tiffany's "Philatelic Library" (St. Louis, privately printed, 1874), p. 94, is the entry "Part III. Articles on Stamp Collecting. *1. *Annuaire scientifique*, 1855. Stamp Collecting." The prefixed asterisk shows that Mr. Tiffany had not seen the article in question, and I have failed to find it, or even an *Annuaire Scientifique* in 1855. The only periodical of that name that I can trace is the *Annuaire Scientifique*, edited by P. P. Dehérain, the first issue of which is dated 1862.

So far, then, it would seem that "N. & Q." contains the earliest printed reference to philately. As nearly forty-four years have elapsed since its appearance, on 23rd June, 1860, 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 articles in periodicals. A cheap facsimile catalogue with nothing but names of respective states, periods of use, value, &c., would meet with attention. If there be a London shop where stamps or list of them could be procured, its address would be acceptable to me, and to score young friends. S. F. CRESWELL.

"The School, Tonbridge."

Mr. Creswell seems to have met with no response, and the next references are found a year later in Beeton's *Boy's Own Magazine*:

"W. T. and J. F. C. should advertise in, say, for cheapness, the *Daily Telegraph*, for old foreign postage stamps. You cannot get them gratuitously. We know several collectors who have to pay for them."—June, 1861.

"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 remittance beyond postage for his answers to enquiries." August, 1861.

"E. Pemberton, Warstone House, near Birmingham, would be glad to effect exchanges with stamp collectors per post."—September, 1861.

This is interesting as being evidently the first appearance of Mr. Edward L. Pemberton (born 1844, died 1878) the well-known writer on philately. An 'In Memoriam' notice and portrait are given in the *Philatelic Record* for February, 1879.

"Extra Prize for January.—We have received scores of applications from subscribers to open up a correspondence on the subject of Foreign Postage Stamps, giving 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 him who will, on or before the 5th of December next, send us the completest collection of Foreign Postage Stamps, such collection to be engraved and published in the *Boys' Own Magazine*. 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 foreign postage stamps, many of them duplicates."—December, 1861.

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.—There is not a shade of doubt, all things considered, 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: a tersely written introduction, admirable arrangement, great variety, and remarkable neatness in mounting. On the first opportunity we will publish in the *Boys' Own Magazine* a selection from these foreign stamps. Many of our stamp-collecting subscribers will be pleased to possess the following list of those with whom they may 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 1s. 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 July advertisers offer to send lists, and special stamps—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 reminiscences from Mr. Samuel Allan Taylor, Boston, the *doyen* of American philatelic dealers and editors. I find his advertisements in the *Boys' Own Magazine* for 1863, and, I have before me vol. i. (the late Mr. Tiffany's copy) of his *Stamp Collector's Record*, begun at Montreal in February, 1864, and continued at Albany and Boston. Referring to Judge Suppantchitsch's supposed discovery, Mr. Taylor writes:—

"I do not think that any German, Frenchman, Swede, Russian, Turk, or Southern European heathen of any kind is entitled to more than a smile of pity from 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 appeared in a monthly periodical called *Littell's Living Age*, published here in Boston. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the Rebel States quickly issued stamps for themselves—special ones first like Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville, &c. These were counterfeited by a Philadelphia firm, and were reproduced in sheets of six (i.e., 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 10c. The words 'Facsimile Rebel Postage Stamp, printed by S.C. Upham, Philadelphia,' were printed in small type on each sheet. This thing was largely instrumental in bringing stamp collecting into vogue. The first person who sold stamps as a business was a man named James Brennan, who opened a small office (a very small place not over 10 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. Brown, 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 printer in a weekly newspaper office (of which his father, a distinguished clergyman, was editor). I believe that for some time he had a stand attached to the railing of the City Hall Park, as also had another man named John Bailey, but the business was largely coins and odd things, even military buttons. No one then knew what stamps existed, until the manuals of Mount Brown, Baillieu, Potiquet, and others appeared. This was all in New York of course. J. W. Scott, who is a native of London, came to New York in 1863, he being then a lad of fifteen years. 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 gathered some ten or a dozen foreign stamps as far back as 1857-8, France, England, and one 10gr. 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 heard of until 1867; the previous account of him I got from W. P. Brown. You can depend on it that no other dealer was earlier than James Brennan in 1863. . . . I note in the *Philatelic Journal 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. Letters from foreign countries were almost invariably paid in money and were stamped *paid* 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.

Table with columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes groups like WEST INDIES, EUROPE AND N. AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALASIA.

Table listing Fiji Is., Niue, and other stamps with their respective values and prices.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Table listing various international stamps under categories: Europe, South and Central America, United States and Colonies, and FRENCH COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Continuation of SETS LIST.

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Table listing Indian Native States sets (A11-A70) with columns for No. in Set, Description, and Net Price.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

Table listing current used sets (B01-B52) with columns for No. in Set, Description, and Net Price.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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

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No. 242. (VOL. XII.)
(Whole Number, No. 328.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN (*Envelope Dies*)—(238 K 242).—The 3d. Registration Envelope stamp, die II. has been seen; issued before 28.4.04.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (237 X 242).—Mr. H. L. Gilbert has shown us the new 4c. yellow in a vertical pair, imperforate horizontally. He writes: "I enclose herewith a pair of the present issue of Argentine 4 cents yellow, from which you will notice that the horizontal perforation is missing. I managed to obtain two strips of 20 stamps imperforate in this way, from the bottom of the sheet, and am informed that a whole sheet (control number 00048) was supplied to Rosario de Santa Fé, all of which have been issued. The pair enclosed (postmarked Rosario, 5.4.04) were used on a letter to a friend, who at my request returned them to me. A block of four were also used in the same manner, the remainder being kept unused. I have endeavoured to trace the remainder but find it quite impossible, as they were sold in detail, as required."

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (241 A 242).—The following printed notice is circulated by the General Post Office, Brisbane. **SALE OF LIGHTLY POST-MARKED POSTAGE STAMPS** Postage stamps issued in the several States of the Commonwealth, lightly post-marked, may be purchased at their full face value.

Complete Sets of lightly post-marked postage-due stamps may be purchased at the General Post Office, Brisbane, at their full face value. They cannot be obtained unmarked, or in less quantities than a complete set.

BERMUDA (238 P 242).—The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us a sheet of 240 the new wmk. 4d. Crown CA. perf. 14. It is divided into four panes of 60 with plain margins except for the plate-number 1., approximately at each corner of the sheet.

Rumour says that amongst the last of the 3d. grey which were issued, a sheet of 3d. yellow on Crown CA. paper was found; also that the dealer who was fortunate enough to secure it wants something between 10,000 and 100,000 per cent. profit.

BHOPAL (233 K 242).—The Postmaster of this State obligingly notifies collectors that "the stamps of all varieties of ancient times are very few and after a few months no one will be able to get them, so please purchase soon."

The following is a complete list of the stamps issued by Bhopal, with a cross against those still on sale (March, 1904). Those marked XX, instead of X, have the new embossing.

(i) 1877-81. Large square stamps.	Imperf.	Perf.
½a. black	XX	—
½a. red (shades)	XX	XX
½a. yellow (error of colour)	XX	—
½a. black (slightly smaller)	X	—
1a. brown (shades)	XX	XX
2a. blue	X	X
4a. yellow	—	X, XX
8a. blue-black (new design)	XX	—
(ii) 1878-84. Small rect.; lined corners.		
½a. green	XX	—
½a. red	XX	—
½a. black	XX	—
½a. red	—	—
(iii) 1884. Same, BLCI in corners in white.		
½a. green	X	—
½a. black	—	—
½a. "	—	—
½a. red	X, XX	—
(iv) New design, 1902, BLCI in colour.		
½, 1, 2, 4, 8a., 1 rupee	XX	—

The old embossing is octagonal but the octagon surrounding the inscription is very often indistinguishable; the new embossing is circular and generally very prominent, sometimes so much so as to spoil the appearance of the stamps.

BRITISH GUIANA (240 X 242).—Mr. E. W. Williams asks us to record the 8c. lilac and rose with inverted watermark "Crown CA." Do our readers know of any other inverted "Crown CA's."?

COLOMBIA (240 I 242).—We now illustrate the ½c. 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 Issue.	Plate No.	Marginal lines.
½d. green	16.12.02	1	Broken.
1d. carmine	2.12.02	1	Continuous.
2d. brown	(Printed, but not yet issued).		
2½d. blue	(3.04?)	1	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	25.11.03	1	"

Our Capetown correspondent now writes us, under date 20.4.04, that the 1d. has plate-number 2, but does not say whether the marginal lines are broken or continuous. The 2½d. stamps are not yet on sale to the general public.

DANISH WEST INDIES (208 V 242).—Minor variety.—8c. on 10c. with space (1½mm.) between 1 and 9 of "1902." Specimen seen dated 20.5.02.

ECUADOR (214 V 242).—In order to commemorate the centenary of Captain Abdón Calderón, 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 Calderón in black, surrounded with a branch of laurel 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:—

Colour.	Size.	Quantity.
1c. red	10 x 30mm.	Sucres, 3,000
2c. blue	"	" 3,000
5c. yellow	15 x 30mm.	" 8,000
10c. red	10 x 30mm.	" 6,000
20c. blue	"	" 6,000
50c. yellow	15 x 30mm.	" 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 remaining in use for the prepayment 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 242).—Varieties recorded by the *Australian Philatelist* (4.04/97).

Current 3d., vertical pair, perf. 11, all round, imperf. between.

1d. 1871-84, wmk. Large Crown type II., perf. 12½.

NEW ZEALAND (240 C 242).—Mr. Fairfax Fenwick writes us: "I hear to-day (3.5.04) from New Zealand that the colour of the 2d. pictorial of New Zealand is to be changed to blue, date about 1st April or later."

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 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.

PHILIPPINES (237 O 242).—In addition to the 1, 2, 5, 13, 15, 50c. and \$1 already issued, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has seen the following ('specimen' copies?).

Adhesives of U.S.A. surcharged "Philippines" in black.	
3c. violet.	8c. violet-black.
4c. brown.	10c. red-brown.
6c. lake.	

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (241 Q 242).—Earliest date of use yet noted for the new 2½d. is 28.3.04.

SPAIN (238 Q 242).—Minor variety.—We have a 50c. black *Impto de Guerra* of 1898-99 reading "5MPRO" 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 Filatelico Español*, the following values have the numbers on their backs preceded by the letter A also in blue.

5c. green.	15c. lilac.
10c. red.	25c. blue.

Our contemporary believes the other values will also appear with A, but we should imagine it is hardly necessary. Our list of control and plate numbers to date is as follows. We will add the A series when we see it.

Value.	Size of Plate.	Highest Sheet No.	Plate Numbers.
2c.	100	0,063,077	1, 2, 3.
5c.	200	0,172,116	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
10c.	200	0,155,302	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
15c.	200	0,110,311*	5, 14, 17, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32 to 40, 41, 42.
20c.	100	0,008,071	1, 2.
25c.	100	0,135,465	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.
30c.	100	0,018,087	1, 2.
40c.	100	0,007,847	2.
50c.	100	0,022,825	1, 2, 3.
1p.	100	0,024,406	1, 2, 3.
4p.	100	0,000,898	1.
10p.	100	0,000,582	1.

* The first series of a million has been passed, the numbering, curiously enough, recommencing at 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 15c., which are numbered in blue. The numbers on the backs of the stamps omit the initial O, but the number in the top right hand corner of the sheet, on the margin, gives it, although it is obviously quite useless and even inaccurate in the case of the present series of the 15c.

TRANSVAAL (238 N 242).—In *E.W.S.N.* No. 186, we mentioned that the King Edward ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 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 3d., 4d., £1 and £5 followed the system of a series of broken lines. We now have the 1d. 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 out 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. 13½.
5 centimos, dark violet.
10 " red.

According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* (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.

OBSOLETE SETS.

Table with columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes sections for WEST INDIES, EUROPE AND N. AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALASIA, and various regional stamps like Bahamas, Barbados, Malta, etc.

Table listing various stamp sets with columns for index, description, and price. Includes items like Cook Is., Fiji Is., Niue, etc.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Table listing high-value foreign stamps with columns for Europe, Face Value, and Our Price. Includes items like Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, etc.

Table listing United States and Philippines stamps with columns for index, description, Face Value, and Our Price.

FRENCH COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Table listing stamps from French colonies and post offices with columns for index, description, and price. Includes items like Alexandria, Anjouan, Canton, etc.

GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Table listing stamps from German colonies and post offices with columns for index, description, and price. Includes items like German E. Africa, New Guinea, S.W. Africa, etc.

OBSOLETE SETS.

Table with columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes sections for GROUP XXII.—WEST INDIES, GROUP XXIII.—EUROPE AND N. AMERICA, GROUP XXIV.—AFRICA, GROUP XXV.—ASIA, and GROUP XXVI.—AUSTRALASIA.

Table listing stamps: C270 Cook Is., old wmk., 1/4d., 1/2d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1/-; C272 Fiji Is., old issue, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6d., 1/-; C284 Niue, 6d. two shades (1st and 2nd print); C285 6d. three shades; C286 1/2d. and 1d., Nos. 4, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (cat. 3/5); C287 1/2d. and 1d., Nos. 4, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (cat. 4/5); C288 Collection, Nos. 2, 4, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 (cat. 16/11) and another .. 15 13/6

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Table with columns: Europe, Face Value, Our Price. Lists various European stamps including Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Wurtemberg.

Table with columns: Face Value, Our Price. Lists stamps: 984 United States, \$5 .. 20/0 23/4; 991 Philippines, 50c. .. 2/1 2/5

FRENCH COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Table listing stamps from French colonies and post offices: 721 Alexandria, 2fr., 1902 .. 1/8 1/11; 722 " " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/8; 723 Anjouan, 1 fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 725* Canton, 5fr. .. — —; 726 Cavalle, 8 pias., 1902 .. 1/4 1/7; 727 China, 2fr., 1902 .. 1/8 1/11; 728 " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/8; 729 Dedeagh, 8 pias., 1902 .. 1/4 1/7; 731 Fr. Crete, 50c. .. 0/5 0/6; 732 " 1fr. .. 0/10 0/1; 733 " 2fr. .. 1/8 1/11; 734 " 5fr. .. 4/2 4/10; 735* French Congo, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 736* " 2fr. .. 1/8 1/11; 737* " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/8; 738 French Guiana, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 738a " 2fr. .. 1/8 1/11; 739 French Guinea, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 740 Grand Comoro, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 741* Guadeloupe, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 742 Indian Settlements, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 743 Indo-China, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 744* " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/8; 745 Ivory Coast, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 746* Levant, 8 pias., 1902 .. 1/4 1/7; 747* " 20 pias. .. 3/4 3/11; 748 Madagascar, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 749 " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/8; 750 Martinique, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 750a* " 5fr. .. 4/2 4/11; 751 Mayotte, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 752 " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/8; 753* Morocco, 2 peseta .. 1/8 1/11; 754 New Caledonia, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 761 Oceania, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 762 Port Said, 2fr., 1902 .. 1/8 1/11; 763 " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/8; 764 Réunion, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 765 St. Pierre & Miquelon, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 766 Senegal, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 766a Senegambia, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 767 Somali Coast, 1fr. (1903) .. 0/10 1/0; 767a " 2fr. .. 1/8 2/0; 767b* " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/11; 767c " 2fr. (old) .. 1/8 2/4; 770 Zanzibar, 20 annas, 1902 .. 1/8 2/0; 771 " 50 annas .. 4/2 4/11; 771a " 20 as., 1894 .. 1/8 2/0; 772 Diego Suarez, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 899 Tunis, 1fr. .. 0/10 1/0; 900 " 2fr. .. 1/8 2/0; 901 " 5fr. .. 4/0 4/8

GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Table listing stamps from German colonies and post offices: 801 German E. Africa, 1 rupee 1/4 1/7; 802 " 2 " 2/8 3/1; 803 " 3 " 4/0 4/8; 804 New Guinea, 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 805 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 806 " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 807 " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10; 808 S. W. Africa, 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 809 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 810 " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 811 " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10; 812 Cameroons, 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 813 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 814 " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 815 " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10; 816 Caroline Is., 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 817 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 818 " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 819 " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10; 820 China, 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 821 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 822 " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 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 " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10; 828* Levant, 10 pias. .. 1/8 2/0; 829* " 15 " .. 2/6 2/11; 829a " 25 " .. 4/2 4/10; 830 Marianne Is., 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 831 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 832 " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 833 " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10; 834 Marshall Is., 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 835 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 836 " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 837 " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10; 838* Morocco, 1 peseta .. 0/10 1/0; 839* " 1 1/2 " .. 1/0 1/2; 840* " 2 1/2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 841* " 3 1/2 " .. 3/0 3/6; 842* " 6 1/2 " .. 5/0 5/10; 843 Samoa, 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 844 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 845* " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 846* " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10; 847 Togo, 1 mark .. 1/0 1/2; 848 " 2 " .. 2/0 2/4; 849 " 3 " .. 3/0 3/6; 850 " 5 " .. 5/0 5/10

OBSOLETE SETS.

Table listing obsolete stamp sets with columns for Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, and Our Price. Includes groups for West Indies, Europe and N. America, Africa, Asia, and Australasia.

Small table listing stamp sets such as Cook Is., Fiji Is., Niue, and Trinidad, with their respective prices.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Table listing high-value foreign stamps with columns for Country, Face Value, and Our Price. Includes sections for Europe, French Colonies and Post Offices, German Colonies and Post Offices, and United States and Colonies.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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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(Whole Number, No. 333.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

A Philatelic Sensation.

ALL CURRENT "KING'S HEAD" OBSOLETE

OR SHORTLY TO BE CHANGED.

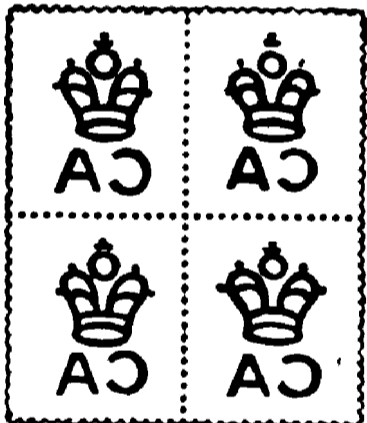
42 NEW SETS OF STAMPS.

1ST ISSUE KING HEADS WILL BE RARITIES.

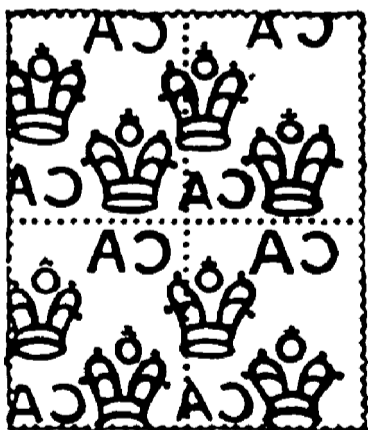
The stamps of 42 colonies are obtained from the printers, Messrs. De la Rue & Co., through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London and are watermarked Crown over CA. This watermark has now been changed.

THE CROWN AGENTS' WATERMARKS.

- 1863. Crown over CC. ("Crown Colonies.")
- 1882. Crown over CA. ("Crown Agents.")
- 1904. Crown over CA multiple.



Rough Drawing of the 1882 watermark.



Rough Drawing of the 1904 watermark.

When the Quatrefoils watermark of Zanzibar stamps was altered in 1898 from simple to multiple (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 suspicion 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 introduced 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 received 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 however 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 (frequently oftener), the first issues will be obsolete in a very short time. A few will certainly 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 stamps 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 stamps and the small oblong postage dues, and it greatly simplifies matters to have 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 monopoly? What is to prevent Messrs. De la Rue & Co., using their influence to get every watermark changed? Why should not other printers follow suit? We are strongly of opinion that the change from simple to multiple watermarks will be made in every country of the world where watermark 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 1854 has been copied by practically every other country.

Will the "Crown" watermark of Britain, the "Star" of India and "Anchor" of Cape Colony become multiple? The British "Crown" paper is, as our readers should be aware, made at present from three moulds, lettered D, 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 be altered in any way? The letter 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 watermarks, 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 making 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. 11 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 is it out of 70?

Many of the Colonial issues now current have only been in use a few months; few have been in use over two years. They are all somewhat rare, as so many collectors have 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 £1) of current colonial stamps would cost over £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."

New 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.
5/- dark orange-brown.

Issued 4.5.04 or earlier. The shade is still orange-brown, but darker, and approaches to venetian-red with a tinge of orange. We reported a short while ago that on 1.1.04 there were, roughly, 1000 sheets of 5/- stamps in stock at Cape Town, and that of these 500 had been received from the printers during 1903. The specimens under notice are doubtless from this second printing.

CHAMBA STATE (243 K247).—In E.W.S.N. No. 198 we described sheets of the 1/2a. pink Queen's Head and 1/2a. and 1a. King's Head, both in substantially the same setting, of which the most noteworthy variety was the spaced "Chamba" on stamp No. 240.

We are now shown by the Colonial Stamp Market a further supply of sheets issued in 5.04 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. Top of B broken so as to look like an inverted R, not very clear.
- (b) No. 53. Turned space before CHAMBA, making it read like "ICHAMBA" but the "I" is indistinct on most sheets.
- (c) No. 107. The first T of "State" is a small T over a dot.
- (d) No. 128. Small A in "STATE."
- (e) No. 229. Foot of second T of "State" missing.
- (f) No. 230. Small A in "STATE."
- (g) No. 232. Dropped second T in "State."
- (h) No. 239. Top of B broken, somewhat similar to (a).
- (i) No. 240. Broken A in "STATE."

OBSOLETE SETS.

Table with 5 columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes sections for West Indies, Europe and N. America, Africa, Asia, and Australasia.

Table with 5 columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes sets like Cook Is., Fiji Is., Niue, Br. Guiana, Cayman Islands, Grenada, Leeward Isles, Tobago, and Trinidad.

Table with 5 columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes set for United States \$5.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES. FRENCH COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Main table with 5 columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Contains extensive lists for European countries and French colonies with various stamp denominations and prices.

GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Table with 5 columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Lists stamps from German colonies and post offices.

OBSOLETE SETS.

Table with columns: Index, Particulars of Set, No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Includes groups: WEST INDIES, EUROPE AND N. AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALASIA.

Table listing stamps: C270 Cook Is., old wmk., 1/2d., 1 1/2d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1/-; C272 Fiji Is., old issue, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6d., 1/-; C284 Niue, 6d. two shades (1st and 2nd print); C285 " 6d. three shades; C286 " 1/2d. and 1d., Nos. 4, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (cat. 3/5); C287 " 1/2d. and 1d., Nos. 4, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (cat. 4/5); C288 " Collection, Nos. 2, 4, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 (cat. 16/11) and another 15.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

Table listing foreign stamps with columns: Europe, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Crete, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Wurtemberg.

United States and Colonies.

Table listing United States and Colonies stamps with columns: United States and Colonies, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for United States, French Colonies, and German Colonies.

GERMAN COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.

Table listing German Colonies and Post Offices stamps with columns: German Colonies and Post Offices, Face Value, Our Price. Includes entries for German E. Africa, New Guinea, S. W. Africa, Cameroons, Kiautschou, Morocco, Samoa, Togo.

Continuation of SETS LIST.

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Table listing sets of Indian Native States with columns for set number (A11-A70), description, No. in Set, and Nett Price.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

Table listing current used sets with columns for set number (B01-B98), description, No. in Set, and Nett Price.

APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.

The following approval books are now ready and will be forwarded in rotation to responsible applicants.

- List of approval books including British Somaliland varieties, Queen's Heads only, Various surcharge varieties, Panama, Bhopal, Bussahir, New Zealand, etc.

EWEN'S Cash Buying Prices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Table listing Great Britain stamp prices for various years and denominations, including 1840, 1847-54, 1855, 1862, 1865, 1858-75, 1880, 1884, and 1887.

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?

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.

2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1x4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1x1, 1/-x4," or even "5/-x1, 1/-x4," or simply "£1x1," "10/-x1," "5/-x1," or "1/-x1."

3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc.

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 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 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 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 adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:-

Enter particulars here.

Table for entering stamp order details: Groups required, Values and quantities, Varieties.

Signed

Address

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table listing various stamps from countries like Cyprus, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, etc., with columns for Face Value and Per 12.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues such as Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) and Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904).

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums with columns for Price and Postage, including Oblong, 48 leaves and Reconstructing Album.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing accessories like Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, and Stamp Mounts.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

Table listing philatelic works such as Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) and Portuguese India.

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.

Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)

Table listing blank albums with moveable leaves, including Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves and Stolzenberg Albums.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table listing stock books with columns for Price and Postage, including 12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).

Table listing subscription rates for one year, per quarter, and back numbers.

Table with multiple columns listing various stamps and their prices. Includes sections for 'WHOLESALE PRICE LIST', 'Face Value', 'Per 12', and 'Face Value Per 12'. Lists items like Cook Is., Cyprus, East Africa, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Jamaica, etc.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues such as 'Ewen Railway Letter Stamps (1903)', 'British Stamps (1898)', 'Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904)', etc.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

Table listing philatelic works like 'Great Britain, Adhesives (1899)', 'Portuguese India', 'South Australia', 'Shanghai', 'St. Vincent', etc.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

Table listing blank albums and moveable leaves with prices, e.g., 'Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves', 'Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers'.

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums with prices, e.g., 'Oblong, 48 leaves', '96', '192', 'Reconstructing Album, 240 squares'.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table listing stock books with prices, e.g., '12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page)'. Includes 'EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS. Subscription Rates'.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing stamp accessories with prices, e.g., 'Ivory Millimetre Scale', 'Tweezers for handling stamps', 'Ideal Perforation Gauge', etc.

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less. Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS. Subscription Rates (to commence this week). One year, post free to same address... 4/4

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Table listing sets of Indian Native States (A11 to A70) with columns for No. in Set and Nett Price.

Table listing sets of British Colonials (Bo8 to Bo8) with columns for No. in Set and Nett Price.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

Table listing current used sets (Bo1) with columns for No. in Set and Nett Price.

Special Offers.

Table of special offers (CD to ET) listing items and 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?

- 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.

2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1x4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1x1, 1/-x4," or even "5/-x1, 1/-x4," or simply "£1x1," "10/-x1," "5/-x1," or "1/-x1."

3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc.

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.

- 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).

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.

Table for entering particulars: Groups required, Values and quantities, Varieties.

Signed

Address

Table with columns: WHOLESALE PRICE LIST, Face Value, Per 12, and multiple columns of stamp descriptions and prices.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues such as Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903), Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904), etc.

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums such as Oblong, 48 leaves, Reconstructing Album, 240 squares.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing accessories such as Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, Stamp Mounts, etc.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

Table listing philatelic works such as Great Britain, Adhesives (1899), Portuguese India, South Australia, etc.

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.

Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)

Table listing blank albums and moveable leaves such as Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves, Stolzenberg Albums, etc.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table listing stock books such as 12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page).

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).

Table listing subscription rates: One year, post free to same address; Per quarter, post free; Back numbers, 1 to 223; etc.

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES. Table listing various stamps from different regions with columns for No. in Set, Nett Price, and specific stamp details like B08* Dominica, B09 Falkland Is., etc.

Special Offers.

Special Offers table listing various stamp collections and sets with details like DT 4 copies 20c. Hong Kong with surcharge, DU 6 Leeward Is., provisionals, etc.

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?

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.

2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1x4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1x1, 1/-x4," or even "5/-x1, 1/-x4," or simply "£1x1," "10/-x1," "5/-x1," or "1/-x1."

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."

CONDITIONS.

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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:-

Table for requisition details with columns for Groups required, Values and quantities, and Varieties.

Signed Address

Table with columns for date, value, and color. Includes (b) Service and (a) Ordinary stamps for Gwalior, Jhind, Patiala, and Nabha.

INDO-CHINA (251 N 253).—In addition to the 1, 4, 5, 15c. and £1 already issued, we understand that 30 and 40c. values are about to appear.

JOHORE (251 L 253).—The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us an entire sheet of 120 of the 50c. on \$5 and we can therefore complete the description of the types which we commenced a fortnight ago.

NEW CALEDONIA (244 K 253).—The current set is to be augmented by a 50c. grey. NICARAGUA (248 C 253).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of some more new varieties:—

Adhesive. 5c. rose-red, oblong pictorial type, as chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 237, but imperforate horizontally. The above variety curiously enough occurred in the middle of a sheet of 100, stamps Nos. 85, 95 and 96 being imperf., both at top and bottom and Nos. 75 and 86 imperf. at bottom only.

50 50

50 CtvS.

Official Adhesives. Perf. 12, surcharged as above in black. 30c. on 20c. brown (seated figure of Justice). 50c. on 20c. " "

OFICIAL OFICIAL

1 Centavo 1 Centavo

Official Adhesives. Postage stamps of the oblong pictorial design surcharged as above with apparently the very same type as was used for the 1c. provisional chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 248, except that types b, c, e, f are not used.

Grid of letters (a, d) for stamp types: 4c. on 10c. lilac, 5c. on 3c. green.

In addition, the following errors of spelling occur:— No. 4. "Centavos" No. 17. "Contavos"

OFICIAL OFICIAL

1 Centavo 1 Centavo

Official adhesive. Apparently a later issue with the setting of the surcharge altered so as to include types e, f (f is not quite the same, the ornament being a parallelogram in shape), as well as a, d.

Grid of letters (a, e, d) for stamp types: 2c. on 3c. green, perf. 12.

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 1/2 mm. in type a and 8 1/2 mm. in the others.

SERVIA (249 C 253).—The following paragraph is from the Morning Post, 23.7.04. The new Servian Jubilee postage stamps have arrived in Belgrade from Paris, and have been put into circulation.

SIERRA LEONE (216 R 253).—We learn on good authority that a package of stamps has quite recently been despatched to Sierra Leone by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (242 R 253).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of the new value, 2 1/2d., chronicled in No. 241. It is issued in sheets of 120, two panes of 60, each 10 rows of 6, as in the case of the other values.

There are no varieties on the sheet, although No. 20 has a broken stop which sometimes looks like a comma.

the consideration of the Government for some time, will partially be put into operation next month, when Southern Nigeria and Lagos will be placed under one governor.

SWITZERLAND (217 G 253).—Mr. Eugène Meyer kindly sends us some stamp booklets just issued here. They are similar in size and arrangement to those in use in Great Britain.

- List of Swiss postage items: Schweizerische Posten, Hefstchen mit 24 Frankomarken zu 10 Rp., Postes Suisses, Carnet de 24 timbres-poste de 10 cts., Poste Svizzera, Libretto di 24 francobolli da 10 cent.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS (208 C 253).—Our Grand Turk correspondent learns that there is some likelihood of the low values being reprinted shortly. There has so far been only one printing.

ZANZIBAR (252 O 253).—Die Post (7.04/109) chronicles the new stationery.



- List of Zanzibar stationery items: Envelopes, Registration Envelope, Postcards, Newswrappers.

ZANZIBAR, FRENCH P.O. (185 G 253) —We are informed by Messrs. Th. Champion & Cie., that the French Post Office at Zanzibar is to be closed on Saturday evening, the 30th inst. (to-day) for good.

Postcard Column.

Will 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.

Dr. R. N. Arnold Wallinger writes:— "With reference to Mr. J. E. Podger's note on the newspaper stamps, — the date he mentions for 1d. N. was recorded in E.W.S.N. No. 107, and a further note in No. 108.

Mr. R. J. Hosford writes:— "Herewith I send you an unsevered pair of Transvaal 2 1/2d. stamps, which I received through post this morning.

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.

Table with columns: WHOLESALE PRICE LIST, Face Value, Per 12, and various stamp descriptions including Aitutaki, Bahamas, Barbados, etc.

Table with columns: Face Value, Per 12, and various stamp descriptions including Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, etc.

Table with columns: Face Value, Per 12, and various stamp descriptions including Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Natal, New Zealand, Niger Coast, etc.

Table with columns: Face Value, Per 12, and various stamp descriptions including Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, etc.

PRICE-CATALOGUES. Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) .. 2/6 free. British Stamps (1898) .. 2/6 free. Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) .. 2/0 3d.

BLANK ALBUMS. Oblong, 48 leaves .. 1/9 4d. " 96 " .. 2/11 5d. " 192 " .. 4/6 6d.

ACCESSORIES. Ivory Millimetre Scale .. 3/0 1d. Tweezers for handling stamps .. 2/6 1d. Ideal Perforation Gauge .. 6d. 1d.

PHILATELIC WORKS. (Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named). Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) .. 24/0 6d. " Railway Letter Stamps (1901) .. 21/0 8d.

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less. Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves. (The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrille-ruled.) Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves .. 30/0 11d.

STOCK BOOKS. 12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps .. 16/0 11d.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS. Subscription Rates (to commence this week). One year, post free to same address .. 4/4

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Table listing Indian Native States sets (A11-A70) with columns for No. in Set, Nett Price, and descriptions.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

Table listing current used sets (BoS-B98) with columns for No. in Set, Nett Price, and descriptions.

Special Offers.

Table of special offers (EY-JG) with columns for description and price.

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- 2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1 x 4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1 x 1, 1/- x 4," or even "5/- x 1, 1/- x 4," or simply "£1 x 1," "10/- x 1," "5/- x 1," or "1/- x 1."

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Enter particulars here.

Table for requisition details with columns for Groups required, Values and quantities, and Varieties.

Signed

Address

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table listing various stamps with columns for Face Value and Per 12 Face. Includes entries for Antutaki, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuana, Bermuda, Bhopal, B.N. Guinea, B.S.A., B. Somaliland, Bussahir, Canada, Cape, Cayman, Ceylon, C.E.F. on India, Chamba, Chamba Service, Chamba King, Chamba Service, Charkhari, Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, Hong Kong, India, India K., Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malaya States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, New South Wales, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River on Cape, Orange R., Patiala, and Penrhyn.

Table listing various stamps with columns for Face Value and Per 12 Face. Includes entries for Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, Hong Kong, India, India K., Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malaya States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, New South Wales, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River on Cape, Orange R., Patiala, and Penrhyn.

Table listing various stamps with columns for Face Value and Per 12 Face. Includes entries for Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, S. Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, and Zanzibar.

Table listing various stamps with columns for Face Value and Per 12 Face. Includes entries for Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, S. Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, and Zanzibar.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues with columns for Price and Postage. Includes entries for Ewen Railway Letter Stamps, Stanley Gibbons Colonials, French Society's Catalogue, Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals, and Senf.

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums with columns for Price and Postage. Includes entries for Oblong, 96 leaves, 192 leaves, and Reconstructing Album.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing stamp accessories with columns for Price and Postage. Includes entries for Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers, Ideal Perforation Gauge, Stamp Mounts, and Transparent Envelopes.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named). Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) .. 24/0 6d. Railway Letter Stamps (1901) .. 21/0 8d. Portuguese India .. 6/0 3d. South Australia .. 9/6 3d. Shanghai .. 7/6 3d. St. Vincent .. 7/6 3d. Barbados .. 10/6 3d. Grenada .. 9/6 5d. Indian Native States (on Indian) .. 6/0 6d. India and Ceylon (with Supplement) .. 27/0 6d. Africa—Bechuanaland to Cape .. 12/0 6d. Africa—Gambia to Natal .. 16/0 4d. Spain and Colonies .. 2/0 3d. Jammu and Kashmir .. 10/0 3d. United States .. 31/0 6d. Philippine Islands (1904) .. 11/0 1/0

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less. 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 .. 30/0 11d. Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers— 1. 10 x 8 in., 20 leaves (capacity 40) .. 10d. 2d. 2. Same (capacity 60 leaves) .. 1/0 2d. 3. 11 1/2 x 9 1/2, 20 leaves (capacity 75) .. 1/2 2d. Extra Leaves, 10 x 8 in., per 100 .. 2/9 3d. " " 11 1/2 x 9 1/2 in. " .. 3/3 3d.

STOCK BOOKS.

12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps .. 16/0 11d.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week). One year, post free to same address .. 4/4 " with right to change address .. 6/6 Per quarter, post free .. 1/7 1/2 Back numbers, 1 to 223 .. each 3d. " " 224 to date .. 1 1/2 From any Newsagent (who will get it through his London Agents) .. weekly 1d.

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Net Price, and descriptions of stamp sets from various Indian states like Bhopal, Bundi, Bussahir, etc.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

Table with columns: No. in Set, Net Price, and descriptions of current used stamp sets from various territories like Dominica, Montserrat, Virgin Isles, etc.

Special Offers.

Table listing special offers for various stamp sets, including Sweden, Denmark, Seychelles, Bolivia, etc., with descriptions and prices.

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1. Which groups are required?

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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.

2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1x4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1x1, 1/-x4,"

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Signed

Address

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Table listing various stamps and their prices, including Aitutaki, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuana, Bermuda, Bhopal, B.C.A., B.E.A., B. Guiana, B. Honduras, B.N. Guinea, B.S.A., B. Somaliland, Bussahir, Canada, Cape, Cayman, Ceylon, C.E.F. on India, Chamba, Charkhari, and Cook Is.

Table listing various stamps and their prices, including Cook Is., Cyprus, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, and Malaya.

Table listing various stamps and their prices, including Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, New South Wales, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Niue, Orange Free State, Orange River on Cape, Orange R., Patiala, and Penrhyn.

Table listing various stamps and their prices, including Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, S. Australia, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, and Zanzibar.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues such as Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903), Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904), and French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages (1904).

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums such as Oblong, 48 leaves, Reconstructing Album, 240 squares, etc.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing accessories such as Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, Stamp Mounts, and Transparent Envelopes.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

Table listing philatelic works such as Great Britain, Adhesives (1899), Portuguese India, South Australia, Shanghai, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Indian Native States, India and Ceylon, Africa-Bechuanaland to Cape, Africa-Gambia to Natal, Spain and Colonies, Jammu and Kashmir, United States, and Philippine Islands (1904).

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.

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BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)

Table listing blank albums and moveable leaves such as Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves, Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers, etc.

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Table listing stock books such as 12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps.

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Table listing subscription rates for one year, per quarter, back numbers, and from any newsagent.

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Table listing sets of Indian Native States with columns for No. in Set, Nett Price, and description.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

Table listing current used sets with columns for No. in Set, Nett Price, and description.

Special Offers.

Table of special offers with columns for code, description, and price.

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?

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.

2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1 x 4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1 x 1, 1/- x 4," or even "5/- x 1, 1/- x 4," or simply "£1 x 1," "10/- x 1," "5/- x 1," or "1/- x 1."

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."

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 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 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 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 adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:—

Enter particulars here.

Table for entering particulars with columns for Groups required, Values and quantities, and Varieties.

Signed

Address

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table listing various stamps with columns for Face Value and Per 12.

Table listing various stamps with columns for Face Value and Per 12.

Table listing various stamps with columns for Face Value and Per 12.

Table listing various stamps with columns for Face Value and Per 12.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues with columns for Price and Postage.

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums with columns for Price and Postage.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing accessories with columns for Price and Postage.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

Table listing philatelic works with columns for Price and Postage.

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.

Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)

Table listing blank albums with moveable leaves, columns for Price and Postage.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table listing stock books with columns for Price and Postage.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).

Table listing subscription rates with columns for Price and Postage.

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Table with columns for set number (A11-A70), description, No. in Set, and Net Price. Includes sets for Bhopal, Bundi, Bussahir, etc.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

Table with columns for set number (B08-B98), description, No. in Set, and Net Price. Includes sets for Dominica, Montserrat, Virgin Isles, etc.

Special Offers.

Table listing various stamp sets and offers with descriptions, prices, and quantities. Includes sets for Luxembourg, Seychelles, Bolivia, etc.

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?

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.

- 2. What values and quantities are required? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1x4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1x1, 1/-x4," or even "5/-x1, 1/-x4," or simply "£1x1," "10/-x1," "5/-x1," or "1/-x1."

- 3. What varieties are required? Unless requested to the contrary, we send all varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shade, types of surcharges, etc.

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 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 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 considerable importance, time being "very rare."

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 requisition, until further notice:-

Enter particulars here.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Rows: Groups required, Values and quantities, Varieties.

Signed Address

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table with columns: Item, Face Value, Per 12. Includes entries like Aitutaki, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuana, Bermuda, Bhopal, B.C.A., B.E.A., B. Guiana, B. Honduras, B.N. Guinea, B.S.A., B. Somaliland, Bussahir, Canada, Cape, Cayman, Ceylon, C.E.F. on India, Chamba, Chamba Service, Chamba King, Chamba Service, Charkhari, Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, India, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table with columns: Item, Face Value, Per 12. Includes entries like Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, India, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table with columns: Item, Face Value, Per 12. Includes entries like Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, India, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table with columns: Item, Face Value, Per 12. Includes entries like Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, India, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes entries like Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903), British Stamps (1898), Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904), French Society's Catalogue, Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904), Senf, including stationery (1905).

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes entries like Oblong, 48 leaves, 96, 192, Reconstructing Album, 240 squares.

ACCESSORIES.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes entries like Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, Ideal Perforation Gauge, Stamp Mounts, Transparent Envelopes.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes entries like Great Britain, Adhesives (1899), Railway Letter Stamps (1901), Portuguese India, South Australia, Shanghai, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Indian Native States, India and Ceylon, Africa—Bechuanaland to Cape, Africa—Gambia to Natal, Spain and Colonies, Jammu and Kashmir, United States, Philippine Islands (1904).

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less. Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes entries like Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves, Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers, Extra Leaves, 10 x 8in., 11 1/2 x 9 1/2in.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes entry like 12 1/2 x 11in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes entries like One year, post free to same address, with right to change address, Per quarter, post free, Back numbers, 1 to 223, 224 to date, From any Newsagent.

SETS OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Table with columns: No. in Set, Nett Price. Rows include Bhopal, Bundi, Bussahir, Charkhari, Holkar, Cochin, Duttia, Hyderabad, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Nepal, Sirmoor, Elephant, Soruth, Travancore.

CURRENT USED SETS (scarce thus).

Table with columns: No. in Set, Nett Price. Rows include Dominica, Montserrat, Virgin Isles, Bechuanaland, Somaliland, Northern Nigeria, O.R.C. King, Seychelles, Uganda, Transvaal, Aitutaki, Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, Niue, Penrhyn.

Special Offers.

Table listing special offers with columns: Description, Price. Includes Luxemburg, Seychelles, Bolivia, Morocco, Orange River, Trinidad, Negri Sembilan, U.S.A., Germany, Russia, S. Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Canada, Panama, Zanzibar, Victoria, Transvaal, Tasmania, Sudan, Straits, Stellaland, S. Nigeria, S. Australia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Orange Free State, Niger Coast, N.Z., N.S.W., Malta, Lagos, Jamaica.

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?

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; 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—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1 x 4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1 x 1, 1/- x 4," or even "5/- x 1, 1/- x 4," or simply "£1 x 1," "10/- x 1," "5/- x 1," or "1/- x 1." For dealers and club dealers we recommend "1/- x 12, 1d. x 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 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).
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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 considerable importance, time being "very rare."

ORDER FOR WEEKLY SERVICE OF NEW ISSUES.

Form with fields for No., Date, and address: 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:—

Table for requisition with columns: Groups required, Values and quantities, Varieties.

Signed
Address

Mr. Davis (who had obtained permission from the King of Samoa to start a local post between the island and Australia originally) to the effect that the plates of Samoan stamps had been destroyed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (258 Z 259).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following:—



Adhesive. Design as above; large "POSTAGE." Wmk. Crown SA multiple (apparent; the stamp is on paper intended for the smaller stamps). Perf. 12.

Printed in panes of 30, with thick bar on margin, as with the other values. Issued 3.8.04 or earlier.

The 3d. stamp, type i., perf. 12, value 20mm., was again being sold at the G.P.O., Adelaide, early in 8.04. We have two corner pairs issued on 1.8.04, Nos. "3d. 004715" and "3d. 004716" in red.

The authorities are playing tricks again with the papers! A new printing of the 4d. has been made, and it is on the 3d. paper! We thought that once they had started afresh they would have avoided mixing the two.



Adhesive. Design as above; small "POSTAGE." Wmk. Crown SA multiple.

Issued 25.7.04 or earlier. Sheet numbers "3d. 006001" (on 'threepenny' paper). The only difference between this printing and issue ii. is in the colour; the latter was brown-red; iii. is vermilion-red, like issue i.

Our Adelaide correspondent writes:—"Have you noticed the two kinds of paper used on these long stamps. One thick and soft and the other, the later, thin and hard?"

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (256 X 259).—We are informed by Mr. W. H. Regan that he has seen the following:—



Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA multiple. 3c. lilac. Issued 16.8.04 or sooner.

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 illustrate the new stamps chronicled in No. 256.



Interesting Articles in the Philatelic Press.

Zanzibar, 2½ on 4s., A. E. Stewart, PJI 7.04/220. Deutschen Marine-Schiffposten, Verzeichnis der Kaiserlichen—, Max Schmidt MPZ 8.04/Sup.

Early Dates of Use of British Stamps with Plate-Numbers.

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 lists as they stand at present.

ONE PENNY.

Table listing early dates of use for one penny stamps. Columns include Plate No., Plate put to press., Record Earliest date of use., and Record-holder.

Table listing early dates of use for stamps with plate-numbers. Columns include Plate No., Plate put to press., Record Earliest date of issue., and Record-holder.

LIST OF COMPETITORS.

The following is a summary of the number of records held by the principal competitors on five of the dates on which the complete list has been published.

Summary table showing the number of records held by competitors like F. J. Cowan, P. P. Wood, C. F. D. Marshall, and W. D. Roebuck across five dates.

The remaining record holders are as follows:—

Table listing remaining record holders and their respective record numbers, such as G. Gaffe, H. P. Stewart, M. Raffalovich, etc.

The 151 records are thus held by 32 different collectors.

Most plate-numbers appear to have been issued very shortly after being put to press, the following records being the nearest:—

Table listing the nearest records to issuance, including plate numbers and holders like S. G. Dudley, H. P. Stewart, F. J. Cowan, etc.

On the other hand, the earliest dates yet recorded for the following plate-numbers are exceptionally late. No doubt, however, the diligence of our readers will soon result in their being considerably improved upon.

Table listing late earliest dates for certain plate numbers, such as Plate 133, Plate 184, etc.

We hope shortly to give a list of the other records.

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.

TRANSVAAL (258 Q 260).—Mr. G. A. Wiehahn sends us a block of the 1d. King's Head, with multiple watermark, dated 29.6.04, twelve days earlier than the previous record.

Early Dates of Use of British Stamps.

(List continued from last week).

Last week we gave the records for the 1d. red plate-numbers. We now give those for the remaining adhesive British stamps.

Issues of 1840 to 1862.

Table with columns: Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists various stamps like 1d. black, 1d. red, 1d. S.C., etc.

Plate-Number Issues.

ONE HALF-PENNY.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Aberdeen to Leeds.

THREE HALFPENNY.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from London and Birmingham.

TWOPENCE.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Devizes to London.

TWOPENCE HALFPENNY.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from London, E.C., Newcastle, etc.

THREE PENCE.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Malta, London, Bradford, etc.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from London, Lincoln, Aylesbury, etc.

FOUR PENCE.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Malta, London, Liverpool, etc.

SIXPENCE.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Malta, Glasgow, Liverpool, etc.

EIGHTPENCE.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Edinburgh.

NINEPENCE.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from No claim and Liverpool.

TENPENCE.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Leeds and London.

ONE SHILLING.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Edinburgh, London, Cardiff, etc.

FIVE SHILLINGS.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from No claim, London, T.P.O.

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 soon as received from the printers.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from London, Glasgow, Manchester, etc.

ISSUES OF 1880-1901.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps from Manchester, London, No claim, etc.

POSTMARK TYPES.

Table with columns: Plate No., Plate put to press, Record Earliest date of use, Record-holder. Lists stamps like Maltese Cross, Bars & Number, etc.

LIST OF COMPETITORS.

The following is a summary of the number of records in the above groups held by competitors:—

Table with columns: Name, Number of records. Lists names like W. D. Roebuck, J. R. Yeates, etc.

Should any reader meet at any time with English stamps bearing earlier dates than those recorded above, the Editor would be pleased to hear from him.

A Philatole.

(From Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News).

III.

ONCE 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.

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 Philatelic Exhibition.

THE Gold Medals in the recent Exhibition at Berlin were awarded to the following fortunate collectors:—

Large Gold Medals.

- Mr. Martin Schröder, Leipzig. Mr. George Koch, Giessen. Mr. Ernst Vicenz, Hamburg. Mr. H. J. Duveen, London.

Gold Medals.

- Dr. Herscheimer, Frankfort-on-Maine. Mr. Heinrich Frick, Zurich. Dr. Richard Larblin, Ludwigshafen. Mr. Alberto Philipp, Hamburg.

The complete list including awards of silver and bronze medals and diplomas is given in the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly (9.04/109).

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.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table listing various stamps and their prices, including Aitutaki, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuana, Bermuda, Bhopal, B.C.A., B.E.A., B. Guiana, B. Honduras, B.N. Guinea, B.S.A., B. Somaliland, Bussahir, Canada, Cape, Cayman, Ceylon, C.E.F. on India, Chamba, Chamba Service, Charkhari, Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, New South Wales, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River on Cape, Orange R., Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, S. Australia, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table listing various stamps and their prices, including Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, New South Wales, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River on Cape, Orange R., Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, S. Australia, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table listing various stamps and their prices, including Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, New South Wales, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River on Cape, Orange R., Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, S. Australia, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table listing various stamps and their prices, including Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, S. Australia, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues: Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903), British Stamps (1898), Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904), Foreign Countries (1904), French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages (1904), Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904), Senf, including stationery (1905).

PHILATELIC WORKS.

Table listing philatelic works: Great Britain, Adhesives (1899), 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 Natal, Spain and Colonies, Jammu and Kashmir, United States, Philippine Islands (1904).

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

Table listing blank albums and moveable leaves: Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves, Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers (10x8in., 20 leaves; 11x9in., 20 leaves), Extra Leaves, 10x8in., 11x9in.

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums: Oblong, 48 leaves, 96, 192, Reconstructing Album, 240 squares.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table listing stock books: 12 1/2 x 11in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing accessories: Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, Ideal Perforation Gauge, Stamp Mounts, per 1000, Transparent Envelopes (Size A, B, C).

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less. Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Table listing subscription rates: One year, post free to same address (4/4), with right to change address (6/6), Per quarter, post free (1/7 1/2), Back numbers, 1 to 223 (each 3d), 224 to date (1 1/2d), From any Newsagent (who will get it through his London Agents) (weekly 1d).

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table with columns for stamp names, face values, and prices. Includes categories like Cook Is., Cyprus, Jamaica, and various regional stamps.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues such as Ewen Railway Letter Stamps (1903), Gibbons Colonial (1904), and Senf (1905) with their respective prices and postage.

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank stamp albums like Oblong (48 leaves) and Reconstructing Album (240 squares) with prices and postage.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing stamp accessories including Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers, and Stamp Mounts.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

Table listing philatelic works such as Great Britain Adhesives (1899), Portuguese India, and various regional stamp books.

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.

Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS. Moveable Leaves.

(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)

Table listing blank albums with moveable leaves, such as Square, de Luxe (100 leaves) and Stolzenberg Albums.

STOCK BOOKS.

12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Subscription Rates (to commence this week).

Table listing subscription rates for Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, including one year, quarterly, and back numbers.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table listing various stamps and their prices. Columns include 'Face Value', 'Per 12', and 'Per 12 Face'. Items range from Cook Is. to Zanzibar.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues with columns for title, price, and postage. Includes Ewen's Railway Letter Stamps (1903) and Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue (1904).

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums with columns for size, price, and postage. Includes Oblong 48 leaves and Reconstructing Album.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing stamp accessories with columns for item name, price, and postage. Includes Ivory Millimetre Scale and Stamp Mounts.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

Table listing philatelic works with columns for title, price, and postage. Includes Great Britain Adhesives (1899) and United States (1904).

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less. Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

Table listing blank albums with moveable leaves, including Square de Luxe and Stolzenberg Albums.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table listing stock books with columns for size, price, and postage. Includes 12 1/2 x 11 in. stock book.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Table listing subscription rates for Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, including one year, quarterly, and back numbers.

New Price-List of Sets*

For the 1904-1905 Season.

(CHIEFLY USED ; UNUSED HAVE 'A' INDEX-NUMBERS)

Table with columns for Country, Stamp Number, Description, and Price. Includes Great Britain, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, B.C. Africa, Canada, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, B.E. Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British South Africa, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, and Montserrat.

* Any of these sets can be sent on approval, if their value is deposited.

Canada.

Table listing Canadian stamps with numbers and prices. Includes sets like 80B, 81, 81A, 82, 82A, 82C, 83, 83A, 84, 85, 89, 90, 90A, 92, 92A, 93, 94, 95, 96, 96A, 98, 100, 101A, 102A, 106, 41A, 42A, 50, 52, 59A, 60A, 66, 66A, 67, 67A, 68A, 107A, 108, 109A, 110, 111A, 116A, 117, 120A, 123A, 125A, 127A.

Gibraltar.

Table listing stamps from Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, and Montserrat. Includes numbers like 129, 129A, 130A, 132A, 135, 135A, 136, 136A, 139, 141A, 142A, 143A, 147A, 155, 155A, 156, 156A, 157, 158, 160, 161, 161C, 161D, 162, 163, 165A, 165C, 166A, 168, 169, 169A, 170, 170A, 171, 171A, 173A, 175, 176, 177, 181, 184, 184A, 185, 185A, 187, 192A.

Conditions of our Weekly "New Issue" Service.

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:—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? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1 x 4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1 x 1, 1/- x 4," or even "5/- x 1, 1/- x 4," or simply "£1 x 1," "10/- x 1," "5/- x 1," or "1/- x 1." For dealers and club dealers we recommend "1/- x 12, 1d. x 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.

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 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 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 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.

No.

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.

Form with three rows: Groups required, Values and quantities, Varieties.

Signed

Address

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table with columns: Item, Face Value, Per 12. Includes entries like Aitutaki, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuana, Bermuda, Bhopal, B.C.A., B.E.A., B. Guiana, B. Honduras, B.N. Guinea, B.S.A., B. Somaliland, Bussahir, Canada, Cape, Cayman, Ceylon, C.E.F. on India, Chamba, Chamba Service, Chamba King, Chamba Service K., Charkhari, Cook Is., Cyprus, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malaya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table with columns: Item, Face Value, Per 12. Includes entries like Cook Is., Cyprus, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malaya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table with columns: Item, Face Value, Per 12. Includes entries like Malay States, Mauritius, Morocco, Nabha, Natal, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table with columns: Item, Face Value, Per 12. Includes entries like Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, S. Nigeria, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes Ewen Railway Letter Stamps (1903), British Stamps (1898), Stanley Gibbons Colonials (1904), French Society's Catalogue (1904), Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904), Senf including stationery (1905).

PHILATELIC WORKS.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes Great Britain Adhesives (1899), 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 Natal, Spain and Colonies, Jammu and Kashmir, United States, Philippine Islands (1904).

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves; Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers; Extra Leaves, 10 x 8 in., per 100; 11 1/2 x 9 1/2 in.

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes Oblong, 48 leaves; 96; 192; Reconstructing Album, 240 squares.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes 12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps.

ACCESSORIES.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, Ideal Perforation Gauge, Stamp Mounts, per 1000, Transparent Envelopes—Size A, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in., per 100; B, 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 in.; C, 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 in.

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.

Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Table with columns: Item, Price, Postage. Includes Subscription Rates (to commence this week): One year, post free to same address; Per quarter, post free; Back numbers, 1 to 223; From any Newsagent (who will get it through his London Agents).

New Price-List of Sets +

For the 1904-1905 Season.

(CHIEFLY USED; UNUSED HAVE 'A' INDEX-NUMBERS)

Great Britain.

Table listing Great Britain stamp sets with columns for set number, description (e.g., 1840-41, 1, 1, 2, 2d.), lot size, and price.

Antigua.

Table listing Antigua stamp sets (e.g., 17 1862-89, 1, 6d.).

Bahamas.

Table listing Bahamas stamp sets (e.g., 20A 1859, 1, 4, 6d.).

Barbados.

Table listing Barbados stamp sets (e.g., 25A 1852, green, blue).

Bechuanaland.

Table listing Bechuanaland stamp sets (e.g., 30A 1887, 1, 2, 3, 4d.).

Bermuda.

Table listing Bermuda stamp sets (e.g., 32 1865, 1/2, 1, 2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6d.).

B.C. Africa.

Table listing B.C. Africa stamp sets (e.g., 34A 1895, 1, 2, 4, 6d.).

B.E. Africa.

Table listing B.E. Africa stamp sets (e.g., 41A 1896, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 7 1/2, 8a).

British Guiana.

Table listing British Guiana stamp sets (e.g., 50 1860, 1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24c.).

British Honduras.

Table listing British Honduras stamp sets (e.g., 59A 1865, surch., 1, 6c.).

British South Africa.

Table listing British South Africa stamp sets (e.g., 66 1890, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8d., 1/-).

Canada.

Table listing Canada stamp sets (e.g., 75 1851, Pence, 1/2, 3, 6, 7 1/2, 10d.).

Cape Colony.

Table listing Cape Colony stamp sets (e.g., 85 1853, Triangular, 1, 4, 6d., 1/-).

Cayman Islands.

Table listing Cayman Islands stamp sets (e.g., 92* 1900, 1/2, 1d.).

Ceylon.

Table listing Ceylon stamp sets (e.g., 94 1857, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, 6, 10d., 1/-).

Cook Islands.

Table listing Cook Islands stamp sets (e.g., 107A 1892, 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 10d.).

Cyprus.

Table listing Cyprus stamp sets (e.g., 110 1881, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6pi.).

Falkland Islands.

Table listing Falkland Islands stamp sets (e.g., 116A 1878, 6d. green).

Fiji Islands.

Table listing Fiji Islands stamp sets (e.g., 120A 1879, "V.R.", 1/2, 2 1/2, 4, 6d.).

Gambia.

Table listing Gambia stamp sets (e.g., 125A 1866-87, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-).

Gibraltar.

Table listing Gibraltar stamp sets (e.g., 129 1887, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2d.).

Gold Coast.

Table listing Gold Coast stamp sets (e.g., 135 1875, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-, 2/-).

Grenada.

Table listing Grenada stamp sets (e.g., 139 1860, 1, 6d.).

Hong Kong.

Table listing Hong Kong stamp sets (e.g., 147A 1862, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 5, 10, 10, 12c.).

India.

Table listing India stamp sets (e.g., 155 1892, 1/2, 1, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2as.).

Ionian Islands.

Table listing Ionian Islands stamp sets (e.g., 160 1859, yellow, blue, rose).

Jamaica.

Table listing Jamaica stamp sets (e.g., 161 1860, 1/2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6d., 1/-).

Labuan.

Table listing Labuan stamp sets (e.g., 165A 1879, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 40c.).

Lagos.

Table listing Lagos stamp sets (e.g., 169 1874, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2d.).

Leeward Islands.

Table listing Leeward Islands stamp sets (e.g., 173A 1890, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4, 6, 7d., 1/-).

Malta.

Table listing Malta stamp sets (e.g., 175 1886, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4d., 1/-).

Mauritius.

Table listing Mauritius stamp sets (e.g., 181 1854, 6, 6d., 1/- red).

Montserrat.

Table listing Montserrat stamp sets (e.g., 192A 1886, 1/2, 2 1/2, 4d.).

Conditions of our Weekly "New Issue" Service.

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:—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? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1 x 4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1 x 1, 1/- x 4," or even "5/- x 1, 1/- x 4," or simply "£1 x 1," "10/- x 1," "5/- x 1," or "1/- x 1." For dealers and club dealers we recommend "1/- x 12, 1d. x 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.

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 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 (1/4 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 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 adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:—

Enter particulars here.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Groups required, Values and quantities, Varieties) and Price/Notes.

Signed

Address

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER
PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

(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. 265. (VOL. XIII.)
(Whole Number, No. 351).

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

CATALOGUE OF Railway Letter Stamps.

SECOND EDITION, 1904.

The first edition of this Catalogue was published 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 enlarged edition, and the price 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 the stamps a certain amount of financial standing, and also gives a considerable amount of information without which it would be impossible 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, almost every second station in the North of Ireland had stamps now catalogued at £10 each. The Editor got singles posted on letters but never troubled 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 this new Catalogue in his hand! In at least three cases the singles so obtained are the only copies now known to be extant! Probably a dozen or more of each could have been had for the asking and a few pence at that time.

The outstanding feature of the new edition is the success which has attended our efforts to identify the issues of the Belfast companies. During the seven years 1891 to 1897 four companies made 44 printings. When our last edition went to press, specimens of only twenty of these 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 four companies—buying up stray copies and collections wherever for sale—we 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 comments 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 than the "Post Office Mauritius" £5, when the two or three owners of the known copies would not sell for double or treble? On the other hand, we do not hold with the system of leaving out the price altogether, as nine out of ten people buy the Catalogue as a guide to values and don't want to find 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 important cases even more. As much as £16 cash was actually paid on one occasion 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 present day. These stamps were never sold to the public, and as two issues of 286 and 780 stamps respectively have 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 1st issue survived more than a few months. There are certainly none to-day at the six stations on this small line. Were a seventh 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 been published. In 1898, the Editor ascertained 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 collectors. 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 1st, 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 4th 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 very 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 sheets of 6, and it is known definitely that there were only six types. The discovery of these was duly chronicled in *E.W.S.N.* No. 208 (19.9.03), type No. 4 being recorded as "still unknown," and at the time 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 1st 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 2d. 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 Manchester. 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 29th January, 1891. The six types are now all known, the sheet as reconstructed being composed of two used singles and a block of four mint. We take this opportunity of formally describing type 4.

Type 4. With almost indistinguishable outer guide line; L of "Letters" faint; line S.E. of D of "Macclesfield" broken; prominent break in right outline of left pillar just above the 5th vertical bar; similar but smaller break above 1st 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 finally 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. & D. any older than 1899.
Caledonian, any older than 1898.
Glas. & S.W., any older than 1893 except 1st.
Highland, any older than 1894 except 1st.
Portpatrick & Girvan Joint.
" " Wigtownshire, any older than 1895.

*Ballycastle, any older than 1897.
*Belfast & Co. Down, any older than 1897.
*Belfast and Northern Counties, any older than 1897.
*Sligo, Leitrim & Northern Counties, any older than 1897.
Cork, Brandon & South Coast, any since 1898.
Great Northern of Ireland, any before 1895.
* Especially these.

The Editor would also be glad to have replies to any of the following questions.

1. Do you wish to receive the Catalogue (3/6 free)?
 2. Did you find any mistakes in the 1st edition?
 3. Have you any suggestions for improvement?
 4. Do you know of any varieties which have not yet been catalogued or chronicled in *E.W.S.N.*?
 5. Have you any Railway Letter Stamps for disposal?
- Answers should reach us by Tuesday.

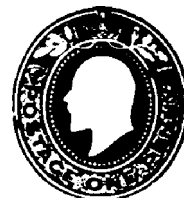
The Publication of another Pioneer Price-Catalogue
Of a certain group of British stamps, compiled and printed on similar lines to that of Railway Letter stamps, will shortly be announced. Watch these columns for preliminary announcement and invitation to assist.

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Envelope Dies (263 V 264).—Under date of 13.10.04 Mr. E. Bentley Wood sends us 1d. King's Head die 64. Our list now stands:—



Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known.

1d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 55.
1d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 62, 64.
1½d., 4d., 10d., 1/- Dies 1.
2d. Dies 1, 2. 2½d. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2.
6d. Dies 1 to 8.
3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 11.

Which is the latest die of the old 1d. 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,—the envelope stamps (dies 1, 3, 4, 5) with circular band 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, 21.11.77.



Date	Dies	Date	Dies	Date	Dies
21.11.77	1	31.12.77	5	12.2.78	5
22.11.77	1	1. 1.78	nil.	13.2.78	nil.
23.11.77	1, 4	2. 1.78	nil.	14.2.78	4
24.11.77	1	3. 1.78	4	15.2.78	4
26.11.77	3	4. 1.78	to } nil.	16.2.78	nil.
27.11.77	to } nil.	14. 1.78		18.2.78	5
8.12.77		15. 1.78	5	19.2.78	4
10.12.77	5	16. 1.78	nil.	20.2.78	nil.
11.12.77	3, 5	17. 1.78	4	21.2.78	4
12.12.77	nil.	18. 1.78	4	22.2.78	5
13.12.77	3, 5	19. 1.78	nil.	23.2.78	nil.
14.12.77	3, 5	21. 1.78	nil.	25.2.78	4
15.12.77	3, 5	22. 1.78	5	26.2.78	4
17.12.77	nil.	23. 1.78	3	27.2.78	4, 5
18.12.77	5	24. 1.78	3, 4	28.2.78	nil.
19.12.77	3, 5	25. 1.78	4	1. 3.78	4, 5
20.12.77	3, 5	26. 1.78	nil.	5. 3.78	nil.
21.12.77	4, 5	28. 1.78	nil.	6. 3.78	3, 5
		29. 1.78	nil.	7. 3.78	3, 5
		30. 1.78	nil.	8. 3.78	1, 3
		31. 1.78	5	9. 3.78	nil.
		1. 2.78	4, 5	11. 3.78	1
		2. 2.78	nil.	12. 3.78	1, 3
22.12.77	4, 5	4. 2.78	4	13. 3.78	1
24.12.77	4, 5	5. 2.78	nil.	14. 3.78	to } nil.
25.12.77	nil.	6. 2.78	4	26. 3.78	
26.12.77	nil.	7. 2.78	4, 5	27. 3.78	special
27.12.77	4	8. 2.78	4	series com-	
28.12.77	4	9. 2.78	nil.	menced (?).	
29.12.77	4	11. 2.78	nil.		

As far as is known die 4 never survived the heavy work to which it was exposed during this period, 11.77 to 3.78. 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 Somerset House. It is a mystery which has never been solved, which die (if any) was in use at Somerset House for stamping public stationery whilst die 1 was being employed for the registration envelopes. Die 2 had been in use from 1855 to

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Table listing stamp prices for various countries including Aitutaki, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuana, Bermuda, Bhopal, B.C.A., B.E.A., B. Guiana, B. Honduras, B.N. Guinea, B.S.A., B. Somaliland, Bussahir, Canada, Cape, Cayman, Ceylon, C.E.F. on India, Chamba, Chamba Service, Chamba King, Chamba Service, Charkhari, Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, India, India K., Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Orange R., Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table listing stamp prices for various countries including Cook Is., Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa, Falkland, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gwalior, India, India K., Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Orange R., Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table listing stamp prices for various countries including Malay States, Mauritius, Morocco, N.Z. Dues, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange Free State, Orange River, Orange R., Patiala, Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

Table listing stamp prices for various countries including Penrhyn, Perak, Queensland, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somali, Straits, Sudan, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Turks Islands, Victoria, Virgin Is., W. Australia, Zanzibar.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues: Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903) .. 2/6 free. British Stamps (1898) .. 2/6 free. Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904) .. 2/0 3d. Foreign Countries (1904) .. 2/0 3d. French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages (1904) .. 3/4 10d. Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904) .. 8/0 free. Senf, including stationery (1905) .. 4/0 7d.

BLANK ALBUMS.

Table listing blank albums: Oblong, 48 leaves .. 1/9 4d. 96 .. 2/11 5d. 192 .. 4/6 6d. Reconstructing Album, 240 squares .. 3d. 1d.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing accessories: Ivory Millimetre Scale .. 3/0 1d. Tweezers for handling stamps .. 2/6 1d. Ideal Perforation Gauge .. 6d. 1d. Stamp Mounts, per 1000 .. 1/0 free. Transparent Envelopes: Size A, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in., per 100 .. 5d. 1d. B, 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 in., " .. 6d. 1d. C, 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 in., " .. 8d. 1 1/2 d.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

Table listing philatelic works: (Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named). Great Britain, Adhesives (1899) .. 24/0 6d. Railway Letter Stamps (1901) .. 21/0 8d. Portuguese India .. 6/0 3d. South Australia .. 9/6 3d. Shanghai .. 7/6 3d. St. Vincent .. 7/6 3d. Barbados .. 10/6 3d. Grenada .. 9/6 5d. Indian Native States (on Indian) .. 6/0 6d. India and Ceylon (with Supplement) .. 27/0 6d. Africa—Bechuanaland to Cape .. 12/0 6d. Africa—Gambia to Natal .. 16/0 4d. Spain and Colonies .. 2/0 3d. Jammu and Kashmir .. 10/0 3d. United States .. 31/0 6d. Philippine Islands (1904) .. 11/0 1/0

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less. Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.

Table listing blank albums with moveable leaves: (The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.) Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves .. 30/0 11d. Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers: 1. 10 x 8 in., 20 leaves (capacity 40) .. 10d. 2d. 2. Same (capacity 60 leaves) .. 1/0 2d. 3. 11 1/2 x 9 1/2, 20 leaves (capacity 75) .. 1/2 2d. Extra Leaves, 10 x 8 in., per 100 .. 2/9 3d. " 11 1/2 x 9 1/2 in. " .. 3/3 3d.

STOCK BOOKS.

Table listing stock books: 12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps .. 16/0 11d.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Table listing subscription rates: Subscription Rates (to commence this week). One year, post free to same address .. 4/4 " with right to change address .. 6/6 Per quarter, post free .. 1/7 1/2 Back numbers, 1 to 223 .. each 3d. " 224 to date .. 1 1/2 d. From any Newsagent (who will get it through his London Agents) .. weekly 1d.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY]

The Week's News.

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 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, 1000 printed, yellow, green, perf. 11, 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 I 266).—The following new records have been shown us:—

1d. red, plate 81 Glasgow, 26.5.64 C. F. D. Marshall
" " 225 Chorley, 4.12.79
6d. lilac Mullingar, 25.11.56 M. Raffalovich
6d. brown, pl. 11a, should be 12.4.72, not 24.4.72

Envelope Dies (263, 265 W 266).—Mr. E. Bentley Wood has shown us the following new records:

	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.
1d. die 101	—	10.5.58
" 97	—	9.3.60
" 202	19.3.78	—
" 228	—	2.5.84

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (263 F 266).—The Federal authorities have run short of 1/4d. postage due stamps and are temporarily bisecting the 1d. stamps. A Customs Due of 1/4d. is imposed under the new Federal Tariff on all foreign advertisements, at the rate of 3d. per lb., with the minimum of 1/4d. on circulars, etc., sent by book post. The dues are collected 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 1/4d. stamps has been unexpectedly great and consequently 1d. stamps have to be cut in two.

"Split provisional."

Half of ordinary 1d. Postage Due stamp, type II., perf. 11, used on envelope as 1/2d. stamp.

The specimen shown us is attached to an envelope franked with a 1/4d. British stamp, which is cancelled with the triangular postmark (1 over "F.B.") 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 3/4 x 1 3/4 in.), inscribed "CUSTOMS DUES—T 1/4d." 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 1/4d. 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 earlier).



Adhesives. Design as above, but inscribed "Gabon." Perf. 14 x 13 1/2.

1c. black on azure	Name, rose.
2c. brown on buff	" blue.
4c. purple-brown on grey	" blue.
5c. bright yellow-green	" rose.

10c. rose-red	" blue.
15c. grey	" rose.
20c. red on green	" blue.
25c. blue	" rose.
30c. cinnamon on drab	" rose.
40c. red on yellow	" blue.
50c. brown on azure	" blue.
75c. brown on orange	" rose.
1f. olive-green on toned	" rose.
2f. 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 Southern 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 from 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 Issue. Issues with single watermark only.

	A	C	D	E
End 1902?	2.03?	8.03?	2.04?	
Highest No. seen.	Highest No. seen.	Highest No. seen.	Highest No. seen.	
1c.	A0314	C010858	—	—
2c.	A5017	C0222	—	—
4c.	A4935	C00652	—	E0578
5c.	A0516	—	—	E0881
8c.	A0025	—	—	—
10c.	A0506	—	—	E0616
12c.	A0007	—	—	—
20c.	A0034	C00143	D219	—
30c.	A0040	—	D056	—
50c.	A0043	C00107	D00109	—
\$1	A0049	C00067	D060	—
\$2	A0007	—	—	—
\$3	A0004	—	—	—
\$5	A0005	—	—	—
\$10	A0003	—	—	—

The letter E was in use as early as 4.04 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 8.03 and C in 2.03. But the King Edward stamps were only first issued about 7.03, except the 1, 8 and 12c. 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 consignment contain any postage stamps 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 common as the sheet-numbers. For some unexplained reason, the 4c. in the A consignment and the 1c. 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 1c. 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 1c. 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 (251 G 266).—The *Stamp Collector* states that the following has been issued.

Adhesive. Usual surcharge.

3 pies grey, India, Queen's Head.

JAIPUR (263 D 266).—The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us sheets of the new stamps chronicled in E.W.S.N. No. 259.

1/2 anna, bright blue. Sheets of 24.
1 anna, vermilion. " 12.
2 annas, bright green. " 12.

The sheets are evidently the same as described three weeks ago (presumably second printings?)

In the 1/2 anna, No. 1 on the sheet has a very small j in "Jaipur"; in the 1 anna, No. 9 has a short i 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 1/2a., 1a. and 2a. of best colour" will be issued about November.

PANAMA REPUBLIC (262 A 266).—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (10.04/458), the currency of this Republic has been changed. Since the 1st of September, the monetary unit of the State has been the balboa, a gold coin weighing 1.672 gramme. The balboa is divided into 100 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 1st 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 *Metropolitan Philatelist* gives the number of 1c. 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:— 1c. 5,000,000; 2c. 200,000; 3c. 240,120 in stamp-books. [Is this "3c." a misprint?]

SOMALILAND (261 W 266).—The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us entire sheets of all the new King's Head set of permanent design. All, so far, have single CA or CC watermark.

The Postmaster informs us that all the surcharged stamps have been withdrawn from sale.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (262 V 266).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the 1/4d. and 1d. Southern Nigeria in sheets with numbers. The highest numbers we have now met with are as follows:—

Highest sheet-numbers seen.

	Queen's Head Single wmk.	King's Head Single wmk.	King's Head Multiple wmk.
1/4d.	1515	2484	4048
1d.	1326	2526	4114
2d.	0205	0100	not seen
4d.	0058	0344	—
6d.	0076	0314	—
1/-	0019	0151	not seen
2/6	not seen	0158	—
5/-	"	0082	—
10/-	"	0060	—
£1	—	9	—

* "Not seen" signifies "known, but no particulars at hand."
— A dash signifies "not known."

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 backwards. For instance, the £1 stamps are being issued backwards from sheet No. 10 to No. 1. By studying these numbers, the specialist is able to classify the different printings.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (261 T 266).—The *Australian Journal of Philately* (9.04/156) chronicles some more of the perforated official stamps. Our list now stands:—

Official Stamps; perforated "WA."

Wmk. Crown CA,—1d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. 1/-

Wmk. Crown WA,—1d.

Wmk. Crown V, perf. 12½,—4d., 8d., 9d., 10d.

ZANZIBAR (255 Q 266).—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the following quantities of the recent provisional stamps were made.

Approximate (?) Quantities.	Face Value.
13,000 1 on 4½a.	812½ rupees.
8,000 1 on 4a.	500 "
4,000 2 on 4a.	500 "
4,600 2½ on 7½a.	718½ "
3,300 2½ on 8a.	515½ "
	3046½ "

The total face value was thus only some £200! The purchasers want 20 times face value or £4000! And collectors are apparently only too willing to assist these Zanzibar speculators to get rich, as sets sell fairly readily at 15/-; in fact one set is reported to have sold at auction last week for 35/-, a truly absurd figure.

Oxford 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 realized. 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 collectors who go in for them are quite indifferent as to whether the bottom falls out of the market or not.

The whole collection of 28 lots realized £9, of which the auctioneer would take about £2!

	No.	Price.
Great Britain, Balliol College, embossed in red on white, superb mint specimens, very scarce ...	1	4/0
— Do., two unused specimens, one superb, the other off centre ...	2	8/0
— Do. Hertford College, an unused block of 4 in mint state ...	4	10/0
— Do., an unused strip of 3 in mint state ...	3	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 ...	6	7/0
— Do., an unused block of 4 imperforate, very fine and rare ...	4	5/0
— Do., Envelopes, embossed in mauve, the 4 varieties unused and very fine ...	4	4/0
— Do., a similar lot ...	4	4/0
— Do., another lot ...	4	4/0
— Do., another lot ...	4	4/0
— Do., another lot ...	4	4/0
— Do., embossed in mauve and impressed 6 times by the obliterator used to cancel the adhesives, rare ...	1	2/0
— Do., a similar lot ...	1	4/0
— Do., Blue embossed envelope, the excessively rare large oblong size, of which only about 6 specimens are known, unused and very fine ...	1	8/0
— Hertford College, Proofs of Keble, Exeter and St. John's only 12 copies of each were printed previous to the defacement of the plates ...	3	4/0
— Keble College, embossed on crimson, blue and green, rouletted. Probably proofs or trial impressions obtained from the Printers many years ago ...	3	6/0
— Do., a similar lot ...	3	7/0
— Do., another lot ...	3	7/0
— Do., embossed in deep blue, a superb unused horizontal pair rouletted, ditto ...	2	11/0
— Do., a similar lot embossed in green ...	2	10/0
— Do., Envelope, embossed in red. Three copies only are known, and they are probably proofs or trial impressions ...	1	11/0
— Do., embossed in white, also probably a proof ...	1	7/0
— Do., a similar lot ...	1	6/0
— St. John's College, Oxford. An entire pane of 48, unused in mint state ...	48	7/0
— Do., a similar lot ...	48	8/0
— Do., another lot ...	48	9/0
— Do., two mint blocks of 24 each ...	48	8/0
— Jubilee envelopes (6), the caricature, and 4 others ...	11	2/0

Notes.

Some prices realized at Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper's Auction on 6.10.04.

Orange Free State, 1/- orange-yellow, surcharged V.R.I. with raised stops, mint, £6 17s. 6d.

Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1d. dull red, Gibbons, type 6, unused and fine, £9 9/-

Ditto, 1893, ¼d. on 4d. grey, mint block of 12, £14.

Uniform Postage Stamps.

(From the *Australian Journal of Philately*, 9.04).

At a recent meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club a sub-committee was appointed to take action with reference to the proposed introduction of uniform State Postage Stamps as announced by the Postmaster-General. The sub-committee having met, instructed the Hon. Secretary to communicate with the Secretary of the Federal Postal Department. In reply, Mr. Scott said that he would be pleased to receive, in writing, the views of the Club. In compliance with the request, the committee drew up a number of suggestions and forwarded them to the Postmaster-General. An acknowledgment has come to hand with an intimation that the matter will receive attention. The following are the suggestions:—

- With regard to the proposal (published in the daily papers) that the design for a uniform series of postage stamps is to contain a space or label which at first will be occupied by the name of the State within which the stamp is available for use, and after the determination of the "bookkeeping period" to be occupied by the word "Commonwealth" we submit that the objections to this course are that, for some two years, the stamps will be uniform only in the principal features of the design, and presumably in colour also. Here the uniformity will absolutely cease, the name label destroying all further claim to the attribute. But this very uniformity of design and differentiation of sphere of usefulness can only cause confusion. Stamps bearing the name of one State might be placed on letters posted in another State, and, if the sorter or stamper detected the irregularity, the letter would be treated as unstamped. The principal, if not the only motive, for uniformity would be absent, namely, the Federal interchangeable character of the uniform stamp.

To provide these "uniform" stamps that would not be uniform in reality would require one key plate, and no less than six separate overprint plates to produce a single outline for all the States without any expressed value. For every denomination a separate overprint plate would be required, and every stamp would require three printings to produce it—first the general design, second the State name, and third the value denomination.

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 for the various States, and every sheet would require two printings.

Then when the time came for removing the State name, and replacing it with "Commonwealth," the six overprint plates would be rendered useless, and a seventh bearing the new title would have to be engraved.

Apart from the enormously increased expense of the double or treble printing, the result is never 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 commence by experimenting in this manner will inevitably result in annoyance and ridicule. Everything in the way of experiment should be carried out 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 stamp; and also to the strictures passed upon the experimental printings made in New Zealand during the past few years.

- 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:—

- 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 free as possible from subordinate or complimentary ornamentation. (b) Some natural scene or feature, native, animal, or other indigenous product. (c) Coat of arms, flag, seal or emblem, distinctively or exclusively Australian, or pertaining to the Commonwealth.

- 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 words, 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.

- 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.

- No intricate details of ornamentation which would interfere with the general effect of the main design and inscriptions should be inserted in the frame.

- A design having been finally adopted, steps should be taken to appoint a board of experts to consist of a practical stamp 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 take 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 appropriated for the British Crown Colonies), (g) the method of perforation and gauge of the 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 denomination 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. Thus, 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 indefinitely.

When the dies have been engraved, and exhaustive examination of die proofs has shown their suitability for the purpose trial plates should be struck, containing two or four impressions for purposes of further examination. These being passed as satisfactory, the working plates should 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/-, 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.

- 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 practical article can be produced should any issue be made to the public.

To properly carry out these details, at least twelve months 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 should 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 a 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 destruction. 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 departmental arrangements 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 allowed for the exchange of State for uniform stamps under special restrictions, and (say) at the end of twelve months from the first issue of uniform stamps, all State stamps should be demonetised.

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Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

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 the last reference to that country appeared.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Railway Letter Stamps (266 Q 267).—Sixty-six weeks ago we wrote in E.W.S.N. "Some very interesting developments 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 little trouble are likely to become rare. The L.B. & S.C. Railway 22nd Issue, as already reported, is numbered on the backs of the stamps 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 August, 1903, at an average cost of 4d. to 6d. 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.
17th Issue.	Goring, Cowden.
18th Issue.	Selhurst.
20th Issue.	Brighton (London Road); Angmering; Boxhill; Hailsham; Rotherfield; Burley Oaks; Forest Hill; Redhill.
21st Issue.	Shoreham; Worthing; Bosham; Emsworth; Ford Junction; Leatherhead; Wandsworth Common; Earlswood.

22nd, 23rd, and 24th Issues, Numbered.

No.		No.	
225	Hellingley	12695	Billingshurst
460	Balham	12789	Brighton (Central)
1912	Hever	12926	Arundel
6092	Amberley	12967	Portslade
6318	Selsdon Road	14194	Wallington
6740	Edenbridge Town	14555	Victoria
6796	Sanderstead	14941	Southwick
7454	Pulborough	15413	Lancing
8331	Wivelsfield Junc.	15432	Holmwood
8886	Upper Warringham	15843	Littlehampton
9453	Preston Park	16025	Thornton Heath
10105	Ashurst	16390	Esher
11080	Waldron	16874	Ockley
11630	East Croydon	16877	Purley
11889	Penge	17162	Eastbourne
12140	Sutton		

The issues we prophesied 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 successfully searching for them!

The transfer of the Belfast and County Down Railway, described as "Fourth" in Ewen's *History of Railway 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 may be of interest to describe.

- Type 3. Faint break in right hand edge of N.E. triangle opposite bars between the 5th and 6th vertical bars in right pillar.
- 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 IL of 'Railway' faint; scratch to right of stamp just touching right outline opposite 'BY.'

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 cancelled with pen and ink "12/10/98" and is very much stained and not by any means innocent of dirt. Nevertheless £10 would not buy it! At least eleven copies are known of the 4th issue (Nov., 1892), and several sheets of the 5th (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 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 detail in Ewen's *History of Railway Letter Stamps* (page 318); it is tentatively classified there as 1st 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 presumably disposed of through exchange clubs for a few pence each! We have been privileged to see the remaining copy and find it to be the 3rd 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 enabling the nine types to be satisfactorily identified.

The following cutting is from the *Daily Graphic* :—

RAILWAY TRANSFER.—The railways of the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Company, and of the North Wales and Liverpool Committee, will be transferred to the Great Central Railway Company on January 1st.

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 consist of sheets remaining over from preceding printings and if so, it would be of course, 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 31.10.04.

(a) Normal: Continuous line round pane.

Control Letter. Stamps under which breaks occur.

½d. C4 sl	No. 8.
½d. D4 sl	Nos. 4 (two, close), 6 (two, close), 7.
1d. C4 br	Nos. 6 (two, close), 7.
1d. C4 br	Nos. 2, 3 (last 4 stamps not seen).
1d. C4 br	Nos. 2, 5, 11.
1d. C4 br	No. 5.
1d. D4 br	Nos. 4 (two, crossed), 5, 10.
1d. D4 br	Nos. 6 (two, close), 7.
1d. D4 br	Nos. 4, 5.

(b) Normal.—Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp, except the 6th and 7th, which have bars — — —

1d. C4 br No. 2.

1d. D4 br No. 5.

(c) Normal.—Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp.

½d. D4 sl No. 6 (two, close).

½d. C4 sl Nos. 1, 2, 11.

½d. C4 sl Nos. 3, 6, 7.

Who will help us to extend the list? Mr. J. W. Lowson, who sends us one of the latest additions, 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 1d. A have been noted with cuts under the 11th and 12th 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 ½d. stamps at Liverpool, two being varieties new to our list.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall informs us that he has the current 1½d. with three variations of the marginal lines. We are making further enquiries and will refer to the subject in an early issue.

Early Date Records (266 J 267).—The following new records have been shown us :—

6d. plate gb	London, 16.6.71.	M. Raffalovich.
" 11b	" 23.11.72.	"
" 11aa	Barnstaple, 23.5.72.	"
4d. " 12c	London, 11.10.72.	"
2½d. " 7	" 6.4.77.	"
1d. " 180	Manchester, 7.7.75.	"
1½d. Ven. red	Birm'gh'm, 4.11.80.	"
2d. rose	" 20.12.80.	"

Foreign Postmarks (125, 126 C 267).—Mr. M. 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-issuing Spanish colony) have ever been seen franked with British 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 during 1876-78 and on referring to a Post Office 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 commenced to issue stamps in 1869, but until 1880 was content with a single value, 20c. de escudo (about 5d.), 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	—
2½d. die 1.	29.3.77	—

Mr. J. P. B. Morgan has shown us 2d. Registration 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 forthcoming change in the stamps of this Country. The new stamps are now coming over on our correspondence. So far we have :—

- Perf. 13.
Adhesives. Designs as before, but :—
(i) Figure of value, in colour on white ground.
5h. dark green.
6h. orange.
(ii) Figures of value in black on white ground.
10h. rose.
20h. brown.
25h. blue.
30h. lilac.
(iii) Figures of value in white on coloured ground.
35h. green.
40h. lilac.
50h. blue.
60h. brown.

Earliest date of postmark, 27.10.04 (but the issue probably took place several days earlier). All values have the diagonal lines of varnish, some of the 5c. being "doubly varnished."

The following is mentioned by Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, (10. 04/74).

Newspaper Adhesive.

6h. orange, on varnished paper.

CANADA.—(263 U 267).—Another value in the King Edward set is chronicled by Mekeel's *Weekly Stamp News*, 15.10.04/338.



Adhesive. Perf. 20c. olive-green.

The following note is also from our American contemporary:—

"Mr. William P. Anderson sends us the following note regarding the same stamp:—

"On Tuesday, 27th September, the last sheets of the 20c. numerals were issued to the distributing offices, and the first issue of the 20c. 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 paid in bulk by the publishers."

"Mr. Gordon Andrews also 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 (250 I 267).—The remaining value of the King Edward series has now been issued to the public.

Adhesive. King's Head.
2d. brown.

Issued 18.10.04 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 öre.
15 on 24 öre.

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. 15, 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 small "15" at right due to broken type. Issued 24.10.04 or earlier.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (263 Z 267).—Two more values have been seen with multiple watermark, states *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (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 ½, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 annas.

GOLD COAST (259 Z 267).—The first value of the multiple watermark set is chronicled by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (31.10.04/72).



Adhesive. Multiple watermark.
1d. lilac and carmine.

Earliest date of use, —?

HOLLAND (256 K 267).—We are indebted to Mr. J. A. C. Reinou-Kingma, Editor of the *Postzegelnieuws*, for a copy of a new postcard, sent us under date of 19.10.04. He states that the 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 C 267).—Concerning the new stamps *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (10.04/73) states:—

"We give an illustration of the design of the 3a. and 4a. stamps; that of the 4a. differs only in being lettered 'HOLKAR' at right instead of 'INDORE.' 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 horizontal rows of ten. We have a sheet of the 4a. which is watermarked, 'JAS. WRIGLEY & SON, L^o — 219,' and no doubt the higher values are on the same paper. This sheet is perforated with a comb machine, which is arranged to perforate a vertical row of ten stamps at a time; the long line contains 193 holes, including one hole outside the end teeth; the spaces between the teeth measure 27½mm. and contain nineteen holes, and the distance between the outside teeth at each end is 277mm., giving a perforation gauging nearly fourteen. There are fifteen holes in each tooth, besides the one in the long line, and the teeth measure 22mm., giving a gauge of about 13½. It is therefore not quite correct to say that the perforation is 13½ × 14, as it is really

13½ × 13½, 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 3a. and 4a. 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 4th 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) surcharged 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 over, the following values having already reached us.

Adhesives. (Illustration to follow).

- 1c. lilac and green.
- 2c. " " orange.
- 3c. " " black.
- 4c. " " carmine.
- 5c. " " sage-green.
- 8c. " " blue.
- 10c. " " black.

The set includes \$10, \$50 and \$100 values, whereas the previous set contained nothing higher than \$5.

LAGOS (261 K 267).—The first values with the new watermark are recorded by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (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 Journal* (31.10.04/73).



Adhesive. Multiple watermark.
1d. carmine.

NEW ZEALAND (262, 265 K 267).—A correspondent sends us the following unchronicled variety.



Adhesive. Perf. 14, 11 mixed.
2d. violet. Cowan paper, wmk., N.Z. star.

If Gibbons' No. 277 was reclassified as No. 259a, the above would be No. 265a.

The following notes are from *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (10.04/73).

"Messrs. Wilcox Smith and Co. tell us of the following novelties:—

Adhesive Postage Stamp.

2d. lilac (type 15); perf. 12½ × 10.

Railway Newspaper Stamp.

½d. black; laid horizontally; perf. 11.

Life Insurance Department.

½d. violet; no wmk.; perf. 11.

1d. blue " "

"We should suppose that these two stamps may be from the edges of sheets watermarked with Type 41.

*Obtainable from Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., at the same price as published (Rs. 7/8 or 10/-, postage 4d. extra)

"We are shown the 1d., Type 40, watermark Type 41, 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 horizontal 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 booklets 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 Zealand 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.

Railway 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 8d. stamps are somewhat exaggerated. A batch of sheets of the 8d. type I., perf. 11½, value 18½—19mm. issued December, 1902, had a defective H in 'Eight' on the 9th stamp in the 4th 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 "EIGHT" errors which were issued. There are 35 examples known, comprising 2 in entire sheets (one of which was shown at the Melbourne Exhibition), 1 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 10 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 Sale last week for £10 10s.

With reference to the "S. D. & Co." variety of the 3d. 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 variety 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 1c. with multiple watermark (recorded by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, 31.10.04/73).



Adhesive. Multiple watermark.
1c. 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 40c. together with the old design for comparison (the 40c. was similar to the 20c. of which we alone possess a block for illustrating).



Old design.



New design.

As will be seen, the most striking alteration is in the figures which are much smaller and uglier.

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WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.			Face Value. Per 12.			Face Value. Per 12.			Face Value. Per 12.		
	Face Value.	Per 12		Face	Face		Face	Per 12.		Face	Per 12.
Aitutaki, 1/2d. sd.	6d	72	Cook Is. 2d. brown, sa.	2/-	24	Malay States, 1c. Tiger	3d	36	Penrhyn, 1d. xd.	1/-	12
" Id., sd.	1/-	12	" " sa.	2/-	24	" " 3c.	8d	96	" Id. sd.	1/-	12
" 2 1/2d. va.	2/6	30	" 6d. violet, sa.	6/-	72	" " 4c.	1/-	12	" 6d. sa.	6/-	72
" 3d. sa.	3/-	36	" 1/- carmine, sa.	12/-	144	" " 5c.	1/1 1/2	18	Perak, 2c.	—	—
Antigua, Arms, 1/2d.	6d	72	Cyprus, 1/2pi. King	8d	96	Malta, 1/2d. Valletta	3d	36	Queensland, 1/2d. current	6d	72
" Id.	1/-	12	" 1pi.	1/4	12	Malta, 1d. on 2 1/2d. blue	1/-	12	" Id.	1/-	12
Bahamas, 1d. pict.	1/-	12	" 3opa.	1/-	12	" 1/2d. Queen	6d	72	" Id. No figures	1/-	12
" Id. King	1/-	12	" 9pi.	12/-	144	" 1/2d. King	6d	72	Queensland, 2d.	2/-	24
Barbados, 1/2d. 1892..	3d	36	" K., mult. W. 1/2pi.	8d	96	" Id. King	1/-	12	St. Helena, 1/2d. Pictorial	6d	72
" 1/2d. "	6d	72	" 3opa.	1/-	12	Malta, 1d. Queen	1/-	12	" Id.	1/-	12
" Id.	1/-	12	Dominica, 1/2d.	6d	72	Mauritius, Arms.	—	—	St. Kitts, 1/2d.	6d	72
Bechuana, 1/2d. 1901, green..	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12	1c. grey	2d	24	" Id.	1/-	12
" 1/2d. yellow	6d	72	East Africa, K., 1/2a.	6 1/2d	78	2c. lilac	4d	48	St. Lucia, 1/2d. King	6d	72
" Id. lilac..	1/-	12	" K., 1a.	1/0 1/2	12	3c. "	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12
Bermuda, 1/2d. on 1/-	3d	36	Falkland, 1/2d. Queen	6d	72	3c. on yellow	6d	72	St. Vincent, 1/2d. King	6d	72
" 1/2d. Dockyard	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12	4c. green and violet	8d	96	" Id.	1/-	12
" Id.	1/-	12	Fiji, View, 1d., p. 12x11..	1/-	12	5c. lilac and black	10d.	120	Sarawak, 1c.	—	—
" 4d. Queen, CA.	—	—	Fiji, King, 1/2d.	6d	72	6c. on red	1/-	12	" 2c.	5d	60
" 6d. "	14	168	" Id.	1/-	12	8c. grn. and blk.	1/4	12	" 4c.	1/-	12
Bhopal, 1/2a.	—	—	Gambia, 1/2d. King	6d	72	15c. "P. and R."	2/6	30	Selangor, 5c.	1/1	12
" 1/2a.	—	—	" Id.	1/-	12	25c. "P. and R."	4/1	48	Seychelles, 2c. King	4d	48
B.C.A., 1d., King	1/0*	12	Gibraltar, 1/2d. Queen	6d	72	Montserrat, 1903, 1/2d.	6d	72	" 3c.	6d	72
B.E.A., 1a. carmine, Queen	1/0*	12	" 1/2d. King	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12	" 6c.	1/-	12
B. Guiana, 1c. grey-green	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12	Morocco, 5c., Queen	5d	60	" 15c.	2/6	30
" 2c. lil. on red.	1/-	12	Gold Coast, 1/2d. King	6d	72	" 10c.	10d	120	" 3c. on 36c.,	—	—
B. Honduras, 1c. King	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12	" 25c.	2/0	24	" 6 on 8c., Q.	—	—
" 2c.	1/-	12	Grenada, 1/2d. King	6d	72	Nabha, 1/2a. King	3d	36	Sierra Leone, 1/2d. Queen	6d	72
" 1c. Queen	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12	" 1a.	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12
B.N. Guinea, 1/2d.	6d	72	Gwalior, Queen, 1/2a. pink	—	—	Natal, 1d. Q.	1/-	12	" 1/2d. King	6d	72
" Id.	1/-	12	" 1/2a. yell. gr.	6d	72	" 2 1/2d. Q.	2/6	30	" Id.	1/-	12
" 2d.	2/-	24	" 1a. carmine	1/-	12	" 4d. Q.	4/-	48	Sirmoor, 3 pies	—	—
" 2 1/2d.	2/6	30	" 2a. lilac	2/-	24	Natal, 1/2d. King	6d	72	S. Nigeria, King, 1/2d.	6d	72
" 4d.	4/-	48	" 1/2a. blue	2/6	30	" Id.	1/-	12	" Id.	1/-	12
B.S.A., 1/2d. 1900	6d	72	" 1a. King	3d	36	Newfoundland, 1/2c., R.F.	3d	36	" 1a.	1/-	12
" Id.	1/-	12	" 1a.	6d	72	" 1c.	6d	72	" 2c.	1/-	12
B. Somaliland, 1/2a. King, sur.	6d	72	Holkar, 1903, 1/2a.	3d	36	" 2c.	1/-	12	" 3c.	1/0 1/2	12
" 1a.	1/-	12	Hong Kong, Set, 2, 4, 5c.	2/8	32	" 3c.	1/6	18	" 4c.	2/2	24
Bussahir, 1/2a. red	—	—	" 2 to 10c.	5/-	60	" 4c. Cabot	2/-	24	" 4c. Cabot	2/-	24
" 1/2a. lilac, imperf.	—	—	" 10c. blue	2/6	30	New Hebrides, 1d..	1/-	12	" 4c.	2/-	24
" 1/2a. " perf.	—	—	" King, 1c.	2 1/2d	30	" 2d..	2/-	24	" 8c.	2/-	24
" 1a. red	—	—	" 2c.	3d	36	New South Wales, 1/2d.	6d	72	" 1c.	1/1	12
" 1/2a. blue	—	—	" 4c.	10 1/2d	126	" Id.	1/-	12	" 10c.	2/6	30
Canada, 1/2c. Queen	3d	36	" 5c.	1/1 1/2	14	" 2d.	2/-	24	" 1c. 1903	3d	36
" 1c. King	6d	72	India, Q., 3p. carmine	3d	36	" 5d.	5/-	60	" 3c.	8d	96
" 2c.	1/-	12	" 1a. carmine	1/-	12	" 9d. sur.	9/-	108	" 4c.	1/-	12
Cape, 1/2d. Hope standing	6d	72	" 1 1/2a. brown	1/6	18	N.Z. Dues, 1d. old	1/-	12	" 4c.	2/-	24
" Id.	1/-	12	" 1/2a.	3d	36	" 1/2d. new	6d	72	" 8c.	1/9 1/2	11 1/2
" King, 1/2d.	6d	72	" 1a.	6d	72	New Zealand, Q., 1d.	1/0	12	" 10c.	2/6	30
" Id.	1/-	12	" 2a.	2/-	24	" P., 1/2d.	0/6*	6	" 1c.	3d	36
Cayman, 1/2d. King	6d	72	Jamaica, 1/2d. Arms	6d	72	" P., 1d.	1/0	12	" 3c.	8d	96
" Id.	1/0*	12	" Id.	1/-	12	" P., 2d.	2/0	24	" 4c.	1/-	12
" Id. Queen	1/-	12	" 2 1/2d.	2/6	30	Niger Coast, no wmk., 1/2d.	—	—	" 8c.	2/-	24
Ceylon, 2c. Queen	4d	48	" Id. Pictorial	1/-	12	" Id..	4/-	48	" 9d.	9/-	108
" 3c.	6d	72	Johore, 1c.	3d	36	North Borneo, "Brit. Prot."	—	—	" 1/2d. V & Crown	6d	72
" 5c.	10d	120	" 2c.	5 1/2d	66	1c. Native	3d	36	" Id.	1/-	12
" 6c.	1/1	12	" 3c.	8d	96	2c. Stag's Head	6d	72	" 2d.	2/-	24
" 2c. King	4d	48	" 4c. yellow and red	10 1/2d	126	3c. Palm Tree	9d	108	Tonga, 1/2d.	6d	72
" 3c.	6d	72	" 4c. green and red	—	—	4c. Monkey	1/-	12	" Id.	1/-	12
" 4c.	8d	96	" 5c.	1/1 1/2	14	5c. Peacock	1/3	15 1/2	Transvaal, 1d. V.R.I.	1/-	12
" 5c.	10d	120	" 6c.	1/4	12	6c. Arms	1/6	19	" 1/2d. E.R.I.	—	—
" 6c.	1/1	12	" 3c. on 4c.	—	—	10c. Bear	2/6	30	" 3d.	3/-	36
C.E.F. on India, 1/2a.	—	—	" 10c. on 4c. gr. and rd.	3/-	36	16c. Train	4/-	48	" 1/2d. King	6d	72
" " 1/2a.	—	—	" yel. " rd.	3/-	36	N. Nigeria, 1/2d. King	6d	72	" Id.	1/-	12
" " 1a. lilac	—	—	Labuan, 1c. (Native)	3d	36	" Id.	1/-	12	" 2d.	2/-	24
Chamba, Q., 1/2a. pink	3d	36	" 2c. (Stag's Head)	6d	72	Niue, 1/2d. sd.	6d	72	" 3d.	3/-	36
" 1/2a. grey	—	—	" 3c. (Palm Tree)	9d	108	" Id. sb.	1/-	12	" 4d.	4/-	48
" 1/2a. yell.-green	6d	72	" 4c. (Monkey)	1/-	12	" Id. sd.	1/-	12	Trinidad, 1/2d. green	6d	72
" 1a. lilac	1/-	12	" 5c. (Peacock)	1/3	15 1/2	" 2 1/2d. va.	2/6	30	" " die II.	6d	72
" 1a. carmine	1/-	12	" 6c. (Arms)	1/6	19	" 3d. sa.	3/-	36	" Id. black on red	1/-	12
" 2a. blue	2/-	24	Labuan, 1c. (Crown)	3d	36	Orange Free State, 1d. T.F.	1/-	12	" " die II.	1/-	12
Chamba, Service, Q., 1/2a. gr.	6d	72	" 2c.	6d	72	Orange River on Cape, 1/2d.	6d	72	" 2 1/2d. on blue paper	2/6	30
" 1/2a. y.-gr.	6d	72	" 3c.	9d	108	" Id.	1/-	12	Turks Islands, 1/2d.	6d	72
" 1a. car.	1/-	12	" 4c.	1/1	12	" 2 1/2d.	2/6	30	" Id.	1/-	12
Chamba, King, 1/2a.	3d	36	" 8c.	2/-	24	Orange R., V.R.I., 2d.	2/-	24	" Id.	1/-	12
" " 1/2a.	6d	72	" 10c.	2/6	30	" " King, 1/2d.	6d	72	" S. Duty, 1d. rose	1/-	12
" " 1a.	1/-	12	Lagos, 1/2d. Queen	6d	72	" " Id.	1/-	12	Virgin Is., 1d. Virgin	1/0	12
Chamba, Service, K., 1/2a.	0/6	07	" Id.	1/-	12	Patiala, 1/2a. pink	3d	36	" 1/2d. King	6d	72
" " 1a.	1/0	12	" 1/2d., King	6d	72	" 1a. rose	1/-	12	" Id.	1/-	12
" " 2a.	2/0	24	Leeward, 1/2d. King	6d	72	Patiala, King, 1/2a.	3d	36	W. Australia, 1/2d.	6d	72
Charkhari, 1/2a.	—	—	" Id.	1/-	12	" " 1/2a.	6d	72	Zanzibar, 1/2a. old	6d	72
" 1a.	—	—	Madagascar, '95, 2nd is., 2d.	2/-	24	" " 1a.	1/0*	12	" Id.	1/-	12
Cook Is. 1/2d. green, no wmk.	6d	72	" " 4d.	4/-	48	Penrhyn, 1/2d. xd.	6d	72			
" Id. pink,	1/-	12				" 1/2d. xd.	6d	72			
" 1/2d. green, sa.	6d	72									

PRICE-CATALOGUES.		Price	Postage
Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1903)	..	2/6	free.
" British Stamps (1898)	..	2/6	free.
Stanley Gibbons, Colonial (1904)	..	2/0	3d.
" " Foreign Countries (1904)	..	2/0	3d.
French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages (1904)	..	3/4	10d.
Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904)	..	8/0	free.
Senf, including stationery (1905)	..	4/0	7d.

BLANK ALBUMS.		Price	Postage
Oblong, 48 leaves	..	1/9	4d.
" 96 "	..	2/11	5d.
" 192 "	..	4/6	6d.
Reconstructing Album, 240 squares	..	3d.	1d.

ACCESSORIES.		Price	Postage
Ivory Millimetre Scale	..	3/0	1d.
Tweezers for handling stamps	..	2/6	1d.
Ideal Perforation Gauge	..	6d.	1d.
Stamp Mounts, per 1000..	..	1/0	free.
Transparent Envelopes—			
Size A, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in., per 100	..	5d.	1d.
" B, 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 in., "	..	6d.	1d.
" C, 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 in., "	..	8d.	1 1/2d.

PHILATELIC WORKS.		Price	Postage
(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).			
Great Britain, Adhesives (1899)	..	24/0	6d.
" " Railway Letter Stamps (1901)	..	21/0	8d.
Portuguese India	..	6/0	3d.
South Australia	..	9/6	3d.
Shanghai	..	7/6	3d.
St. Vincent	..	7/6	3d.
Barbados	..	10/6	3d.
Grenada	..	9/6	5d.
Indian Native States (on Indian) (1904)	..	10/-	4d.
India and Ceylon (with Supplement)	..	27/0	6d.
Africa—Bechuanaland to Cape	..	12/0	6d.
Africa—Gambia to Natal	..	16/0	4d.
Spain and Colonies	..	2/0	3d.
Jammu and Kashmir	..	10/0	3d.
United States	..	31/0	6d.
Philippine Islands (1904)	..	11/0	1/0

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.

Within the London area they can be sent carriage forward.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves.		Price	Postage
(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)			
Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves	..	30/0	11d.
Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers—			
1. 10 x 8 in., 20 leaves (capacity 40)	..	10d.	2d.
2. Same (capacity 60 leaves)	..	1/0	2d.
3. 11 1/2 x 9 1/2, 20 leaves (capacity 75)	..	1/2	2d.
Extra Leaves, 10 x 8 in., per 100	..	2/9	3d.
" " 11 1/2 x 9 1/2 in. "	..	3/3	3d.

STOCK BOOKS.		Price	Postage
12 1/2 x 11 in., 60 leaves (11 gummed strips across each page), to hold 50,000 stamps	..	16/0	11d.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.		Price	Postage
Subscription Rates (to commence this week).			
One year, post free to same address	..	4/4	
" " with right to change address	..	6/6	
Per quarter, post free	..	1/7 1/2	
Back numbers, 1 to 223	..		

New Price-List of Sets †

For the 1904-1905 Season.

(CHIEFLY USED; UNUSED HAVE 'A' INDEX-NUMBERS)

Great Britain.	Lot of	Price
1 1840-41, 1, 1, 2, 2d.	4	1/10
2* 1847-54, octag. 6, 10d., 1/-	3	13/0
3 1855-56, 4, 6d., 1/-	3	9d.
4 1862, 3, 4, 6, 9d., 1/-	5	6/8
5 1865-72, 3, 4, 6, 6, 6, 9, 10d., 1/-, 2/-	9	10/2
6 1858-70, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2d.	4	2d.
7 1873-76, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 8d., 1/-, 1/-	10	7/8
8 1883, 3, 6d.	2	11d.
9 1880-81, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5d.	7	7d.
10 1883-84, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9d., 1/-	9	6/2
11 1883-84, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-	3	2/7
12A* 1887-92, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10d., 1/-, 1/-	14	8/1
13 1884-90, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	2	21/4
15* 1902, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-	3	3/1 1/2
Antigua.		
17 1862-89, 1, 6d.	2	2/8
17A " 1, 6d.	2	2/8
18* " 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 4d.	5	3/11
18A " 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 6d., 1/-	6	44/7
19* 1902, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 6d., 1/-	7	3/0
Bahamas.		
20A* 1859, 1, 4, 6d.	3	12/8
21* 1884, 1, 2, 4, 6d., 1/-, 5/-	6	7/8
21A " 1, 2, 4, 6d., 1/-	5	2/10
22* 1901, 1, 5d.	2	6d.
Barbados.		
25A 1852, green, blue	2	6/8
26 1859, 1, 1, 3, 4, 6, 6d., 1/-, 1/-	8	11/2
27A 1882, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-	7	10/9
28A 1897, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10d.	8	10/0
29* 1892, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10d., 2/6	10	4/6
Bechuanaland.		
30A 1887, 1, 2, 3, 4d.	4	5/0
31* 1887, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-	4	6/0
Bermuda.		
32 1865, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-, 1/-	12	3/2
32A 1865, old colours, 1, 2d., 1/-	3	3/2
33* 1902, 1, 3d.	3	5d.
B.C. Africa.		
34A 1895, 1, 2, 4, 6d., 1/-	5	10/10
35A* " 2/6, 3/-	2	15/4
36A 1897, black centre, 1, 2, 4, 6d., 1/-	5	3/8
37A 1900, lilac centre, 1, 4, 6d.	3	1/3
B.E. Africa.		
41A 1896, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8a.	10	4/3
42A " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5rs.	5	29/4
British Guiana.		
50 1860, 1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24c.	7	27/3
52* 1876, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24c.	7	1/10

† Any of these sets can be sent on approval, if their is value deposited.

British Honduras.

59A 1865, surch., 1, 6c.	2	5d.
60A* 1891, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 24, 25c.	9	8/6
British South Africa.		
66* 1890, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8d., 1/-	8	5/2
66A Same ..	8	—
67* 1896, dots, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8d., 1/-	8	2/0
67A Same ..	8	4/5
68A* 1896, Rays, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8d.	7	3/1
Canada.		
75 1851, Pence, 1, 3, 6, 7, 10d.	5	88/0
76 1859, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 17c.	6	6/4
77 1868, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 15, 15	9	4/6
78* 1890, 20, 50c.	2	5 1/2 d.
79A 1870, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10c.	9	5/6
80A* 1897, Jub., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20c.	10	7/6
80B Same, but complete, 1/4c. to 5	16	—
81 1897, Maple, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10c.	8	9d.
81A Same ..	8	2/11
82 1898, Fig., 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 20c.	11	11d.
82A Same ..	11	3/7
82C Same, without 20c.	10	2/6
83 1899, Map, 2c. blue and grey sea.	2	1d.
83A Same ..	2	3d.
84* 1903, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10c., King	5	4d.
Cape Colony.		
85 1853, Triangular, 1, 4, 6d., 1/-	4	19/0
89 1880, 3d. on 4d.	1	7d.
90 1896, Hope stand., 1, 1, 3d, TB 1d.	4	2d.
90A " Hope standing, 1, 1, 3d.	3	6d.
Cayman Islands.		
92* 1900, 1/4, 1d.	2	2d.
92A Same ..	2	2d.
93* 1901, 1, 2, 6d., 1/-	5	2/5
Ceylon.		
94 1857, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, 6, 10d., 1/-	8	16/11
95* " oct., 4, 8, 9d., 2/-	4	13/10
96* 1857-68, 1, 3, 6d.	3	8/3
96A* Same ..	3	14/4
98 1872-99, 16, 24, 32, 36, 48, 64, 96c.	7	12/0
100 1885-99, 8, 16, 24, 36c. surchd.	4	4/6
101A 1886-1900, 3, 6, 12, 15, 25, 30, 75c.	7	3/3
102A Old colours, 3, 15, 28c.	3	1/5
106* 1903, K., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 25, 30c.	9	5d.
Cook Islands.		
107A 1892, 1, 1, 2, 2, 10d.	4	7/4
108 1893, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 6, 10d., 1/-	9	4/6
109A Old colours, 1, 1, 2, 2d.	4	1/2
Cyprus.		
110 1881, 1, 2, 1, 2, 4, 6pi.	6	1/11
111A 1894, 1, 1, 2, 4, 6, 9pi.	7	3/5
Falkland Islands.		
116A 1878, 6d. green	1	2/8
117* " 1, 2, 2, 4, 6, 9d., 1/-	8	4/1
Fiji Islands.		
120A 1879, "V.R.", 1/2, 2, 4, 6d.	4	1/5
123A 1891, View, 1, 1, 2, 5d.	4	1/3
Gambia.		
125A 1866-87, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-	8	5/2
127A* 1898, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-	8	4/1

Gibraltar.

129* 1887, 1, 1, 2, 2d.	3	1d.
129A " 1, 1, 2, 2d.	4	1/4
130A 1898, 2, 4, 6d., 1/- (bi-c.)	4	2/8
132A 1889, 75c., 1, 5p.	3	12/0
Gold Coast.		
135 1875, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 6d., 1/-, 2/-	9	3/0
136* Old colours, 1, 1, 2d.	3	3/2
136A Same ..	3	12/0
Grenada.		
139 1860, 1, 6d.	2	1/7
141A 1883, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 1/-	8	26/8
142A 1895, 1, 2, 2, 3, 6, 8d., 1/-	8	3/11
143A* 1898, Pict., 2, 2d.	1	3d.
Hong Kong.		
147A 1862, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 5, 10, 10, 12c.	9	1/10
India.		
155 1892, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2s.	9	3d.
155A Same ..	9	1/4
156* 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 8, 12a., 1, 1r.	9	4d.
156A Same, without 1r. grey	8	6/8
157* 2, 3, 5rs.	3	3/0
158* 1902, K., 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8a.	9	4d.
Ionian Islands.		
160A 1859, yellow, blue, rose ..	3	12/0
Jamaica.		
161* 1860, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6d., 1/-	11	1/5
161C " 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 6d. (old colours)	6	13/5
161D " 1, 3, 4, 6, 1/-	5	2/10
162 1889, 1, 2, 2, 2d.	3	1d.
163 1900, Pict., 1, 1d.	2	1d.
Labuan.		
165A 1879, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 40c.	7	5/10
165C Same, without 40c.	6	3/5
166A 1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24c.	9	5/1
168 1902, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 25, 50 (postally)	9	3/11
Lagos.		
169* 1874, 1, 1, 2, 2d.	3	2d.
169A Same ..	3	6d.
170* 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 6d., 1/-	8	14/8
170A 1, 2, 2, 3, 6d., 1/-	6	23/8
171* 1887, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10d., 1/-	8	3/0
171A Same ..	8	5/6
Leeward Islands.		
173A 1890, 1, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7d, 1/-	7	3/8
Malta.		
175 1886, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4d., 1/-	6	1/0
176 1890, 1, 1, 4, 5d., 2/6	4	1/10
177* 1903, K., 1, 2, 2, 3, 4d., 1/-	7	—
Mauritius.		
181 1854, 6, 6d., 1/- red	3	14/0
184 1880, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 17, 25, 50, 50c.	10	2/8
184A* Same ..	10	8/4
185 15, 15, 16c.	3	4d.
185A Same ..	3	1/4
187 1897-99, Jub., 15, 36c.	2	11d.
Montserrat.		
192A 1886, 1, 2, 2, 4d...	3	3/3

Conditions of our Weekly "New Issue" Service.

WHEN ordering our regular weekly service of mint unused newly issued adhesive postage stamps it is requested that the following particulars be furnished:—

- 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; 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—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1 x 4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1 x 1, 1/- x 4," or even "5/- x 1, 1/- x 4," or simply "£1 x 1," "10/- x 1," "5/- x 1," or "1/- x 1." For dealers and club dealers we recommend "1/- x 12, 1d. x 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.

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.
- That nothing be returned, unless
 - It exceeds these instructions.
 - Is charged above the rate agreed upon.
 - 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.

- That damaged stamps will only be exchanged for good ones if returned within ten days.
- That clients pay all postage expenses and take risk of damage or loss in transit (we are similarly treated when making our purchases).
- That clients are subscribers to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (4/4 per annum, or with right to change address, 6/0 per annum).
- 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 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 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

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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

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NO. 268. (VOL. XIII.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

(Whole Number, No. 354.)

The Week's News.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early 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 stamps, from 5/- to 10/- 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:—

1d. red, plate 124. Hull, 9.3.69. M. Raffalovich.
1½d. venetian red. London, W., 2 11.80. F. G. Warwick.

Envelope Dies (267 Y 268).—Mr. G. Brumell has shown us the 1d. 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.

½d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 55.
1d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 64.
1½d., 4d., 10d., 1/- Dies 1.
2d. Dies 1, 2. 2½d. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2.
6d. Dies 1 to 8.
3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 11.

A correspondent sends us the following list of early dates of use of the undated 1d. pink envelope stamps. Can any readers improve on these dates?

EARLIEST DATES OF USE OF 1D. DIES.

Die	Date	Die	Date
1	27.11.1841	63	24.2.1846
" 2	5.7.1842	" 64	18.10.1845
" 3	2.12.1841	" 65	20.7.1846
" 4	28.12.1841	" 66	—
" 11	—	" 67	5.2.1847
" 12	—	" 68	6.2.1847
" 13	—	" 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	" 84	17.10.1855
" 60	19.12.1844	" 85	18.4.1855
" 61	17.11.1845	" 86	21.9.1855
" 62	21.3.1846	" 87	4.10.1855

Papermaker's Watermark Letters (229 L 268).—

As most of our readers are aware, the paper on which ordinary British postage stamps are printed is made from several moulds. For the past three or four years, moulds D, E, F have been in use. Mr. W. A. V. Neill has, however, just shown us the current ½d. with the watermark letter G. The Crown watermark is the same as before. Mr. W. Findlater also reports 1d. G. 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).

½d. D, E, F, G.	2½d. D, E, F.	6d. D, E, F.
1d. D, E, F, G.	3d. E, F.	9d. (not seen).
1½d. E, E, F.	4d. D, E, F.	10d. E, F.
2d. D, E, F.	5d. D, E, F.	1/- 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 the two top rows of the lower pane. These watermark letters date back their origin a great many years; the series is believed to have at 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 1d. 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 information 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 still possessing sheets of the ½d. 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 cannot personally guarantee our lists free from mistakes.

Queen's Head Issue. Secret Marks.

(a) Normal; Continuous line round pane.

Control Letter.	Stamps under which breaks occur.
½d. P	(None).
½d. R	No. 1.
½d. R	Nos. 2, 5.
½d. R	Nos. 3, 4.
½d. R	No. 8.
½d. R	(Two breaks close together on right margin).
1d. V	(None).
1d. W	No. 2.
1d. X	No. 1.
1d. X	No. 4.
1d. X	No. 7.
4½d. (S.E. pane)	(Three cuts on right margin opposite two 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.

Control Letters known.	Stamps under which breaks occur*.
½d. A	No. 2.
½d. B	No. 3.
½d. B, C	No. 4.
½d. A	No. 5.
½d. A	No. 6.
½d. B	No. 6 x 2 ('6 x 2' means '6, two close').
½d. B	No. 7 x 3.
½d. C4	No. 8.
½d. C4	Nos. 1, 2, 5.
½d. C4	Nos. 2, 5, 7 x 3.
½d. D4	Nos. 4, 5 x 2.
½d. D4	Nos. 4 x 2, 6 x 2, 7.
½d. C4, D4	Nos. 4 x 2, 7.
½d. D4	Nos. 4, 7.
1d. B, C4	No. 5.
1d. A	No. 6.
1d. A	No. 12.
1d. C	Nos. 1 x 2, 5, 6 x 2.
1d. C4	Nos. 2, 5, 11.
1d. D4	Nos. 4, 5.
1d. D4	Nos. 4 x 2 (crossed), 5, 10.
1d. B	Nos. 4, 8, 10.
1d. B	Nos. 5 x 2, 6.
1d. D4	Nos. 5, 9.
1d. D4	Nos. 5, 10.
1d. C4, D4	Nos. 6 x 2, 7.
1½d.	No. 2.
3d.	No. 2.

(b) Normal; Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp, except the 6th and 7th, which have bars —

½d. B, D4	No. 1.
½d. B, C4, D4	No. 3.
1d. C4, D4	No. 2.
1d. D4	No. 5.

(c) Normal; Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp.

½d. C4	No. 2.
½d. C4	Nos. 1, 2, 11.
½d. C4	Nos. 3, 6, 7.
½d. D4	No. 6 x 2.

*"x2" means "two close."

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 ½d. and 1d., the numbers occur in the following proportions:

	Singles	Prs.	Triplets		Singles	Prs.	Triplets
1	1	1	—	7	4	—	2
2	4	—	—	8	2	—	—
3	1	—	—	9	1	—	—
4	5	3	—	10	3	—	—
5	10	2	—	11	1	—	—
6	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

"4x2" (for instance) has really the signification of two separate fours and does not mean "14" or "44," etc. If the cuts represented plate numbers, we should expect that Nos. 1 to 12 would occur once each and that on plates 13 to 60, the figures 1 to 6 would predominate. We doubt if more than 60 plates each of the King's Head ½d. and 1d. have yet been brought into use. But this theory is apparently knocked on the head, because some stamps have 3 cuts. Whatever the cuts signify, they appear to start at 1 again in the King's Head group b. No instances have yet been found where a first No. 7,8,9,10 or 11 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 cut was made after a plate was put to press. Who will solve this remarkable puzzle?

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (266 G 268).—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 postcards. Two hundred and twenty-one designs were submitted. Mr. Bernard Hall, director of the Melbourne National Gallery; Mr. J. Dalgarno, ex-Deputy Postmaster-General of New South Wales; and Mr. J. B. Cook, chief officer of the Adelaide Postal Printing department, have examined these designs, and they 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:—

"It is 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 submitted designs some, while displaying special aptitude 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.—£5 to Mr. Julian R. Ashton, of Sydney, for his picture in oil, No. 4, of Sydney Harbour.

"Schedule No. 41.—To Mr. R. J. Randall, of Brisbane, for his 'Main Range and Cunningham's Gap from near Brisbane.'

"Schedule No. 42.—To Mr. F. S. Lahey, of Brisbane, for his 'Falls, Tambourine Mount, near Brisbane.'

"The above we think can be satisfactorily reproduced.

"Examples of the kind of artistic work required have been submitted by Messrs. Julian R. Ashton, Howard Ashton, and L. Beer, which are 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 recommendation of the board, and to ask a few well-known artists to supply him with designs.

AUSTRIAN P.O., CRETE (198 C 268).—The following new values are chronicled by the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*.

Adhesives.

2 francs on 2 kronen grey-lilac.
4 " 4 " grey-green.

CEYLON (265 K 268).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us another value on the new paper.



Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.
12c. sage-green and rose.

Issued 3.10.04 or earlier.

The following notice explains itself:—

Extract from the *Ceylon Government Gazette*,
No. 6,005, of September 9, 1904.

The following rules for regulating the transmission 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,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 6, 1904.

RULES REFERRED TO.

In pursuance of the authority conferred on the Governor by the 46th and 67th sections of the Ceylon Postal and Telegraph Ordinance, No. 13 of 1892, His Excellency the Governor has, with the advice of the Executive Council, made the following rules for regulating the transmission of official letters through the post:—

1.—Official correspondence (including letters, printed matter, and miscellaneous packets) shall be transmitted free by post, provided the weight of any single article does not exceed five pounds, and that it bears on the envelope or cover the words "On His Majesty's Service" or the letters "O.H.M.S." with the signature, written or stamped, and official designation of an officer in the subjoined schedule.

2.—Official communications from persons not included in the schedule shall be transmitted through the post free, provided they are superscribed O.H.M.S. and are on Government printed forms, or enclosed in covers franked and supplied by an officer in the schedule, or posted in open covers that admit the removal and inspection of the contents without breaking the seal or fastening or injuring the wrapper.

3.—All correspondence addressed to officers in the schedule not fulfilling the above conditions shall be charged as ordinary correspondence to be paid for in cash or stamps if delivery is accepted.

4.—Officers in the schedule are not permitted to delegate the privilege of franking to any clerk or other person in their offices, and when franking stamps are used they are held personally responsible that 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 Office of the District and to the Postmaster-General.

5.—Official correspondence addressed and franked by officers in the schedule to places out of the Island must fulfil the conditions of the foreign post as notified in the Post Office Guide, and postage thereon shall be prepaid by ordinary stamps in the same manner as on private correspondence.

6.—The above regulations notwithstanding, His Excellency the Governor and his personal staff and the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary will send and receive free all official letters, including letters to or from private individuals.

7.—Official correspondence is exempt from charge for re-direction.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.
Naval and Military.

The Senior Naval Officer of the Station.
The General Officer commanding the Troops and his A.D.C.
The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer.
The Officers Commanding Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Regiments.
The Chief Ordnance Officer.

Instructions were given by circular No. 148, dated 16th September, 1904, to return to the Commissioner of Stamps, Colombo, on the 15. October, all official stamps then remaining in stock.

COLOMBIA (261 N 268).—In addition to the 1, 2 and 5c., and Reg. 5c. chronicled in No. 261, we find the following chronicled in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* (11.04/428).



Adhesives.

- 1/2c. orange-yellow.
- 10c. violet.
- 20c. black.

Acknowledgment 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.

DOMINICAN 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.

1c. on 2c. brown. Surcharge carmine.

Issued 15.10.04 or earlier.

The *Santo Domingo Postal* (9.04/2) has some interesting notes on the provisional issues of 1904, some of which we have already chronicled in Nos. 260, 261. 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. 261]
2c. on \$1	6,000	[" " 260]
5c. on 50c.	5,500	
5c. on \$1	5,500	[See E.W.S.N. 260]
10c. on 50c.	5,750	[" " 260]
10c. on \$1	5,750	[" " 261]

"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.
10c. on 10c. yellow-green	5,000.

"These stamps will be available solely for interior postage and not for foreign postage like the preceding set. In this set there are two errors. The 5c. blue was at first surcharged in black, but one sheet of 100 stamps was overprinted in red. Of the 1c. on 20c., 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 1c. provisional described at the head of this article is the beginning of a set surcharged on the Postage Due Stamps.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (257 F 268).—Mr. Gordon Andrews writes as follows to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp 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 ('Postage-& Revenue') and the large design used in India, Cape of Good Hope, etc. I have not had time to compare the Falkland Islands with these, but notice that the fault of the 'pointed bust' has not been corrected. The whole appearance is much superior to the surface-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.

5c. on 5c. Chiffre Taxe.	300
10c. on 10c. "	300
15c. on 15c. "	150
25c. on 5c. Postage.	1200
25c. on 10c. "	800
25c. on 30c. " (new)	50
25c. on 40c. " (old)	150
50c. on 30c. " (new)	100
50c. on 30c. " (old)	100
50c. on 40c. " (old)	100
1f. on 30c. " (new)	50
1f. on 30c. " (old)	50
1f. on 40c. " (old)	50

The decree is dated 19.7.04.

GABOON (266 B 267).—*Correction.*—Line 5, last paragraph, read "East" for "West."

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (10.04/479) states that the 1, 5, 10, 30, 40c., 1 and 5fr. of the new set are without millésime, whilst the other values have millésime 4.

HONG KONG (266 F 268).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of the following new stamps:—



Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA multiple.

	Sheets of	Highest No. seen.
2c. dull green.	240	F1002
4c. lilac on red.	60	F5473
5c. orange and green.	60	F1956
20c. grey and chestnut.	240	F005
30c. grey-green & blk.	60	F171
50c. " magenta.	240	F002
\$1 lilac & sage-green.	240	F001
\$2 grey and carmine.	240	F001

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 invariably (not only in this but in the other consignments) lower left-hand panes, with the plate-number, of course, once in the lower left-hand corner.

It appears to be the rule for Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., to print and despatch (through the Crown Agents) a fixed quantity of stamps every half-year, each consignment having a different 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 8c., \$3 or \$5 stamps were sent out. The supply of the 1c. value has also been suspended, presumably for a considerable time, as we are told there is a large stock on hand, sufficient to last several years. Our correspondent is not quite clear as to whether any 1c. 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 \$10 being on red paper probably is, but the 10c. and 12c. 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 E. Our list now stands:—

Consignment letters of King Edward Issue. Issues with single watermark only.

	A	C	D	E
	End 1902 ?	2.03 ?	8.03 ?	2.04 ?
	Highest No. seen.	Highest No. seen.	Highest No. seen.	Highest No. seen.
1c.	A0314	C010858	—	—
2c.	A5017	C0222	—	—
4c.	A4935	C00652	—	E0578
5c.	A0516	—	—	E0881
8c.	A0025	—	—	—
10c.	A0506	—	—	E0616
12c.	A0007	—	—	—
20c.	A0034	C00143	D219	—
30c.	A0040	—	D056	—
50c.	A0043	C00107	D00109	—
\$1	A0049	C01067	D060	—
\$2	A0007	—	—	E001
\$3	A0004	—	—	—
\$5	A0005	—	—	—
\$10	A0003	—	—	—

Those in use at Hong Kong early in 10.04 were:—A 1c., 8c., 12c., \$3., \$5., \$10; C 2c., 4c.; D 20c., 30c., 50c., \$1; E 5c., 10c., \$2.

INDIA (243 M 268).—The following new provisional telegraph stamps have been shown us:—

TELEGRAPH

1 ANNA

2

4 ANS

TWO

1 ANNA

TELEGRAPH

FOUR ANNAS.

Telegraph Adhesives. Overprinted as above in black.

- Telegraph 1 anna, on 4r. lilac, Foreign Bill, perf. 14 (sheets of 80).
- 2 as. on 8as. brown, King's Head Telegraph stamp.
- 4 as. on 1r. grey, Queen's Head Telegraph stamp.

Issued 1.10.04 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 30th, 1902, at 10c. per copy.

"Those of 40, 45 and 60, in use up to September 30th, 1902, at 25c. per copy.

"Those of 1 lira in use up to the same date at 50c., and those of 5 lire at 2l. per copy.

"Postcards in use up to June 30th, 1903, at 1 lira the set.

"The special stamps of 25c., surcharged 1 piastra, in use in Canea (Candia) will be sold, after October 1st, 1904, at 50c. 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).

Adhesives. (Illustration to follow). Wmk. Quatrefoils (single).

- 25c. lilac and green.
- 50c. " carmine.
- \$1 green and lilac.
- \$2 " carmine.
- \$3 " blue.
- \$4 " chocolate.
- \$5 " yellow.

Issued 9.04 or earlier. All the values, 1c. to \$1 are issued in sheets of 120, with 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 10 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 6th and 7th 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."

It is no economy to save the small subscription (4/4) and live in ignorance of philatelic events.

NEW ZEALAND (267 L 268).—Early Dates We have been shown some more early dates by Professor A. Hamilton, Dr. Michael and Mr. O. Marsh. Our list now stands as follows:—

EARLY DATES OF USE (shown by postmarks). Table with columns for Issue, Perf., and various denominations.

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 2d. rose, type of 1874, on entire envelopes, all used during the year 1875, with the following result.

Table showing results of examination for 2d. rose stamps, with columns for month, Wmk. Small NZ & Star, Wmk. Large Star, and Remarks.

There were also a number of the 1d. perf. 12 1/2 on the correspondence, but they all had the common "NZ and Star" watermark.

PANAMA (266 B 268).—El Coleccionista, a philatelic journal published at Bogotá, in Colombia, reproduces in its September issue the text of a decree, in which Colombia refuses to recognize the present Panamá postage stamps...

RESOLUCION NUMERO 24 DE 1904 (21 DE AGOSTO) por la cual se hace una prevención El Administrador general de Correos nacionales...

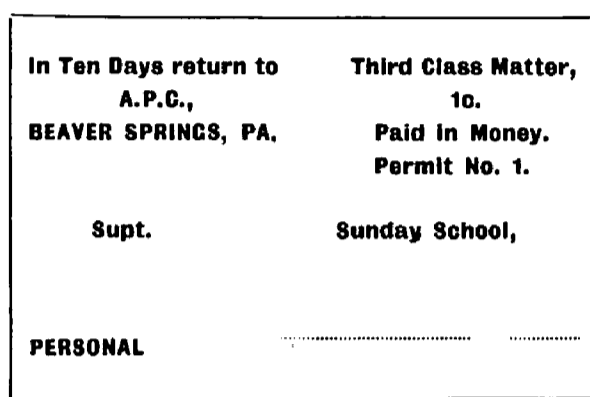
RESUELVE La correspondencia procedente del Departamento de Panamá, que no venga porteadas con las respectivas estampillas colombianas, se considerará a debt, y, en consecuencia, se cobrarán por ella el porte y recargo correspondientes...

BRAULIO VELEZ Ministerio de Gobierno—Sección 1a.—Bogotá, 24 de Agosto de 1904. Aprobada, con la aclaración de que se exceptúan de lo que aquí se dispone...

QUEENSLAND (256 S 268).—The following note is from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal (10.04). "The Australian Philatelist reports the discovery of a block of fifteen stamps, with margin at left, of the 1d., pale red, Type 16, perf. 12 1/2, on paper entirely devoid of watermark..."

SARAWAK (234 K 268).—The following note is from Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal (10.04). "A correspondent tells us that he has an imperforate pair of the 12c. of 1875. Sheets of all the values of that issue were obtained imperforate, in some irregular way, about the time of issue..."

UNITED STATES (265 M 268).—The Rev. R. R. Thiele sends us under date 22.10.04 a new development in the way of franking letters. This is a "paid in money" envelope, with the following printed inscription:—



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...

URUGUAY (265 R 268).—Several more novelties are now to hand. In addition to the 5c. chronicled in E.W.S.N., No. 247, and the 2c. described in No. 265, we now have a lithographed 1c.



Adhesive. Large Waterlow design of 1901 slightly modified. 1c. dull green, perf. 11 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 commemorate the re-establishment of Peace in October...

Paz—1904

Adhesives. Overprinted approximately as above on the lithographed issue of 1904. Surcharge diagonal, reading up. 1c. dull green. Surcharge carmine. 2c. dull red black. 5c. dull blue carmine.

The following official notice is taken from a local newspaper.

DIRECCION C. DE CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS. AVISO.

Esta Dirección, autorizada debidamente por el Superior Gobierno, en el deseo de asociarse a las fiestas que se celebrarán con motivo de la terminación de la guerra, ha resuelto imprimir la inscripción "Paz 1904" en una cantidad de sellos del valor de uno, dos y cinco centésimos...

British Indian Adhesive Stamps Surcharged for Native States.*

BY C. STEWART-WILSON.

(Revised Edition, 1904, by the Author and B. Gordon-Jones.)

We can best give some idea of the new Edition of this most valuable work by reproducing the index to its contents:—

Table of contents for the British Indian Adhesive Stamps book, listing Preface, various chapters, and Addenda.

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...

In Chamba, for instance, the following printings of ordinary stamps are recorded.

Printings of Queen's Head Stamps.

Table showing the number of printings for various Queen's Head stamps (e.g., 3p. carmine, 3p. grey, 5a. green, etc.).

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:—"6a. olive-bistre, 6a. bistre-brown" and "8a. dull mauve, 8a. aniline mauve"...

Paul Kohl's 1905 Catalogue. †

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 Postage Stamps of Siam.*

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 1889-1900..."

Mr. G. A. Green writes:—"G. B.—"Secret Marks."—"I enclose for your inspection a block of four 1d. 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..."

* Obtainable through Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., price 4/7 post free. † Obtainable from Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 2/2; Edition de luxe, 6/6 post free.

LATEST ARRIVALS.—Zanzibar, 1904 issue, all values just received at moment of going to press.

Notes.

The 1905 Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, part I., may be expected about the end of January, 1905, 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 Arms of Russia, an Eagle with two heads, one looking to the east and the other to the west, spreading its wings in token of independence, grasping in its right claw the terrestrial globe 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 overthrowing 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, Trinidad, the Bahamas, 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 Jamaica, rule the entire group, to which might possibly be added the mainland colonies of British Honduras and British Guiana. The money thus saved—and 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 lines 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 through the post office at Chicago 110,000 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 mail-order 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 mailed the firm sends out between 100,000 and 125,000 booklets daily. The record in Chicago for mailing is held by Montgomery Ward & Co. — 110,000 booklets per day for twelve 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 Philatelic Press.

- Note on a newly discovered die of the English Penny Inland Revenue Stamp of 1871, E.W. Wetherell, SGMJ 9.04/64.
- China, Notes on the First Issue, B. W. H. Poole, SGMJ 9.04/65.
- South Australia, A Priced Catalogue of, by G. Bluckey, prices revised by the South Australian Philatelic Society, 9.04/6.
- The Stamps of Livonia, W. Svenson' MWSN, 9.04/309.

PREFACE.

TO PRICED CATALOGUE OF RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS

No. 2, 1904. To be Published Next Week.

IN 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" of them. The values are based on the number of specimens known to be in the hands of collectors and in no case on the numbers issued, which are no criterion whatever. Of course, should any finds be made, the values of the particular varieties 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 even 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ are completely unknown and something like 100 others are in unused condition as rare as or rarer than the two famous "Post Office" Mauritius 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 found—I allude to the Barry Dock and Finn Valley Railway Companies—have ventured as high as £75 and £50, and think that, if at all, I have erred on the side of moderation. Most of the minor varieties—printings which are distinguishable only by slight varieties in shades—I have limited to £10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 Railway letter stamp stamps may be of interest.

ANALYSIS OF CATALOGUE VALUE OF UNUSED RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.

£75	1	80/-	7	7/6	19	9d.	16
£50	1	60/-	25	5/-	55	6d.	19
£25	15	40/-	31	4/-	27	New Issues	
£20	11	30/-	23	3/-	52	Unseen	3
£15	27	20/-	28	2/-	65	Obsolete &	
£10	46	15/-	14	1/6	17	Unknown	21
£5	51	10/-	35	1/-	28		
							637

The 100 cheapest varieties are valued at	£5 15 0
The 200 "	£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	£2139 16 6

As illustrating the difficulty of collecting railway letter stamps, it may be mentioned that the most complete collection now in existence contains, in unused condition, only about 550 of the 637 varieties known to have been issued.

* The total was 570 in the first edition (1903).
 † The total was 29 in the first edition (1903).
 ‡ The limit was £5 in the first edition.

The 637 issues were made in the following years:

1891	108	1895	39	1899	49	1903	36
1892	38	1896	47	1900	45	1904	18
1893	39	1897	42	1901	32		
1894	42	1898	67	1902	35	Total	637

The sudden demand in 1898, on the part of collectors, caused many Companies to have new printings; since then, the tendency has been to order larger supplies and consequently less frequently.

Of the 637 issues, 636 were of the face value of 2d. 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 into small books with counterfoils.

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." Consequently 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 sheets as printed, not as issued.

7 sheets of 2	Types 14	4 sheets of 27	Types 108
1 "	4	89 "	30
10 "	6	8 "	36
6 "	8	1 "	40
58 "	9	1 "	42
15 "	10	10 "	48
177 "	12	2 "	54
4 "	18	58 "	60
7 "	20		
171 "	24	637 Issues	
8 "	25	No. of known types	14654

For some seven years the Author has been trying to re-construct sheets showing all these type varieties and now possesses about 8000 or 9000 of them, but it is to be feared most of the others are no longer extant. The above figures are, of course, only approximate, 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 these most interesting stamps. There are still numbers of bargains to be picked up and one may sometimes find the scarce varieties at 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 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 in British Philately.

H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN.

Norwood, 18.10.04.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

(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. 269. (VOL. XIII.)
(Whole Number, No. 355).

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

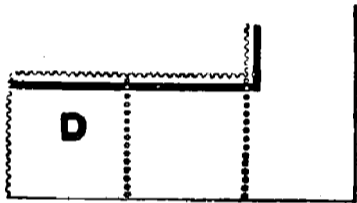
The Editor is always pleased to receive Early Information of New Issues, or of Discoveries interesting to Stamp Collectors, and will acknowledge such contributions either by name in the journal or by the presentation of several interesting newly-issued stamps, as preferred. For original articles on stamps, from 5/- to 10/- 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—King Edward Stamps (258 M 269).—Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall sends us the following description of marginal varieties of the current 1½d. stamp which he has met with:—

- 1st.—"Violet line continuous, with square corners: green lines at sides only."
- 2nd.—"As last but violet lines with rounded corners."
- 3rd.—"Both lines continuous, with rounded corners."

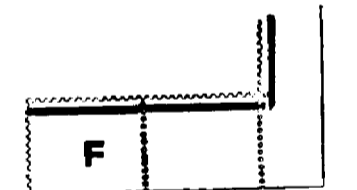
Our correspondent says that the two first of these varieties appeared very early; he is not sure which preceded the other. The third variety he had not seen previous to this year.



Variety bn.



Variety bm.



Variety bn.

The various systems of marginal lines may be roughly classified as follows:—

- (a) No marginal lines at all.
 - (b) Continuous line round pane (see illustrations).
 - (c) Ditto, but line broken at rare intervals to facilitate the division of the sheet.
 - (d) Series of short lines round pane (positions irregular as regards the stamps).
 - (e) Ditto but one bar opposite each stamp regularly.
 - (f) Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp except the 6th and 7th in the outside horizontal rows which have bars ———.
- (Of these three bars, short, long, short, the long one is usually accompanied by an ornament. This exceptional arrangement 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; the curve is sometimes like a triangle.
- (p) Wide space at corners. (This variety is natural to d, e, 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 pillars are standing up whilst on the vertical gutters 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 ½d. Queen's Head, letter A, is found with variety a only, whilst control letters B, C, D, E are found with either a or b; letters D, E, F occur bn, and B, C, E, F, G, etc., bm. We can therefore roughly estimate the first date of bm and bn as 1888, the latter being quickly superseded as regards British stamps (see *English Specialist's Journal* (4.96/123). 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 ½a., ½a. and 1a., issued on 1.8.02, had the marginal lines variety bm, but the other values issued early in 1903 had them fo. For the time being, therefore, we may roughly estimate the date of the change from b to e and f as 1.1.03. Varieties c and d are scarce and were chiefly used for the British bi-coloured stamps 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 described the first varieties of the current King's Head British stamps; according to the table given above they were as follows:—

Duty.	Printed Sheets.	Issued Sheets.	Head Plate.	Duty Plate.	Gutters.
½d.	—	240	bm	—	x
1d.	—	240	bm	—	x
1½d.	240?	240	b	bs	—
2d.	240?	240	b	cp †	—
2½d.	240?	240	bm	—	x
3d.	240?	240	b	—	—
4d.	240?	240	c?	b	—
5d.	240?	240	b	cp †	—
6d.	240?	240	bm	—	x
9d.	80?	80	b	b	x
10d.	96?	96	?	b	x
1/-	240?	120	b §	b §	—
2/6	112?	56	b	—	x
5/-	112?	56	b	—	x
10/-	112?	56	b	—	x
£1	80?	40?	b	—	x

* b alone, signifies that the particulars as regards the corner sub-varieties have not been recorded.

† The red bars sometimes fail to print.

‡ The blue bars are misplaced, owing to the old duty plates having been made use of.

§ The lines are apparently both n 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. R. Morris has shown us the 1d. King's Head die 65, post-marked 27.10.04, also die 64 dated 12.10.04. Our list now stands:—



Envelope Stamps. List of die-numbers known.

- ½d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 55.
- 1d. Dies 7 to 30; 43 to 65.
- 1½d., 4d., 10d., 1/- Dies 1.
- 2d. Dies 1, 2. 2½d. Die 3. 3d. Dies 1, 2.
- 6d. Dies 1 to 8.
- 3d. Registration, Dies 1 to 11.

The Colonial Stamp Market's envelopes were stamped last week from die 45 of the ½d. and die 61 of the 1d., 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.

- 3d. rose London, E., 26.5.62 M. Raffalovich.
- 9d. bistre .. 26.5.62 ..

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. 21st, 1861, about Newspaper Stamps. I notice that in my copies, the issue of 3rd July, 1858, has the red one penny stamp with Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, and the issue of 18th July, 1858, begins the issue of N.1., the black stamp. In 1856, all the stamps appear to be red."



NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

An official return of the stamps issued to the newspapers of the United Kingdom from June 1860 to June 1861 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 publications. 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 the table 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.

	Stamps used in One Year.	Average Issue of Stamps for each Number.
Illustrated London News	1,213,852	23,344
Times	3,046,266	9732
Bell's Weekly Messenger	435,300	8371
Bell's Life in London	303,000	5827
Guardian	213,115	4088
Weekly Dispatch	173,751	3341
Saturday Review	170,000	3289
Watchman	120,000	2308
Observer	78,000	1500
Nonconformist	77,000	1481
Examiner	76,575	1473
Illustrated Times	60,000	1154
Express	358,902	1147
Press	52,000	1000
Economist	50,750	976
Patriot	47,125	906
Morning Post	270,000	863
Era	42,218	812
Lady's Newspaper	41,675	801
John Bull	37,500	721
Spectator	31,000	596
Wesleyan Times	30,000	577
Globe	180,000	575
Daily News	163,950	524
Morning Herald	147,060	470
Sunday Times	23,728	456
Sun	118,700	379

Of the 1,213,852 stamps used last year by the *Illustrated London News* 1,053,964 were penny ones, whilst of the remainder 125,992 were threehalfpenny and 33,896 twopenny ones.

FIJI ISLANDS (260 Q 260).—King's Head Postcards are recorded as issued, by *Le Timbro-ophile Belge* (11.04/75).

Postcards. Type of Grenada King's Head postcards.

- ½d. and ½d. + ½d. green on cream card.
- 1d. and 1d. + 1d. carmine ..

MALTA (265 G 269).—Lieut. W. R. Gatt informs us that the ½d. value was issued on 6.11.04 with multiple watermark.



Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple. ½d. green.

Issued in sheets of 240, 4 panes of 60 (each 10 rows of 6), as formerly.

MARTINIQUE (263 I 269).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (10.04/479) chronicles two varieties of the 10c. on 30c. and 10c. on 5f. provisionals chronicled by us in *E.W.S.N.* No. 263. The variety appears from our contemporary's illustrations 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* (11.04/75) states that the rd. King's Head post-cards have now been issued, but that the rd. reply cards and rd. letter-cards recorded long ago with 'specimen' overprint have not yet been issued. (See *E.W.S.N.* No. 149.)

PANAMA, CANAL ZONE (264 F 269).—The following note is from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp 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:

1. 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 them. 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 Journal 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 5c., the *London Philatelist* (10.04/259) chronicles the 10c. and 25c. also imperforate.



Adhesives. Errors, imperforate.
5c. green.
10c. rose.
25c. blue.

TRANSVAAL (264 S 269).—We have seen some sheets of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. with single watermark which have a different system of marginal lines to the first printing.

The duty plate, as heretofore, has the continuous line *bm* (see table of varieties under Great Britain) but the head plate, formerly *bm* also, has had the lines cut so as to resemble style *cm*, the lines being still curved or "continuous" at the corners. In *E.W.S.N.* No. 242 and 256 we briefly referred to this variety and supposed that a new head-plate No. 2 had been brought into use, but we now find it to be plate 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 2 to 3mm. wide except on the left hand margin of the sheet where spaces measure 5 to 6mm. This alteration will enable the first printing of the King's Head $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 postal 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 19th inst. I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you that various projects for an international postage stamp have been brought forward from time to time, but that none of these schemes has so far proved accept-

able, chiefly on account of the financial objections consequent on various rates of exchange.

"Various proposals made 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."

Interesting Articles in the Philatelic Press.

Ecuador, 1902 surcharges, ET 10.04/481.
Transvaal, First Republic, Notes on Stamps of, R. B. Yardley, LP. 10.04/239.
Montevideo, 240c. red; ET 10.04/458.
Norway, The Skilling Stamps of, M W S N 10.04/341.

Values of Foreign Coins.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1904.

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 foreign 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.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar	Coins.
Argentine Republic,	Gold,	Peso,	\$0.965	Gold: argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver peso and divisions.
Austria Hungary,	Gold,	Crown,	.203	{ Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.858), ducat (\$2.287) and 4 ducats (\$9.149). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.052); 10 crowns (\$2.026).
Belgium,	Gold,	Franc,	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia,	Silver,	Boliviano,	.422	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil,	Gold,	Milreis,	.546	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. All (except Newfnd.)	Gold,	Dollar,	1.000	
Central Amer. States—				
Costa Rica,	Gold,	Colon,	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.
British Honduras, Guatemala,	Gold,	Dollar,	1.000	
Honduras,	Silver,	Peso,	.422	Silver: peso and divisions.
Nicaragua,				
Salvador,				
Chile,	Gold,	Peso,	.365	Gold: escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
China,	Silver,	Tael,		
Amoy,	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 (\$9.647) and double-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	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piasters.
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,	.238	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 sterling†	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,	Gold,	Dollar,	1.000	
Mexico,	Silver,	Dollar,	.458	Gold: dollar (\$0.983), $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
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 (\$2.027).
Norway,	Gold,	Crown,	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia,	Silver,	Kran,	.078	Gold: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 tomans (\$3.409). Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2 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,	Gold,	Milreis,	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia,	Gold,	Ruble,	.515	Gold: imperial, 15 rubles (\$7.718), and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ rubles (\$3.859). Silver: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

NOTE.—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 this circular.

* The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.

† The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee (\$0.3244 $\frac{1}{2}$) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.

—(*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*).

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

The following are our sale prices for mint unused and fine postally used specimens. We are willing to purchase for cash at 3d. in the 1/- discount, (stamp quoted 2d. or more only). An asterisk denotes "temporarily out of stock" and in such cases we are willing to buy at 2d. in the 1/- discount.

Table listing stamp values for various countries including Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Crete, D.W. Indies, Finland, France, German F.P.O., Fr. Col., Germany, and others. Columns include country, year, value, and denomination.

(NOTE.—For prices of the different names see special list).

Continuation of stamp values for countries like Djibouti, Obock, Fr. Somali, Madagascar, Indo-Ch., Tunisia, and Germany.

Table listing stamp values for Germany (1890-1900), German Colonies (1901), Greece (1886), Holland (1888), D. Indies (1870-1893), Curacao (1879), Surinam (1873), Hungary (1887), Iceland (1902), Italy (1863-1891), Monaco (1885), Montenegro (1894), Norway (1878), Portugal (1884), and others.

(Special names—Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada, Funchal—supplied unused only).

Table listing stamp values for Portugal, Macau, Timor, Port India, Mozambique, Roumania, S. Marino, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Wurtemberg, and others.

Asia and Africa.

Table listing stamp values for China, Congo, India and Ceylon, Africa, and others.

Table listing stamp values for Japan, Liberia, Persia, Siam, and others.

S. & C. America.

Table listing stamp values for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, and U.S.A.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing prices for various catalogues including Ewen's Railway Letter Stamps (1903), British Stamps (1898), Stanley Gibbons Colonials (1904), French Society's Catalogue (1904), and Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904).

PHILATELIC WORKS.

Table listing philatelic works and their prices, such as Great Britain Adhesives (1899), Portuguese India, South Australia, Shanghai, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Indian Native States, and others.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves

Table listing blank albums and moveable leaves with prices and postage, including Square de Luxe, Stolzenberg Albums, and Stock Books to hold 50,000 stamps.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing stamp accessories like Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, Ideal Perforation Gauge, Stamp Mounts, and Transparent Envelopes.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Table listing subscription rates for Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, including one year, per quarter, back numbers, and rates for new subscribers.

New Price-List of Sets †

For the 1904-1905 Season.

(CHIEFLY USED; UNUSED HAVE 'A' INDEX-NUMBERS)

Table listing stamp sets for Great Britain, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, B.C. Africa, B.E. Africa, and British Guiana. Includes set numbers, descriptions, and prices.

† Any of these sets can be sent on approval, if their is value deposited.

Table listing stamp sets for British Honduras, British South Africa, Canada, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, and Montserrat. Includes set numbers, descriptions, and prices.

Conditions of our Weekly "New Issue" Service.

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:—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? Please adhere if possible to following limits—1d., 1/-, 5/-, £1, £20.

N.B.—The best investment for a collector is obtained by "£1 x 4," but for those who do not care to spend £100 per annum on new issues, we recommend "£1 x 1, 1/- x 4," or even "5/- x 1, 1/- x 4," or simply "£1 x 1," "10/- x 1," "5/- x 1," or "1/- x 1." For dealers and club dealers we recommend "1/- x 12, 1d. x 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.

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 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 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 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 adhesive postage stamps, as they appear, in mint unused condition, according to the following requisition, until further notice:—

Enter particulars here.

Form with three rows: Groups required, Values and quantities, Varieties. Includes boxes for No. and Date.

Signed

Address

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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. 270. (VOL. XIII.)
(Whole Number, No. 356.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early 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 stamps, from 5/- to 10/- 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.—King Edward Stamps (269 N 270).—Some further varieties of the marginal lines of current stamps are shown us by Messrs. C. F. Denny Marshall and Edward Smith. According to the hieroglyphic system we explained last week, the varieties now known with their earliest dates, are:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. <i>bm+x</i> [*] 1.02	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. <i>bm+x</i> 1.02
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. <i>go+x</i> —.03	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. <i>bm+x</i> 1.02
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. <i>fo+x</i> —.03	4d. ? § 1.02
1d. <i>bm+x</i> 1.02	5d. <i>bm+ep</i> 1.02
1d. <i>fo+x</i> —.03	6d. <i>bm+x</i> 1.02
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. <i>bm+bst</i> 1.02	9d. <i>bm+bm</i> 1.02
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. <i>bn+bs</i> —.03?	9d. <i>bm+ep</i> —.04?
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. <i>bm+bm</i> 1.03?	10d. <i>bm+bm</i> 1.02
2d. <i>bm+ep</i> 1.02	1/- <i>bp+bp</i> 1.02

*x Signifies that the sheets have ornamented gutters.
† The head plate is given first; the duty plate second.
‡ All *b+x* stamps have the corners between thepanes *bn* regardless of what the outer corners have.
§ The 4d. head plate varies at different corners.

It will perhaps be advisable to alter our definition 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 regularly.

g Series of lines round each pane, the length of the lines corresponding regularly to the width of the stamp against which they lie.

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 new record has been shown us:—

1d. 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. Every type has the left edge of the "B" of "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 1 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 of "Counties" thickened; outline under UNT of "Counties" thickened; two white dots on left side of 4th 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 5th bar; left edge of 4th bar in right pillar indented near foot; white dot on right side of 3rd bar in left pillar.

Type 3. Line under E of "Northern" broken; right outline of left pillar broken opposite N.E. corner of 3rd bar.

Type 4. "B" of "Belfast" indented at S.W. and S.E. corners; blot on lines under N of "Counties"; blot under 2nd line under R of "Railway."

Type 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 F of "Belfast."

Type 8. White dot on foot of R of "Northern"; line over second A of "Railway" (circ.) broken; outline of stamp broken at foot SE of "E" of "Counties."

Type 9. Lines to right of top of 5th 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:—

Type 1. Blot on line over 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 "And" faint.

Type 3. T of "Northern" short at foot; line SW of 5th bar of left pillar broken.

Type 4. Left outline of stamp broken $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from lower end; foot of L of "Railway" broken.

Type 5. Base of NE triangle indented opposite ST of "Post."

Type 6. Faint white dot on left edge of shield opposite top of ball of figure "2"; top outline faint near left end; white dot on 4th bar in right pillar.

Type 7. (Unknown).

Type 8. Blot on back of F of "Fee"; line to left of top of 4th bar and line to left of 6th bar in right pillar broken.

Type 9. Letters EE of "Fee" very faint; lowest bar of E of "Northern" shaved to a point; white dot on upper tip of SW triangle; line under first E of "Conveyance" broken.

The following new issue has been shown us:—
North Eastern, 6th issue, Nos. 229001 to 232000; transfer XIIb sheets of 30 (6 rows of 5); printing 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 small 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 1 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).

1 heller, lilac.
50 " blue.

Issued 20.11.04 or earlier.

Since writing the above, we read in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* (19.11.04/449) of the issue of an altogether new value.

Adhesive.
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 (£1). It is also useful for stamping parcels up to 5kg. with "value declared" of from 100 to 600 kronen and letters up to $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. with 900 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 for the year is £2,560,000, made up as follows:—New South Wales, £935,000 (a decrease of £6,529); Victoria, £660,000 (an increase of £9,417); Queensland, £324,000 (a decrease of £9); South Australia, £273,000 (an increase of £14,529); Western Australia, £258,000 (an increase of £27,090); Tasmania, £110,000 (an increase of £5,237). These details show an estimated increase of £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 postage. 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, a certain amount of New South Wales revenue

would have to be divided amongst the other States. 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 Briefmarken-Journal* (11.04/449).



Adhesive. Lithographed, perf. 12. Size 18 x 29mm. 1 peso, dark brown.

DENMARK (267 L 270).—The *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (11.04/195) states that the following quantities of the recent provisionals were issued:—

4 on 8 öre	..	3,300,000
15 on 24 öre	..	770,000

The same journal states that a new 10 öre adhesive with Head of the King was issued on 11.11.04. 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 that 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.

Value.	Marginal lines.	Stamps under which cuts occur.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. rose	<i>a</i>	Nil.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. yel-green	<i>a</i>	Nil.
"	<i>bm+x</i>	No. 9.
1a. rose	<i>a</i>	Nil.
"	<i>bm</i>	Nil.
"	<i>bm+x</i>	No. 3.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ a. brown	<i>a</i>	Nil.
2a. lilac	<i>a+x</i>	Nil.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue	<i>bm</i>	Nil.

King's Head Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. grey	<i>bm+x</i>	No. 1.
"	<i>bm+x</i>	No. 2.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green	<i>bm+x</i>	No. 4.
1a. carmine	<i>bm+x</i>	No. ?
2a. violet	<i>fo+x</i>	No. 1 (two close).

The specialist in stamps of the 20th century is evidently going to have some work to do!

MALAY STATES (225 J 270).—Mr. W. Radcliffe informs us that he has seen the following:—

Adhesive. Current design; multiple wmk. 10c. claret and black.

Issued 20.10.04 or earlier.

MAURITIUS (264 T 270).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us sheets of a new 4c. 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 10 rows of 6, marginal lines *bm*, plate No. 1. 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 15c.

PARAGUAY (262 G 270).—Something strange seems to be happening in this part of the world! Owing to the revolution, stamp dealers in Europe could not get any stamps until quite lately. Advice received a fortnight ago stated that the following stamps were then in use:—

1st issue of 1903	Dated "1903" at foot	10, 20, 30, 60c.
2nd "	Dated "1903" at top	1, 2, 5c.
Old issue (1901)		1 peso

In *E.W.S.N.*, No. 251, we reported on the authority of *La Cote Réelle* a new set dated "1904." It included a 10c. yellow-bistre. We are now informed by *Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr* (11.04/176) that the following was issued on 1.10.04.

Adhesive. Somewhat similar to the 1903 and 1904 issues, but dated "Agosto 1904" at foot. 10c. blue.

Are we going to have a new set every month?

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (267 E 270).—Under date of 10.10.04 our Adelaide agent sends us the 2d. value, perf. 12 instead of 13. The 1d. value has already been recorded with this new perforation 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. 2d. deep violet.

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 of 60, each 10 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 1st stamp in the lowest row of the S.E. pane (the same position relatively, if the sheet is turned round) are ornaments like — or —, otherwise, except for the plate-numbers, the margins are plain. The sheet-number is "2d. 807028," etc. The same paper as before is used; it still shows the marginal watermark error "SOUTH AUSTRALIA POSTAGE" on the right side (looking at the face of the stamps).

A correspondent writes, under date of Adelaide 20.10.04, that he has just seen the current 1/- (large "Postage") in a pair imperf. between horizontally.

SURINAM (248 H 270).—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* states that the new ½ and 5c., 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 specialist collection of the stamps of the Cook Islands, it occurred to me to endeavour to identify the different printings after the same method that I have already applied to the Railway Letter Stamps of Great Britain. Unfortunately however I find the material at my command insufficient to enable me to distinguish the perf. 12 × 11½ printings although I believe it may be now stated that only six exist (other writers have claimed eight). I 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 × 11½.

1st printing, 13.7.93. Sheet-numbers — — ?

	Unused	Used
	s. d.	s. d.
1 1d. brown (10320)	1 6	2 0
2 ½d. lilac (9120)	1 6	2 0
3 2½d. rose (8040)	1 6	2 0
4 5d. grey-brown (7200)	2 6	2 6
5 10d. green (7200)	3 6	3 6

These were chronicled in *SGMJ* 8.93. Any specimens used before July, 1894, must necessarily belong to this first printing. No other printings of the 1d. brown and 10d. were made with this perforation, so that the difficulty of identification rests with the ½d., 2½d., and 5d. values.

2nd printing, 26.2.94. Sheet-numbers — — ?

6 1d. blue (7440)	1 6	2 6
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This stamp was chronicled in *SGMJ* 5.94.

3rd printing, 7.4.94. Sheet-numbers — — ?

7 1d. blue (2880)	—	—
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4th printing, 31.5.94. Sheet-numbers — — ?

8 1d. blue (10920)	—	—
9 ½d. lilac (7200)	—	—
10 2½d. rose (7320)	—	—

5th printing, 24.9.94. Sheet-numbers — — ?

11 1d. blue (6120)	—	—
12 ½d. lilac (4080)	—	—
13 2½d. rose (2160)	—	—
14 5d. grey-brown (12000)	0 8	0 8

The 5d. of this printing is believed to be still current at Rarotonga; it was the only kind sold at the post-office during 1903, so far as we know.

6th printing, 23.10.94. Sheet-numbers — — ?

15 1d. blue (6240)	—	—
16 ½d. lilac (2040)	—	—
17 2½d. rose (2040)	—	—

No prices have been attached to the last five printings, because I have been unable to identify them. Corner blocks with sheet-numbers probably afford the only safe means of identifying the printings, but unfortunately none have been forthcoming.

Group II. Issues perf. 11.

7th printing, 27.7.96. Sheet-numbers — — ?

18 2½d. rose (23760)	—	—
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8th printing, 21.8.96. Sheet-numbers 253xxx.

19 1d. bright blue (24000)	2 0	2 0
20 ½d. pale lilac (23260)	1 0	1 0
21 2½d. brt. rose-pk. (9600)	1 6	1 6
22 5d. grey-brown (9600)	0 9	0 9

This issue has sheet-numbers 253xxx of the New Zealand 1895-97 series of paper, the figures being 7¼mm tall. I have ½d. 253098 and 5d. 253070. I am not certain whether the 2½d. bright rose is the 7th or 8th printing; it is quite distinct from the 12th. Any 1d. blue, perf. 11, dated before February 1900 would necessarily belong to this printing. The following extract is from *SGMJ* 2.97/131:—"Messrs. Taylor Bros. draw our attention to the fact that there are two very distinct shades of the current 1d. stamp, one a fairly bright blue and the other a deep dull blue." The perf. 12 × 11½ printings were presumably all dull blue, and the first perf. 11 issue a little brighter. This latter was the issue surcharged "One Half Penny" in 1899, so may be easily identified.

No further printings were made until nearly two 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 4¼mm tall.

9th printing, 7.6.98. Sheet-numbers 32xxx.

Cream-coloured paper.

23 2d. brown (12000)	2 6	2 6
24 6d. violet (10200)	1 6	1 6
25 1/- carmine (6960)	2 0	2 0

The 6d. 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 cream paper were made in *E.W.S.N.* Nos. 141 (7.6.02) and 173 (17.1.03). In the latter number a 2½d. rose is also mentioned, but it is difficult to account for its existence. Could a mistake have been made?

10th printing, 31.3.99. Sheet-numbers — — ?

Paper only slightly toned.

26 1d. brown (12000)	2 6	2 6
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Of this printing I have not been able to meet with a corner block showing sheet-number, but I have a block of the 2d. violet Queen's Head New Zealand on similar slightly toned paper, sheet-number 50812. A corner block of the 3d. New Zealand, with No. 107202, is on quite white paper. The New Zealand postage due stamps issued in December 1899, had sheet-numbers, 303xxx to 316xxx.

11th printing, 30.9.99. Sheet-numbers — — ?

27 ½d. blue (22740)	—	—
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There was only one printing of this value according to the records published in the philatelic journals, and the date appears to be correct, as the stamp was chronicled in *SGMJ* 1.00/149. All the ½d. blue I have met with bear sheet-numbers of the following printing, the 12th.

12th printing, 10.2.00. Sheet-numbers, 350xxx.

28 ½d. deep blue? (No record)	0 4	0 6
29 1d. blue (23880)	0 8	1 0
30 ½d. deep violet (11880)	0 3	0 4
31 2d. deep brown (23520)	0 4	0 6
32 2½d. deep dull rose (13440)	0 8	1 0
33 5d. — — ? (23520)	—	—
34 6d. deep violet (23760)	1 0	1 6
35 10d. deep green (24000)	1 6	2 0
36 1/- deep carmine (11520)	2 0	2 6

The 5d. 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 33,364 5d. stamps were in stock at Rarotonga and as the two perf. 11 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 ½d. blue with sheet-numbers 350501 to 350689; the 1d. blue No. 350340; the 2d. Nos. 350811 to 350991; the 1/- Nos. 350736 to 350773. The other values I have not seen with sheet-numbers.

13th printing, 26.5.00. Sheet-numbers 387xxx.

37 1d. brown (14280)	0 6	0 9
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This printing may be distinguished from the 10th as it is on white instead of toned paper. I have blocks with sheet-numbers 387530, 387540.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

38 ½d. on 1d. blue, 8th printing (6.99 ?)	4 0 5 0
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This provisional issue preceded the issue of the ½d. blue. It was chronicled in *SGMJ* 8.99/35. The surcharge "ONE HALF PENNY" is in black and several varieties occur.

39 1d. brown, 13th printing, overprinted with a crown in black (10.01 ?)	15 0 15 0
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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 misplaced, 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 13th printing on white paper; it is hardly likely that any of the 10th 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.

14th printing, 2.02 ? No sheet-numbers.

40 ½d. bright grn. (Quantity ?)	0 2 0 2
41 1d. rose (shades)	0 3 0 3

This printing was recorded in *E.W.S.N.* of 5.4.02. The stamps have "dull gum."

15th printing, 6.02 ? No sheet-numbers.

42 ½d. green (shades)	(Quantity ?) 0 1 0 2
43 1d. dull pink (shades)	0 2 0 3
44 2½d. dull blue	0 4 0 5

This printing was recorded in *E.W.S.N.*, Nos. 149 (2.8.02) and 153 (30.8.02). The paper is thicker 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 ½d. 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 10th July, 1902, the Cook Islands Post Office had the following quantities on hand:

½d. green	57,158	2½d. blue	28,373
1d. rose	63,117	5d. olive	33,364
½d. lilac	15,739	6d. violet	24,777
2d. brown	16,106	10d. green	26,150
2½d. rose	3,065	1/- carmine	10,781

The 2½d. 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, so that these stamps are by no means rare used. On one occasion I sent some sheets of the Auckland ½d. 2d. and 1/- to Rarotonga to be exchanged for the older varieties so that these three values at least have probably been issued at the Post Office there.

16th printing, 9.02. Sheet-numbers 187xxx.

45 ½d. green (Estd. 48000)	0 1 0 1
46 1d. bright rose (Estd. 48000)	0 2 0 2
47 2½d. dark blue (Estd. 24000)	0 4 0 4

For description of the shades, see *E.W.S.N.*, No. 162 (1.11.02). I have the ½d. with sheet-numbers 187512 to 187696; the 1d., 187724 to 187864; the 2½d. 187908 to 187975. The stamps have white gum. A variety of the ½d. which has escaped the watermark sometimes occurs at the corners of sheets.

17th printing, 10.02 ? Sheet-numbers 209xxx.

48 ½d. red-violet (Estd. 24000)	0 2 0 3
49 2d. dark brown (Estd. 24000)	0 3 0 4
50 5d. olive-black (" 12000)	0 7 0 7
51 6d. violet (" 12000)	0 8 0 8
52 10d. green (" 6000)	1 3 1 3
53 1/- carmine (" 6000)	1 4 1 6

The ½d., 5d. and 10d. do not exist with sheet-numbers, but I have the 2d. with Nos. 209005 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 5d. ranging from light grey to black, being especially noticeable. The 2d., 6d. and 1/- are sometimes found without watermark at the corners of sheets.

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It is no economy to save the small subscription (4/4) and live in ignorance of philatelic events.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

The following are our sale prices for mint unused and fine postally used specimens. We are willing to purchase for cash at 3d. in the 1/- discount, (stamps quoted 2d. or more only). An asterisk denotes "temporarily out of stock" and in such cases we are willing to buy at 2d. in the 1/- discount.

Table listing various stamps with columns for country, year, denomination, and price. Includes entries for Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Crete, D.W. Indies, Finland, France, German F.P.O., Germany, and others.

Table listing various stamps with columns for country, year, denomination, and price. Includes entries for Germany, Greece, Holland, D. Indies, Italy, Monaco, Mont'gro, Norway, Portugal, and others.

Table listing various stamps with columns for country, year, denomination, and price. Includes entries for Port. Col., Macau, Timor, Port India, Russia, S. Marino, Sweden, and others.

Table listing various stamps with columns for country, year, denomination, and price. Includes entries for Japan, Liberia, Persia, Siam, S. & C. America, and others.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues with columns for title, price, and postage. Includes Ewen's Railway Letter Stamps, Stanley Gibbons' Colonials, and others.

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing stamp accessories with columns for item, price, and postage. Includes Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers, Stamp Mounts, and Transparent Envelopes.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

Table listing philatelic works with columns for title, price, and postage. Includes Great Britain Adhesives, Portuguese India, South Australia, and others.

NOTE.—If several of the above articles are sent at one and the same time the postage is less.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves

(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)

Table listing blank albums and moveable leaves with columns for title, price, and postage. Includes Square, de Luxe, Stolzenberg Albums, and others.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Table listing subscription rates with columns for rate and duration. Includes One year, post free, Per quarter, Back numbers, and others.

Unused Stamps in Sets. *(Continued from Supplement.)*

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XI.—NORTHERN EUROPE.			
225 Germany, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf. . .	.. 10	2/8	3/2
226 " 1880, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50pf. . .	.. 6	—	2/4
226a " Official, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50pf. (used) . .	.. 8	—	1/1
227 Bavaria 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf. . .	.. 10	2/8	3/2
228* Wurtemberg, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50pf. . .	.. 9	1/11	2/3
229 " Official, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50pf. . .	.. 9	1/10	2/1
231* Denmark, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 50, 100 ø. . .	.. 14	3/5	3/11
232* " Service, 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 öre . . .	.. 5	0/3	0/4
233* Iceland, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100 aur. . .	.. 11	3/1½	3/6
234* " Official, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 20, 50 aur . . .	.. 7	1/2	1/5
235 Norway, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60ø. . .	.. 10	2/4	2/10
236 " Unpaid, 1, 4, 10, 20, 50 ø . . .	.. 5	0/11	1/1
237 Sweden, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 ø . . .	.. 12	1/11	2/3
237a " Losen —	—	—
238* Russia, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14 kop. . .	.. 8	0/11	1/2
239* Finland, 2, 5, 10, 20p., 1mk. . .	.. 5	1/2	1/6
240			
GROUP XII.—EASTERN EUROPE.			
241 Austria, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60h. . .	.. 13	2/5	2/10
242 " Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 40, 100h. . .	.. 11	1/10	2/2
243* " Newspaper, 2, 6, 10, 20h. . .	.. 4	0/4	0/5
244 " 1867, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50kr. . .	.. 7	—	3/8
245 " 1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50kr. . .	.. 6	—	2/6
246 " 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50kr. . .	.. 11	—	5/10
247* " 1891-96, 20, 24, 30, 50kr., 1, 1, 2, 2gld. . .	.. 8	—	16/0
248* Hungary, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60f. . .	.. 14	2/2½	2/7
249 " Hirlapjegy (Newspaper), 2f. . .	.. 1	0/0½	0/0½
250 " Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 50, 100f. . .	.. 9	1/9	2/1
251 Bosnia, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50h. . .	.. 12	1/11	2/4
252* Bulgaria, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50st. . .	.. 9	1/3	1/7
253 " Unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50st. . .	.. 5	0/11	1/1½
254* Crete, 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50l. . .	.. 6	1/0	1/2
255 " Unpaid, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 lepta . . .	.. 6	1/1	1/4
257 Greece, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50l. . .	.. 10	1/1	1/4
258* " 1902, A.M., 5, 25, 50l., 1, 2dr. . .	.. 5	3/2	3/9
259* " Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50l. . .	.. 10	1/1	1/4
260 Montenegro, old, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 25, 25, 30, 50 . . .	.. 18	3/11	4/7
261 " 1893 (Surcharged), 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 25n. . .	.. 6	1/1	1/4
262 " 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50n. . .	.. 10	2/8	3/2
263 " Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50n. . .	.. 8	2/0	2/4
264* " 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50h. . .	.. 6	0/9	0/11
265* " Unpaid, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100h. . .	.. 5	1/7	1/11
266* " AR 25 heller . . .	.. 1	0/2½	0/3
267* Roumania, 1, 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50b. . .	.. 9	1/4	1/7
268* " Postage Due, 2, 5, 10, 30, 50, 60b . . .	.. 6	1/4	1/8
269* " Delivery, 25b. (No. 605) . . .	.. 1	0/2½	0/3
270* Servia, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 par., surch. Arms . . .	.. 6	1/1	1/3
271* " unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 par. . .	.. 5	1/0	1/2
272 Turkey, Interior, 5, 10, 20 pa., 1, 2, 5 pi. . .	.. 6	1/7½	1/11
273 " Exterior, 5, 10, 20 pa., 1, 2, 5 pi. . .	.. 6	1/7½	1/11
GROUP XIII.—COLONIES (SPECIAL DESIGNS.)			
274 Austrian F.P.O., 10, 20, pa., 1, 2, 5pi. . .	.. 5	1/5½	1/9
275 " 5, 10, 25, 50c., 1fr. . .	.. 5	1/7	1/11
276 " Postage Due, 10, 20pa., 1, 2pi. . .	.. 4	0/7½	0/9
281* Danish W. Indies, 1, 2, 5, 8c. . .	.. 4	0/8	0/10
282* Fr. Somali, 1902, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. . .	.. 13	3/1	3/7
283 " same black centres . . .	.. 13	3/1	3/7
284* Fr. Congo, 1900, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. . .	.. 13	3/1	3/7
285 Madagascar, 1904, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. . .	.. 13	3/1	3/7
286* Indo-China, 1904, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. . .	.. 13	3/1	3/7
287* Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, 75c. 1f. . .	.. 11	2/9	3/3
288* Dutch Indies, 1902, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c. . .	.. 13	—	—
289* Curaçao, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c. . .	.. 13	—	—
290* Surinam, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c. . .	.. 13	—	—
291 Ital. Somali (Benadir), ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10as. . .	.. 8	1/10	2/2
292 Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c., 1f. . .	.. 9	2/1	2/5
293* Mozambique Co., 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300r. . .	.. 14	—	—
294* Nyassa, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300r. . .	.. 13	—	—
295* Russia, F.P.O. —	—	—
296* Elobey, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c. . .	.. 7	—	1/3
297 Fernando Poo, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c. . .	.. 13	—	1/2
298* Spanish Guinea, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, 750. 1p. . .	.. 13	—	—

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIV.—COLONIES (GENERAL DESIGN).			
(Various names can be supplied in each set and also the sets surcharged with Foreign Currency.)			
301 French; old col. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. . .	.. 13	3/1	3/7
302 " new colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. . .	.. 5	0/10	1/0
303 " 1903, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1f. . .	.. 13	2/6	2/11
306 German, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf. . .	.. 9	2/8	3/2
308 Portuguese, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r. . .	.. 11	1/7	1/11
309 " beyond Europe, the same . . .	.. 11	1/7	1/11
310 Lourenço Marques, unused set of 17, 1903 provisionals . . .	.. 17	—	14/0
GROUP XV.—AFRICA AND ASIA.			
311 China, 1898, ½, 1, 2c. . .	.. 9	2/5	2/11
312* Congo, Pictorial, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50c., 1f. . .	.. 6	2/0½	2/5
313 Corea, 1900, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c. . .	.. 11	2/4	3/2
314* " surch. 1, 2, 3c. . .	.. 3	—	0/7
315 " 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c. . .	.. 11	2/4	3/2
316 Egypt, 1879-92, 1, 2, 3, 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10pi. . .	.. 8	4/0	4/8
317 Japan, 1899, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50c. . .	.. 13	2/11	3/5
317a " F.P.O. —	—	—
318 Liberia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32c. . .	.. 9	4/4½	4/8
319 " " 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30c. . .	.. 9	4/7½	4/10
319a " " 10, 15, 20c., surcharged . . .	.. 3	1/10½	2/2
320* Persia, 1876, 1, 2, 5, 10sh. . .	.. 4	—	0/10
321* " 1879, 1, 2, 5, 10sh., 1, 5kr. . .	.. 6	—	4/3
324* " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10sh., 1, 2, 5kr. . .	.. 8	—	0/6
325* " 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 14ch., 1, 2, 5kr. . .	.. 8	—	0/11
326* " 1894, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 16ch., 1, 2, 5, 10kr. . .	.. 10	—	1/9
327* " 1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16ch., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 50kr. . .	.. 16	—	5/0
328* " 1892, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16ch., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 50kr. . .	.. 16	—	5/0
329* " 1902, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12ch., 1, 2, 5, 10, 50kr. . .	.. 11	—	3/11
330* " 1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12ch., 1, 2, 5, 10, 50kr. . .	.. 11	—	—
331 Siam, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 24, 28a. . .	.. 11	—	—
GROUP XVI.—SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.			
332 Antioquia, 1903, 4, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50c., 1, 2, 3, 1, 5p. . .	.. 11	—	—
333 Argentine, 1899, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50c. . .	.. 14	3/5	4/0
334 " Official, 1, 2, 5, 10c. . .	.. 6	—	—
336 Boyaca, 10, 50c., 1, 5, 10ps. . .	.. 4	—	—
337* Chile, 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 30, 50c. . .	.. 6	—	—
338 Colombia, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c., 5c. AR., 10c. Reg. . .	.. 7	—	—
340 Cuba, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c. . .	.. 5	0/10½	1/0
341 Dominican Rep., 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 50c. . .	.. 7	—	2/3
342 Ecuador, with \$ surcharge, 1, 2, 5, 10c. (now rare) . . .	.. 4	—	—
343 Guatemala, Pict., 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, 50, 75c., 1, 2p. . .	.. 10	—	3/7
344 Hayti, 1904 (Head in colour), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c. . .	.. 6	—	1/8
345 " (Head in black), 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 50c. . .	.. 7	—	—
347* Mexico, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50c. . .	.. 9	—	—
349 Panama, unshr., 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1p. . .	.. 7	—	10/0
350 " (1st Panama), 1, 2, 10c. . .	.. 3	—	4/2
351 " (2nd "), 2, 5, 10, 20c and 2c. indigo sur. . .	.. 4	—	8/11
352 " (3rd "), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1p. . .	.. 7	—	7/6
353* " (4th "), 1, 2c. . .	.. 2	—	—
354 " (1st Colon), 1, 2, 5, 10c. . .	.. 4	—	5/0
355* " (2nd "), 1, 2, 5, 10c. . .	.. 4	—	—
356 " (3rd "), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 50c. . .	.. 7	—	12/6
357 " Registr., 10c. . .	.. 1	—	3/0
358 Paraguay, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60c., 1p. . .	.. 8	—	2/0
359 " 1, 2, 5, 10c. . .	.. 4	0/2	0/2½
360 Rio Hacha, 2nd print, see E.W.S.N. 245 . . .	.. 4	—	13/6
363 Salvador, 1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 24, 26, 50, 100c. . .	.. 11	—	4/8
364 " (Postage Due), 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 13, 15, 24, 50, 100c. . .	.. 10	—	6/8
365 Tolima —	—	—
366* Uruguay, ½, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 25c. . .	.. 8	—	—
367 Venezuela, 5, 10, 25, 50c., 1b. . .	.. 15	—	—
GROUP XVII.—S. & C. AMERICA (SEEBECK SETS).			
Honduras, 1878; 1890; 1892, A, B; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1/- each.			
Nicaragua, 1882; 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1899; 1/3 each.			
Salvador, 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893, A, B; 1894, A, B; 1895, A; 1895, B; 1896, A; 1896, B; 1897; 1/3 each.			
GROUP XVIII.—UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.			
370* United States, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15c. . .	.. 10	2/9½	3/3½
371 " Postage Due, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c. . .	.. 5	0/10½	1/0
372* Philippines, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15c. . .	.. 7	2/3	2/8
373* Porto Rico, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10c. . .	.. 5	1/1	1/4
374 Panamá, Canal Zone, 1, 2, 5, 3	0/4	0/6

* An Asterisk denotes temporarily out of stock.

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OUR 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.

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Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early 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 stamps, from 5/- to 10/- 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.—King Edward Stamps (270 O 271).—Our earliest copy of the new ½d. yellow-green comes on a letter from Messrs. Hayes & Co., and is postmarked "Kew Gardens, 8.45 P.M.—26.11.04."

Adhesive. Design as before.
½d. yellow-green.

We have been unable to procure any at Norwood up to the time of going to press, but shall hope to give a detailed description next week.

Official Stamps (265 E 271).—A substitute for Official stamps has now been found. Several envelopes have been sent us bearing the following inscription:—"at top, "On His Majesty's Service" underlined; in the S.W. corner, "If undelivered return to the Collector of Taxes at....." and in the N.E. corner a circular design inscribed "Official" at top, "Paid" at foot, with a large Crown between. The whole is printed in green.

Railway Letter Stamps (270 S 271).—A specimen of the 8th printing of the London & South-Western Railway (8th as given in the No. 2 Catalogue) has been found with postmark 31.12.92 and must therefore be 5th. This upsets the arrangement there given to a slight extent, but enables us to definitely decide once for all the order of the first eight printings.

London & South Western Railway Printings.

Printing and Transfer.	Official Date.	Earliest Postmark.	Editor's Collection Unused.	Collection Used.	Price Unused.	Price Used.
1st. I.	1.91	13.2.91	16	1	£3 15 0	15 0
2nd. II.	6.91	27.8.91	2	6	£10 30 0	30 0
3rd. III.	19.11.91	18.2.92	—	13	£10 10 0	10 0
4th. III.	26.3.92	27.4.92	3	11	£5 10 0	10 0
5th. III.	15.8.92	31.12.92	—	5	£5 10 0	10 0
6th. III.	14.1.93	27.2.93	1	4	£5 20 0	20 0
7th. III.	12.6.93	31.7.93	5	11	£10 30 0	30 0
8th. III.	27.9.93	13.10.93	3	4	£10 30 0	30 0
9th. IVA.	20.2.94	27.10.94	1	14	£10 15 0	15 0
10th. IVA.	13.7.94	—	—	9	£10 15 0	15 0

*The Editor is endeavouring to get 24 types of each printing, preferably unused.

The prices are based on the number of copies known in the principal collections and are really absurdly low considering the great rarity of these stamps. Except the 1st printing, each of those mentioned, in unused condition, is probably rarer than either of the Post Office Mauritius stamps.

We have been fortunate enough to secure blocks or sheets of some of the early Ballycastle Railway stamps, and think it advisable to place on record details of same:—1st printing, block of five (types 4, 5, 6, 8, 9); 2nd printing, from same transfer, sheet of nine. The block and sheet of the 1st and 2nd printings show the same marks and are therefore from the same transfer. These marks are as follows:

Ballycastle Railway, 1st Transfer.

- Type 1. Blot between lines over LW of "Railway"; blot attached to body of figure "2" just inside lower angle; line over v of "Ballycastle"; line over τ and ε of "Ballycastle" faint.
- Type 2. Line over τ of "Ballycastle" broken; blot on line under r of "Railway" (circular).
- Type 3. Line se of foot of v of "Railway" faintly broken; left arm of v of "Conveyance" weak; smudge on lines over 3rd bar in left pillar.
- Type 4. No marks.
- Type 5. Second line over BA of "Ballycastle" broken or very faint for space of 1½mm.; left curve of s of "Post" broken.
- Type 6. Very faint white blot near right corner of NW triangle under AL of "Ballycastle"; line to left of right pillar faintly broken opposite centre of 3rd bar in right pillar (also in type 7).
- Type 7. Left foot of first n of "Conveyance" faint; white scratch across S.W. corner of first ε of "Letters"; white dot on foot of l of "Railway."
- Type 8. Base of NE triangle faint over ST of "Post."
- Type 9. Second line to left of 5th bar in left pillar broken; left line of right pillar broken at top (also in type 1).

Early Date Records (270 N 271).—The following new records have been shown us.

- 4d. Med. Garter on white Lombard St., 14.2.57 E. Leader
- rod. wmk. Spray Folkestone, 17.8.67 E. Leader
- rd. blk. blk Malt. x ————— 15.10.40 M. Raffalovich

BECHUANALAND (260 Q 271).—We recently came across some sheets of the current ½d., 1d., 2d. and 3d. stamps surcharged on Great Britain, and they show the following marks.

- ½d. Control letter R, cut under stamp No 8. Wmk. letter E.
- 1d. Control letter V, no cut. Wmk. letter B.
- 1d. The same, but wmk. letter D.
- 2d. Wmk. letter B. Another sheet, similar, letter D.
- 3d. No outer line. Wmk. letter A.

COLOMBIA (270 P 271).—Messrs. Th. Champion & Co., record in their 11.04 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 "Acknowledgment of Receipt" letters, of the same class as our own British "R" in a ring (used for registered letters). We should therefore be inclined to think some obliging postmaster has merely "surcharged" a few sets of unused stamps with this postmark, and recommend this view to our Parisian confrères.

DENMARK (270 M 271).—The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the new 10 øre King's Head stamp.



Adhesive. Perf. 12½.
10 øre, vermilion.

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.W.S.N. 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 Colman.



Adhesive. Multiple watermark.
1d. on red paper.

Issued 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.
1c. green and black.
4c. on red paper.

Issued 10.11.04 or earlier. The 1c. is given on the authority of Messrs. Th. Champion & Co.

MONTSERRAT (264 F 271).—Various of our contemporaries chronicle the 1d. Montserrat with multiple watermark. It does not however yet exist. The list of four values, ½d., 2d., 3d., 6d., was correctly given in E.W.S.N. Nos. 256 and 264, but through an oversight the 1d. value was added to the list in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal. 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 for the chronicle of this mythical 1d. stamp and see how often proper acknowledgment (not 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 of other journals, chiefly continental, "discovered" it too! It is usual for philatelic journals 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 Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue as 1898, but in E.W.S.N. No. 229, we mentioned a copy of the 2½d. postmarked 23.12.97. Mr. T. N. Wallace now sends us the 2d. wmk Crown CA, postmarked 8.12.97.

PANAMA (268 C 271).—Collectors are warned against 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 1st 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 so stamped were handed in at a Panamá Post Office, to say whether genuine or not, unless the Postmaster kept a complete reference collection handy. It is fairly safe to say that nearly all sets of the first Canal Zone stamps now coming over 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 Stamp News (19.11.04/378).

"We have received the following valuable information 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.

*1c green, sur. carmine and magenta, 4th Colon on 3rd Panama.

*2c rose, sur. carmine on magenta, 4th Colon on 3rd Panama.

*5c blue, sur. carmine and magenta, 4th Colon on 3rd Panama.

10c orange, sur. carmine and magenta, 4th Colon on 3rd Panama.

*20c violet, sur. carmine and violet (possibly dark and oxidized magenta), 4th Colon on 3rd Panama.

*10c R orange, sur. carmine and magenta, 4th Colon on 3rd Panama.

*10c R orange, sur. carmine and violet, Bocas del Toro, on 3rd Panama.

10c AR orange sur. black and magenta, (AR Colon, Columbia partly erased). Error, surcharge should be on 5c 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 Cauca in MEKEEL'S for Sept. 17, I give the following as in my collection and authentic, except † which I have seen elsewhere.

(1) Without surcharge.

Used at Barbacoas, 1, 2, 10 centavos.

" Pasto, 10, 20 "

" Tumaco, † 1, 2, 5, 20 "

(2) With 1st Panama surcharge in bright red.

"Used at Tumaco, but cancelled at Panama, 10c. orange. Original cover with address of firm in Tumaco and have covers from same firm with Tumaco postmark which is missing 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 earlier ones (the surcharge) were carefully overprinted in violet, but more recently the same hand stamp has been very carelessly used as a

cancellation on 3d. Panama, 10c. 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 20c. violet, used in Panama Dec., 1903, and from the office of "Telégrafos Nacionales, Direccion General," but without the overprint. Have seen others of similar nature."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (270 F 271).—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 that we consider it necessary to give first of all a summary of the information we have published heretofore.

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 9d., 1/- 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 originally intended for the 2/- value. (See E.W.S.N. No. 161).

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 ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. and 4d. 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 Wmk. Crown SA.

Figures 7 or 8mm. high; the six figures 25mm. long.

HIGHEST NUMBERS KNOWN.

*½d. 024954 in blue. †5d. 002313 in olive-black.
*1d. 5xxxxx in red. *6d. 005764 ?
*2d. 651991 in black. gd., 1/-, 2/- (never existed?)
*2½d. 012231 in grey. *2/6, 10/-, 15/-, 20/-, etc.
*3d. —? (unknown).
†4d. 008266 in yellow. *5/- 000427 in rose.

* Supply of paper already exhausted.

† Used up for last printing of small 6d.

: Used up for the then current printing of the 5d.

Figures 7mm. high; the six figures 27mm long.

LOWEST NUMBERS KNOWN.

††½d. 030406 in blue. ††2½d. 124584 in grey.
1d. 617164 in red. ††5d. 003447 in olive-grey
2d. 085490 in black.

†† Possibly of later date than the 1d. and 2d. paper, which was known 7.02; the ½d. was known 10.02 and the 2½d. and 5d. much later.

In the interval between these two groups, ½d. stamps were printed on both 1d. and 2d. paper ("1d. 617164" and "2d. 708489"). As will be seen the numbers follow on, each value having a separate series, but it is a remarkable fact that the 2½d. stamps were followed on from "012231" as if the "0" were at the other end! One is at a loss to understand how such carelessness could occur, if carelessness it be.

Soon after the paper with the 27mm. 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 1d. and afterwards on 2d. paper. The first printings were as follows:—

Long stamps, inscribed "Postage," 18 x 1½mm., perf. 11½, 12½.

Table with columns: Lowest No., Highest No., Value, Iss., Value(mm.), Earliest Date. Rows list various stamp values and their details.

* There is some doubt whether this is really a distinct printing.

There are some interesting points about the above table. The 4d. printing I was apparently made on sheets numbered 647xxx and 658xxx. Compare the 8d. printings, i on 546xxx and ii on 658xxx. One is compelled to the supposition that either the two lots of 4d. are different printings or the two lots of 8d. are the same. As regards the 8d. printing with 619xxx, I have not seen it and cannot therefore be absolutely certain that it is not an earlier printing which has hitherto escaped observation. The next printings were on 2d. paper.

Table with columns: Long stamps, inscribed "Postage," 18 x 1½mm., Perf. 11½, 12½. Rows list values 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d. with lowest and highest numbers.

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:—

Table with columns: Lowest No., Highest No. Rows list values ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d. with their respective numbers.

The highest number we noted on the 1d. perf. 13 was "1d. 724810," see E.W.S.N. No. 257. Commencing early in 1904 a new system appears to have been introduced. The sheets are numbered 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 3d. ii. with the new perforation 12).

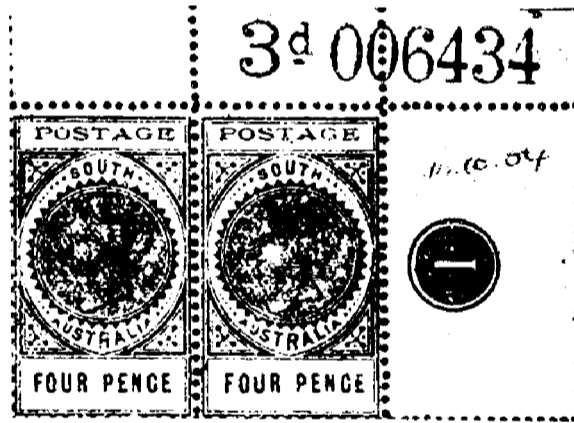
Table with columns: Long Stamps inscribed "Postage" 18 x 1½mm., Lowest No., Highest No., Value, Issue, Colour of numbers. Rows list values 9d., 3d. with their details.

Table with columns: Same, but with large "Postage" 17½ x 2mm., 9d., 1/-, 1/-, 3d., 9d., 3d., 6d., 4d., 6d. with lowest and highest numbers.

† Lowest and highest numbers seen by us. * Supposed to be error "2" instead of "3." † Apparently printed with gd. 005xxx to fill the gap caused by the 1/- error. § The 4d. was numbered "3d." by mistake (?) and may have been held back for enquiry (?); it was issued last.

The absence of the Nos. 000001 to 002000 in the above series and the duplication of the numbers 002001 to 003500 is at present without officially confirmed explanation.

The best method of collecting these sheet-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 months and it may be of interest to record the result of his work.

Table with columns: Week Ending, 3d. Sheet Nos., 4d. Sheet Nos., 9d. Sheet Nos., 1/- Sheet Nos. Rows list weekly sales data.

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/- 1d. 656694; 2/6 1d. 661293; 6d. 012049; 8d. 10d. 5/-, £1, no numbers. In conclusion we append an index to the references in E.W.S.N. to the various printings of the long "Postage" stamps.

Table with columns: Value, E.W.S.N. Nos. Rows list values 3d. i, 3d. ii, 3d. iii, 4d. i, 4d. ii, 4d. iii with their respective reference numbers.

Table with columns: Value, Reference Numbers. Rows list values 6d., 9d., 10d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1, £1 ii, General, New die with their respective numbers.

The 9d. 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 2/6 printing iii recorded in No. 257 has not yet been issued, although printed. With these exceptions 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 Journal (19.11.04/450) chronicles the following:—

Letter-card. Lithographed. 3c. dark blue, yellow card.

Issued at Montevideo 26.8.04. The 1c. adhesive chronicled a fortnight ago was issued on 24.9.04.

Notes.

The African World (17.9.04) illustrates four Cape woodblocks which have recently been found on a letter dated April, 1861. The stamps are a block of three and a single, one stamp of the block being the error 4d. red. They are said to belong to Mr. Richard Lilienfeld, of Johannesburg.

No. 1 of a new philatelic, edited by Mr. 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 Great Britain) at Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C., on April 7th and 8th, 1905.

Interesting Articles in the Philatelic Press.

- Adhesive Postal-Fiscals of the United Kingdom, SCF 11.04/154.
Tasmania, 1st Issue of Fiscals, SCF 11.04/156.
Finland, Issues of 1860-1881, NFT 11.04/182.
Finland, Forgeries of 20p. blue of 1901/02, NFT 11.04/193.
Französische Kolonialmarken echt oder falsch, VKB 11.04/227.
Liberia, Ordinary-Ausgabe, VKB 11.04/239.
Des Réimpressions en Général et de celles de l'île de la Réunion en particulier, R.P.F. 11.04/143.
Australian Philatelic Journals, A.P.J. 10.04/1.
Die Zahnungsarten der bayerischen Briefmarken, Ph. E. 11.04/10.
The 1d. on 2½d. Provisional of Transvaal, N. Yaar, L.P. 11.04/265.
Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal, R. B. Yardley, L.P. 11.04/270.

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.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

The following are our sale prices for mint unused and fine postally used specimens. We are willing to purchase for cash at 3d. in the 1/- discount, (stamps quoted 2d. or more only). An asterisk * denotes "temporarily out of stock" and in such cases we are willing to buy at 2d. in the 1/- discount.

Table listing stamp prices for various countries including Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Crete, D.W. Indies, Finland, France, French F.P.O., Germany, Greece, Holland, D. Indies, Iceland, Italy, Luxemb., Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Tunisia, and Germany. Columns include country, year, denomination, and price.

Table listing stamp prices for various countries including Germany, Greece, Holland, D. Indies, Iceland, Italy, Luxemb., Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Tunisia, and Germany. Columns include country, year, denomination, and price.

Table listing stamp prices for various countries including Portugal, S. America, S. & C. America, and Asia and Africa. Columns include country, year, denomination, and price.

Table listing stamp prices for various countries including S. & C. America, and Asia and Africa. Columns include country, year, denomination, and price.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues such as Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1904), Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904), French Society's Catalogue, 1790 pages, Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904), and Senf, including stationery (1905).

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing accessories such as Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, Ideal Perforation Gauge, Stamp Mounts, and Transparent Envelopes.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

Table listing philatelic works such as Great Britain, Adhesives (1899), Portuguese India, South Australia, Shanghai, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Indian Native States, and various African and Asian stamps.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves

Table listing blank albums and moveable leaves, including Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves and Stolzenberg Albums, thin card covers.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Table listing subscription rates for Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, including one year, per quarter, and back numbers.

Unused Stamps in Sets. *(Continued from Supplement.)*

Index No.		No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XI.—NORTHERN EUROPE.				
225	Germany, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	.. 10	2/8	3/2
226	" 1880, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50pf.	.. 6	—	2/4
226a	" Official, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50pf. (used)	.. 8	—	1/1
227	Bavaria, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	.. 10	2/8	3/2
228*	Wurtemberg, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50pf.	.. 9	1/11	2/3
229	" Official, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50pf.	.. 9	1/10	2/1
231*	Denmark, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 50, 100 ø	.. 14	3/5	3/11
232*	" Service, 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 öre	.. 5	0/3	0/4
233*	Iceland, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100 aur.	.. 11	3/1½	3/6
234*	" Official, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 20, 50 aur	.. 7	1/2	1/5
235	Norway, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60ö.	.. 10	2/4	2/10
236	" Unpaid, 1, 4, 10, 20, 50 ö	.. 5	0/11	1/1
237	Sweden, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 ö	.. 12	1/11	2/3
237a	" Losen —	—	—
238*	Russia, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14 kop.	.. 8	0/11	1/2
239*	Finland, 2, 5, 10, 20p., 1mk.	.. 5	1/2	1/6
240				
GROUP XII.—EASTERN EUROPE.				
241	Austria, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60h.	.. 13	2/5	2/10
242	" Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 40, 100h.	.. 11	1/10	2/2
243*	" Newspaper, 2, 6, 10, 20h.	.. 4	0/4	0/5
244	" 1867, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50kr.	.. 7	—	3/8
245	" 1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50kr.	.. 6	—	2/6
246	" 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50kr.	.. 11	—	5/10
247*	" 1891-96, 20, 24, 30, 50kr., 1, 1, 2, 2gld.	.. 8	—	16/0
248*	Hungary, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60f.	.. 14	2/2½	2/7
249	" Hirlapjegy (Newspaper), 2f.	.. 1	0/0½	0/0½
250	" Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 50, 100f.	.. 9	1/9	2/1
251*	Bosnia, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50h.	.. 12	1/11	2/4
252*	Bulgaria, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50st.	.. 9	1/3	1/7
253	" Unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50st.	.. 5	0/11	1/1½
254*	Crete, 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50l.	.. 6	1/0	1/2
255	" Unpaid, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 lepta	.. 6	1/1	1/4
257	Greece, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50l.	.. 10	1/1	1/4
258*	" 1902, A.M., 5, 25, 50l., 1, 2dr.	.. 5	3/2	3/9
259*	" Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50l.	.. 10	1/1	1/4
260	Montenegro, old, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 25.30.5.	.. 18	3/11	4/7
261	" 1893 (Surcharged), 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 25n.	.. 6	1/1	1/4
262	" 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50n.	.. 10	2/8	3/2
263	" Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50n.	.. 8	2/0	2/4
264*	" 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50h.	.. 6	0/9	0/11
265*	" Unpaid, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100h.	.. 5	1/7	1/11
266*	" AR 25 heller	.. 1	0/2½	0/3
267*	Roumania, 1, 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50b.	.. 9	1/4	1/7
268*	" Postage Due, 2, 5, 10, 30, 50, 60b.	.. 6	1/4	1/8
269*	" Delivery, 25b. (No. 605)	.. 1	0/2½	0/3
270*	Servia, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 par., surch. Arms	.. 6	1/1	1/3
271*	" unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 par.	.. 5	1/0	1/2
272	Turkey, Interior, 5, 10, 20 pa., 1, 2, 5 pi.	.. 6	1/7½	1/11
273	" Exterior, 5, 10, 20 pa., 1, 2, 5 pi.	.. 6	1/7½	1/11
GROUP XIII.—COLONIES (SPECIAL DESIGNS.)				
274	Austrian F.P.O., 10, 20, pa., 1, 2, 5pi.	.. 5	1/5½	1/9
275	" 5, 10, 25, 50c., 1fr.	.. 5	1/7	1/11
276	" Postage Due, 10, 20pa., 1, 2pi.	.. 4	0/7½	0/9
281*	Danish W. Indies, 1, 2, 5, 8c.	.. 4	0/8	0/10
282*	Fr. Somali, 1902, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c.	.. 13	3/1	3/7
283	" same black centres	.. 13	3/1	3/7
284*	Fr. Congo, 1900, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f.	.. 13	3/1	3/7
285	Madagascar, 1904, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f.	.. 13	3/1	3/7
286*	Indo-China, 1904, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f.	.. 13	3/1	3/7
287*	Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, 75c. 1f.	.. 11	2/9	3/3
288*	Dutch Indies, 1902, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c.	.. 13	—	—
289*	Curaçao, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c.	.. 13	—	—
290*	Surinam, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c.	.. 13	—	—
291	Ital. Somali (Benadir), ½, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10as.	.. 8	1/10	2/2
292	Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c., 1f.	.. 9	2/1	2/5
293*	Mozambique Co., 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300r.	.. 14	—	—
294*	Nyassa, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300r.	.. 13	—	—
295*	Russia, F.P.O.	.. —	—	—
296*	Elobey, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c.	.. 7	—	1/3
297	Fernando Poo, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c.	.. 13	—	1/2
298*	Spanish Guinea, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, 750. 1p.	.. 13	—	—

Index No.		No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIV.—COLONIES (GENERAL DESIGN).				
(Various names can be supplied in each set and also the sets surcharged with Foreign Currency.)				
301	French; old col. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f.	.. 13	3/1	3/7
302	" new colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c.	.. 5	0/10	1/0
303	" 1903, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1f.	.. 13	2/6	2/11
306	German, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf.	.. 9	2/8	3/2
308	Portuguese, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r.	.. 11	1/7	1/11
309	" beyond Europe, the same	.. 11	1/7	1/11
310	Lourenço Marques, unused set of 17, 1903 provisionals	.. 17	—	14/0
GROUP XV.—AFRICA AND ASIA.				
311	China, 1898, ½, 1, 2c.	.. 9	2/5	2/11
312*	Congo, Pictorial, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50c., 1f.	.. 6	2/0½	2/5
313	Corea, 1900, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c.	.. 11	2/4	3/2
314*	" surch. 1, 2, 3c.	.. 3	—	0/7
315	" 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c.	.. 11	2/4	3/2
316	Egypt, 1873-92, 1, 2, 3, 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10pl.	.. 8	4/0	4/8
317	Japan, 1899, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50c.	.. 13	2/11	3/5
317a	" F.P.O.	.. —	—	—
318	Liberia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32c.	.. 9	4/4½	4/8
319	" 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30c.	.. 9	4/7½	4/10
319a	" 10, 15, 20c., surcharged	.. 3	1/10½	2/2
320*	Persia, 1876, 1, 2, 5, 10sh.	.. 4	—	0/10
321*	" 1879, 1, 2, 5, 10sh., 1, 5kr.	.. 6	—	4/3
324*	" 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10sh., 1, 2, 5kr.	.. 8	—	0/6
325*	" 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 14ch., 1, 2, 5kr.	.. 8	—	0/11
326*	" 1894, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 16ch., 1, 2, 5, 10kr.	.. 10	—	1/9
327*	" 1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16ch., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 50kr.	.. 16	—	5/0
328*	" 1897, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16ch., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 50kr.	.. 16	—	5/0
329*	" 1902, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12ch., 1, 2, 5, 10, 50kr.	.. 11	—	3/11
330*	" 1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12ch., 1, 2, 5, 10, 50kr.	.. 11	—	—
331	Siam, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 24, 28a.	.. 11	—	—
GROUP XVI.—SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.				
332	Antioquia, 1903, 4, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50c., 1, 2, 3, 1, 5p.	.. 11	—	—
333	Argentine, 1897, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50c.	.. 14	3/5	4/0
334	" Official, 1, 2, 5, 10c.	.. 6	—	—
336	Boyaca, 10, 50c., 1, 5, 10s.	.. 4	—	—
337*	Chile, 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 30, 50c.	.. 6	—	—
338	Colombia, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c., 5c. AR., 10c. Reg.	.. 7	—	—
340	Cuba, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.	.. 5	0/10½	1/0
341	Dominican Rep., 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 50c.	.. 7	—	2/3
342	Ecuador, with \$ surcharge, 1, 2, 5, 10c. (now rare)	.. 4	—	—
343	Guatemala, Pict., 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, 50, 75c., 1, 2p.	.. 10	—	3/7
344	Haiti, 1904 (Head in colour), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c.	.. 6	—	1/8
345	" (Head in black), 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 50c.	.. 7	—	—
347*	Mexico, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50c.	.. 9	—	—
349	Panama, unsur., 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1p.	.. 7	—	10/0
350	" (1st Panama), 1, 2, 10c.	.. 3	—	4/2
351	" (2nd "), 2, 5, 10, 20c. and 2c. indigo sur.	.. 4	—	8/11
352	" (3rd "), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1p.	.. 7	—	7/6
353*	" (4th "), 1, 2c.	.. 2	—	—
354	" (1st Colon), 1, 2, 5, 10c.	.. 4	—	5/0
355*	" (2nd "), 1, 2, 5, 10c.	.. 4	—	—
356	" (3rd "), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 50c.	.. 7	—	12/6
357	" Registr., 10c.	.. 1	—	3/0
358*	Paraguay, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60c., 1p.	.. 8	—	2/0
359	" 1, 2, 5, 10c.	.. 4	0/2	0/2½
360	Rio Hacha, 2nd print, see E.W.S.N. 245	.. 4	—	13/6
363*	Salvador, 1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 24, 26, 50, 100c.	.. 11	—	4/8
364	" (Postage Due), 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 13, 15, 24, 50, 100c.	.. 10	—	6/8
365	Tolima	.. —	—	—
366*	Uruguay, ½, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 25c.	.. 8	—	—
367	Venezuela, 5, 10, 25, 50c., 1b.	.. 15	—	—
GROUP XVII.—S. & C. AMERICA (SEEBECK SETS).				
Honduras, 1878; 1890; 1892, A, B; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1/- each.				
Nicaragua, 1882; 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1899; 1/3 each.				
Salvador, 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893, A, B; 1894, A, B; 1895, A; 1895, B; 1896, A; 1896, B; 1897; 1/3 each.				
GROUP XVIII.—UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.				
370*	United States, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15c.	.. 10	2/9½	3/3½
371	" Postage Due, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.	.. 5	0/10½	1/0
372*	Philippines, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15c.	.. 7	2/3	2/8
373*	Porto Rico, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10c.	.. 5	1/1	1/4
374	Panamá, Canal Zone, 1, 2, 5,	.. 3	0/4	0/6

* An Asterisk denotes temporarily out of stock.

Regular Weekly Service of New Issues.

OUR 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.
- V.—New 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 £1 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.

FURTHER PARTICULARS SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32,

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

(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. 272. (Vol. XIII.)
(Whole Number, No. 358).

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Another Stamp Weekly.

AN 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 publishers, 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 appeared 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"!

* * *

EWEN'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 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 great benefit to the great army of collectors who wish to keep in touch with the stamps of the whole 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 adjectives of wonderment and admiration on our own production, but we are quite sure collectors will find themselves 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-Catalogue of the World'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 magnificent show. About 9,500 of the 10,000 different kinds can be purchased for £1000; that is to say, a collection approaching to completeness. Should anyone reply to us that he cannot afford £1000, we shall count him a supporter at once, because if he admits that he could never complete our "10,000 stamp" collection, it is useless his attempting the larger one. As a matter of fact, a very fairly representative collection on the lines of 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 investment and every stamp in it will be realizable at a moment's notice, if purchased from us and still in fine condition, and that moreover

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 3d. in the 1/- discount and all new issues unused at only 1d. in the 1/- discount. In many cases the latter, if kept over four years, will advance very largely in price, and the collector will get the benefit of this 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 4d. to 1d. and the Quotations will be obtainable through any Newsagent or Railway Bookstall, on the first day of each month, price, 1d. 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/- + 1½d. 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.
- " " " 5/-, £1 to £2 per month.
- " " " £1, £2 to £3 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.

The Week's News.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early 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 stamps, from 5/- to 10/- 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.—King Edward Stamps (271 P 272).—The new ½d. 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 inverted watermark.

The control mark varieties we have met with are as follows (an asterisk signifies we have precisely the same variety in the ½d. dark green).

½d. yellow-green.

(b) Normal:—Continuous line round pane. Stamps under which breaks occur.

½d. D4 3 (Not seen by us but reported).

(g) Normal:—Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp.

½d. D4 *6x2.

Control Letters and Marks (268 S 272).—We have four new points of distinct interest to report this week, in connection with the cuts on the lower margin of British ½d. and 1d. stamps.

- (1) We have the new ½d. yellow-green showing identically the same cuts as the ½d. dark green D4 and C4.
- (2) We have the ½d. dark green D4 (continuous line), cuts 4×2, 6×2, 7 with a new cut '3,' thus showing that the cuts are being added to.
- (3) We have the ½d. dark green D4 (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 9th 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 hieroglyphic 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 D4 so long in use? Seeing how quickly C and C4 were superseded, one would have expected E4 months ago.

Railway Stamps (270 M 272).—Under date of 30.11.04 a Belfast correspondent sends us sheets of the following novelties.

"Midland Railway—Northern Counties Committee (Ireland)." Prepaid newspaper parcel stamps. Issued in sheets of six, two rows of three. Perf. 11.

- 1d. blue.
- 2d. blue.
- 3d. blue.

These are the only three values and the sheets are numbered vertically in black:—1d. 1795-1800; 2d. 595-600; 3d. 595-600. We should imagine these were about the first sheets issued after the initial distribution to the stations; if so, the latter could hardly have received more than 36 of the 1d. 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 2nd bar in left pillar very faint or broken; line under "Ballycastle" broken 1½mm. from right end; line over T of "Ballycastle" 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 line under "Railway" broken 2½mm. from right end.
- Type 5. Blot on second line over A of "Castle" (same as in type 4); line under "Railway" broken 3mm. from right end; line SE of top bar in left pillar broken.
- Type 6. Right outline of stamp broken opposite top bar in right pillar; line under "Railway" broken 1mm. from left end; right edge of 2nd bar in left pillar broken near foot.
- Type 7. Large white or very faint spot near apex of SE triangle; line NE of east of 2nd and 4th bars in right pillar broken; right outline broken opposite lines between the 4th and 5th bars in right pillar.
- Type 8. Line under F of "For" broken; right outline faintly broken opposite foot of 5th 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 5th bar; feet of A of "Bally" shorter than usual.

In all the stamps the T of "Ballycastle" is small and the line under II. of "Railway" very faint, and line under W of "Railway" broken.

Official 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, "Liverpool, 21.11.04."

BOSNIA (219 I 272).—A set of postage due stamps is recorded by the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* (12.04/469).



Postage Due Adhesives.		Perf. 13½
1 heller, black, red and yellow.	600 sheets of 50.	
2 "	"	1000 "
3 "	"	600 "
4 "	"	600 "
5 "	"	2000 "
6 "	"	1000 "
7 "	"	600 "
8 "	"	600 "
10 "	"	2000 "
15 "	"	1000 "
20 "	"	2000 "
50 "	"	600 "
200 " black, red and green.	800 "	

The 200 heller is only for use in connection with departmental accounts. Issued 11.04 or earlier.

CYPRUS (262 X 272).—Two more values on the new paper are chronicled by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (11.04/97).



Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.
1 piast., carmine and ultramarine.
2 " ultramarine and purple.

The only values still to appear are the 4 and 12 piastres.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (267 A 272).—Another value on the new paper is recorded by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (11.04/97).



Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.
2 annas, purple and magenta.

Issued 11.04 or sooner. The values now known are ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 annas, the 2½ 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, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 centimes, 1, 2, 5 francs.

- Adhesives.
- 1c. black on yellow-green.
 - 2c. brown on straw.
 - 4c. carmine on bluish.
 - 5c. green on green.
 - 10c. carmine.
 - 15c. violet on mauve.
 - 20c. carmine on green.
 - 25c. blue on bluish.
 - 30c. brown on buff.
 - 40c. vermilion on straw.
 - 50c. brown on azure.
 - 75c. green on orange.
 - 1f. olive on straw.
 - 2f. red on orange.
 - 5f. bluish-green on yellow-green.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie gives the date of issue at Paris as 29.11.04.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST (246 A 272).—A large quantity of the 4c. blue and rose, 25c. all three colours and 50c. 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.
25c. ultramarine and black.
50c. green and black.
75c. brown-orange and black.
1f. orange-red and black.

The error in the 50c. green and black, without engraver's name at foot, is also reproduced in the sheets with inverted 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'Echo de la Timbrologie* a block of the 1f. of 1900 with inverted frame.

Our French contemporary (11.04/537) also states that a new printing of all values from 4c. to 5fr. has been made and was issued at Paris on 26.11.04. The shades are much the same as before, but the paper is thinner like that of the 1c. and some of the 2c. 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 Journal* (11.04/98):—

Dr. Byramji Shavakshah tells us that the use of stamps perforated with the word *Sirkari* 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 distinguishing marks are printed or perforated?

LAGOS (271 M 272).—The ½d. with multiple watermark is reported by Messrs. Th. Champion and Co.



Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.
½d. green.

Issued 30.10.04 or earlier. The 1d., 6d. and 1/- have previously been chronicled with the new watermark.

NATAL (269 W 272).—Another value is recorded on the new paper by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (11.04/98).



Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple.
½d. green.

Issued 11.04 or sooner. The 1d. is the only other value yet recorded.

NORTH BORNEO (258 P 272).—The following new Postage Due stamp is mentioned by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (11.04/98).

Postage Due Stamp. Surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" horizontally in black.
1c. black, ochre-brown and red (No. 117).

NOWANUGGUR (A 272).—The following note is from *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (11.04/98).

"Dr. Byramji Shavakshah gives us positive information as to the meaning of a surcharge impressed upon stamps of Type 4 of Nowanuggur. The surcharge consists of two characters, the first of which resembles a figure '2,' and the second is like a Greek 'ε.' 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 January, 1896; Dr. Byramji Shavakshah tells us that he has been offered these stamps at long prices, as provisional 2 docra stamps, but that the surcharge is really the word *rud*, and means 'cancelled 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 type-set stamps; it appears to be always struck in magenta."

ORANGE RIVER COLONY (236 S 272). We are informed by Mr. E. Heginbottom that he has the 5/- King's Head.



Adhesive. 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 £1 value with large "Postage" is reported by the *Philatelic Record* (11.04/249).



Adhesive. Perf. 12? Design as above.
£1 dark blue.

Issued before 11.04?

WESTERN 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.
 - 10/- violet.
 - £1 brown.

ZANZIBAR (266 R 272).—According to Mr. Godinho, writing in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, the quantities of the recent surcharged stamps issued were as follows:—

1 on 4½a.	13,370	2½ on 7½a.	4,670
1 on 4a.	8,000	2½ on 8a.	3,349
2 on 4a.	4,010		

The figures differ slightly from those given six weeks ago on the authority of a German journal.

The History of Postmarks.

At 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 Restoration. The first impression was of circular form, and contained in the upper half the month, and in the lower half the date. No place-names or year appears. The former was unnecessary, as there was only one post office, namely, Lombard Street, on the site of the present building. The franking of letters through the General Post Office by certain privileged persons began also in 1660, but whether the postmarking had any connection with the occurrence is uncertain. In 1661, an Act, defining the rights of privileged persons to frank letters, passed through the Commons, but was thrown out 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 to indicate the distance in miles from the General Post Office 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 circular mark with the word "free" in one line. In 1683, William 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 1801, 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 twopenny. 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 establishments, 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 1854—fourteen years after the introduction of Rowland Hill's penny postage—thus ending William Dockwra's Penny Post after an existence of 172 years. What became of the twopenny post remains a mystery. Postmarks with town, date, and time of posting first appear in 1822.

(*The Manchester City News*).

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

The following are our sale prices for mint unused and fine postally used specimens. We are willing to purchase for cash at 3d. in the 1/- discount, (stamps quoted 2d. or more only). An asterisk * denotes "temporarily out of stock" and in such cases we are willing to buy at 2d. in the 1/- discount.

		Mint Unused	Fine Used
1301	Austria, 1890, 1g. blue	2/0*	0 1
1302	" " 2g. rose	3/11*	0/2
1303	" " 1896, 1g. lil	2/0*	0/1*
1304	" " 2g. gr	3/11*	0/3*
1305	" " 1900, 1k. rose	1/0	0/1
1306	" " 2k. lil	2/0	0/1*
1307	" " 4k. gr	3/11	0 3
1311	Bavaria, 1874, 1m. lil	1/2	0/1
1312	" " 1876, 2m. or	2/4	0/1*
1313	" " 1901, 3m. br	3/6*	1/3*
1314	" " 5m. gr	5/10*	2/6*
1319	Belgium, 1865, 1fr. lil	10/8	2/3
1320	" " 1870, 1f. lil	1/8*	0/2*
1321	" " 1878, 5fr. br	12/0	12/0*
1322	" " 1884, 1f. red	2/0	0/1
1323	" " 1886, 2f. lil	2/6	0/3
1324	" " 1893, 1f. rose	1/4	0/1*
1325	" " 1893, 2f. lil	2/0	0/2*
1326	" " 1900, 1f. yel	1/0	0/1*
1330	Bosnia, 1900, 1k. rose	1/0	0/4
1331	" " 2k. blue	2/0	1/8*
1332	" " 1901, 5k. gr	5/0*	4/0*
1336	Bulgaria, 1879, 1fr. bi-c.	1/8	0/8*
1337	" " 1887, 1l.	2/0*	0/8*
1338	" " 1896, 2l. red	2/3	1/8*
1339	" " 3l. blk	3/4	2/6*
1340	" " 1902, 2l. bi-co.	2/0*	0/11*
1341	" " 3l.	3/0	1/10*
1345	Crete, 1900, 1d. lil ..	1/0*	0/10*
1346	" " 2d. brn	2/0*	1/7*
1347	" " 5d. grn	5/0	3/4*
1352	D.W. Indies, 1875, 50c.	2/8	2/0
1354	Finland, 1867, 1m. or	26/8*	10/8
1355	" " 1877, 1m. lil	12/0*	0/4
1356	" " 1885, 1m. bi-c	2/8*	0/2
1357	" " 5m.	13/6*	13/6
1358	" " 10m.	15/0*	11/0*
1359	" " 1890, 1m.	1/6	0/1
1360	" " 5m.	5/4*	4/0
1361	" " 10m.	10/3*	4/0
1362	" " 1891, 1r.	3/4	1/7*
1363	" " 3fr.	13/4*	6/0*
1364	" " 7r.	26/8*	14/8*
1365	" " 1900, 10m.	9/9*	6/8*
1367	France, 1849, 1f. rose	55/0*	1/9
1368	" " 1853, 1f. rose	20/0*	10/0*
1369	" " 1869, 5f. lilac	20/0*	2/3*
1370	" " 1877, 5f. lilac	4/8	0/3
1371	" " 1900, 2f. brown	2/0	0/3*
1372	" " 1f. oblong	1/0	0/1
1373	" " 2f.	2/0	0/3
1374	" " 5f.	4/8	0/8
French F.P.O.,			
1380	1902, 1f.	1/0	0/5
1381	" " 2f.	2/0	1/3*
1382	" " 5f.	4/8	2/8*
1391	Fr. Col., 1892, 2f. lilac	2/0	0/4*
1392	" " 5f.	4/8	1/4*
(NOTE.—For prices of the different names see special list.)			
1401	Djibouti, 1894, 2f. bi-c	2/8	3/2*
1402	" " 5f.	6/8*	8/0*
1403	" " 25f.	26/8*	13/4*
1404	" " 50f.	53/4	26/8*
1405	Obock, 1893, 2f. green	3/4	3/4
1406	" " 5f. rose	8/0*	8/0
1407	" " 1894, 2f. bi-c	2/8*	3/0*
1408	" " 5f.	6/8	6/8*
1409	" " 10f.	13/4	13/4*
1410	" " 20f.	26/8*	26/8*
1411	" " 50f.	53/4*	46/8*
1412	Fr. Somali, 1f. or & lil	1/0	1/2*
1413	" " 1f. or & bk	1/0	1/2*
1414	" " 2f. gr & red	2/0	—
1415	" " 2f. gr & bk	2/0	—
1416	" " 5f. yel & bl	5/0*	—
1417	" " 5f. yel & bk	5/0*	—
1421	F. Congo, 1900, 1f. bi-c	1/0	—
1422	" " 2f.	2/0*	—
1423	" " 5f.	5/0*	—
1424	Madagas. 1904, 2f. blue	2/0	—
1425	" " 5f. bk	4/11	—
1430	Indo-Ch. 1904, 2f. brn	2/0*	—
1431	" " 5f. lil	4/11*	—
1432	" " 10f. red	9/9*	—
1441	Tunis, 1889, 5f. lil ..	5/0	4/0*
1442	" " 1901, 2f. lil ..	2/0	1/3*
1445	Germany, 1875, 2m. lil	2/4*	0/1
1446	" " 1900, 1m. ros	1/2	0/1

1447	Germany, 1900, 2m. bl	2/4	0/1
1448	" " 3m. lil	3/6*	0/11*
1449	" " 5m. bi-c	5/10*	4/4*
1450	" " 1902, 1m. ros	1/2	0/1
1451	" " 2m.	—	—
	(Gothic)	2/6	0/1*
1452	" " 2m.	—	—
	(Roman)	2/4	0/1
1453	" " 3m. lil	3/6	0/3*
1454	" " 5m. bi-c	5/10*	0/7*
1461	German Col. 1901, 1m.	1/2	—
1462	" " 2m.	2/4	—
1463	" " 3m.	3/6	—
1464	" " 5m.	5/10	—
	(Special names—Kamerun, Kar-		
	ooinen, New Guinea, Southwest-		
	afrika, Kiautschou, Marianen,		
	Marshall, Samoa, Togo—can		
	be picked out and supplied un-		
	used only).		
1471	Ger. E. Afr., 1901, 1r.	1/7	—
1472	" " 2r.	3/2	—
1473	" " 3r.	4/9	—
1481	Greece, 1886, 1d. grey	1/4	0/1
1482	" " 1896, 2d. brn	2/2	0/8*
1483	" " 5d. grn	4/0	3/8*
1484	" " 10d. brn	8/0	6/8*
1485	" " 1901, 1d. blk	0/9	0/2*
1486	" " 2d. brnz	1/5	0/5*
1487	" " 3d. silv	2/1	1/8*
1488	" " 5d. gold	3/4	1/8*
1489	" " 1902, 2d. brn	2/0	1/3*
1500	Holland, 1888, 1g. lil	2/3	0/1*
1501	" " 2g. rose	8/8*	0/11*
1502	" " 1892, 1g. lil	2/8*	0/2*
1503	" " 1896, 50c. bi-c	1/1	0/1*
1504	" " 1g.	2/4	0/2
1505	" " 2g.	6/0*	0/10*
1506	" " 5g.	10/8*	3/0*
1507	" " 1899, 1g. grn	1/11	0/2
1508	" " 2g. lil	4/11	0/10*
1509	" " 5g. rose	9/9	2/3*
D. Indies,			
1516	1870, 2g. bi-c ..	3/0*	0/6
1517	1893, 2g.	6/8	0/11*
1522	Curaçao, 1879, 2g. bi-c	5/4	3/8
1523	" " 1889, 1g.	5/4*	3/0
1527	Surinam, 1873, 2g.	5/7*	3/4*
1528	" " 1884, 1g.	2/3*	1/4
1532	Hungary, 1887, 1f.	1/8*	0/1
1533	" " 3f.	6/8*	0/1
1534	" " 1900, 1k. red	1/0	0/1*
1535	" " 1901, 2k. blue	1/11	0/2*
1536	" " 1900, 3k.	3/0*	0/1
1537	" " 1901, 5k. lil	4/10	0/3
1543	Iceland, 1902, 1k. bi-c	1/4*	1/6*
1544	" " 1904, 2k.	2/8*	3/0*
1545	" " 5k.	6/8*	7/6*
1551	Italy, 1863, 2l. red	1/8*	0/2
1552	" " 1879, 2l. red	1/10*	1/7*
1553	" " 1889, 5l. gr & rd	1/10*	0/2*
1554	" " 1891, 5l. r & bl	4/0	0/6*
1555	" " 1901, 1l. bi-c ..	1/0	0/1
1856	" " 5l.	4/8	—
1561	Luxemb., 1882, 1f. lil	2/0*	0/6*
1562	" " 5f. brn	5/4	4/0*
1563	" " 1891, 1f. lil	1/0	0/3*
1564	" " 2f. grey	2/4	1/4*
1565	" " 5f. lake	4/8	3/8*
1569	Monaco, 1885, 5f. rose	40/0	30/0*
1570	" " 1891, 1f. blk	1/0	0/6*
1571	" " 5f. rose	4/8	3/4*
1575	Mont'gro, 1894, 1f. gr	2/0	2/0
1576	" " 2f. brn	3/11	4/0*
1577	" " 1898, 1f. bi-c	2/0	2/0*
1578	" " 2f.	3/11	3/11*
1579	" " 1902, 1k. brn	1/0*	0/7
1580	" " 2k. brn	2/0	1/4
1581	" " 5k. or	4/11*	3/0*
Norway, 1878, 1k. grn 1/4 0/1			
1591	" " 1k. blue	1/11	0/4
1592	" " 2k. rose	2/7	0/3
Portugal,			
1596	1884, 1000r. bk ..	5/0*	1/0*
1597	" " 500r. bk ..	4/0*	2/8*
1598	1887, 500r. lil ..	2/0*	0/4*
1599	1894, 300r. (Henry)	2/4*	1/7*
1600	" " 500r. " ..	3/8*	2/4*
1601	" " 1000r. " ..	5/8*	2/4*
1602	1895, 300r. (St. A.)	8/0*	6/8*
1603	" " 500r. " ..	10/0*	8/8*
1604	" " 1000r. " ..	13/4*	12/0*
1605	" " 300r. bl ..	1/2	0/1*
1606	" " 500r. blk ..	2/1	0/4
1613	Port. Col. in Eur.,	—	—
	1897, 300r.	1/2	—
	" " 500r.	2/1	—
1614		—	—
	(Special names—Angra, Horta,		
	Ponta Delgada, Funchal—sup-		
	plied unused only).		

1621	Port. Col., '97, 300r. bl	1/2	—
1622	" " '03, 400r. bl	1/7	—
1623	" " '01, 500r. bk	2/1	—
1624	" " '700r. lil	3/0	—
	(Special names—Angola, Cabo-		
	Verde, Lourenco - Marques,		
	Mozambique, Congo, Guiné,		
	St. Thomé & Principe, Zam-		
	beia, Inhambane—supplied		
	unused only).		
1641	Macau, 1897, 47a. blue	—	—
1642	" " 1900, 78a. blk	—	—
1647	Timor, 1897, 47a. lil	—	—
1648	" " 1900, 78a. blue	—	—
1652	Port India, 1897, 1r. blk	1/7	—
1653	" " 2r. lil	3/2	—
1654	" " 1903, 1r. blue	1/7	—
1655	" " 2r. blk	3/2	—
1661	Mozam. Co., 1894, 50cr	—	—
	blk 1/8*	1/4	—
1662	" " 1000r. lil. 3/8*	2/8*	—
1665	Roumania, 1893, 1l. bi-c	1/0	0/1
1666	" " 2l.	2/0	0/1
1667	" " 1903, 1l. brn	1/4	1/2*
1668	" " 2l. or	2/3	2/3*
1669	" " 5l. lil	5/6	5/6*
1675	Russia, 1885, 3gr. bi-c	35/0*	—
1676	" " 7r.	45/0*	—
1677	" " 1889, 1r.	2/6	0/3
1678	" " 3gr.	8/7	2/8*
1679	" " 7r.	17/2*	3/4*
S. Marino,			
1684	1892, 1l. red ..	10/8*	8/0*
1685	1895, 1l. blue ..	5/4	4/0*
1686	1892, 2l. brn ..	2/0*	1/4*
1687	" " 5l. lil ..	4/0*	4/0*
1688	1903, 1l. grn ..	1/0*	1/0*
1689	" " 2l. lil ..	2/0	2/0
1690	" " 5l. blue ..	5/0*	5/0*
1696	Servia, 1894, 1d. grn	0/1	0/1*
1697	" " 1896, 1d. red	0/11	0/4*
1698	" " 1903, 1d. brn	1/1*	0/6*
1699	" " 1901, 3d. rose	3/4*	1/7*
1700	" " 5d. lil	5/1*	2/7
1701	" " 1903, 3d. lil	3/0*	1/7*
1702	" " 5d. brn	5/0*	2/7*
1703	" " 1904, 3d. grn	2/11	—
1704	" " 5d. lil	4/8	—
1711	Spain, 1872, 10p. grn	8/0*	8/0*
1713	" " 1873, 10p. brn	20/0*	20/0*
1715	" " 1874, 10p. blk	10/8*	13/4*
1717	" " 1875, 10p. blue	6/8	6/8*
1719	" " 1876, 10p. red	1/4*	2/0*
1721	" " 1878, 10p. blue	4/8	5/4*
1722	" " 1879, 4p. grey	3/4*	0/6*
1723	" " 1879, 10p. brn	10 8*	2/0*
1724	" " 1889, 4p. rose	3/4*	0/3*
1725	" " 10p. red	6/8*	0/8*
1726	" " 1901, 4p. lil	2/8	0/5*
1727	" " 10p. or	6/8	1/7*
Sweden,			
1745	1872, 1rkd., bi-c ..	8/0*	0/4
1746	1878, 1k. bi-c ..	1/8	0/1
1747	1900, 1k.	1/4	0/1
1748	1903, 5k. blue	6/2	2/8
1754	Switz., 1882, 1f. lil ..	1/0	0/1
1755	" " 1902, 1f. red	1/0	0/1
1756	" " 1891, 3f. brn	3/0	0/1
1761	Turkey, 1901, Int., 25p.	4/11	3/0
1762	" " " " 50p.	9/10	6/0
1763	" " Ext., 25p.	4/11	3/0*
1764	" " " " 50p.	9/10	6/0*
1771	Wurtem., 1883, 2m. yel.	2/8	0/2*
1772	" " 1881, 5m. blue	6/8	4/8*
Asia and Africa.			
1781	China, 1897, \$1 rose	6/0*	4/0
1782	" " \$2 or	13/4*	10/8*
1783	" " \$5 grn	50/0*	40/0*
1784	" " 1898, \$1 red	2/4*	1/4
1785	" " \$2 r & y	4/8	2/8
1786	" " \$5 grn	11/8	8/0*
1791	Congo, 1885, 5f. lil	10/0*	8/0*
1792	" " 1887, 5f. lil	10/0*	3/4*
1793	" " 1891, 10f. yel	10/8	6/8*
1794	" " 1892, 5f. grey	4/8	2/8*
1795	" " 1894, 1f. lil	1/0	0/4*
1796	" " 1902, 1f. rose	1/0	0/4*
1797	" " 1898, 3gr. red	3/4*	2/3*
1798	" " 1894, 5f. lake	5/0	1/2
1799	"		

Unused Stamps in Sets. (Continued from Supplement)

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XI.—NORTHERN EUROPE.			
225 Germany, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf. ..	10	2/8	3/2
226 .. 1880, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50pf. ..	6	—	2/4
226a .. Official, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50pf. (used) ..	8	—	1/1
227 Bavaria 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf. ..	10	2/8	3/2
228* Wurttemberg, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50pf. ..	9	1/11	2/3
229 .. Official, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50pf. ..	9	1/10	2/1
231* Denmark, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 50, 100 ö. ..	14	3/5	3/11
232* .. Service, 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 öre ..	5	0/3	0/4
233* Iceland, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100 aur. ..	11	3/1½	3/6
234* .. Official, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 20, 50 aur ..	7	1/2	1/5
235 Norway, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60ö. ..	10	2/4	2/10
236 .. Unpaid, 1, 4, 10, 20, 50 ö ..	5	0/11	1/1
237 Sweden, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 ö. ..	12	1/11	2/3
237a .. Losen, 1, 3, 5, 12, 20, 24, 30, 50 ö., 1k. ..	9	—	1/4
238* Russia, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14 kop. ..	8	0/11	1/2
239* Finland, 2, 5, 10, 20p., 1mk. ..	5	1/2	1/6
240			

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XII.—EASTERN EUROPE.			
241 Austria, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60h. ..	13	2/5	2/10
242 .. Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 40, 100h. ..	11	1/10	2/2
243* .. Newspaper, 2, 6, 10, 20h. ..	4	0/4	0/5
244 .. 1867, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50kr. ..	7	—	3/8
245 .. 1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50kr. ..	6	—	2/6
246 .. 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50kr. ..	11	—	5/10
247* .. 1891-96, 2, 4, 30, 50kr., 1, 1, 2, 2gld. ..	8	—	16/0
248* Hungary, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60f. ..	14	2/2½	2/7
249 .. Hirlepjegy (Newspaper), 2f. ..	1	0/0½	0/0½
250 .. Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 50, 100f. ..	9	1/9	2/1
251* Bosnia, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50h. ..	12	1/11	2/4
252* Bulgaria, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50st. ..	9	1/3	1/7
253 .. Unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50st. ..	5	0/11	1/1½
254* Crete, 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50l. ..	6	1/0	1/2
255* .. Unpaid, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 lepta ..	6	1/1	1/4
257 Greece, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50l. ..	10	1/1	1/4
258* .. 1902, A.M., 5, 25, 50l., 1, 2dr. ..	5	3/2	3/9
259* .. Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50l. ..	10	1/1	1/4
259 Montenegro, old, 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 7, 7, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 ..	18	3/11	4/7
261 .. 1893 (Surcharged), 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 25n. ..	6	1/1	1/4
262 .. 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50n. ..	10	2/8	3/2
263 .. Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50n. ..	8	2/0	2/4
264* .. 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50h. ..	6	0/9	0/11
265* .. Unpaid, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100h. ..	5	1/7	1/11
266* .. AR 25 heller ..	1	0/2½	0/3
267* Roumania, 1, 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50b. ..	9	1/4	1/7
268* .. Postage Due, 2, 5, 10, 30, 50, 60b. ..	6	1/4	1/8
269* .. Delivery, 25b. (No. 605) ..	1	0/2½	0/3
270* Servia, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 par., surch. Arms ..	6	1/1	1/3
271* .. unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 par. ..	5	1/0	1/2
272 Turkey, Interior, 5, 10, 20 pa., 1, 2, 5 pi. ..	6	1/7½	1/11
273 .. Exterior, 5, 10, 20 pa., 1, 2, 5 pi. ..	6	1/7½	1/11

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIII.—COLONIES (SPECIAL DESIGNS.)			
274 Austrian F.P.O., 10, 20, pa., 1, 2, 5pi. ..	5	1/5½	1/9
275 .. 5, 10, 25, 50c., 1fr. ..	5	1/7	1/11
276 .. Postage Due, 10, 20pa., 1, 2pi. ..	4	0/7½	0/9
281* Danish W. Indies, 1, 2, 5, 8c. ..	4	0/8	0/10
282* Fr. Somali, 1902, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. ..	13	3/1	3/7
283 .. same black centres ..	13	3/1	3/7
284* Fr. Congo, 1900, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. ..	13	3/1	3/7
285 Madagascar, 1904, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. ..	13	3/1	3/7
286* Indo-China, 1904, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. ..	13	3/1	3/7
287* Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, 75c. 1f. ..	11	2/9	3/3
288* Dutch Indies, 1902, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c. ..	13	—	—
289* Curaçao, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c. ..	13	—	—
290* Surinam, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c. ..	13	—	—
291 Ital. Somali (Benadir), ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10as. ..	7	1/10	2/2
292 Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c., 1f. ..	9	2/1	2/5
293* Mozambique Co., 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300r. ..	14	—	—
294* Nyassa, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300r. ..	13	—	—
295* Russia, F.P.O. ..	—	—	—
296* Elobey, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c. ..	7	—	1/3
297 Fernando Poo, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c. ..	13	—	1/2
298* Spanish Guinea, 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, 75, 100, 1p. ..	13	—	—

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XIV.—COLONIES (GENERAL DESIGN).			
(Various names can be supplied in each set and also the sets surcharged with Foreign Currency.)			
301 French; old col. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1f. ..	13	3/1	3/7
302 .. new colours, 10, 15, 25, 50c. ..	5	0/10	1/0
303 .. 1903, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c., 1f. ..	13	2/6	2/11
306 German, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf. ..	9	2/8	3/2
308 Portuguese, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100r. ..	11	1/7	1/11
309 .. beyond Europe, the same ..	11	1/7	1/11
310 Lourenço Marques, unused set of 17, 1903 provisionals ..	17	—	14/0

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XV.—AFRICA AND ASIA.			
311 China, 1898, ½, 1, 2c. ..	9	2/5	2/11
312* Congo, Pictorial, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50c., 1f. ..	6	2/0½	2/5
313 Corea, 1900, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c. ..	11	2/4	3/2
314* .. surch. 1, 2, 3c. ..	3	—	0/7
315 .. 1903, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c. ..	11	2/4	3/2
316 Egypt, 1871-92, 1, 2, 3, 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10pi. ..	8	4/0	4/8
317 Japan, 1899, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50c. ..	13	2/11	3/5
317a .. F.P.O. ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50c., 1 yen ..	4	4/11	5/9
318 Liberia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32c. ..	9	4/4½	4/8
319 .. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30c. ..	9	4/7½	4/10
319a .. 10, 15, 20c., surcharged ..	3	1/10½	2/2
320* Persia, 1876, 1, 2, 5, 10sh. ..	4	—	0/10
321* .. 1879, 1, 2, 5, 10sh., 1, 5kr. ..	6	—	4/3
324* .. 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10sh., 1, 2, 5kr. ..	8	—	0/6
325* .. 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 14ch., 1, 2, 5kr. ..	8	—	0/11
325* .. 1891, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 16ch., 1, 2, 5, 10kr. ..	10	—	1/9
327* .. 1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16ch., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 50kr. ..	16	—	5/0
328* .. 1897, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16ch., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 50kr. ..	16	—	5/0
329* .. 1902, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12ch., 1, 2, 5, 10, 50kr. ..	11	—	3/11
330* .. 1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12ch., 1, 2, 5, 10, 50kr. ..	11	—	—
331 Siam, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 24, 28a. ..	11	—	—

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVI.—SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.			
332 Antioquia, 1903, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50c., 1, 2, 3, 1, 5p. ..	12	—	2/11
333 Argentine, 1899, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50c. ..	14	3/5	4/0
334 .. Official, 1, 2, 5, 10c. ..	6	0/4	0/6
336 Boyaca, 10, 50c., 1, 5, 10ps. ..	4	—	4/0
337* Chile, 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 30, 50c. ..	6	—	—
338 Colombia, 1904, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c., 5c. AR., 10c. Reg. ..	7	—	3/0
340 Cuba, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c. ..	5	0/10½	1/0
341 Dominican Rep., 1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 50c. ..	7	—	2/3
342 Ecuador, with \$ surcharge, 1, 2, 5, 10c. (now rare) ..	4	—	1/11
343 Guatemala, Pict., 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, 50, 75c., 1, 2p. ..	10	—	3/7
344 Hayti, 1904 (Head in colour), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c. ..	6	—	1/8
345 .. (Head in black), 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 50c. ..	7	—	1/6
347* Mexico, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50c. ..	9	2/0	2/4
349 Panama, unsur., 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1p. ..	7	—	10/0
350 .. (1st Panama), 1, 2, 10c. ..	3	—	4/2
351 .. (2nd ..), 2, 5, 10, 20c and 2c. indigo sur. ..	4	—	8/11
352 .. (3rd ..), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c., 1p. ..	7	—	7/6
353* .. (4th ..), 1, 2c. ..	2	—	0/4
354 .. (1st Colon), 1, 2, 5, 10c. ..	4	—	5/0
355* .. (2nd ..), 1, 2, 5, 10c. ..	4	—	—
356 .. (3rd ..), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 50c. ..	7	—	12/6
357 .. Registr., 20c. ..	1	—	3/0
358* Paraguay, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60c., 1p. ..	8	—	2/0
359 .. 1, 2, 5, 10c. ..	4	0/2	0/2½
360 Rio Hacha, 2nd print, see <i>E.W.S.N.</i> 245 ..	4	—	13/6
363* Salvador, 1903, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 24, 26, 50, 100c. ..	11	—	4/8
364 .. (Postage Due), 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 13, 15, 24, 50, 100c. ..	10	—	6/8
365 Tolima ..	14	—	6/4
366* Uruguay, ½, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 25c. ..	8	—	—
367 Venezuela, 5, 10, 25, 50c., 1b. (3 sets, different surcharges) ..	15	—	11/0

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVII.—B. & C. AMERICA (SEEBECK SETS).			
Honduras, 1878; 1890; 1892, A, B; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1/- each. ..			
Nicaragua, 1882; 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1899; 1/3 each. ..			
Salvador, 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893, A, B; 1894, A, B; 1895, A; 1895, B; 1896, A; 1896, B; 1897; 1/3 each. ..			

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XVIII.—UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.			
370* United States, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15c. ..	10	2/9½	3/3½
371 .. Postage Due, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c. ..	5	0/10½	1/0
372* Philippines, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15c. ..	7	2/3	2/8
373* Porto Rico, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10c. ..	5	1/1	1/4
374 Panamá, Canal Zone, 1, 2, 5, ..	3	0/4	0/6

* An Asterisk denotes temporarily out of stock.

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- 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.
- V.—New 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 £1 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.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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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(Whole Number, No. 350.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

The Week's News.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early 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 stamps, from 5/- to 10/- 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.—Control Letters and Marks (272 T 273).—We have discovered a number of other "secret marks" on the lines of the lower margins of current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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 already demonstrated that the cuts are not plate-numbers. Are any of these other marks plate-numbers? If not, it is doubtful if they are of any philatelic value.

Of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green our list of varieties to date is as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green.

(b) Normal:—Continuous line round pane.

Control Letter.	Group.	Stamps under which breaks occur.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. D4	?	No. 3 (not seen by us but reported).

(f) Normal:—Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp, except the 6th and 7th which have bars ————

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. D4	x*	No. 1.
---------------------	----	--------

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. D4	x*	No. 2.
---------------------	----	--------

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. D4	x*	No. 3.
---------------------	----	--------

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. D4	x*	No. 4.
---------------------	----	--------

(g) Normal: Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. D4 z* No. 6x2.

*x=Curved indent on lower edge of 9th bar, and white dot on upper edge of centre bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from left end.
*z=Long indents on upper edge of 6th and 7th bars.

The size of the letter D₄ seems to differ but this is probably without significance. In some cases the lines of the letter D are over $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. thick and in others very thin, barely $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

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 7th, 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 post card stamps can now be used as adhesives, although sold without gum in sheets of one. They ought therefore to receive greatly increased 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 2d. and 3d. British post cards for less than face value. It does not seem 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac postcard, 1870 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 post-cards 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 1d. 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 Joint Committee.' I have not yet seen it noted in the *Weekly Stamp News*. The change took place on October 1st 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 1902 printing the transfer is duplicated four times thus making 36 sub-types.

Transfer Types.						Machining Sub-Types.					
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	10	11	12
4	5	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	13	14	15
7	8	9	7	8	9	7	8	9	16	17	18
1	2	3	1	2	3	19	20	21	28	29	30
4	5	6	4	5	6	22	23	24	31	32	33
7	8	9	7	8	9	25	26	27	34	35	36

How to distinguish the transfer types is described 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 1. 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 "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 lines SE of Y of "Railway" indented.

Type 6. Diagonal scratch on two lines under R of "Railway"; line over ST of "Post" faintly broken.

Type 7. Second line under U of "Counties" faintly broken.

Type 8. No marks of importance.

Type 9. Left arm of Y of "Railway" broken.

Types 10, 11. No marks.

Type 12. Second line to right of top bar in right pillar broken; Diagonal scratch across lines 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 F of "Belfast"; line to right of "Northern" broken.

Type 20. Line over R of "Railway" (line) broken.

Type 21, 22, 24, 26. No marks.

Type 23. Line to right of 4th bar in left pillar broken.

Type 25. Blot under CE of "Conveyance" blot over 2nd line over AI of "Railway."

Type 27. Base of GE triangle indented.

Types 28, 29. No marks.

Type 30. L of "Belfast" very faint; right outline of stamp broken opposite foot of top line in right pillar.

Type 31. Top bar of right pillar broken.

Types 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. postage, whilst those in red are for 1d. postage.

Minor Varieties (109 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-number "2." The stamp is lettered BC and it would be interesting to know if the mark occurs on all stamps of that lettering.

ANTIOQUIA (261 U 273).—The following note is from Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* (11.04/100).

A correspondent sends us a partial set of the issue of 1903-4, Types 57, etc., overprinted with the word "OFFICIAL," struck in *deep violet* ink, with a handstamp; it is impressed diagonally on the 1c., a variety of which also shows the overprint inverted, and vertically on the other values. We suppose these things are all right, but anyone could make them.

Official Stamps.	
1c. green.	3p. dark blue.
1p. sepia.	4p. red.
2p. violet.	5p. red-brown.

AUSTRIA (270 E 273).—*Der Philatelist* gives the date of issue of the new 72 heller as 7.11.04.

BHOPAL (258 M 273).—The following note is from Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* (10.04/72).

"A correspondent has shown us another variety of an obsolete type with the new embossing, but it is also an impression that we have not met with before. It is the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of the type of 1894, which we know in *green* as Nos. 142-145 in the Catalogue, printed in *black* upon white *laid* paper. Either this stone is still in existence, which is not very likely, as a fresh one was used in 1896 for Nos. 146, 147, or a stock was printed in *black* from the stone of 1895, copies of which have not hitherto reached collectors. We are also shown the $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 (60pf.) 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 1905.

CHINA (261 K 273).—A new printing of the current 5c. in a deeper shade of salmon-pink than heretofore is recorded by Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* (11.04/99).

DHAR (A 273).—We take the following note from Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* (10.04/72).

"A correspondent tells us that he possesses a pair of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., No. 11 in the Catalogue, the left-hand 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 second 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 lines failing to print:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ pice.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a.; no line at top.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.; no line above lower inscription.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; no line at bottom.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1a.; no line at left.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	no line at top or bottom.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.; line below upper inscription, instead of above.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.; no line 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1a. 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 side 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 while the other does not, leads us to suppose that this line simply fails to print sometimes.

"Mr. Marsh shows us a block of the 1a., Type 2, *imperforate*; it is also ungummed, 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 5c. with consignment letter and number Co241. Only the 1, 2, 4, 20, 50c. and \$1 were previously recorded with C. In our remarks on the issue with multiple watermark paper a month ago (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 \$10 is not on red paper, but blue; we were doubtless confusing it at the time with the highest value of other sets such as Fiji Islands, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone which are all on red paper like their rd. values. The Hongkong \$10 is not however on red paper like the 4c. but on blue like the 10c.; 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 4c.

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, 12c. and \$10 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) consignments. Of the 1c., as already reported, there is a stock of the early printings on hand sufficient to last two or three years.

HUNGARY (244 L 273).—We take the following note from *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (11.04/99).

"We have received the Newspaper stamp of 1900 with what we believe to be a new watermark, consisting of the Crown shown in Type 6, but without the interlaced circles forming a frame to it. The Crown also has three feet, 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 block of twelve before us they are greatly out of centre."

Newspaper Adhesive.

2f. orange, new wmk., imperf.

INDIA, C.E.F. (260 E 273).—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* records the following:—

Envelope. Indian envelope (Queen's Head) overprinted C.E.F.
½a. green.

MAURITIUS (270 U 273).—The exact date of issue of the new 4c. is stated by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (11.04/98) to be 14.10.04.

NORTHERN NIGERIA (263 G 273).—We take the following note from *Der Philatelist* (11.04/267)—"Herr Naumann sends us the formerly lilac and blue-violet 6d. stamp printed in only one shade—lilac; that is to say, the name and value are no longer blue-violet but are printed in the same shade as the rest of the stamp."



Adhesive. Single wmk. ?
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.W.S.N. No. 263, we were officially informed under date of 30.8.04, that "no new stamps have been printed for this Protectorate and none are on order at present."

PANAMA (272 E 273).—The *American Journal of Philately* gives the values of the new series as follows:—



Adhesives.
1c. green. 5c. blue.
2c. rose. 10c. yellow.

A postcard is added to the list by *Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular*.

Post card.

2c. red, buff card.

UNITED STATES (268 N 273).—We take the following from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (11.04/362).

"A preliminary report from the Treasury shows the output of postage stamps for the fiscal year, 1904, to be:—

Ordinary (Series 1902).			
1c.	1,334,969,800	10c.	32,689,000
2c.	3,357,900,300	15c.	2,072,200
2c. (books)	189,213,480	15c.	4,628,200
3c.	40,439,700	50c.	263,060
4c.	47,981,400	\$1	45,940
5c.	77,112,900	\$2	6,355
6c.	15,109,700	\$5	3,710
8c.	21,628,600	10c. Sp. D.	10,076,320

Postage Due (Series 1894).

1c.	5,094,000	10c.	2,981,150
2c.	15,829,400	30c.	7,330
3c.	453,300	50c.	7,190
5c.	1,071,800		

Commemorative (Series 1904).

1c.	57,910,300	5c.	5,124,600
2c.	136,986,900	10c.	3,188,600
3c.	3,582,600		

For the Cuban Government.

1c.	5,000,000	5c.	1,000,000
2c.	12,000,000	10c.	1,000,000
2c. (books)	480,240	10c. Sp. D.	500,000

Philippine orders during year.

1c.	3,000,000	15c.	100,000
2c.	1,000,240	15c.	100,000
2c. (books)	480,000	50c.	50,000
5c.	450,000	\$1	5,000

The cost of printing the above was \$346,659 for the U.S. stamps; \$1,873 for the Cubans 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: 1c. 10,000; 2c. 30,000; 5c. 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.

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 postage stamps of the value of ½, 1, 2, 10, 20 and 25c. 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 workmanship."

"POSTCARDS.—A new series of 3c. postcards, for foreign postage, will be put into circulation on the 25th instant."

The Stamp Collectors' Annual for 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 best give an idea of the scope of the present edition by reproducing the table of contents:—

	Page
Notes on the Stamps of Victoria ..	9
Adhesive Telegraph Stamps of the United Kingdom, Guide to Values ..	19
"How I Illustrate my Collection" ..	26
The German Official Stamps Case ..	31
A Short Dictionary of Philately ..	33
British stamps used abroad ..	57
Postal Fiscals of the United Kingdom ..	61
The One Penny "I. R. Official" ..	74
Exhibition of British Stamps ..	75
A Visit to the Tapling Collection ..	76
Index of the Philatelic Press, 1903/4 ..	79
Auction Room Diversifications ..	95
The Joys of Revenue Stamp Collecting ..	98
Philatelic Pie ..	102
Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs ..	104

The "short" dictionary of philately (which occupies 24 pages!) should be especially useful to the beginner. If we might 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 Collector* translates from the *Vertikales Korrespondenzblatt* 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 sheets as compared with that of single stamps, are especially noticeable in reference to modes of printing, paper, watermarks, perforation, and several other items. On a single stamp it is difficult even for the expert to differentiate between lithographic etching and copper printing; with a whole sheet it is easy to do so, even for the less technically educated layman. From the entire sheet can be seen if several mother dies have been used (for instance two dies Oldenburg, 1852, 1.30 thaler), or if the complete printing plate has been formed of smaller plates or parts all identically alike (a sheet of Germany "Deutsches Reich" contains 100 stamps, and is formed of four groups, therefore the error "Dfutsches 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

* Obtainable from Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 1/a post free.

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 used (France, 1876, 5c. green), or if the toned paper is only a result of bad cleaning; the sheet is then coloured the size of the plate only, leaving the margin entirely white. For the position 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 72 stamps is separately engraved on copper; or Tasmania, first issue, showing for the same reason 24 types in steel engraving. Indispensable are whole 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 Roumania, 1878, 5 bani in the sheet of the 10 bani. Sometimes it originates through using a differently coloured paper, like the Saxony error ½ 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 if inverted centres are created by the *tête bêche* 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 sheets 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 device ("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.

The German 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 100 at a time. States whose currency is outside the decimal system have many different sheet combinations; so Great Britain, for instance, with 240 penny or 480 small halfpenny stamps; Austria, 1858, possesses the well known and often wondered at white St. Andrew's crosses, as supplementary stamps or "dummies" to complete the sheet, which otherwise the currency would leave unfinished. Bergedorf, 1½ schilling, contains in each half sheet four stamps *tête-bêche* in addition to the eight rows of twelve normally printed stamps. One of the smallest whole sheets 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 and is believed to be the best collection of Confederate States stamps ever gathered together.

The most valuable of the Confederate States stamps were issued in 1861 by the Postmasters of different cities. The present value of the Baton Rouge, La., 2 cents green, is \$500.00; Beaumont, Tex., 10 cents yellow, is \$800.00; Livingston, Ala., 5 cents blue, is \$1,000.00; Macon, Ga., 2 cents green, is \$1,000.00; New Orleans, La., 5 cents red on white paper, is \$10,000.00; New Orleans, La., 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 attention. (*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*).

Interesting Articles in the Philatelic Press.

- Etwas Neues über die Aushülfsausgabe der deutschen Postanstalt in Futschau vom Jahre 1900. A. Friedemann, IBJ 12.04/463.
- Die neuester sogenannten Kolumbia-Fälschungen. A. Poenisch, IBJ 12.04/465.
- History of the Corean Postage Stamps, SGMJ 11.04/106.
- Counani, JPh 11.04/6.
- The First Bermuda Stamp, B. W. Warhurst, SC 11.04/210.
- De Provisorische Opdruk rd. op 2½d. van Transvaal, Léon de Raaij, NTP 11.04/85.

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.

FOREIGN HIGH VALUES.

The following are our sale prices for mint unused and fine postally used specimens. We are willing to purchase for cash at 3d. in the 1/- discount, (stamps quoted 2d. or more only). An asterisk * denotes "temporarily out of stock" and in such cases we are willing to buy at 2d. in the 1/- discount.

Table listing various stamps from countries like Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Crete, D.W. Indies, Finland, France, German F.P.O., Djibouti, Obock, F. Congo, Madagas., Indo-Ch., Tunis, Germany, and others, with prices for mint unused and fine used.

Table listing stamps from Germany, German Col., Greece, Holland, D. Indies, Iceland, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, and others, with prices for mint unused and fine used.

Table listing stamps from Portugal, Roumania, Russia, S. Mar no., Serbia, Spain, Sweden, and others, with prices for mint unused and fine used.

Table listing stamps from Japan, Liberia, Persia, Siam, S. & C. America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, U.S.A.), and others, with prices for mint unused and fine used.

PRICE-CATALOGUES.

Table listing price catalogues such as Ewen, Railway Letter Stamps (1904), Stanley Gibbons, Colonials (1904), French Society's Catalogue, Yvert's Catalogue of Fiscals (1904), and Senf, including stationery (1905).

ACCESSORIES.

Table listing accessories like Ivory Millimetre Scale, Tweezers for handling stamps, Ideal Perforation Gauge, Stamp Mounts, and Transparent Envelopes in various sizes.

PHILATELIC WORKS.

(Each is the best work on the stamps of the country named).

Table listing philatelic works such as Great Britain, Adhesives (1899), Railway Letter Stamps (1901), Portuguese India, South Australia, Shanghai, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Indian Native States, and others.

BLANK ALBUMS, Moveable Leaves

(The leaves are linen-jointed, quadrillé-ruled.)

Table listing blank albums and moveable leaves, such as Square, de Luxe, 100 leaves, Stolzenberg Albums, and Extra Leaves.

EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

Table listing subscription rates for Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, including one year, per quarter, and back numbers.

Unused Stamps in Sets. (Continued from Supplement.)

Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.	Index No.	No. in Set.	Face Value.	Our Price.
GROUP XI.—NORTHERN EUROPE.				GROUP XIV.—COLONIES (GENERAL DESIGN).			
225	10	2/8	3/2	(Various names can be supplied in each set and also the sets surcharged with Foreign Currency.)			
226	6	—	2/4	301	13	3/1	3/7
226a	8	—	1/1	302	5	0/10	1/0
227	10	2/8	3/2	303	13	2/6	2/11
228*	9	1/11	2/3	306	9	2/8	3/2
229	9	1/10	2/1	308	11	1/7	1/11
231*	14	3/5	3/11	309	11	1/7	1/11
232*	5	0/3	0/4	310	17	—	14/0
233*	11	3/11 1/2	3/6	GROUP XV.—AFRICA AND ASIA.			
234*	7	1/2	1/5	311	9	2/5	2/11
235	10	2/4	2/10	312*	6	2/0 1/2	2/5
236	5	0/11	1/1	313	11	2/4	3/2
237	12	1/11	2/3	314*	3	—	0/7
237a	9	—	1/4	315	11	2/4	3/2
238*	8	0/11	1/2	316	8	4/0	4/8
239*	5	1/2	1/6	317	13	2/11	3/5
240				317a	4	4/11	5/9
GROUP XII.—EASTERN EUROPE.				318	9	4/4 1/2	4/8
241	13	2/5	2/10	319	9	4/7 1/2	4/10
242	11	1/10	2/2	319a	3	1/10 1/2	2/2
243*	4	0/4	0/5	320*	1	—	0/10
244	7	—	3/8	321*	6	—	4/3
245	6	—	2/6	324*	8	—	0/6
246	11	—	5/10	325*	8	—	0/11
247*	8	—	16/0	326*	10	—	1/9
248*	14	2/2 1/2	2/7	327*	16	—	5/0
249	1	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	328*	16	—	5/0
250	9	1/9	2/1	329*	11	—	3/11
251*	12	1/11	2/4	330*	11	—	—
252*	9	1/3	1/7	331	11	—	—
253	5	0/11	1/1 1/2	GROUP XVI.—SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.			
254*	6	1/0	1/2	332	12	—	2/11
255*	6	1/1	1/4	333	14	3/5	4/0
257	10	1/1	1/4	334	6	0/4	0/6
258*	5	3/2	3/9	336	4	—	4/0
259*	10	1/1	1/4	337*	6	—	—
250	18	3/11	4/7	338	7	—	3/0
261	6	1/1	1/4	340	5	0/10 1/2	1/0
262	10	2/8	3/2	341	7	—	2/3
263	8	2/0	2/4	342	4	—	1/11
264*	6	0/9	0/11	343	10	—	3/7
265*	5	1/7	1/11	344	6	—	1/8
266*	1	0/2 1/2	0/3	345	7	—	1/6
267*	9	1/4	1/7	347*	9	2/0	2/4
268*	6	1/4	1/8	349	7	—	10/0
269*	1	0/2 1/2	0/3	350	3	—	4/2
270*	6	1/1	1/3	351	4	—	8/11
271*	5	1/0	1/2	352	7	—	7/6
272	6	1/7 1/2	1/11	353*	2	—	0/4
273	6	1/7 1/2	1/11	354	4	—	5/0
GROUP XIII.—COLONIES (SPECIAL DESIGNS.)				355*	4	—	—
274	5	1/5 1/2	1/9	356	7	—	12/6
275	5	1/7	1/11	357	1	—	3/0
276	4	0/7 1/2	0/9	358*	8	—	2/0
281*	4	0/8	0/10	359	4	0/2	0/2 1/2
282*	13	3/1	3/7	360	4	—	13/6
283	13	3/1	3/7	363*	11	—	4/8
284*	13	3/1	3/7	364	10	—	6/8
285	13	3/1	3/7	365	14	—	6/4
286*	13	3/1	3/7	366*	8	—	—
287*	11	2/9	3/3	367	15	—	11/0
288*	13	—	—	GROUP XVII.—S. & C. AMERICA (BEEBECK SETS).			
289*	13	—	—	Honduras, 1878; 1890; 1892, A. B; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1/- each.			
290*	13	—	—	Nicaragua, 1882; 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1899; 1/3 each.			
291	7	1/10	2/2	Salvador, 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893, A. B; 1894, A. B; 1895, A; 1895, B; 1896, A; 1896, B; 1897; 1/3 each.			
292	9	2/1	2/5	GROUP XVIII.—UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.			
293*	14	—	—	370*	10	2/9 1/2	3/3 1/2
294*	13	—	—	371	5	0/10 1/2	1/0
295*	—	—	—	372*	7	2/3	2/8
296*	7	—	1/3	373*	5	1/1	1/4
297	13	—	1/2	374	3	0/4	0/6
298*	13	—	—	* An Asterisk denotes temporarily out of stock.			

Regular Weekly Service of New Issues.

OUR 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.
- V.—New 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 £1 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 Weekly Stamp News.

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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CHRISTMAS, 1904.

The Editor desires to cordially thank all readers of E.W.S.N. for the interest they have taken in the journal, and for the liberal support they have extended to it during 1904, and to wish them

**A MERRY CHRISTMAS and
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.**

The Week's News.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early 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 stamps, from 5/- to 10/- 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.—Control Letters and Marks (272 T 274).—Since last writing on this subject, we have been able to examine a very large number of marginal strips kindly sent for inspection by readers, but have been somewhat surprised to find only a comparatively small number of varieties. The number of possible combinations of the numbers 1 to 13 is very large, even with only two or three numbers in each combination. With two numbers there could be about 80 varieties, and with three, 600. Yet, although in some of the examples given below there are occasionally as many as five or six cuts, nevertheless we have only found some 30 to 40 varieties, each of which was represented in the collections we have examined a total of two or three times on an average.

The cuts in the bars appear to have been regularly supplemented by other marks, of which we have noted the following:—

- s Two faint nicks on the upper edge of the 6th bar.
- t White nick on left edge of 6th bar (a short bar).
- v Horizontal indents on upper and lower edges of 6th and 7th bars; sometimes only one is clear, generally two or three; four not yet seen.
- w White dot on upper edge of centre bar.
- x Curved indent on lower edge of 6th bar (the indent is often very slight and sometimes indistinguishable).
- y Curved indent as in x and also on the lower edge of the 4th bar, at the right hand end.

The above marks all appear on two or more plates and cannot therefore very well be accidental; there are, besides, a great many dots, cracks and other marks which are probably due to wear but which may, for all we know, be marks of intelligence; but we think it best not to encumber our present list with them.

An examination of the list of cut varieties given below leads us to the conclusion that the cuts are subordinate to these other less distinct marks. But if this be so, none of these "secret marks" are intended to be read, except from the plates. For instance, mark x is sometimes indistinguishable on the printed sheets—perhaps to over-inking or some such cause—but would probably be easily seen on the plates. If the cuts are subordinate, they would only have a meaning when the mark x was distinguishable; in other words, the marks are only intended to be read from the plates.

Many suggestions have been made as to the meaning of these secret marks, but none are very probable. Perhaps the only successful method of unravelling the mystery would be by a process of elimination. There are certain things which we can be fairly certain they do not represent.

A plate seems to start with only one cut and sometimes remains in use for a year or more without receiving any additions to its distinctive badges. On the other hand another plate will accumulate these peculiar records at a very quick rate. It is hardly possible therefore that they represent plate-numbers, because there is (we believe) no precedent for a plate to change its number.

Some plates remained unchanged throughout the life of several control letters. For instance, ½d. f, cut No. 3 is known with B, C4 and D4 and from

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 supplies 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 letter enables accounts to be adjusted and a rigid line to be drawn between the stamps of one contract and those of another. If therefore the cuts on a plate are not altered during the lifetime of two or three of these control letters, it is obvious that there is no connection between them and that therefore the marginal marks do not refer to the quantities printed.

The marks might possibly represent the number of the machine in which the plate is fixed for printing purposes, but when there are six numbers, how to distinguish the current one?

Another and more probable 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 subsequently identify them but also the sheets printed from them. Some 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 other countries, print the details on the margin. The printers of French stamps not only put the year number three times on each sheet (the *millésime*), 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 each 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:

Queen's Head Issue.

(b). Normal:—Continuous line round pane.

Control Letter.	Group.	Stamps under which cuts occur.
½d. P	?	None.
½d. R	—*	No. 1.
½d. R	—	No. 1 (different position to other).
½d. R	—	Nos. 2, 5.
½d. R	?	Nos. 3, 4.
½d. R	—	Nos. 3, 4, 13x2 (same as preceding?).
½d. R	?	No. 8.
½d. V	?	None.
1d. W	—	No. 2.
1d. X	—	No. 1.
1d. X	—	No. 4.
1d. X	—	No. 7.

* A dash signifies no group marks were noticed.

A month ago we recorded 1d. 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, ½d. dark green.

(b). Normal:—Continuous line round pane.

Control Letters known.	Group.	Stamps under which cuts occur.
½d. A, B	—	No. 1.
½d. A, B	—	No. 2.
½d. A	—	No. 3x2.
½d. A, B, C4	—	No. 4 (A, B same; C4 different position).
½d. A	—	No. 4x2.
½d. A	—	No. 5.
½d. A, B	—	No. 6.
½d. B	—	No. 6x2.
½d. B	—	No. 7.
½d. A, B	—	No. 7x3.
½d. A	—	No. 8 (cut through).
½d. B, C	—	No. 8 (not quite cut).
½d. B	—	Nos. 1, 5.
½d. C4	—	Nos. 1, 2, 5.
½d. C4	—	Nos. 2, 5, 7x3 (a later stage of 7x3).
½d. C, C4, D4	—	Nos. 4, 5x2.
½d. A	—	Nos. 3, 7, 8.
½d. C	—	Nos. 3, 6, 7.
½d. C, C4	—	Nos. 2, 3x2, 6, 7.

½d. C4, D4	—	Nos. 4x2, 6x2, 7.
½d. D4	—	Same as preceding, with No. 3 added.
½d. D4	—	Nos. 4, 7, 13.
½d. C	s	No. 4.
½d. C4	s	Same, with No. 7 added.
½d. B	x	No. 5.
½d. B	y	Nos. 3, 8.
½d. D4	y	Same with additions, making, in all, cuts under No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7x2, 8.

(f) Normal:—Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp, except the 6th and 7th, which have bars — — —

½d. B, C4, D4	t	No. 3 (A common variety).
½d. D4	x	No. 1 (B known, group mark unrecorded).

½d. D4	x	No. 2.
½d. D4	x	No. 4.

(g) Normal:—Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp.

½d. B	v	No. 1.
½d. B	v	No. 2.
½d. C4	v	Nos. 1, 2 (also 11 faint, accidental?).

½d. C4, D4	v	No. 6x2.
½d. C4	?	Nos. 3, 6, 7.

King's Head Issue. ½d. yellow-green.

(b) Normal:—Continuous line round pane.

Control Letter.	Group.	Stamps under which breaks occur.
½d. D4	?	No. 3 (not seen by us but reported).

(f) Normal:—Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp, except the 6th and 7th which have bars — — —

½d. D4	xw	No. 1.
½d. D4	xw	No. 2.
½d. D4	xw	No. 3.
½d. D4	xw	No. 4.

(g) Normal: Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp.

½d. D4	v	No. 6x2.
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King's Head Issue. 1d. red.

(b) Normal:—Continuous line round pane.

1d. A	—	No. 1.
1d. A	?	No. 3.
1d. B	—	No. 5.
1d. A	—	No. 6.
1d. B	—	No. 7.
1d. A	—	No. 10.
1d. A	—	No. 11.
1d. A	—	No. 12 (outer lines round whole sheet are very much worn).
1d. C4	—	Nos. 2, 5, 11.
1d. B	—	Nos. 4, 8, 10.
1d. B	—	Nos. 5x2, 6.
1d. C4, D4	—	Nos. 6, 9.
1d. D4	—	Nos. 4x2, 5, 10 (the 4x2 cuts are crossed, does this mean that a mistake was made?).
1d. D4	?	No. 5x9.
1d. D4	?	No. 5x10.
1d. C	x	No. 4.
1d. C4	x	No. 5.
1d. D4	x	Nos. 2, 3.
1d. D4	x	Nos. 4, 5.
1d. B	y	Nos. 1x2, 5, 6x2.
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, except the 6th and 7th, which have bars — — —

1d. C, C4	x	No. 1.
1d. C, C4, D4	x	No. 2.
1d. D4	xw	No. 5.
1d. D4	xw	No. 8.
1d. D4	w	No. 7 (as mark x is often indistinct, we cannot be sure this is not xw).

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 12th 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 hand and *f* and *g* on the other.

Disregarding secret marks and looking at the question of control letters purely from the point of view of the collector of marginal varieties, we 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.

Catalogue of British Control Letters. King Edward Issue.

OLD PLATES, WITH CONTINUOUS LINES (b).

Table with 6 columns: Ref. No., Value, Mark, Earliest date of use, With entire btm. margin, Corner pair or strip, Single. s. d.

NEW PLATES, WITH SHORT LINES (f).

Table with 6 columns: Ref. No., Value, Mark, Earliest date of use, With entire btm. margin, Corner pair or strip, Single. s. d.

NEW PLATES, WITH SHORT LINES (g).

Table with 6 columns: Ref. No., Value, Mark, Earliest date of use, With entire btm. margin, Corner pair or strip, Single. s. d.

* b signifies "block letter and figure"; s signifies "with serifs"; l stands for "position at left side"; r at right.

† The variety ld. sr has a seriffed C with the serif broken off, leaving only a short stump.

The 1/4d. stamp placed after the 1d. 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.

The only examples of Nos. 14 and 15 which we have so far heard of were found by Mr. Edward Smith (who purchased them at the Strand Post Office, London). This gentleman now informs us that he has torn them up into singles, thus rendering them indistinguishable from the common Nos. 16 and 17!

Minor varieties (273 C 274).—A curious minor variety of the 1/4d. 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.

BARBADOS (197 N 274).—Our special correspondent in this island informs us that a fresh consignment of stamps is expected to be received in February. They will presumably be on the new multiple watermark paper. It is not yet known which values.

CEYLON (268 L 274).—Our Colombo correspondent writes under date of 21.11.04 that the 2c. and 3c. have been issued on multiple watermark 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 extract 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 revenue 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, some large rectangular

violet labels, with portrait, in black, in centre, "JULEN" at top and "1904" with arms at foot. Julien 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.

JAMAICA (236 P 274).—The following is chronicled by Le Timbrophile Belge (12.04/83). Postcard. Stamp with King's Head. 1/4d. green.

LIBERIA (226 L 274).—Five new provisionals have been issued here.

Ordinary Adhesives.

1c. in black on 5c. on 6c. green (sheets of 40, 5 rows of 8). 2c. in red on 30c. slate blue (sheets of 15, 3 rows of 5). 2c. in black on 4c. green with "Official" in red barred out in black.

Official adhesives.

1c. "O.S." in black on 5c. on 6c. green with "Official" in black barred 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 11.04 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, overprinted in black in four lines, "EXPRESS DELIVERY" (INLAND), 15c.

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 "1" of "15."

MEXICO (197 P 274).—The American Journal of Philately mentions having seen the 2c. in blue.



Adhesive. 2c. blue.

We chronicle with reserve as we see no reason for altering the present 2c. which is in the correct Postal Union colour, green. Is it perhaps a colour changeling?

PORTUGAL AND COLONIES (261 J 274).—The following notes relating to a proposed change in the currency are from Le Timbrophile Belge (12.04/84).

"C'est chose décidée ou bien près de l'être: dans un avenir très prochain, les innombrables timbres du Portugal et de ses importantes colonies—importantes à en juger par le nombre de timbres qu'elles émettent à jet continu—vont être supprimés et remplacés par des valeurs d'une dénomination nouvelle.

"Un projet récemment déposé aux Cortès portugais par le gouvernement, projet qui sera vraisemblablement adopté, a pour but de transformer complètement le régime monétaire qui régit le Portugal et ses colonies africaines.

"Le milrêis, qui vaut nominalemeut 5fr. 55, mais qui, en réalité, grâce à la baisse du change, peut s'obtenir à moins de 5 francs, sera supprimé et remplacé par une monnaie de compte nouvelle, le luzo équivalent du franc et divisé comme lui en centimes.

"Ce changement a pour but ultime l'entrée du Portugal dans l'Union Monétaire latine, à laquelle l'Espagne cherche également à se rallier.

"La valeur d'échange du luzo contre les anciennes monnaies sera fixée à 200 réis.

"Nous laissons aux politiciens et aux économistes le soin de discuter ce que vaudra cette transformation du système monétaire portugais.

"Il est évident qu'il entraînera un changement de certaine importance dans les tarifs postaux du Portugal, et plus certain encore, qu'il nous vaudra une série nouvelle de timbres, de cartes postales, de cartes-lettres et d'enveloppes.

"Deux moyens de tondre les collectionneurs s'offriront au Gouvernement portugais: vendre aux enchères le stock de ses timbres actuels, ou créer une série de nombreuses surcharges, comme il le fit naguère; peut-être 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 less than face value. The stamps affected are the following:—

First type—2 1/4d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 5/-.
Second type.—1 1/4d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 5d., 10d.

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 1/4 annas of the new set is on slightly thicker paper than the other values.

The plates from which the low values are printed have the "secret mark" w found also on the current 1/4d. stamps of Great Britain.

Proofs.

"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 we believe is gaining in popularity with philatelists as distinguishing them from mere collectors, to whom proofs and essays do not appeal.

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 government.

"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 1c. to \$50.00) including the proprietary stamps (from 1c. to 10c. 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 two series is found in a certain colour all other values may be found 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 usually 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 are 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 unevenly and appears to become thicker.

"Bond Paper.—This is a very hard, crisp, thin paper. It is made of linen rags and, if held between the eye and the light, presents that mottled appearance which is a characteristic of 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 economy to save the small subscription (4/4) and live in ignorance of philatelic events.

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 been attempted. This want I have ventured to endeavour to supply in the following article. Although I have been compelled to ignore an immensity of minor variations of all degrees, I 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 standpoints:—I., 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.



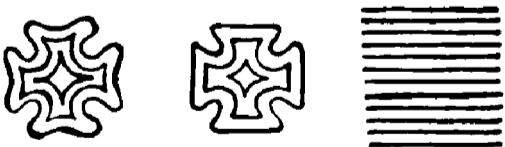
(ii) "Obliterators" or "obliterants," used solely for obliterating stamps; usually consist of lines and numbers or initials arranged in various shapes.



(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 obliterant 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.

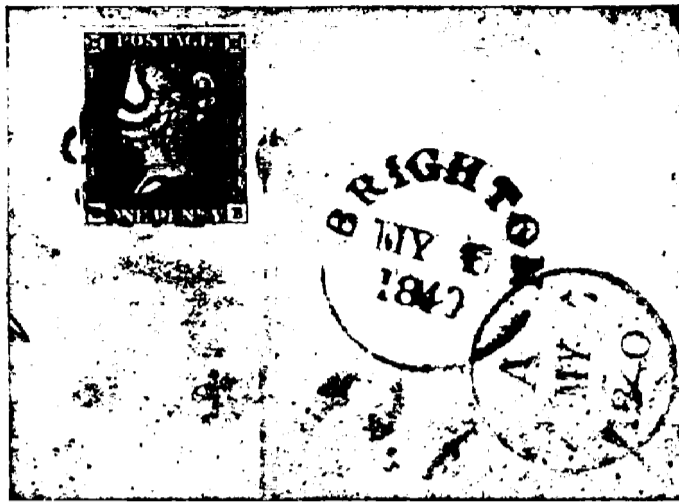
COLOUR.

Stamps have generally been obliterated in black, except during the life of the 1d. 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 post-cards, 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 1d. 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, 6th May, 1840.

Handstamped Marks.

I. THE MALTESE CROSS.—The Maltese Cross was brought into use throughout Great Britain and Ireland—wherever there was a receiving office which had the right to cancel the stamps (sub-offices usually sent letters to their respective head-offices after merely impressing a town-mark on their backs)—on 6th May, 1840, 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,
25th 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 cancelled at the Post Office or Sub-Post-Office where the Letter bearing the same may be posted, I herewith forward 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 :

- " 1lb printer's red ink.
- " 1 pint linseed oil.
- " Half pint of the droppings of sweet oil.
- " To be well mixed.

" By Command,
" W. L. Maberly, Secretary."

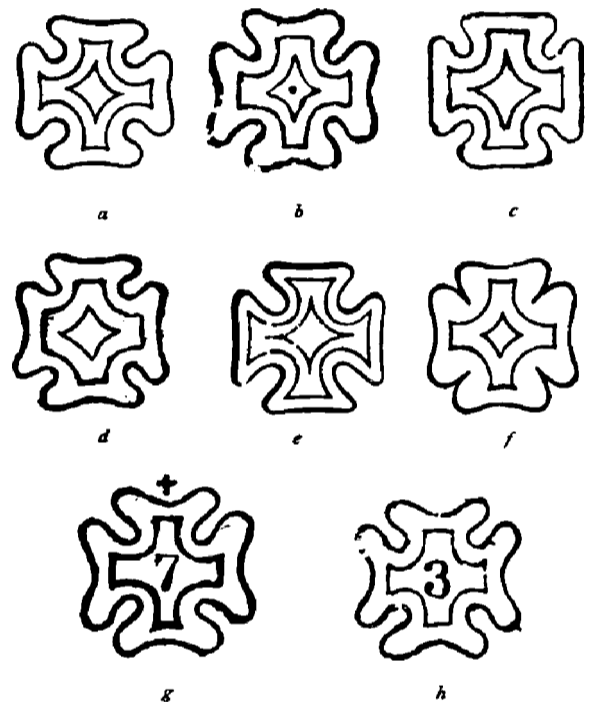
From this it would appear that each postmaster had to obtain and mix his own ink, from which it is not surprising that the shade should frequently vary, the colour name "red" covering many (usually dull) shades of vermilion, orange, yellow, "white," brown, pink, marone, violet (some of which may however be due to subsequent oxidation or fading). It is perhaps from a similar cause that the black ink subsequently used was frequently grey or greenish-grey and the blue, 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 obliterant 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 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. 1 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 curious 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 number is far commoner than any of the others, but as regards the 1d. 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.

Index No.	Description.	Earliest date.	Record holder.
AAA	Maltese Cross, type a	6.5.40	H. L. Ewen
AAB	" type b	?	(No claim)
AAC	" type c	?	"
AAD	" type d	?	"
AAE	" type e	?	"
AAF	" type f	?	"
ABA	Malt. Cr. with No. type g	11.4.43	M. Raffalovich
ABB	" type h	?	(No claim)

Varieties AAB to ABB are known in black only.

COLOUR RECORDS.

Malt. Cr. in	Colour	Earliest date	Record holder
in red	(See record for AAA above).		
in black	(London only)	15.10.40	M. Raffalovich
"	(Elsewhere)	15.2.41	H. L. Ewen
in blue		?	(No claim)
and No. in black	(London)	(See record for ABA above).	

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 postmarks. 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

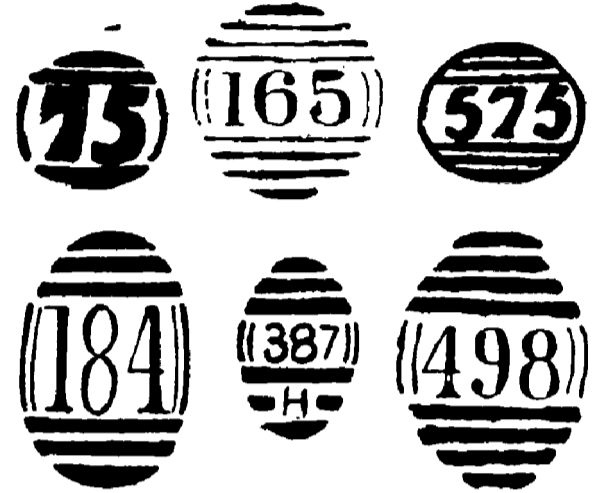
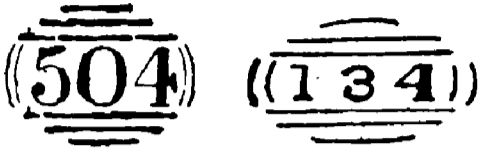
neither time nor space at my command to deal with such details here. After each variation noted below, I append an index number by which it may be identified in the table of early dates.

B I.—FOR ENGLAND.

Oval or round, composed of number, lines and brackets.

- (1) With brackets at each side of the number. (a) simple.—BAA. (b) duplex with oval date-mark.—BAB. (c) round date-mark (no circle).—BAC. (d) duplex with round date-mark (enclosed in a circle).—BAD.

NOTE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne used a duplex mark, type ad. of Scotland, and other towns—I believe Easingwold No. 931, but have lost my memorandum—used the London type.



Some types 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 Office during the Crimean War, 1854-56.

B II.—FOR 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.—BBB. (c) duplex with round date-mark (no circle).—BBC. (d) duplex with round date-mark (with circle).—BBD (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-mark enclosed in circle.—BBL.



Type BBA.

Type BBB.



Type BBH.

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.

- (1) 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).—BCC. (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 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. (a, c, d) unknown. (b) duplex with diamond date-mark.—BAF.

B IV. AND V.—FOR LONDON (CITY TYPES).

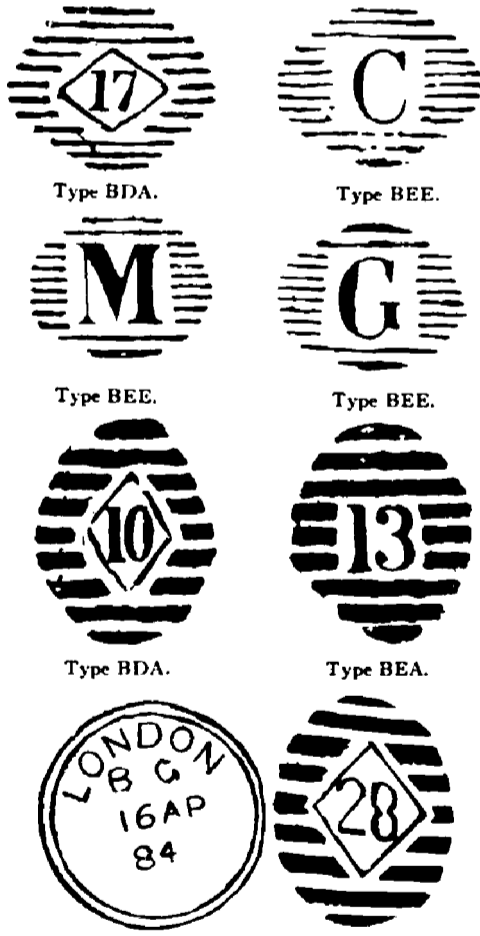
Oval, with number or initials in diamond and lines.

- (1) Number consisting of figures only. (a) simple.—BDA. (b) duplex with round date-mark.—BDB. (c) " " hexagonal date-mark.—BDC. (d) " " octagonal date-mark.—BDD. (2) With office initials only (e.g., R.L.B., R.L.O., etc.) (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.) (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. (b) duplex (unknown). (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 cancelling in the case of letters franked with two or more stamps.



Type BDA.

Type BEE.

Type BEE.

Type BEE.

Type BDA.

Type BEA.

Type BDB.

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.

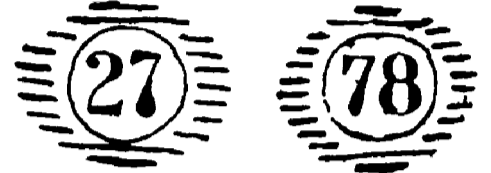
Concerning this mark (type BD, Var. 1) it may be of interest to quote from the Stamp Collectors' Magazine of 1st June, 1863:—"The first mark the Central Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand used was a number enclosed in a diamond-shaped figure, which was surrounded by parallel lines, forming an oval. The number in the centre was variable, beginning at a low number, such as 10, 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).

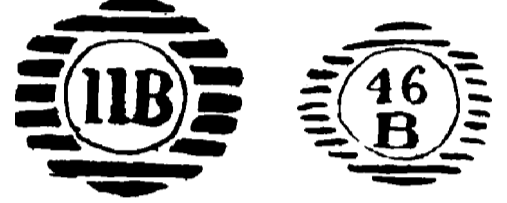
Oval or round, with number in oval or circle and lines.

- (1) Number consisting of figures only. (a) simple.—BFA. (b) duplex with round date-mark (no circle).—BFB. (c) duplex with round date-mark (with circle).—BFC. (2) Number consisting of figure (or figures) and 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 (unknown). (4) With district or branch initials (E.C. or FB). (a) simple.—BFM. (b) duplex (unknown).



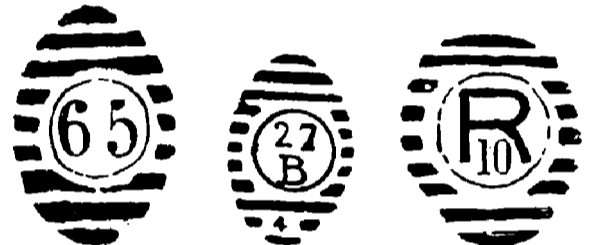
Type BFA.

Type BFA.



Type BFH.

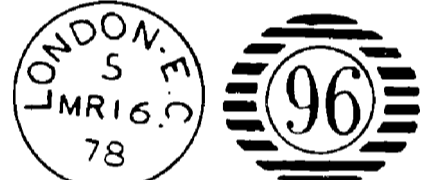
Type BFH.



Type BFA.

Type BFH.

Type BFI.



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 49 at that time) adds that "No. 50 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 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).—BGC. (d) duplex hexagonal date-mark.—BGD. (2) With surrounding circle or oval. (a) simple.—BGE. (b) duplex with round date-mark (incomplete circle).—BGF. (c) duplex with round date-mark (with circle).—BGG.

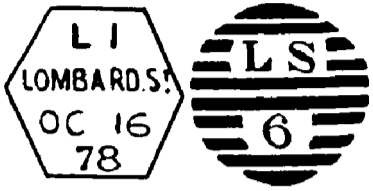
Type 6 has also been made use of with the district initial marks but as it was not modified we prefer to classify it as type 6 rather than under a new

* The S. district was incorporated partly with the S.E. and partly with the S.W. district early in 1868, and the N.E. district was merged in the Eastern in July, 1869. For further particulars of the London districts, see the English Specialists' Journal, No. 13, page 287.

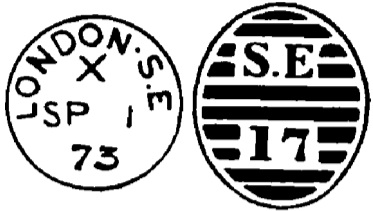
number. It was only used in the E.C. District (Nos. 1 to 89) and Foreign Branch (no figures).



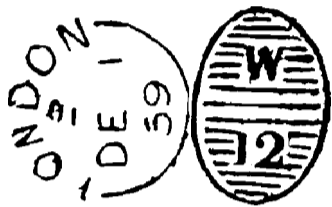
Type BGA. Type BGA. Type BGE.



Type BGD.



Type BGG.



Type BGF.

The initials which occur on this type of postmarks together with the numbers known, are as follows:—

District Post Offices.		
E.C. 52 to 90	E. 1 to 40	W. 1 to 59
W.C. 1 to 39	S.E. 1 to 25	N.W. 1 to 25
N. 1 to 28	S. 1 to 23	
N.E. 1 to 20	S.W. 1 to 60	

Other Post Offices.	
BG 1, 2	Bethnal Green.
BS ?	Bedford Street.
CS 1, 2	Cannon Street.
CX 1 to 8	Charing Cross.
E 1	Eastcheap.
FB 5, 6, 12	Foreign Branch.
FS 1, 2	Fleet Street.
GS 1, 2, 3	Gracechurch Street.
HP 1, 2	Houses of Parliament.
LC 1	Ludgate Circus.
LS 1 to 8	Lombard Street.
MH 1	?
ML 1, 2	Mark Lane.
P 1 to 24	Paddington.
SMP	St. Martin's Place (uses W.C. Nos.).
T 1, 2, 3	Turnham Green. ?
TA 1 to 14	Throgmorton Avenue.
TS 1	Threadneedle Street.

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 1st 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 Brunswick Star.

- (1) Without small stars.
 - (a) single (unknown).
 - (b) duplex.—BHB.
- (2) With two small stars.
 - (a) simple (unknown).
 - (b) duplex.—BHF.



Concerning this mark we find the following note in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for 1st June, 1863:—“In January of this year Edinburgh issued an entirely new mark. It was the Brunswick 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 B.

I.—For England.		
Index No.	Earliest date of use.	Record-holder.
BAA	Newcastle, 19. 5.1844	M. Raffalovich
BAB	Shrewsbury, 4. 8.1854	"
BAC	Preston, 2. 8.1855	"
BAD	Birmingham, 22.10.1858	"

II.—For Scotland.		
BBA	?	6.1844 H. L. Ewen
BBB	Glasgow,	6. 8.1856 M. Raffalovich
BBC	Greenock,	25.10.1858 "
BBH	Edinburgh,	24.10.1857 "
BBL	"	28.11.1860 "
III.—For Ireland.		
BCA	?	6.1844 H. L. Ewen
BCB	Belfast,	17. 5.1856 M. Raffalovich
BCC	Dublin,	12. 7.1858 "
BCD	Curragh Camp,	1. 9.1859 "
BAF	Dublin,	27. 8.1856 "
IV., V.—For London (City).		
BDA	—	6. 8.1844 M. Raffalovich
BDB	London,	12. 8.1859 "
BDC	"	27. 2.1871 "
BDD	"	8. 5.1854 "
BDE	—	? (No claim)
BDI	—	? (")
BDM	—	? (")
BDQ	—	? (")
BDS	—	? (")
BEA	—	6. 1.1863 M. Raffalovich
BEE	Constantinople,	8.1857 H. L. Ewen
BEI	—	? (No claim).
VI.—For London (Suburbs).		
BFA	Greenwich ?	30.10.1844 M. Raffalovich
BFB	London, E.C.,	11. 1.1858 "
BFC	—	4. 6. 1853 "
BFH	—	11. 3.1872 "
BFI	Cannon Str.,	7.10.1878 "
BFM	London, E.C.,	15. 4.1882 "
VII.—For London (Districts).		
BGA	—	? (No claim).
BGB	London, W.C.,	24. 5.1858 M. Raffalovich
BGC	London, W.C.,	18. 8.1858 "
BGD	Lombard St.,	25.11.1878 "
BGE	—	? (No claim).
BGF	London,	7. 4.1858 M. Raffalovich
BGG	London, S.E.,	21. 9.1857 "
VIII.—For Edinburgh.		
BHB	Edinburgh,	19.12.1867 M. Raffalovich
BHF	—	? (No claim).

DATE MARKS and TOWN MARKS.

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 into detail than in the case of the obliterating marks.

Under this heading I propose to endeavour to classify all marks not primarily intended for cancelling purposes. The more 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).
- E.—Postmarks containing both name of town and particulars of date.—(Town date-marks).
- 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 heading 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 study must however be left to a future article.

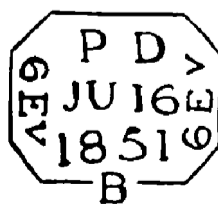
C.—DATE-MARKS.

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. (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 ?).
 - (d) ditto, with words.—CBD. (Unknown ?).



Type CBA.



Type CBB.

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.

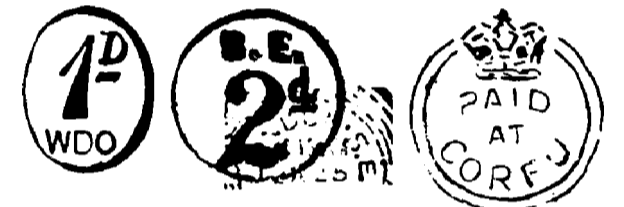
Without any particulars of date.

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.
 - (d) ,, and with lines, as in b.—DAD.
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).—DBC.
 - (d) ,, and with lines, etc., as in b.—DBD.

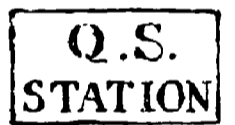
* Marks must not be classified in these groups if there is any evidence that they were primarily intended as cancelling marks.

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, definitions 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.



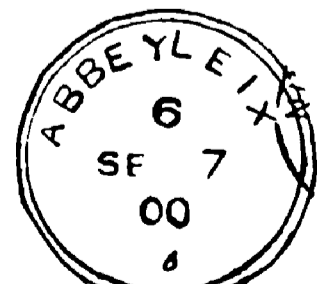
Two very unrepresentative examples of DAC. Type DBD.



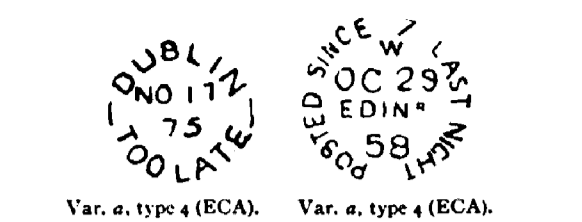
E.—TOWN DATE-MARKS.

With name of town and particulars of date.

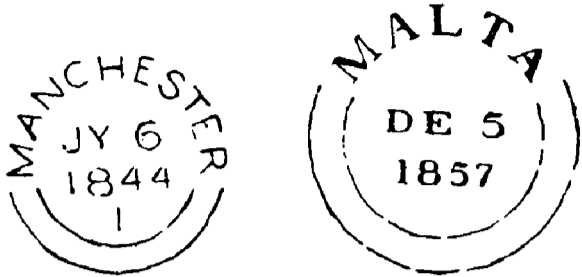
1. With one or more particulars of day, month or other period of time, excepting year; enclosed in various designs. The name of the town may be indicated in full, or by initials, number, etc.—EA.
2. Same, but with year.
 - (a) without frame.—EBA.
 - (b) partially framed.—EBB.
 - (c) enclosed in a circle.—EBC.
 - (d) ,, an oval.—EBD.
 - (e) ,, a square.—EBE.
 - (f) ,, a rectangle.—EBF.
 - (g) ,, a diamond.—EBG.
 - (h) ,, a hexagon.—EBH.
 - (i) ,, a heptagon.—EBI.
 - (j) ,, an octagon.—EBJ.
 - (k) ,, a decagon.—EBK.
 - (l) ,, 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.—ED.



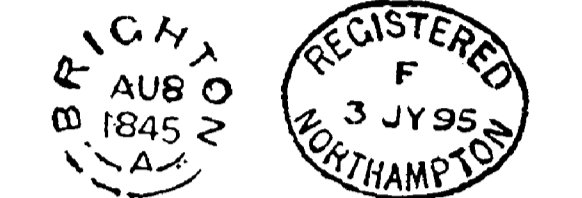
Type EBC.



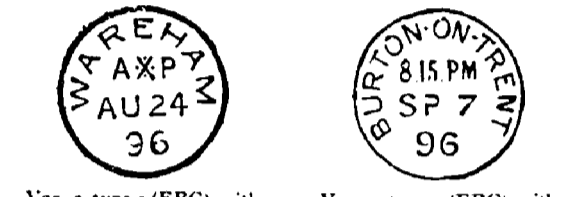
Var. a, type 4 (ECA). Var. a, type 4 (ECA).



Var. b, type 2 (EBB). Same, British P.O., Malta.



Var. b, type 2 (EBB). Var. d, type 4 (EDD).



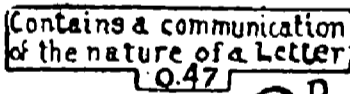
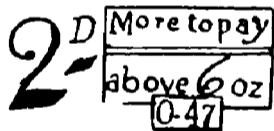
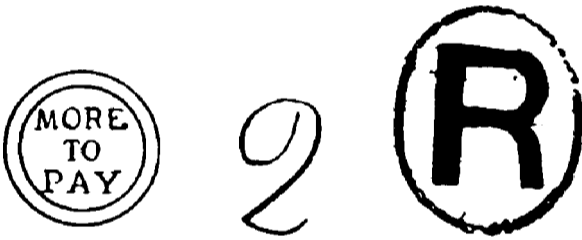
Var. c, type 2 (EBC), with time in letters. Var. c, type 2 (EBC), with time in figures.

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.



It should be noted that marks must not be included in this class if they were primarily intended for cancelling purposes.

SYNOPSIS.

Index No.	Earliest date of use.	Record holder.
CAA	London, 20.11.1666	Daniels' History
CAB	— ?	(No claim)
CAC	— ?	(No claim)
CAD	— ?	(No claim)
CBA	London, 2. 1.1788	Daniels' History
CBB	London, 28.10.1791	"
CBC	— ?	(No claim)
CBD	— ?	(No claim)

Town-Marks.

Index No.	Earliest date of use.	Record holder.
DAA	Isle of Wight, 5.10.1720	Daniels' History, p 4
DAB	Brighton, before 1820 ?	" p 21
DAC	Stoney Stratford, —. 1826	" p 28
DAD	Elgin 5. 8.1799	" p 92
DBA	Greenwich —. 1799 ?	" p 13
DBB	— ?	(No claim)
DBC	H.St., Boro'gh —. 1837 ?	Daniels' History, p 18
DBD	— ?	(No claim)

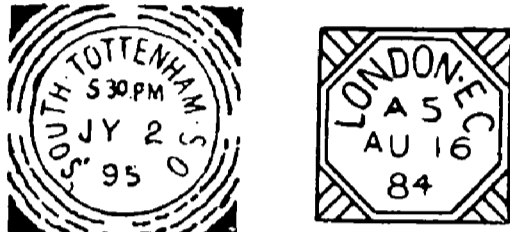
Town Date-Marks.

Index No.	Earliest date of use.	Record holder.
EBA	Portsmouth, 6. 8.1806	Daniels' History, p 22
EBB	Oxford, 6.11.1827	" p 29
EBC	Edmonton, 26. 2.1822	" p 24
EBD	Wolverh'mpton, 25. 5.1855	" p 50
EBE	London E.C., 15. 9.1879	" p 55
EBF	Dundee, 7. 2.1846	" p 94
EBG	— ?	(No claim)
EBH	Glasgow, 3.11.1845	M. Raffalovich
EBI	" 29. 7.1850	"

EBJ Glasgow, 30.12.1845 M. Raffalovich
 EBK " 2. 8.1853 " "
 EBL " ? (No claim)
 EC " ? " "
 ED Bristol, 6. 6.1839 Daniels' History, p 34
 F London, —. 1680? Daniels' History, p 6

COMBINATION MARKS OR DATE-OBLITERATORS.

- Town date-mark and obliterator 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.
 (c) " " " letters.—GAC.
 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.

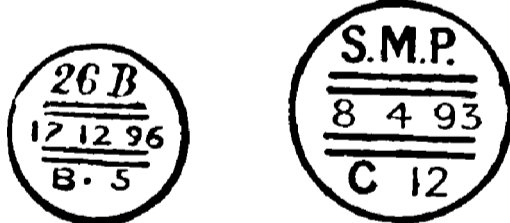
1. Triple-lined octagon.—HB.



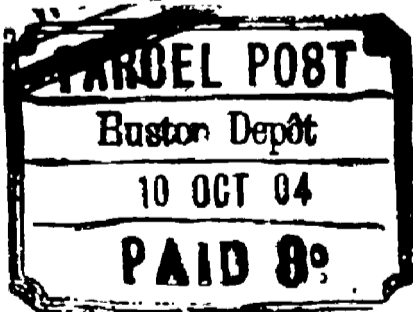
Type HB.

J.—Date mark with line, lines or other marks within.

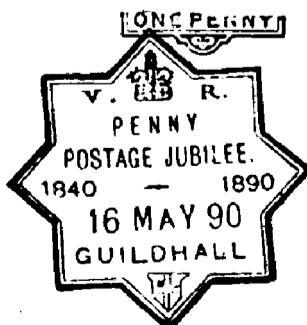
1. Circle with one thick horizontal bar across centre.—JA.
 2. Circle with two or more horizontal lines in various positions.—JB.
 3. Circle with alternate groups of horizontal and vertical lines placed inside round the edge.—JC.
 4. Oval with lines at sides inside the oval.—JD.
 5. Large (approximately) rectangular design with lines across.—JE.
 6. Rectangle (29x19 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 JB Type JB



Type JE



Type JG

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 other words such as "registered."—KA.
 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 office-number 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 (for Scotland and Ireland).
 (d) With two bars at each side and empty space between.—KBD (for Ireland).
 (e) With one bar, not broken.—KBE (for London).
 (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.—KBG (for Edinburgh only).



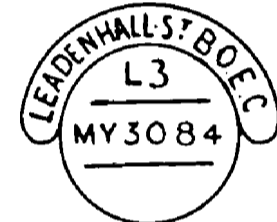
Type KBB

L.—Same as K (two concentric circles) but with lines or other marks within the inner circle.

1. Combination of KBE with JB.—LA (for London).

M.—Date-mark with circular cap at top.

1. Cap containing name of office.
 (a) With obliterator lines inside.—MAA.
 (b) Without same.—MAB.
 2. Cap with word such as "registered."—MBA.



Type MAA



Type MAB

This "cap-mark" was very little used, except in half-a-dozen cases.

Early Date Records.

Index No.	Earliest date of use.	Record holder.
GAA	London, 8.11.1879	M. Raffalovich
GAB	— 8.10.1891	"
GAC	— 5. 7.1897	"
GBA	London, E.C., 26. 5.1883	"
GC	Bath, 22. 1.1894	"
GD?	— ?	(No claim)
GEA	London, E.C., 27.10.1880	M. Raffalovich
GEB	" 22. 8.1881	"

Date-mark, frame duplicated, no lines.

HB	London	4. 5.1880	M. Raffalovich
----	--------	-----------	----------------

Date-mark, with lines within.

JA	London,	27.10.1876	M. Raffalovich
JB	London, W.,	24.11.1874	"
JC	London,	25. 3.1871	"
JD	Glasgow,	24. 2.1879	"
JE	Euston Depôt,	10.10.1894	H. L. Ewen
JF	Leith,	15. 3.1856	"
JG	Guildhall,	16. 5.1890	M. Raffalovich

Two concentric circles, name between.

KA	London,	25. 8.1884	M. Raffalovich
KBA	Waltham Cross,	28.12.1895	"
KBB	Dundee,	25.12.1883	"
KBC	Mullingar,	25. 6.1895	"
KBD	Waterford,	2.10.1897	"
KBE	(No claim).		"
KBF	Edinburgh,	26. 5.1897	M. Raffalovich
KBG	"	18. 9.1893	"

Same, with lines within inner circle.

LA	London,	23. 8.1897	M. Raffalovich
----	---------	------------	----------------

Date-mark with cap.

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 post-mark 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.

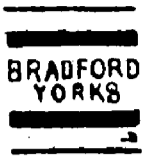
Or without name of town or without both.

N.—Obliterators without date but with name or initials of town.

1. 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



Type NC



Type NC

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' History, p. 82).

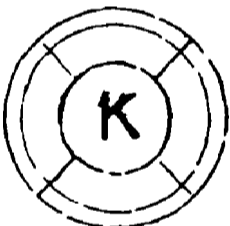
P.—Obliterators without particulars of either date or name of office.

1. Words only, with or without frame.—PA.
2. Words and lines, with or without frame.—PB.

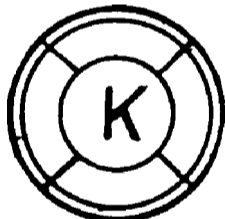
3. Various designs, with single letters.
(a) Three concentric circles and "K."—PCA.
(b) Three sets of thick bars arranged in form of three concentric circles, with "S."—PCB.
(c) Two concentric circles, dots and "E."—PCC.

4. Various "N.P.B." designs, of which there 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

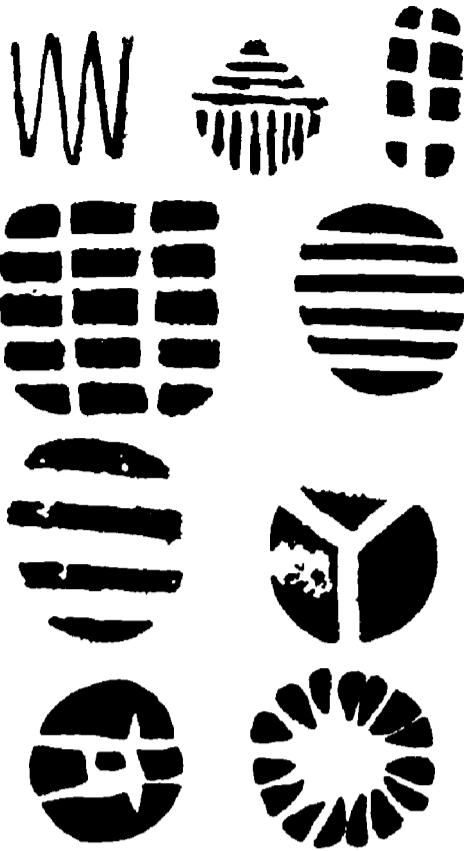


Type PCC

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 been 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 (")		
NC Leeds,	13. 5.1894	H. L. Ewen
ND (No claim)		

Obliterators, with date, without town.

O (No claim)

Obliterators, without date or town.

PA (No claim).		
PB (")		
PCA (")		
PCB (")		
PCC (")		
PD (")		
PE London,	27. 8. 1872	M. Raffalovich

R.—Roller Cancellations.

Some of the preceding obliterations are known printed from roller-obliterators.

S.—Machine 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.

1. 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 Δ in diamond and a date mark at some distance to the south-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 flag.—SE. (Does this exist?) There are a considerable number of varieties of these marks.



Type.



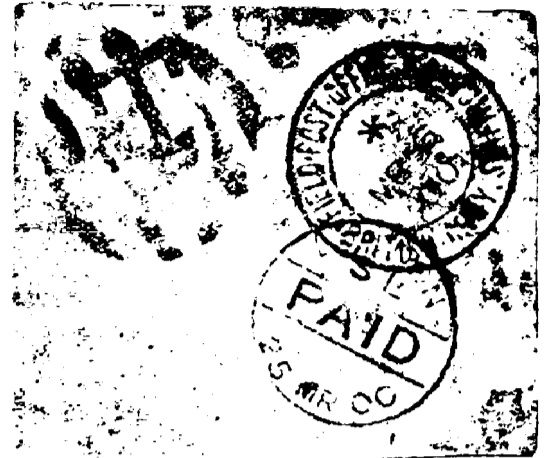
Early Date Records.

Machine Cancellations.

Index No.	Earliest Date of Use.	Record Holder.
SAA London,	27.11.1857.	M. Raffalovich.
SAB	—, 4.1858.	"
SB	11. 6.1869.	"
SC	30.1.1886.	"
SD	31.12.1886.	C. F. D. Marshall.
SE	?	(No claim).

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.—Postcard Cancellations.

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. 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.

The original stamp or matrix was used for all the values, but the six types were made separately from 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 1d., 1½d. and 2½d. values, and found the following marks:—

1d. Type 4 has a white dot on the lowest border under E of "One."

1½d. Type 4 has a white dot at top of the lower border under ½ of "½d."

2½d. Type 1 has the border inverted over P of "Post."

Type 2. The left stroke of A of "Federation" is broken.

Type 3. White dot on upper tip of E of "Postage."

Type 6. White blot on border over E of "Postage."

Probably an extended examination with a magnifying 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 minute peculiarities. In the 1½d. value quite a number of the stamps have defects.

Postcard Column.

WILL 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.—Postcards preferred).

Mr. H. L. Bevir writes:—

"I have seen some Indian Native States which I do not think are recorded in the catalogues:—

Chamba State Service, on 2½a. green, Queen.

Faridkot State, on 2½a. green, Queen.

Patiala State, on 2½a. green, Queen.

[These must presumably be forgeries, as there is no record in the Indian Philatelic Society's recently published handbook of printings of such.—ED.]

Regimental Stamps.

(From the Manchester Guardian, 4.11.04).

PHILATELISTS will be interested 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 and of the most varied nature. Thus on one appears a portrait of the colonel of the regiment, on another a design of rifles 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 Catania with the regimental motto. On the regimental stamp of the 6th Bersaglieri are the notes of the regimental bugle call and the motto: "Bersagliere, ta tua dottrina? Patria, onore, 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 also, no doubt, bring about a new branch of 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 near 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.

The Future of 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 exhibitions, the future of philately seems particularly 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 hobby 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 hesitate 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 from 50,000 to 10,000.

1. All postal-fiscals, postage due, registration, too-late, official and express delivery stamps, etc. have been omitted.
2. All non-adhesive stamps have been omitted.
3. 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, perforation or method of printing (engraved stamps are not distinguished from lithographed, for instance, unless the design is materially altered).
5. No shades are included. With rare exceptions the only colour names used are red, blue, green, yellow (or orange), brown, black, grey, lilac.
6. Errors of colour are omitted.
7. The stamps of the Colombian Departments, Antioquia, Tolima, Santander, etc., are at present omitted, pending further consideration as to 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 1st issue Natal and Tobago, are omitted.
10. All minor varieties of design are omitted.
11. The missionary issues of Uganda are omitted, etc.

If careful consideration is given to these omissions, it will be seen that the completeness of the catalogue has not suffered, although its scope has been restricted to an extent that will once 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 out a list of the 100 rarest (in the sense of most valuable) stamps, taking the cheapest condition of each, and were astonished to find that the 100th stamp was only quoted 40/-! Probably over 9500 of the 10,000 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 for fine copies, but this does not much affect the list from the point of view from which it is compiled).

	£	s.	d.
1 British Guiana, 1856, 1c.	1000	0	0
2 Mauritius, 1847, 1d.	800	0	0
3 " " 2d.	800	0	0
4 Hawaii, 1851, 2c. blue	400	0	0
5 British Guiana, 1850, 2c.	100	0	0
6 Hawaii, 1851, 13c. U.S.A.	80	0	0
7 " " 5c.	70	0	0
8 Roumania, 1856, 81p.	65	0	0
9 Hawaii, 1851, 13c.	60	0	0
10 British Guiana, 1856, 4c.	50	0	0
11 Canada, 1851, 12d. black	35	0	0
12 Tuscany, 1860, 3l.	30	0	0
13 Roumania, 1856, 27p.	25	0	0
14 " " 108p.	20	0	0
15 Reunion, 1852, 30c.	20	0	0
16 British Guiana, 1850, 4c.	20	0	0
17 " " 8c.	15	0	0
18 " " 1856, 4c.	15	0	0
19 Reunion, 1852, 15c.	15	0	0
20 Geneva, 1843, 5+5c.	13	0	0
21 S. Australia, 1887, £20	12	10	0

22 Switz., "Federal," 1849, 4c.	12	0	0
23 S. Australia, 1887, £15	10	0	0
24 Br. Guiana, 1862, 4c.	10	0	0
25 " " 1850, 12c.	10	0	0
26 B.C.A., 1897, £25	10	0	0
27 Turks, 1867, 1/- lilac	10	0	0
28 Buenos Aires, 1858, cinco	10	0	0
29 " " cuatro, red	9	0	0
30 N. Brunswick, 1851, 1/- lilac	9	0	0
31 Nova Scotia, 1851, 1/- lilac	9	0	0
32 Spain, 1851, 2r. red	9	0	0
33 Straits, 1902, \$100 King	8	0	0
34 Naples, 1858, ½t. blue	8	0	0
35 Tuscany, 1851, 60c. red	8	0	0
36 Roumania, 1856, 54p.	8	0	0
37 Hawaii, 1859, 1c. blue	8	0	0
38 Lagos, 1874, 10/- lilac	7	10	0
39 S. Australia, 1887, £10	7	0	0
40 Zurich, 1843, 4r.	6	0	0
41 Spain, 1852, 2r. red	6	0	0
42 Br. Guiana, 1852, 4c.	6	0	0
43 " " 1862, 1c.	6	0	0
44 Natal, 1902, £20 King	6	0	0
45 Afghanistan, 1875, 1 rupee	6	0	0
46 " " ½ rupee	5	0	0
47 Hawaii, 1859, 2c. blue	5	0	0
48 B.S.A., 1898, £20 orange	5	0	0
49 Zululand, 1898, £5	5	0	0
50 Tuscany, 1851, 2s. red	4	10	0
51 Afghanistan, 1875, abasi	4	0	0
52 B.C.A., 1897, £10	4	0	0
53 " " 1904, £10	4	0	0
54 Brit. Guiana, 1852, 1c.	4	0	0
55 Gold Coast, 1898, £1	4	0	0
56 Tasmania, 1892, £1	4	0	0
57 Victoria, 1862, 6d. yellow	4	0	0
58 Russ. Levant, 1865, 2k. brown	4	0	0
59 " " 20k. blue	4	0	0
60 S. Australia, 1887, £5 grey	3	15	0
61 " " £5 brown	3	15	0
62 Lagos, 1874, 5/- blue	3	15	0
63 Natal, 1902, £10 King	3	10	0
64 Spain, 1853, 2r. red	3	10	0
65 B.E. Africa, 1897, 50rs.	3	6	8
66 Brazil, 1844, 600r.	3	5	0
67 Bechuanaland, 1887, £5	3	0	0
68 B.E. Africa, 1903, 50rs.	3	0	0
69 Brit. Guiana, 1862, 2c.	3	0	0
70 Mauritius, 1859, 1d.	3	0	0
71 S. Australia, 1887, £4	3	0	0
72 W. Australia, 1854, 2d.	3	0	0
73 Oldenburg, 1859, ½gr.	3	0	0
74 Saxony, 1850, 3p. red	3	0	0
75 Afghanistan, 1870, 6sh.	3	0	0
76 " " 1r.	3	0	0
77 " " 1875, sunar	3	0	0
78 Buenos Aires, 1858, tres	3	0	0
79 Domin. Rep., 1862, 1r. black	3	0	0
80 Cape Id., 1853, woodblock	3	0	0
81 Brazil, 1844, 300r.	2	15	0
82 Philippines, 1859, 1r. lilac	2	10	0
83 Basel, 1845	2	10	0
84 Cordoba, 10c. black	2	10	0
85 Colombia, 1862, 30c. green	2	10	0
86 Mexico, 1864, 3c. brown	2	10	0
87 B.S. Africa, 1898, £10 lilac	2	10	0
88 Mauritius, 1848, 2d. blue	2	10	0
89 Nevis, 1879, 6d. green	2	10	0
90 Victoria, 1865, 5/- blue	2	10	0
91 Philippines, 1859, 1r. lilac	2	10	0
92 S. Australia, 1887, £3	2	5	0
93 Naples, 1858, ½t. Cross	2	5	0
94 Philippines, 1854, 5c. red	2	5	0
95 Ceylon, 1/9 green	2	5	0
96 Lagos, 1874, 2/6 brown	2	4	0
97 Great Britain, 1880, 2/- brown	2	0	0
98 Brit. Guiana, 1853, 1c.	2	0	0
99 Cape, 1853, 4d. woodblock	2	0	0
100 India, 1855, 2a. green	2	0	0
101 W. Australia, 1857, 6d. brown	2	0	0
102 Philippines, 1859, 2r. blue	2	0	0
103 Mexico, 1866, 10p. green	2	0	0
104 Uruguay, 1856, 60c. blue	2	0	0
105 U.S.A., 1851, 90c. blue	2	0	0
106 Jummoo, 1867, ½a. green	2	0	0
107 " " ½a. green	2	0	0
108 N. Nigeria, 1900, 10/-	2	0	0

Eight of the stamps quoted at £2 require to be "counted out"; we leave the selection to our readers. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that 95 of these hundred rarest stamps are quoted in their cheapest condition, at a total figure of only about £1000. In most cases, however, very fine copies are worth a good deal more than the figures quoted. For instance, the Cape Woodblock is catalogued by Gibbons' in the cheapest shade at 50/- and consequently it is difficult for 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/-, which means selling at £5, we may get fine copies, but the majority of collectors would consider double catalogue price extortionate. As a matter of fact the Editor of this journal paid £6 10s. 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. Consequently in many cases if we wish to find 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't supply, prices will automatically go up.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

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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The Week's News.

The Editor is always pleased to receive Early 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 stamps, from 5/- to 10/- 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.—

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 "D₄" differed slightly on the sheets. It is obvious therefore that the letter and figure could not be part of the plate nor 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 D₄ 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 trouble of printing this letter on every sheet? Even if the printing machine prints, cuts and 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 D₄ as a sign that it has been numbered. No doubt the mechanism of the tell-tale is such that the D₄ cannot be struck without adding "1" to the number on the dial; consequently the presence of the D₄ 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 1d. Queen's Head stamps were printed with the letter N and had afterwards to be re-lettered O (a well-known error and an exceedingly rare one). Why do the ½d. stamps have control letters with serifs and the 1d. stamps control letters without? It is obvious that this distinction is not made without reason, and the reason at once suggests itself. When the 1d. plates were taken from press and ½d. ones substituted, the numbering machine would require readjustment. But if this was forgotten, the control letters would not draw attention to the fact unless they were different. Lastly, why print the ½d. control letters at the left of the sheets and the 1d. ones at the right hand side? For what other reason than to avoid the trouble of frequently adjusting the numbering machine? It is probable there are now two machines, one of which is always disconnected. If they are both immovable, no 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 taken from the plate without detection being

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 fashion 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. 1 to 8; sometimes two cuts, usually under stamps Nos. 4, 5, 6; and sometimes three, never elsewhere, 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 several plates from the same matrix, with the result that 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 may 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, 151 plates were brought into use for the purpose of printing 1d. postage stamps. This gives an average of nearly 10 new plates per annum. For the 1880 series six plates of the ½d. were made (and were used from 1880 to 1884) and 33 plates of the 1d., none of which were probably worn out when the 1d. lilac came into use a year later. For the 1d. lilac, 14 dots, only 8 plates were made, whilst of the 1d. lilac, 16 dots, the following plates were made and registered.

Plates of 1d., 16 dots, Registered.

Year.	Plates.
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 1889, we have no details, but the above particulars are sufficient to show that until 1889 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 1d. value in any one year.

During 1887-1889, only ten plates of the ½d. 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 has come over the scene and it has been said that as many ½d. stamps are now printed as 1d.

The object of relating these figures is to show that the number of plates in use during any year for printing ½d. and 1d. 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 control 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 £1 per annum at the outside, but his 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 ½d. dark green with letter D₄, six of the ½d. yellow-green with D₄ and eleven of the 1d. with D₄.

The collection of these "secret mark" varieties is, it is true, somewhat far afield from what is usually called stamp-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 never can be.

As we cannot in future devote so much space

to this subject, we propose to chronicle only the secret marks of the control letter for the time being current. At present we have D₄ of which the following varieties have been shown us up to the time of going to press:—

Control Letter D₄. "Secret marks" known.

Lines.	Group.	Stamps under which cuts occur.
b	—	½d. dark green.
b	—	Nos. 4, 5x2.
b	—	Nos. 4x2, 6x2, 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).
f	t	No. 3.
f	x	No. 1.
f	x	No. 2.
f	x	No. 4.
g	v	No. 6x2.
		½d. yellow-green.
f	xw	No. 1.
f	xw	No. 2.
f	xw	No. 3.
f	xw	No. 4.
f	w	No. 5.
g	v	No. 6x2.
		1d. carmine.
b	—	Nos. 6, 9.
b	—	Nos. 4x2 (crossed), 5, 10.
b	?	Nos. 5x9.
b	?	Nos. 5x10.
b	x	Nos. 2, 3.
b	x	Nos. 4, 5.
b	y	Nos. 6x2, 7.
b	y	Same, with cut under No. 11 faint.
f	x	No. 2.
f	xw	No. 5.
f	xw	No. 8.
f	w	No. 7.

Explanation of initials.

- b With continuous line round the pane.
- f With bar opposite outside edge of each stamp except the 6th and 7th which have bars — — — —.
- g With bar opposite outside edge of each stamp.
- t White nick on left edge of 6th bar.
- v Horizontal indents on upper and lower edges of 6th and 7th bars.
- w White dot on upper edge of centre bar.
- x Curved indent on lower edge of 9th bar.
- y Curved indent as in x and also on lower edge of 4th bar.

In the 1d. the control letter "D₄" always has three faint nicks on the letter D, but in the ½d. value there appear to be no marks, although the lines of the letter and figure D₄ may be found varying considerably in thickness.

For the specimens of the "secret marks" described in recent numbers of E.W.S.N. we are chiefly indebted to Messrs. W. Lane Joynt, W. Findlater, C. Arnold Ebbutt, Edward Smith and the Colonial Stamp Market.

Mr. Edward Smith has also sent us a number of margins of the higher value stamps and we may perhaps take the opportunity of giving the list up-to-date. It is unlikely more than four varieties, if as many, exist of each of these higher values.

King Edward Issue.

Value.	Lines*.	Earliest date.	Stamps under which cuts occur.
1½d.	bm + bs	1.02	?
1½d.	bn + bs	— .03 ?	?
1½d.	bm + bs	1.03 ?	?
2d.	bm + cp	1.02	Green, No. 2; red, No. 2.
2½d.	bm + x	1.02	?
3d.	bm + x	1.02	?
4d.	cp + bm	1.02	Green, No. 2; brown, nil.
5d.	bm + cp	1.02	?
6d.	bm + x	1.02	No. 1.
9d.	bm + bm	1.02	?
9d.	bm + cp	— .04 ?	?
10kl.	bm + bm	1.02	?
1/-	hp + hp	1.02	?

* The lines of the head plate are given first; those of the duty plate second.

Explanation of initials (variations of marginal lines).

- a No marginal lines at all.
- b Continuous line round pane.
- c Ditto but broken at rare intervals to facilitate the division of the sheet.
- d Series of short lines round pane (positions irregular as regards the stamps).
- e Series of lines, irregular in length, round pane (positions regular; once opposite each stamp).
- f Bar opposite outside edge of each stamp except the 6th and 7th in the outside horizontal rows which have bars — — — —.
- g Series of lines, regular in length, round pane (positions also regular, once opposite each stamp).

Variations in corner connections.

- m Lines rounded at corners, not broken.
- n Lines square at corners, not joined.
- o With short curve (disconnected) at each corner.
- p Wide space at corners.
- s Line or lines at sides of panes only (not at top or bottom).

Other marginal marks.

- x "Gutters" filled in with a row of pillars.

We should be glad to hear from readers having other varieties than those recorded. We are open to buy entire margins of sheets of 1½d. and higher values at 1d. each.

Envelope Dies (269 A 275).—The Colonial Stamp Market has had a further large batch of envelopes stamped at Somerset House. The die-numbers are as follows:—½d. 52; 1d. 62; 1½d. 1; 2d. 1; 2½d. 3; 3d. 2; 4d. 1; 6d. 8; 1/- 1. None of these are new, but it is interesting to note that 2d. die 1 has been brought into use again.

Postmarks (249, 274 N 275).—Mr. W. Beckwith informs us that the machine postmark has now reached Bristol; earliest date 13.12.04.

BRISTOL
DEC 13 No. 1.
6 00 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, however, is hardly correct in one particular; the system did not originate at Manchester and Hull, in 1903, but at Rochdale, in 1902).

"For many years the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand have had before them a plan for relieving the enormous pressure upon space and staff at Christmas. This was to allow the public to mark their letters and parcels for delivery by the first post on Christmas morning, so that even if posted a week or so before, they should not arrive before the proper time. On the other hand, the Post Office would guarantee that such letters and packets should be certain of delivery, instead of, as sometimes happens, the morning after Christmas Day. Last year, for the first time, the G.P.O. decided to try by experiment whether the plan might be worked successfully, and the postmaster at Manchester, who favoured 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 beyond a doubt the benefits to be derived from it. This year, therefore, the experiment will be repeated over a wider area, including the following towns:—Manchester, Glasgow, Bradford, Carlisle, Preston, Rochdale, Southport, Leicester, Warrington, and Wigan."

Railway Letter 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).

We are unable to say if it is a new printing as the shade is very similar to those preceding. It might be possible to judge if we can get a sheet.

Official Stamps (273 H 275).—Mr. J. G. Cairns writes:—"I am told there are blue envelopes also. The clerk in the office here says that the red envelopes were used for the 1st Demand Notes; green for the 2nd; blue for the 3rd. He did not say anything about them being of different values."

AUSTRIA (270 E 275).—The Colonial Stamp Market has now shown us the new 2 and 3 heller, thus completing the new series. We are also able to give a more complete description of the 72 heller.

Adhesives. With figures of value engraved on plate. With varnish lines.
2 heller, black. Perf. 13.
3 " brown. Perf. 13 × 12½.
72 " cherry-red. Perf. 13.

All the other values are perf. 13 except the 1 and 50 heller, which are 13 × 12½. The 50 heller, perf. 13, should be omitted from our list in No. 267.

BADEN (A 275).—Who would have thought we should ever be called upon to chronicle a new issue of stamps for this old German State? Yet, according to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (12.04/573) a set of official stamps is to be issued here from 1st January to 31st December, 1905.



Official Adhesives. Frame of design similar to the issue of 1903 for Prussia but the inscription "Frei durch Ablösung, Nr. 16" is printed diagonally and the ground is white with a large "16."

Values, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 pfennig.

CRETE (264 P 275).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us a new provisional issued here 12.04 or sooner.

Adhesive. Surcharged "5" in each lower corner, in black.

"5" in black on 20 lepta, orange.

GOLD COAST (267 A 275).—We are officially informed under date of 1.12.04 that the stamps with multiple watermark are not yet being issued, but in a consignment of stamps just received by the Colonial Stamp Market and despatched from the Gold Coast on 1.12.04 we find a sheet of the 2d. with the new watermark.



Adhesive. Wmk. Crown CA. multiple. 2d. lilac and red

The 1d. has already been recorded with multiple watermark but we understand that they were not on sale on 1.12.04, only the single watermark variety being available.

LAGOS (272 N 275).—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us some more values of the King's Head set on multiple watermark paper.



Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA multiple. 2/6 grey-green and carmine. 10/- " and brown.

Issued 3.12.04 or earlier.

MAITA (269 H 275).—Some more values have appeared on the multiple watermark paper.



Adhesives. Wmk. Crown CA multiple. 5d. red (pictorial design). 1/- violet and lilac (King's Head).

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 four of the old ones. A Beira correspondent of one of our readers writes under date of 26.10.04:—"The Mozambique Co. are withdrawing the following stamps on the 15th of next month, 80, 150, 300, 1000 reis, and it will be rather difficult to get them later I fancy."

TASMANIA (248 J 275).—The following cutting is from the *Hobart Mercury* of 10.11.04.

"**PATENT POSTAGE STAMPING MACHINE.**—The postal authorities have arranged to give this useful machine a trial, but are going to keep it inside the post office, and restrict its use to a penny stamp until thoroughly tested. It has been placed just inside the post office door, where anyone can drop a penny in the slot of the machine, and get a letter stamped by pressing down a knob firmly, thus marking the letter. This is all that has to be done before 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 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 Governments 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. The machine will be in use on and after to-day. Those intending to use the machine are requested to read the directions before operating."

These machines have already been tried in Norway and New Zealand, but whether a success or not we have not heard. The one at Hobart however soon came to grief as it broke on the first day! Our correspondent was unable to get one of the impressions but understands it was a circular design like a postmark inscribed "10.11.04—1d.—POSTAGE PAID, HOBART."

TRANSVAAL (264 S 275).—We are officially informed that the 6d. value has not yet appeared on multiple watermark paper and we regret that we should have been induced to chronicle it in No. 264. We find that a Capetown correspondent 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 15.11.04, but refers to a stamping machine in use at Melbourne, Victoria. The wording of this extract is almost the same as in the case of the Tasmanian cutting. Was there one machine or several?

"The Federal authorities have arranged to give the patent postage stamping machine a trial, but will keep it inside the Melbourne General Post Office, and restrict its use to the penny

stamp until thoroughly tested. It has been placed just inside the post office door, where anyone can drop a penny in the slot of the machine, and get a letter stamped by pressing down a knob firmly, thus marking the letter. 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 outside 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."

Our Stamp Quotations.

WHAT OTHER COLLECTORS THINK ABOUT THEM.

(We invite readers to criticize our quotations and if the arguments put forward are sufficiently well-founded to induce us to alter the Quotation (either up or down), we will pay ½d. for each alteration if the price of the stamp is 1/- or under and 1d. if over).

FIRST LIST OF ALTERATIONS AND CRITICISMS.

1. Mr. S. B. Relton points out that 1½d. for the King's Head India 3rs. is obviously a mistake. We agree with him and will alter it to 11d.

2. In Mozambique, for 160 reis read 130 and for 100 (at end) read 1000.

3. Mr. S. B. Relton points out that the date of the U.S.A. small square issue should be 1869, not 1864.

4. The same correspondent asks:—"Is it advisable to omit the distinction between the imperforate and perforated stamps, even in a general list?" Our answer is most decidedly, yes! We must be consistent 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 line with the roulettes, pin-perf, 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 exceeded 16 pages it could not go through the post for the ½d. and would in fact tend to become unmanageable altogether; secondly, we should have to include a lot of uninteresting varieties; thirdly, perforation is only for the convenience of the public in separating the stamps and is not legally, like the watermark, part of the stamp; fourthly, we should have a lot of extra trouble sorting stamps; fifthly, we should have to spend a lot of time examining the imperforate stamps to be sure they had not had perforations cut off; and so on. If one only thinks for a moment, the reasons are overwhelming.

5. A correspondent writes:—"I fail entirely to see how the number of quotations in your No. 6 list is anywhere near the number 20,000 which you give as a rough guess and I am pretty certain you will find that 10,000 varieties duly listed is a long way over the mark. As for the list itself, it is a marvel of cheapness and so are the prices." We must confess that we have not counted the Quotations but there are fifteen pages each of four columns, or a total of 60 columns. We took one column at random and counted 170 stamps (two sub-columns of 85 each). As 60 times 170 makes 10,200 we thought 10,000 a very fair estimate, allowing for the smaller length of the columns on the title page. Almost every stamp has two quotations, one for unused and one for used, so there ought to be about 20,000 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 Mauritius 13c. grey should be 10/-, not 20/- unused. It is only catalogued 17/6, although a very scarce stamp mint, without side margin. We regret to say we bought two at 20/- and they are now for sale at 13/4 each.

7. As remarked last week, all quotations for St. Helena stamps of 1863-1896, used, are suspended for the present. We can of course still sell, if anyone wants to buy.

8. All quotations for Bosnia are similarly suspended, as we find a certain number of them attract buyers and no sellers. Revised prices in Quotations No. 7.

The above is a first instalment 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 can only do business on these Quotations when prices attract both buyers and sellers. We don't want to buy without selling because we don't 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 VALUES.

The following are our sale prices for mint unused and fine postally used specimens. We are willing to purchase for cash at 3d. in the 1/- discount, (stamps quoted 2d. or more only). An asterisk * denotes "temporarily out of stock" and in such cases we are willing to buy at 2d. in the 1/- discount.

	Mint Unused	Fine Used
1301 Austria, 1890, 1g. blue	2/0*	0/1
1302 " " 2g. rose	3/11*	0/2
1303 " " 1896, 1g. lil	2/0*	0/1*
1304 " " 2g. gr	3/11	0/3*
1305 " " 1900, 1k. rose	1/0	0/1
1306 " " 2k. lil	2/0	0/1*
1307 " " 4k. gr	3/11	0/3
1311 Bavaria, 1874, 1m. lil	1/2	0/1
1312 " " 1876, 2m. or	2/4	0/1*
1313 " " 1901, 3m. br	3/6*	1/3*
1314 " " 5m. gr	5/10*	2/6*
1319 Belgium, 1865, 1fr. lil	10/8	2/3
1320 " " 1870, 1f. lil	1/8*	0/2*
1321 " " 1878, 5fr. br	12/0	12/0*
1322 " " 1884, 1f. red	2/0	0/1
1323 " " 1886, 2f. lil	2/6	0/3
1324 " " 1893, 1f. rose	1/4	0/1*
1325 " " 1893, 2f. lil	2/0	0/2*
1326 " " 1900, 1f. yel	1/0	0/1*
1330 Bosnia, 1900, 1k. rose	1/0	0/4
1331 " " 2k. blue	2/0	1/8*
1332 " " 1901, 5k. gr	5/0*	4/0*
1336 Bulgaria, 1879, 1fr. bi-c.	1/8	0/8*
1337 " " 1887, 1l. "	2/0*	0/8*
1338 " " 1896, 2l. red	2/3	1/8*
1339 " " 3l. blk	3/4	2/6*
1340 " " 1902, 2l. bi-co.	2/0*	0/11*
1341 " " 3l. "	3/0	1/10*
1345 Crete, 1900, 1d. lil	1/0	0/10*
1346 " " 2d. brn	2/0*	1/7*
1347 " " 5d. grn	5/0*	3/4*
1352 D.W. Indies, 1876, 5oc.	2/8	2/0
1354 Finland, 1867, 1m. or	26/8*	10/8
1355 " " 1877, 1m. lil	12/0*	0/4*
1356 " " 1885, 1m. bi-c	2/8*	0/2
1357 " " 5m. "	13/6*	13/6
1358 " " 10m. "	15/0*	11/0*
1359 " " 1890, 1m. "	1/6	0/1
1360 " " 5m. "	5/4*	4/0
1361 " " 10m. "	10/3*	4/0
1362 " " 1891, 1r. "	3/4	1/7*
1363 " " 3fr. "	13/4*	6/0*
1364 " " 7r. "	26/8	14/8*
1365 " " 1900, 10m. "	9/9*	6/8*
1367 France, 1849, 1f. rose	55/0*	1/9
1368 " " 1853, 1f. rose	20/0*	10/0*
1369 " " 1869, 5f. lilac	20/0*	2/3*
1370 " " 1877, 5f. lilac	4/8	0/3*
1371 " " 1900, 2f. brown	2/0	0/3*
1372 " " 1f. oblong	1/0	0/1
1373 " " 2f. "	2/0	0/3
1374 " " 5f. "	4/8	0/8
French F.P.O.,		
1380 1902, 1f. "	1/0	0/5
1381 " 2f. "	2/0	1/3*
1382 " 5f. "	4/8	2/8*
1391 Fr. Col., 1892, 2f. lilac	2/0	0/4*
1392 " " 5f. "	4/8	1/4*

(NOTE.—For prices of the different names see special list).

1401 Djibouti, 1894, 2f. bi-c	2/8	3/2*
1402 " " 5f. "	6/8*	8/0*
1403 " " 25f. "	26/8*	13/4*
1404 " " 50f. "	53/4	26/8*
1405 Obock, 1893, 2f. green	3/4	3/4
1406 " " 5f. rose	8/0*	8/0
1407 " " 1894, 2f. bi-c	2/8*	3/0*
1408 " " 5f. "	6/8	6/8*
1409 " " 10f. "	13/4	13/4*
1410 " " 20f. "	26/8*	26/8*
1411 " " 50f. "	53/4	46/8*
1412 Fr. Somali, 1f. or & lil	1/0	1/2*
1413 " " 1f. or & bk	1/0	1/2*
1414 " " 2f. gr & red	2/0	—
1415 " " 2f. gr & bk	2/0	—
1416 " " 5f. yel & bl	5/0*	—
1417 " " 5f. yel & bk	5/0*	—
1421 F. Congo, 1900, 1f. bi-c	1/0	—
1422 " " 2f. "	2/0	—
1423 " " 5f. "	5/0	—
1424 Madagas. 1904, 2f. blue	2/0	—
1425 " " 5f. bk	4/11	—
1430 Indo-Ch. 1904, 2f. brn	2/0*	—
1431 " " 5f. lil	4/11*	—
1432 " " 10f. red	9/9*	—
1441 Tunis, 1889, 5f. lil	5/0	4/0*
1442 " " 1901, 2f. lil	2/0	1/3*
1445 Germany, 1875, 2m. lil	2/4*	0/1
1446 " " 1900, 1m. ros	1/2	0/1

1447 Germany, 1900, 2m. bl	2/4	0/1
1448 " " 3m. lil	3/6	0/11
1449 " " 5m. bi-c	5/10	4/4
1450 " " 1902, 1m. ros	1/2	0/1
1451 " " 2m. (Gothic)	2/6	0/1*
1452 " " 2m. (Roman)	2/4	0/1
1453 " " 3m. lil	3/6	0/3*
1454 " " 5m. bi-c	5/10	0/7*
1461 German Col. 1901, 1m.	1/2	—
1462 " " 2m. 2/4	—	—
1463 " " 3m. 3/6	—	—
1464 " " 5m. 5/10	—	—
(Special names—Kamerun, Karoocinen, New Guinea, Sudwest-africa, Kiautschou, Marianen, Marshall, Samoa, Togo—can be picked out and supplied unused only).		
1471 Ger. E. Afr., 1901, 1r.	1/7	—
1472 " " 2r.	3/2	—
1473 " " 3r.	4/9	—
1481 Greece, 1886, 1d. grey	1/4	0/1
1482 " " 1896, 2d. brn	2/2	0/8*
1483 " " 5d. grn	4/0	3/8*
1484 " " 10d. brn	8/0	6/8*
1485 " " 1901, 1d. blk	0/9	0/2*
1486 " " 2d. brnz	1/5	0/5*
1487 " " 3d. silv	2/1	1/8*
1488 " " 5d. gold	3/4	1/8*
1489 " " 1902, 2d. brn	2/0	1/3*
1500 Holland, 1888, 1g. lil	2/3	0/1*
1501 " " 2g. rose	8/8*	0/11*
1502 " " 1892, 1g. lil	2/8*	0/2*
1503 " " 1896, 5oc. bi-c	1/1	0/1
1504 " " 1g. "	2/4	0/2
1505 " " 2g. "	6/0*	0/10
1506 " " 5g. "	10/8*	3/0
1507 " " 1899, 1g. grn	1/11	0/2
1508 " " 2g. lil	4/11	0/10
1509 " " 5g. rose	9/9	2/3
D. Indies,		
1516 1870, 2g. bi-c	3/0*	0/6
1517 1893, 2g. "	6/8	0/11*
1522 Curaçao, 1879, 2g. bi-c	5/4	3/8
1523 " " 1889, 1g. "	5/4	3/0*
1527 Surinam, 1873, 2g. "	5/7*	3/4*
1528 " " 1884, 1g. "	2/3	1/4*
1532 Hungary, 1887, 1f. "	1/8*	0/1
1533 " " 3f. "	6/8*	0/1
1534 " " 1900, 1k. red	1/0	0/1*
1535 " " 1901, 2k. blue	1/11	0/2*
1536 " " 1900, 3k. "	3/0*	0/1
1537 " " 1901, 5k. lil	4/10	0/3
1543 Iceland, 1902, 1k. bi-c	1/4	1/6
1544 " " 1904, 2k. "	2/8*	3/0*
1545 " " 5k. "	6/8*	7/6*
1551 Italy, 1863, 2l. red	1/8*	0/2
1552 " " 1879, 2l. red	1/10*	1/7*
1553 " " 1889, 5l. gr & rd	1/10*	0/2*
1554 " " 1891, 5l. r & bl	4/0	0/6*
1555 " " 1901, 1l. bi-c	1/0	0/1
1556 " " 5l. "	4/8	—
1561 Luxemb., 1882, 1f. lil	2/0*	0/6*
1562 " " 5f. brn	5/4	4/0*
1563 " " 1891, 1f. lil	1/0	0/3*
1564 " " 2g. grey	2/4	1/4*
1565 " " 5f. lake	4/8	3/8*
1569 Monaco, 1885, 5f. rose	40/0	30/0*
1570 " " 1891, 1f. blk	1/0	0/6*
1571 " " 5f. rose	4/8	3/4*
1575 Mont'gro, 1894, 1f. gr	2/0	2/0
1576 " " 2f. brn	3/11	4/0*
1577 " " 1898, 1f. bi-c	2/0	2/0*
1578 " " 2f. "	3/11	3/11*
1579 " " 1902, 1k. brn	1/0*	0/7
1580 " " 2k. brn	2/0	1/4
1581 " " 5k. or	4/11*	3/0*
1590 Norway, 1878, 1k. grn	1/4	0/1
1591 " " 1k. blue	1/11	0/4
1592 " " 2k. rose	2/7	0/3
Portugal,		
1596 1884, 1000r. bk	5/0*	1/0*
1597 " " 500r. bk	4/0*	2/8*
1598 1887, 500r. lil	2/8*	0/4*
1599 1894, 300r. (Henry)	2/4	1/7*
1600 " " 500r. "	3/8*	2/4*
1601 " " 1000r. "	5/8*	2/4*
1602 1895, 300r. (St. A.)	8/0*	6/8
1603 " " 500r. "	10/0*	8/8*
1604 " " 1000r. "	13/4*	12/0*
1605 " " 300r. bl	1/2	0/1*
1606 " " 500r. blk	2/1	0/4
1613 Port. Col. in Eur.,		
1897, 300r.	1/2	—
1614 " " 500r.	2/1	—
(Special names—Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada, Funchal—supplied unused only).		

1621 Port. Col., '97, 300r. bl	1/2	—
1622 " " '03, 400r. bl	1/7	—
1623 " " '01, 500r. bk	2/1	—
1624 " " 700r. lil	3/0	—
(Special names—Angola, Cabo-Verde, Lourenco-Marques, Moçambique, Congo, Guiné, St. Thomé e Principe, Zambesia, Inhambane—supplied unused only).		
1641 Macau, 1897, 47a. blue	—	—
1642 " " 1900, 78a. blk	—	—
1647 Timor, 1897, 47a. lil	—	—
1648 " " 1900, 78a. blue	—	—
1652 Port India, 1897, 1r. blk	1/7	—
1653 " " 2r. lil	3/2	—
1654 " " 1903, 1r. blue	1/7	—
1655 " " 2r. blk	3/2	—
1661 Mozam. Co., 1894, 50c r	blk	1/8*
1662 " " 1000r. lil	3/8*	2/8*
1665 Roumania, 1893, 1l. bi-c	1/0	0/1
1666 " " 2l. "	2/0	0/1
1667 " " 1903, 1l. brn	1/2	1/2*
1668 " " 2l. or	2/3	2/3*
1669 " " 5l. lil	5/6	5/6*
1675 Russia, 1885, 3fr. bi-c	35/0*	—
1676 " " 7r. "	45/0*	—
1677 " " 1889, 1r. "	2/6	0/3
1678 " " 3fr. "	8/7	2/8*
1679 " " 7r. "	17/2	3/4
S. Marino,		
1684 189., 1l. red	10/8*	8/0*
1685 1895, 1l. blue	5/4	4/0*
1686 1892, 2l. brn	2/0*	1/4*
1687 " " 5l. lil	4/0*	4/0*
1688 1903, 1l. grn	1/0*	1/0*
1689 " " 2l. lil	2/0	2/0
1690 " " 5l. blue	5/0*	5/0*
1696 Serbia, 1894, 1d. grn	0/1	0/1*
1697 " " 1896, 1d. red	0/11*	0/4
1698 " " 1903, 1d. brn	1/1*	0/6*
1699 " " 1901, 3d. rose	3/4*	1/7*
1700 " " 5d. lil	5/1*	2/7*
1701 " " 1903, 3d. lil	3/0*	1/7*
1702 " " 5d. brn	5/0*	2/7*
1703 " " 1904, 3d. grn	2/11	—
1704 " " 5d. lil	4/8	—
1711 Spain, 1872, 10p. grn	8/0*	8/0*
1713 " " 1873, 10p. brn	20/0*	20/0*
1715 " " 1874, 10p. blk	10/8*	13/4*
1717 " " 1875, 10p. blue	6/8	6/8*
1719 " " 1876, 10p. red	1/4*	2/0*
1721 " " 1878, 10p. blue	4/8	5/4*
1722 " " 1879, 4p. grey	3/4	0/6*
1723 " " 1879, 10p. brn	10/8*	2/0*
1724 " " 1889, 4p. rose	3/4*	0/3*
1725 " " 10p. red	6/8*	0/8*
1726 " " 1901, 4p. lil	2/8	0/5*
1727 " " 10p. or	6/8	1/7*
Sweden,		
1745 1872, 1rkd., bi-c	8/0*	0/4
1746 1878, 1k. bi-c	1/8	0/1
1747 1900, 1k. "	1/4	0/1
1748 1903, 5k. blue	6/2	2/8
1754 Switz., 1882, 1f. lil	1/0	0/1
1755 " " 1902, 1f. red	1/0	0/1
1756 " " 1891, 3f. brn	3/0	0/1
1761 Turkey, 1901, Int., 25p.	4/11*	3/0
1762 " " 50p.	9/10*	6/0
1763 " " Ext., 25p.	4/11	3/0*
1764 " " 50p.	9/10*	6/0*
1771 Wurtem., 1883, 2m. yel.	2/8	0/2*
1772 " " 1881, 5m. blue	6/8	4/8*

Asia and Africa.

1781 China, 1897, \$1 rose	6/0*	4/0
1782 " " \$2 or	13/4*	10/8*
1783 " " \$5 grn	50/0*	40/0*
1784 " " 1898, \$1 red	2/4*	1/4
1785 " " \$2 r & y	4/8	2/8*
1786 " " \$5 grn	11/8	8/0*
1791 Congo, 1885, 5f. lil	10/0*	8/0*
1792 " " 1887, 5f. lil	10/0*	3/4*
1793 " " 1891, 10f. yel	10/8	6/8*
1794 " " 1892, 5f. grey	4/8	2/8*
1795 " " 1894, 1f. lil	1/0	0/4*
1796 " " 1902, 1f. rose	1/0	0/4
1797 " " 1898, 3fr. red	3/4	2/3
1798 " " 1894, 5f. lake	5/0	1/2
1799 " " 1898, 10f. grn	10/0*	2/8
1806 Corea, 1900, \$1 bi-c	2/8	—
1807 " " \$2	6/0*	—
1808 " " 1903, \$1 lil	2/6*	—
1809 " " \$2 on y	5/0*	—
1814 Egypt, 1889, 10p. lil	2/5	0/1*

1817 Japan, 1888, 1v. rose	2/8*	0/1*
1818 " " 1899, 1v. rose	2/4	0/2*
1825 Liberia, 1892, \$1 blue	3/4	2/3*
1826 " " \$2 brn	6/8	4/0*
1827 " " \$5 rose	18/8	6/8*
Persia, see "Quotations."		
1831 Siam, 1887, 64a. bi-c	2/0	0/3*
1832 " " 1900, 64a. "	1/4	0/8
S. & C. America.		
1851 Argentine, 1891, 1p. bl	5/4*	1/4
1852 " " 5p. "	26/8*	6/8*
1853 " " 20p. gr	80/0*	40/0*
1854 " " 1892, 1p. ro	2/4*	0/2
1855 " " 1fr. blk	2/4*	0/8*
1856 " " 2p. grn	6/8*	0/6
1857 " " 5p. bl	10/8*	0/8*
1858 " " 1899, 1p. bi-c	2/0	0/3*
1859 " " 5p. "	10/0	0/8*
1860 " " 10p. "	20/0*	2/4*
1861 " " 20p. "	40/0*	6/8
1870 Bolivia, 1897, 2 bol	4/0*	3/4*
1871 " " 1899, 1b. lil	2/8*	1/2
1872 " " 1901, 2b. brn	4/0*	2/4*
1876 Brazil, 1891, 2000r. lil	1/4	0/2*
1880 Chile, 1892, 1p. brn	1/2*	

Unused Stamps in Sets. (Continued from Supplement)

Table with columns: Index No., No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Groups include Northern Europe, Eastern Europe, Colonies (Special Designs).

Table with columns: Index No., No. in Set, Face Value, Our Price. Groups include Colonies (General Design), Africa and Asia, South and Central America, B. & C. America (Seebeck Sets), United States and Colonies.

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II.—New Issues of Queen Victoria Stamps or "Queen's Heads"
III.—New Issues of Pictorial Stamps
IV.—New Issues of Surcharged Stamps or "Provisionals"
V.—New Issues of Varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, shade, etc.

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