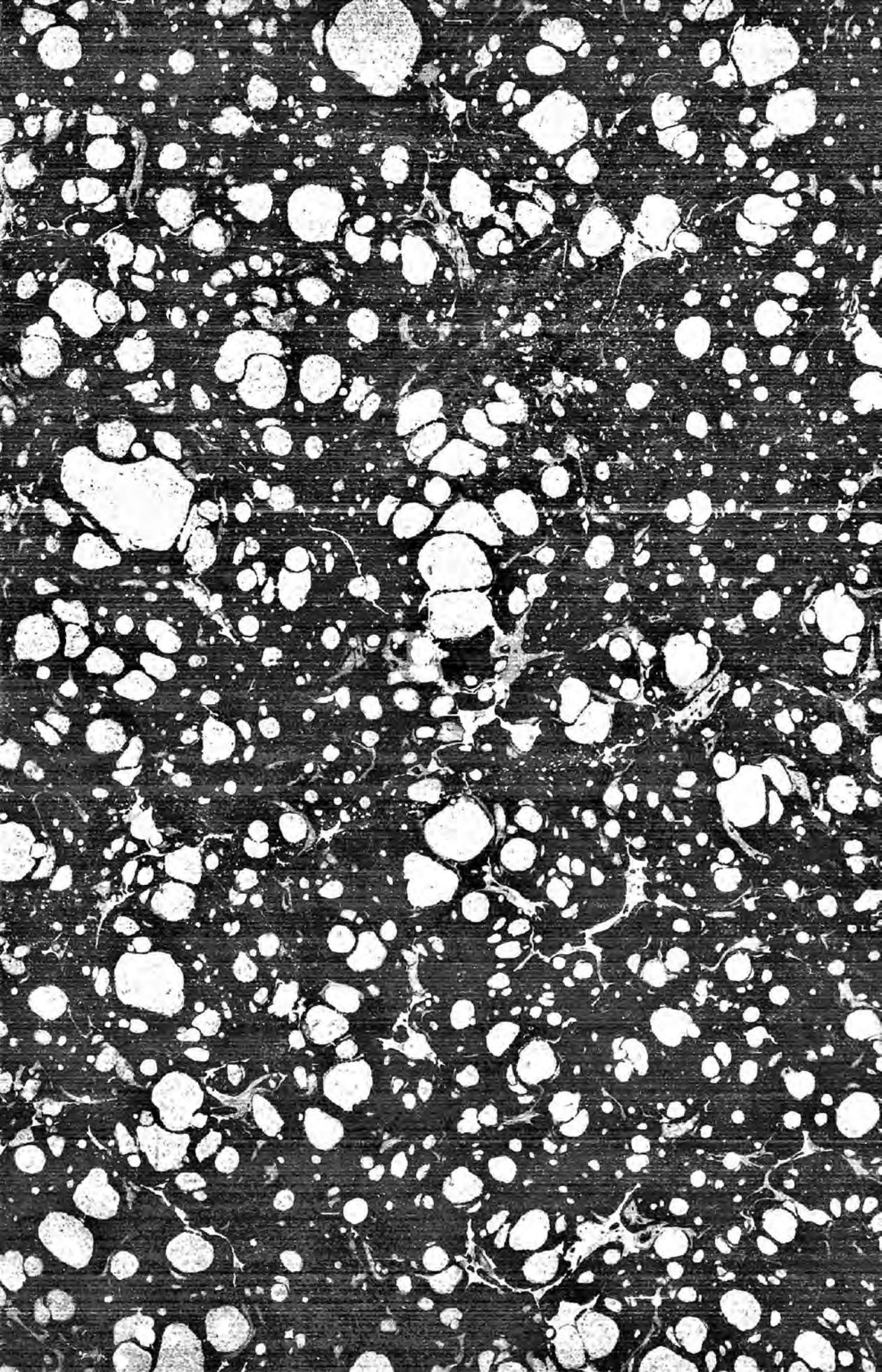




Bibliotheca Lindesiana

PHILATELIC SOCIETY





# The Indian Philatelist.

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MAY 1894 TO APRIL 1895.

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Crawford 2034

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

Philatelic Monthly published in the interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. I—No. I

## Indian Philatelist.

MAY 1, 1894

We make no apology for the present paper. It may be that the philatelic brotherhood is not large in India, but it is a growing one. If only opportunities are given them, Indian philatelists will make their importance felt, as well as find a means for the communication of their views, needs, discoveries to the world abroad more effectively than at present.

Our beginnings are necessarily small. It is a tentative effort at best. We shall have usually an original article of philatelic interest, a chronicle of new issues, a brief review of important articles from the philatelic press of the world and short, scrappy notes and views. It is not possible to have everything now. Things will, we trust, be in better order by the next issue.

In the meanwhile, our rates have been fixed very low—one rupee and four annas per annum to every part of the world, with the advantage of having the number franked with a 9 pies carmine stamp, as long as they are current. Other subscribers will receive the paper on the payment of one rupee per annum. Agents will have liberal terms besides. For advertisements and other particulars, we refer to the notices elsewhere. Our impression is that advertising space in the paper will pay. At present, through lack

of a suitable organ, philatelic advertisers in India have recourse to lay papers, in search for a chance philatelist, among a crowd of readers who care not a jot for the wares one advertises.

It will be different now. The paper will go to every Indian philatelist and reach the principal lovers of Philatelia all the world over. It will be the agent that will bring us in India in close touch with stamp collectors abroad.

Those who understand such matters should not fail to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this paper and we hope that the first philatelic venture will be staunchly supported by all true lovers of stamps.

### The Navigator Century.

ENGLISH philatelic papers seem not to have been altogether pleased with the celebration of the fifth centenary of Prince Henry, the Navigator.

This affair of centenaries has undoubtedly been overdone and we are pretty tired with jubilee and centennial stamps, which represent so many appeals to the pocket of the philatelist. This may account for part of the unfriendly attitude towards the Portuguese celebration, but it is partly also due to the ignorance of the average Briton of points of foreign history.

Portugal had just completed the expulsion of the Moors from her territory and her national life, strengthened by the

struggle, was looking forward for fresh adventures. It was not the ambition of conquest alone that animated the Portuguese.

At Algubarrota, Don João won a signal victory over a Castillian host that was five as large as his own and as the Portuguese were unmolested by their neighbours from that time, they thought of pushing their conquests abroad. Ceuta was taken from the Moors, within 24 hours in 1421.

Don Henry was the fifth son of Don João and he took a leading part with his brothers in the fight of that heroic day.

From that time, his mind became possessed with the thoughts of discovering the lands that lay along the coast of Africa and under his direction, a host of seamen arose, who in successive voyages, discovered the islands of the Atlantic, Cape Bojador, going as far as Sierra Leone. He built himself an observatory at Sagres, in Algarves, and directed his maritime expeditions from there.

He was the pioneer of that scheme of discovery which was finally crowned by the exploit of Columbus; he was in fact the first man who turned his attention towards the lands which were still a mystery to Europeans.

After all, there is no reason why Englishmen, who have benefitted most by Don Henrique's discoveries should not feel a personal pride in the hero. He was the son of Phillippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and as such connected with the royal house of England. Perhaps his sailor-like instincts came to him as an inheritance rather than otherwise.

Don Henrique was born on the 6th of March, 1394, at Porto and died at Sagres in 1460.

The Portuguese expect to make £ 2,500

from the sale of the centennial stamps, to be devoted to the raising of a statue to their Navigator, who directed Europeans towards the sea-route to India and America. Stamp collectors have surely spent their money for less worthy purposes ere now and as far as object goes, this is one of the worthiest and the man selected well worthy of this posthumous honour.

The sale so far both in Portuguese and with the surcharge Azores has done well. Nearly £ 5,000 worth of stamps have been sold and the remainders will also be auctioned *en bloc*. After deducting expenses and the percentage that will be taken by Government, which will be the average sale of ordinary stamps for three days, the remainder will leave a handsome margin for the statue. The stamps are oblong in shape and perforated. There are three types. The first represents Prince Henry in a prominent place in a boat. The values 5, 10, 15 and 20 reis are above and the dates 1394-1894 below. Between them comes the legend CORREOS and TALENT DE BIEN FAIRE, which was the noble Prince's motto. The second type shows us Don Henrique in his observatory at Sagres looking towards the Ocean. The values are 25, 50, 75, 80, and 100 reis in this type. The dates 1394-1894 and Correos Portugal are above. The value is below and underneath it the date 1419 and PRIMEIRA EXPEDIÇÃO. The above two types are lithographed and rather poorly so. The third type includes the higher values 150, 300, 500 and 1,000 reis and is engraved. Don Henrique is on a chair and rests his arms on two globes. Allegorical figures bear shields with the two dates thereon. Correos Portugal is above and Sagres below.

## News and Notes.

The 75c. of the current type Monaco is at last out.

Holkar has gone in for an envelope and post-card.

The 16 cents Mauritius will now appear in blue.

VATHY in SAMOS and MAGADOR a MAROC are fresh instances of the French surcharge mania.

A full set of new stamps has been issued for Montenegro.

A Travancore pice stamp has been issued for franking newspapers.

A new 15 cent unpaid stamp has been issued for Curaçao.

Monsieur Gustave Caillebotte, a well-known philatelist is dead.

A number of Peruvian obsolete stamps will be put in circulation again with a surcharge.

Mr. Ch. Philips has had a scamper in the Continent in search of stamps.

The Tunis of the first issue have been reprinted and are sold to collectors.

A new handbook for South Australia is in course of preparation.

New tenders have been invited for French stamps. New designs have also been requested.

Liberia has adopted the triangular shape for its new 5c. stamp.

The Mellila military stamps turn out to be a forgery of the most barefaced description.

The Canadian 8c. grey has the head to left, instead of to right, after many years.

A new series is announced for Ecuador, with the head of the present President as the design.

The usual Patiala errors, which tax both the purse and patience of philatelists, are imperfect printings.

Porto Rico also celebrated the Columbian centenary with a 3c. de peso, green, of the favourite oblong shape.

A new contract has been made for U. S. Stamps. The centennials will continue to be sold until the stock is exhausted.

United States with forged grills are pretty common. Collectors should be careful in buying them.

A new series is ready for Hawaii. It is composed of the 1c. yellow, 2c. brown, 5c. carmine, 10c. green, 25c. blue, in a variety of designs.

The new Salvador issue is exceedingly handsome. The higher values are oblong in shape and represent episodes in the life of Columbus.

New stamps of 5d. violet and green; 7½d. violet and carmine; and 10d. violet and yellow; have been issued for Lagos.

Salvador and the other Seebecks are gradually making their appearance. Mr. Seebeck will not have the contract for Honduras stamps this year.

Tasmania has not escaped the "commemoration" mania. On Dec. 13 a post-card was issued with the inscription "Official Souvenir" of the exhibition of 1893-4.

Two new French Colonies have been graced with a separate postal issue. They are Nossi-Bé and Sainte-Marie de Madagascar. The Diego Suarez issue will, therefore, undergo a change and have the words "et dependances" omitted in future.

Mr. H. Ribeiro, Manager of the Bombay Philatelic Co, is on a philatelic tour in Goa. He has already picked up a number of unchronicled varieties of this country and we may be able to give our readers a few interesting facts on the same in our next number.



The French unpaid stamps in colours have already begun to appear, both for France and the Colonies.

\* \*

From the 1st of January, the French office in Zanzibar has been supplied with French stamps, with the values surcharged in annas.

\* \*

The London Philatelic Society is going to enter the 26th year of its existence. It is supposed that the occasion will be celebrated by an exhibition of stamps.

\* \*

The *New York Herald* says that two new postage stamps are to be issued for the celebration of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

\* \*

There was a talk that the Belgian Sabbaticals were doomed, as they were causing confusion everywhere. The Minister, however, scouts the idea of a change.

\* \*

A fine set of stamps has been issued for Borneo. They are in two colours and the prettiest we have seen. As the highest value in a set of nine is 24c. the set will be cheap.

\* \*

A French journal says that the colour of the new Belgian 50 centimes will probably undergo a change, as it resembles too much that of the 10 centimes.

\* \*

The two Post Office Mauritius, which Messrs Stanley Gibbons purchased for £ 680, have been sold by that enterprising firm. They are selling photos of them now!

\* \*

French collectors and dealers have sent up a memorial against the multiplication of collectable varieties by the frequency of errors and surcharges in the French Colonial stamps.

\* \*

The first number of a paper must to a large extent be made up of promises rather than of performances. We shall, however, try to make our performance not fall short of our promises.

\* \*

The following recent surcharges have been issued for Johore:—

- 3 cents in black on 4 cents, lilac and olive.
- 3 cents in black on 6 cents, lilac and blue.

The Persians 5 shahi, small lion in centre exists in twelve or thirteen different shades—running from slate blue to violet; the rarer varieties being the red-violet and the pale blue.

\* \*

The Shanghai post realized \$ 7,200 in a few days from the sale of the 2c. Jubilee stamp. As a result a full series of surcharged Jubilee have been issued and a few thousands are expected to roll in.

\* \*

Porto Rico has had the the whole set of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 40 c. in a different colour. As the young king is no longer a baby, somebody thinks that it would be an improvement to have a fresh portrait on the Spanish stamps.

\* \*

The usual Portuguese Colonial type of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  reis has been issued for Lourenço Marques as well. The new stamps so long promised for the Colonies are being unusually delayed. Angola has received the 50 reis, type Don Carlos.

\* \*

Mr. J. S. Summers of our city was the winner of the second prize of the "Monthly Journal" of the value £ 25 for sending 109 subscribers to that paper. Mr. Summers has considerably improved his collection of Ceylons thereby.

\* \*

It is not the city of Anvers, but the State of Belgium that has issued stamps to commemorate the Exhibition. The values are 5 c. green on rose, 10 c. carmine and blue and 25 c. blue and rose.

\* \*

Messrs. Theodor Euhl and Co, have a 2 annas yellow, India. small service, with the surcharge inverted. We had an undoubted 4 annas with the surcharge inverted, which was seen by Mr Stanley, when in Bombay, but was mislaid somehow and has never reappeared since.

\* \*

The contract for printing U. S. stamps has been given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who offered to do them for 5c. the thousand or a fraction less than the former contractors, the American Bank Note Company. It is supposed that no change will be made in the colours or designs of stamps, though it is just possible that the plates may be reengraved, in which case the philatelic interest of the issue is sure to increase, as there may be minor differences.

The large oblong stamps for Afghanistan are being now chronicled by the philatelic papers.

\* \*

Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, the enterprising Australian dealer, has settled in London and is publishing a paper the "Vindin's Stamp Trade Journal" Its first number was out on Feb. 10. We hear the designation will be changed from No. 3.

\* \*

Mr. A. Maury, the veteran stamp dealer, whose catalogue is used as a standard work of reference by French speaking collectors, much as Senf in Germany, Gibbons in England and Scott in America, is complaining of wholesale piracy of his latest edition.

\* \*

In supersession of the lithographed Bolivian stamps, a new set of engraved ones is out. They are 1c. pale bistre; 2c. vermilion; 5c. green; 10c. brown; 20c. blue; 50c. violet; 100c. rose. Of this last value only 10,000 have been printed and the stamp will most likely be rare.

\* \*

Specimens of the 1 cent Columbian have been received by us with the so-called error "Columrus" corrected by a bona-fide "B" instead of a badly impressed one. Among the later receipts in this country of the first two values we notice a distinct difference in shade. The recent arrivals are of a deeper coloration.

\* \*

Major Evans almost pronounced the Obock stamps as bosh. By the side of the triangular 5 francs and 2 francs, we have now a full set of oblong stamps in two colours. A group of natives is squatting in the centre, which is black and there are appropriate coloured inscriptions around. It is fortunate that we have been spared further surcharges for the present.

\* \*

The stamps of Obock have been surcharged with the word DJIBOUTI. The millenium of philately will be reached when every town and village has an issue of its own. After the avalanche that was unloaded on the confiding philatelist some time back, these surcharges may be something like killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Even a worm will turn. Monsieur French Colonial Secretary.

Nova Potuca may yet turn out to be some philatelist's El-Dorado. We notice that the stamps which were but recently chronicled in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal with certain reservations, are referred to in Messrs. Cameron and Co's monthly priced catalogue, but with the inevitable note of interrogation following the name. It would be interesting to know the source from which Cameron and Co. obtained a supply. We have examined a complete set of these, including the surcharges and note that the post mark which is the same as that used in the Sierra Leone Post office, appears genuine enough. But we would be glad to learn whether Nova Potuca is a philatelic reality or not.

\* \*

It appears that Mr. C. H. Mekeel is in some sort of trouble in connection with Columbian stamps. Some of the fourth class postmasters in America are paid according to the face value of the stamps they cancel. If one of these were to cancel a five dollar Columbian, he would increase his salary by that amount. This gave philatelists a chance of procuring their stamps cheap. The postmaster could be made to forego part of the money and the philatelist would get back his 5 dollar Columbian for half its price or less. Mr. C. H. Mekeel's connection with this matter can be easily explained, says he, and there need be no anxiety with regard to the charge against him.

\* \*

We have seen a series of circular brilliantly colored labels, which are in use in the Department of the Director General of Post Offices, Persia. They are only intended to frank official envelopes of that Department. The design consists of an outer double circle and single inner circle, the space between these being occupied by a Persian inscription equivalent to the French words within the inner circle "Direction General Des Postes Persanes." In the centre is the Lion and Sun, with crown above and double Post horses below. We give the following:—

EMBOSSED ON LAID PAPER.

1. Bright yellow on vermilion no value.
2. Cream on scarlet Do.
3. Green on indigo blue Do.
4. Vermillion on black Do.
5. White on violet Do.
6. Emerald green on dull olive. Do.

## The Melilla Stamp.

As intimated it has turned out to be a fraud.

*Le Timbre-Poste* writes as follows on this subject :—

"Having some doubts as to the authenticity of the Melilla stamps, we went for information to official sources. We know now that this so-called stamp is only a swindle of the first class, originated by an inhabitant of Almeria, who, in order to give an appearance of authenticity to his label, had it advertised in various papers of Madrid and Malaga. The news spread abroad and was reproduced in many serious newspapers.

Since we spoke last of this stamp, some new varieties have appeared.

Date 1893, black print, perforated.

" " " tête-bêche.

" 1894, blue, perforated.

" " " unperforated.

" " " tête bêche.

Mr. Duro, in the *Correo* of January 11, treats of the postal freedom granted to the troops in Africa, and reproduces the following decree from the *Gaceta* of October 28, 1893.

Art. 1. Freedom of postage is temporarily granted to the troops of the army and navy operating around Melilla, or sent in expeditions from that point, including the general quarters.

Art. 2. The above correspondence will circulate if it bears on the envelope the official stamp of the general commanding at Melilla, or of one of the generals commanding the various army corps.

Mr. Duro continues :

A young man of Almeria, Don Miguel Rodrigues Sanchez, had the dangerous idea of creating on his own account, for there is no official decree on this point, a stamp, engraved, in color with the royal coat of arms on two lines, and the inscription : "Espania, Correos, Ejercito expedicionario, franquia postal, Melilla." And in the corners the date 1893.

The creator of this stamp went to Melilla and with his own hand distributed to the soldiers, an immense quantity of envelopes, on which was pasted the product of his inventive mind.

The stamps of the "War of Africa," as philatelists have called it, has suffered a few changes; the first ones were on grey, black ground, the last ones had it blue. Lately it bears the date

1894; this constitutes a respectable number of varieties for amateurs.

The letters mailed from Melilla during the campaign will probably number not far from 3,000,000; of these 10 per cent were provided with the stamp in question, not more."

Besides the varieties mentioned above, we have seen new ones all probably from the same maker. Lithographed and perforated.

Color, red, Arms, Cazres, de Cataluna.

" " " Regto. de Toledo.

" blue, " Regto. de Infantes.

" brown, " Regto. de Asia.

" blue, Steamship, Ke na Mercedes.

" brown, Fort, Camellos.

" " Fortified Gate, Cabrerizas, Atlas

## ARE THERE REPRINTS

OF THE

## EARLY ARGENTINE ISSUE P

BY DAVID COHN.

*Translated from the German in Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, by Prof. G. Reymond*

The philatelic world has lately been in doubt regarding reprints of Argentine stamps. This induced me to turn my attention to that direction, and I now give to the reader the result of my researches.

First, about the first issue : It consists of the 5c. red ; 10c. green ; and 15c. blue, and its main characteristics are a wide Greek border and small figures for the value. The suspected reprints, which I saw in large quantities, are said to differ from the originals by their white paper and by their color tints; I will say first, that their print agrees in every respect with that of the originals ; secondly, that the colors of undisputed genuine stamps of this issue show many variations, and thirdly, that the white paper does not prove anything at all. I found used genuine stamps, many of them on original envelopes, whose color agreed fully with that of the suspected reprints, and I also discovered that genuine stamps which had been locked up for many years had the same white paper. Now, if print, paper and color of both kinds are identical, the so-called reprints can be nothing else but originals. And so they are.

Of the second issue of 1861, with small Greek border and large figure, we generally find in the

catalogues the 5c. value only, while the 10c. green and 15c. blue are looked upon as products of speculation. These views are far from being correct. When the postal authorities decided to replace the first issue by a new issue of stamps, the 5c. stamp of the first issue was soon exhausted in many of the larger post offices, and the new 5c. stamp was in immediate demand. On the other hand, the stock on hand of the 10 and 15 centavos was still so large that they lasted until the third issue of 1862 made its appearance, so that these two values of the second issue were never put in circulation. These stamps are, therefore, not results of speculation schemes, but genuine stamps intended for circulation, or, at any rate, essays. Regarding the 5c. value, it is well known that it was not long in circulation, so that there remained a very large stock on hand at various offices. Many years afterwards these were sold (and as the old Baden stamps of 1862-68), they were looked upon as reprints by many collectors and dealers not acquainted with the true state of things. Here again it was the fresh, clean appearance of the well preserved stamps which led to that error.

The third issue of 1862, the 5, 10 and 15 centavos, with broad C in the word centavo, has never been reprinted. At any rate the Argentine postal authorities say that there have never been any reprints of any kind of stamps made. Persons who know the circumstances, who have lived in the country for years and years, like Mr. P. Gewelke, for example, and others say the same thing. Yet we must say here that the original plate used to manufacture the 5c. with narrow C in the word centavo of the issue of 1862 was sold by the engraver in whose possession it had remained to an English firm, and that this firm made reprints from it. This is absolutely the only reprint in existence. For the 10c. and 15c. values, which were produced from the same plate and which also have the narrow C in the word centavo, cannot be considered as reprints at all, as the genuine stamps of these two values occur only with a broad C in centavo.

NOTE BY THE PUBLISHER OF THE *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*.—The author of the above article sent us all the materials he had gathered for his purpose. We have carefully compared the so-called reprints with his many specimens on original envelopes, and we find that his statements are absolutely correct in every particular and altogether irrefutable.

## UNPAID POSTAL IMPRESSIONS OF MAURITIUS.

*Being a paper read before the Bombay Philatelic Society, at the fourteenth Ordinary Meeting, on Tuesday, the 28th December 1893, by Mr. J. S. Summers.*

In preparing this paper, I have drawn my information, regarding the subject, solely from a number of used envelopes, which were posted from Mauritius to Bombay in the years 1872 and 1875.

These envelopes are franked with postage stamps which were current in Mauritius, at that time, and the unpaid stamps or impressions occur only on those of the envelopes, which have not been sufficiently prepaid in postage. That these impressions are really worthy of the title of "Unpaid" I shall prove later on.

These stamps consist of the value in shillings and pence surcharged in red on the envelope by what I believe to be a hand-stamp.

They were in use during the years 1872-75, and perhaps later, but I am unable to fix the exact dates prior to 72 or later than 75. To describe the impression, I would say that it consists of shilling and pence numerals, divided by an oblique line in the usual abbreviated way, the former measuring  $1\frac{1}{4}$  centimetres, and the latter  $1\frac{1}{4}$  centimetres in length respectively. The dividing line measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  centimetres. The figures of value are printed in manuscript type in red. Immediately to the right of the oblique line and above the pence numeral is a small "D" also in manuscript type. I have noted 10d. 1/8d. 2/6d 4/6d. and 5/- The three latter values, however, I have only seen in handwriting.

I believe that these impressions must be regarded from a philatelic point of view as fulfilling the conditions of Unpaid Postage stamps.

I now show you one of the envelopes marked with the stamps, in red to the value of ten pence and you will notice that the impression has been postmarked by a similar defacing stamps to that used in obliterating the postage stamps on the envelope. It will be clearly seen that the post-

mark defaces the unpaid impression, and you will note that the postmark consists of a circular design formed of four horizontal lines at the top and the same number at the bottom, and two short lines on the sides curved slightly to complete the circle, leaving an oblong space in the centre which is occupied by the postal number of Mauritius.

This, I think, conclusively places these impressions in the list of the early unpaid postals and may be considered to be the prototypes of the unpaid class of stamps, which have within later years developed into the beautiful specimens, which are now being used in several countries including, among others, Victoria, New South Wales, and the United States of America. Up to the present no regular issue of unpaid stamps have been made in Mauritius, and I believe we may justly consider that these impressions are the first and I trust the last issue for this colony. But, perhaps, as years go by, we may get a complete set of Mauritius unpaid stamps, equal to, if not, superior in design and finish to those of Victoria, following on the recent example of Hankow and the other Chinese Treaty Ports.

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### MONS. J. B. MOENS. BRUSSELS

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In the person of Mons. Moens, we find, says the *Philatelic Journal of America*, the best known philatelist and stamp dealer in the world. He is a man of refined tastes and vast knowledge, beloved by his many friends and respected by the large army of admirers, who have known him through the various publications he has issued during the past thirty years. Among his generous characteristics, there is none better developed than the desire to unselfishly impart to others the knowledge he has himself acquired, by close study and diligent investigation in the special line to which he has been so fully devoted during his life.

He is a man of over sixty, and has been actively interested in postage stamps for forty-five years. In 1852, he commenced to trade in them, but collecting was little known in those years and his business must have been limi-

ted, though we are told that only a few years elapsed before great interest was displayed, and much encouraged by the increased call for stamps he started his *Manuel du Collectionneur de timbres-poste* and soon after, the first edition of his *Album de timbres poste*.

*Le Timbres-Poste* is a paper still in existence and is just commencing its thirty-second volume, it has been ably edited by Mons. Moens, and is the oldest stamp paper in the world, its special province is to chronicle new issues as they appear, and there is probably no paper that is more frequently quoted from, than the *Timbres-Poste*.

Other publications in the line of catalogues and exhaustive works on postage stamps have been prepared by the industrious hand of Philatelist Moens, and it is an undoubted fact that he has spent more time in the scientific and careful study of postage stamps than any other person in the world.

Mons. Moens enjoys the patronage of some of the richest collectors; many times when great rarities are not obtainable elsewhere, the collector finds, that he can be supplied from the Moens stock. The curious public have many times expressed a desire to be shown the stock of this great Belgium dealer, but here he draws the line, and some of his most intimate friends, have never been shown the stamps that he has in his possession.

We have met Mons. Moens at his home, he resides in very comfortable quarters just off one of Brussels' prominent boulevardst. He conducts his correspondence from his residence, the second floor of which is devoted to his stamps.

He served for more than a score of years in the battalion of Chasseurs eclaireurs of the Civic Guard, but retired some five or six years ago, when the King conferred on him the grade of an honorary officer. He is very gentlemanly in appearance, a man fully six feet high, square-shouldered and seems well developed in every way. As a philatelist, an English acquaintance of Mr. Moens speaks of him in the following terms: "He is a philatelist in the true sense of the word, his knowledge of stamps is unequalled, his accuracy is proverbial and his activity and perseverance unbounded."

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BOMBAY: THE ALBERT PRINTING WORKS, FORT.

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

Philatelic Monthly published in the interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

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## Indian Philatelist.

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JUNE 1, 1894.

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### Rare Stamps in India.

WE have often heard of the dearth of rare stamps in India. This complaint is generally applied to other Eastern countries as well, such as Ceylon and the Straits. It is a well-known fact that great rarities of India are seldom to be met with in India itself. The reason for this is not far to seek.

Early collectors in India were mostly Englishmen, who never settled in the country, but took their hoarded treasures home with them, on their retirement. Another class of collectors was made up of those obliging people, who got together whatever stamps they could get, for the benefit of friends at home. And still a third cause for the depletion of desirable stamps from India, was to be found in the absence of a local market for good stamps in India itself.

Persons, having stamps in quantities, could never find a buyer unless they sent them to some foreign dealer or other—and a London dealer was generally preferred, owing to the facility of communications and the frequency of trade relations.

The absence of good stamps from India is, therefore, easily explained. The ignorance of the value of old stamps has also, as in all countries, led to their

destruction and loss beyond the possibility of recovery.

But things are changed now. Dealers and hawkers have sprung up everywhere and they ransack the country in all directions, in the hope of lighting upon some old files of letters, forgotten in some obscure nook or other and good stamps will thus be brought to light. The rule of supply and demand will be obeyed. And as local collectors learn to invest more hard cash in their stamps, the stream of exports to England and foreign countries will grow thinner and the prices of stamps find their proper level. If collectors want rare stamps, they should make up their minds to pay for them and Indian stamps will still be found in India, as soon as it becomes better known that money can be made out of stamps.

That a large local trade has already sprung up is becoming more and more plain, as we scan the advertising pages of philatelic papers; that a large and ever-increasing number of people, who are natives of the country or are settled in it, are beginning to display a taste for philately is also well-known. Bombay has a Philatelic Society, Bengal has another and Burma a third. Does not all this mean increased interest in stamps, fresh fields open for collector and dealer alike? If Indian stamps are cheaper in foreign countries, nothing is easier for the Indian collector than to purchase them abroad. Everybody likes to have a pretty good collection of the country, which he knows best and to which he belongs. And as students of philately

become more earnest and devoted in the pursuit of their science, we have no doubt, that the character of our Indian collections will improve and a fair proportion of rarities—both Indian and others—belong to people residing in this country.

Of course, India must always suffer from a contrast with the leading centres of philatelic light, like London, New-York and Paris. We have entered upon the contest but lately and it takes the painstaking devotion of years to build up a strong collection. We cannot compare ourselves with veterans, but we can do our best and the field before us is large enough. Much is being done towards the discovery of really rare stamps even now and much more may be done still. And all this revived and intensified interest will mean the creation of rare and large collections and the growth of dealers, with a thorough knowledge of the merchandise they sell and of customers, who will not let bargains slip through their fingers, to be snatched up by some more earnest or more intelligent collector abroad.

### Ourselfs.

The eagerness with which the "Indian Philatelist" was received by the public and their generous support has proved a great source of encouragement to us. Improvements can still take place and will be introduced gradually. The present number has been increased to 16 pages and it will be sent like the first to *each and every* Indian philatelic address that we know, but no name will be entered in the register of subscribers, unless request is accompanied by remittance. The demand for the first number has been so great, that we have very few copies of it left. All subscriptions will, therefore, begin with the current number. The only address to which subscriptions and communications should be directed is—*The Editor "Indian Philatelist"—Dadar, Bombay, India.*

### Forged Scinde Dawks.

IN spite of the numerous warnings that have appeared in the philatelic press, forged Scinde Dawks are still plentiful. This is especially so with the red variety, which is offered in larger quantities than can ever be warranted by the real scarcity of the genuine stamp.

The primary source of these forgeries is one and one only, though a great deal of ingenuity is displayed in disguising the hand of the person originating them. The *modus operandi* is to get hold of some Mahomedan or Parsee hawker, who invents a plausible story of financial distress and fabricates a graphic tale of how he "found" his Scinde Dawks. The purchaser scents a bargain and pays after all a pretty price for things that are so very worthless.

Even if he discovers later on that he has been taken in, he is unwilling to admit that he has been imposed upon and, to be on the safe side, hastens to exchange his "bargain" with friends at home, who believe that Scinde Dawks from India must be unquestionable indeed. We know, for example of a person who purchased eight of these "rarities" for 200 rupees and though the stamps were examined and found to be forgeries, the owner refused to accept the verdict of the expert who tested them and he exchanged them at 100 rupees each or more!

There are other forgeries as well, that cannot even deceive a tiro. It is not uncommon to get "small service" stamps with the forged surcharge; but what we must guard our readers against specially is the acquisition of Portuguese Indian stamps with forged surcharges.

All true philatelists should set their face against the nest of fabricators, whose location is well-known. They are the enemies of every philatelist and will make people unnecessarily suspicious of stamps coming from India. If collectors make a point of dealing with reliable parties, who guarantee the genuineness of their stamps, there will be less chance of disappointment. We believe that if this principle is adhered to, the business of fakers and forgers will soon cease to be lucrative.

**Colour Shades.**

By

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS.

It has often occurred to me that in making a speciality on a philatelic basis, an extensive field, full of interest to the advanced collector, lies in the direction of collecting the various colour-blends of similar values of postage labels. That these varieties are now considered as distinct will be readily admitted, although I am personally aware, that such things as chemical changelings, will also be found. In this connection, I will mention only one example, which in my opinion is the commonest and principal change of colour due to chemical action, the chemical agent in this instance being an acid. The colour green, which is used in tinting certain values of the postage stamps of all countries is, I believe, made up of a pigment having for its basis an alkaline material. It follows, therefore, that when any acid reagent comes into direct contact with it, a chemical decomposition ensues, resulting in a change from green to blue. An alkaline reagent has no effect in altering the colour for the reason already given. For the above reason, I view with suspicion all colour-shades noted as blue green, these no doubt being the direct result of chemical combination resulting in change of colour. It is now an admitted fact that some of the differences in colour which are genuine, are exceedingly scarce, and according to those catalogues noting them, of considerable value. The "raison de etré" of this short sketch is to increase the philatelic interest in these colour variations, as apart from any consideration of the monetary value of some of them. Among the countries offering variations to the shade collectors, I may mention Canada, Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia, while Persia and India also offer distinct blendings of colour. In the case of Persia, the solitary example is the 5 shahi, small lion in centre, the primal tint of which is slate blue, while in the earlier Indian postals the value 2 annas shows the greatest degree of variation. Some of the Ceylon pence issues, notably the earlier emissions of exhibit blendings in colouration. The shades are chiefly beautiful found in the 1d. and 6d. values first issue, in perf. and the 2d. and 5d. of the perforated issues.

I have thought it best for purposes of reference to set down the different shades in a tabular list, with the description, value, and year of issue above and the varieties of colour which have come under my notice, below. I commence the list with Canada.

## CANADA

- 3d. oblong imperf : 1851.  
 1. Red.  
 2. Pale red.
- 3d. oblong perf : 1858.  
 1. Vermillion.
- 1 Cent large rect. 1868.  
 1. Red brown.  
 2. Orange.
- 2 Cent large rect. 1868.  
 1. Pale green.  
 2. Emerald.  
 3. Dark green.
- 15 Cents large rect. 1868.  
 1. Grey-lilac.  
 2. Lilac.  
 3. Violet.  
 4. Slate-blue.
- 1 Cent small rect. 1868—76.  
 1. Canary.  
 2. Yellow.  
 3. Orange.  
 4. Red-gold.  
 5. Orange-red.
- 2 Cents small rect. 1868—76.  
 1. Pale green.  
 2. Emerald.  
 3. Dark green.
- 3 Cents small rect. 1868—76  
 1. Pink.  
 2. Carmine.  
 3. Rose.  
 4. Brown-rose.  
 5. Brown-red.  
 6. Scarlet.  
 7. Blood-red.
- 5 Cents small rect. 1868—76—90  
 1. Grey.  
 2. Grey-lilac.  
 3. Grey-black  
 4. Grey-green.
- 6 Cents small rect. 1868—76—90.  
 1. Brown.  
 2. Chestnut-brown.
- 10 Cents small rect. 1868—76—90.  
 1. Rose-carmine.  
 2. Rose-magenta.

*To be continued.*



## Postal Traffic in India.

Mr. Baines brings an interesting chapter on the development since 1883 of the Postal traffic in India. The figures here, as will be seen, while sufficiently striking as regards the whole country are of special interest to Bombay. We are, for one thing, an easy first in the matter of the proportion to the population of the total number of letters, &c., received by the Post Office for delivery in the year 1891-92. Whereas Oudh posted that year 73 and Bengal 103 communications for every 100 inhabitants our figure is 274, and Sind, which is still part of us, comes next with 266. The figure for the whole country is 738, as compared with 76 in the year 1881-82. The most remarkable feature about these figures is that they refer to a country only about six per cent. of the population of which are able to read and write! The amount of correspondence has, on the whole doubled during the decade, and in the three large provinces of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, it has more than doubled. Nowhere, except in Sind, does the rate of increase fall below 75 per cent. It is interesting to compare these with older figures. Correspondence doubled in the first five years of the working of the system. It took a longer period from the Mutiny to the year 1871-72 to double again. It has almost doubled during each of the succeeding decades, and it has more than doubled during this last decade. The result is that for every hundred letters it carried in 1853-54, the Indian Post Office now carries 2,719. Post cards "caught on" with still greater rapidity. They were introduced only in 1880-81, and already the department, for every card it carried in the first year, now carries seven. A post card travels 4,000 miles for less than a farthing; and the Hindoo knows a cheap thing when he sees it. Specially noteworthy, also, is the increase in registered letters—"a form of communication that has special attractions for the more suspicious of those who use the Post for the purpose of communicating with the local officials or in important family matters." While the ratios for correspondence of all sorts for the years 1853-54 and 1891-92 are as 100 to 1,742, the ratios for registered letters are as

100 to 2,719. Mr Baines attributes all this increase to two factors—the excellence of the administration and the ready and extensive way in which improvements have been assimilated by the public. Of this last he gives many striking examples. In Bengal, during the last year, in pursuance of a system which is now to be extended to Burmah and Assam, the Post Office has been every man's doctor. It has distributed 665,000 small packets of quinine among the population. Land revenue can be, and is, paid by Postal order; and in Upper India the same machinery collects the salt duty. It is received at every Post Office, so that small dealers can pay in what they owe for their purchases from the depots at the office most convenient to their place of business. The system of delivering the value of the contents from the addressee, and remitting it to the sender, has taken complete hold of the retail dealers in the Presidency towns of Calcutta and Bombay. This last is a comparatively new development; and in 1878-79, the first year of the system, the number of parcels sent was only 7,408, of a money value of Rx. 13,211. The number of parcels in 1891-92 had risen to over a million and quarter, and the value to Rx. 1,345,029. These and many other figures, which we are constrained to pass over, go to show what deep roots the Indian Post Office has struck in the esteem and confidence of the population. A notable instance of this was furnished in the course of the year last under consideration in this book, when a pious Brahman wrote in to suggest the adoption of a general plan for the conveyance of the ashes of dead Hindoos to the borders of the Ganges. If the administration would give a guarantee that the ashes would be delivered to the sacred river by Brahman postmen only, he felt certain, he said, that a vast revenue would accrue to Government!—*Times of India*.

Niger Coast has been compelled, owing to a heavy mail, to make a number of high value surcharges in small quantities. Countries that are comparatively new to philately seem to take to it wonderfully. But there is little reason for the boom in Oil Rivers stamps and their value will most likely come down, as the stock of them is pretty large in London.

## News and Notes.

The 4 ore Sweden official is now printed in black.

Fiscals are being used for postage in Western Australia.

Obock has stamps up to 50 francs for the Mehari service.

The Unpaid Bulgaria 5 stotinki appears now re-engraved.

A fresh issue may be shortly expected for Holland.

British Honduras is going at last to have its one cent green of the current type.

There seems to be little enthusiasm over the Antwerpian Exhibition stamps.

The Belgian sabbatical of 10 centimes is going to be printed in rose on blue.

The one-cent Canadian wrapper blue appears now in black on bluish paper.

The reply-card of Ceylon is now of the same type as the simple card.

Trinidad stamps have received the surcharge O. S. for official purposes.

A change in the design of the Cape of Good Hope stamps may be shortly expected.

The Italian Director General of Posts has directed a change in the colour of the current 45 c.

The large Afghan stamps on coloured paper bear the date 1310 which corresponds to 1892.

Philippine stamps have also undergone change of colour like the other Spanish colonies.

On account of the exchange, the Argentine peso is worth only about 1 shilling and six pence.

The "Washington Philatelist" hears that the orange special delivery stamp is to be withdrawn from use right away.

The 4 shillings British Central Africa has been surcharged with the value of THREE SHILLINGS in black.

Samoa is also in the race. The 4 d. blue, palm-tree, has been converted into a five d. by the virtue of a surcharge, both red and black.

*Vindin's Stamp Journal* contains a very timely warning against the "colonial cousins" flooding the London Market with unsaleable trash.

From February 1 Austria has issued five unpaid stamps of the value of 1, 3, 5, 10 and 50 kreuzer respectively. They are brown in colour.

The one anna Puttiala, service, with the oval surcharge in red, has been seen with the word service very clearly printed twice.

The new series of Roumania is gradually making its appearance. At present the 10 bani rose is the only one in use. The old stock will be demonetised from the July 1.

Brazilian newspaper stamps must have been suppressed on March 1. Owing to the insurrection, it was found impossible to print new stamps at the "Mint."

Montenegro has already the following additional values of the current type, 1, 30, and 50 nov. and 1 and 2 florins. This issue is ascribed to philatelic influences.

A new wrapper of TEN PARAS, carmine, has been issued in Cyprus. There is a probability of some new values such as 8, 18, and 45 piastres being shortly printed.

The exhibit of stamps at the Chicago exhibition contained a fine lot of rare American stamps, several of the greatest rarities being exhibited on original covers and by the dozen.

A special section will be reserved for Philately at the International Exhibition of Milan. A card of 10 cents will be issued for the occasion and 30,000 only will be printed.

Besides the change in colour, which has taken place in the 2c. and 10c. values of San Marino, the following new values have been printed, viz; 15c. and 65c. and 2 and 5 lire, the last two on coloured paper.

Following in the wake of Hankow and Chefoo, Nankin stamps are shortly to be issued.

Fernando Poo has at last been graced with a stamp with the effigy of the present king. The 10 c. violet brown, perf. 14 has been issued and other values, namely 1, 2 and 5 c. de peso will soon appear.

South Australia has already received the long expected permanent stamps of 2½d and 5d. The designs, says the *Stamps News*, are common, plain, the execution feeble and the colours ineffective.

Those who thought that with 1893, we would have done with Columbus did not reckon with Mr. Seebeck. Columbus continues to jubilate in Salvador to the thorough chagrin of the stamp collector.

The Tunis of the 1st. type which have been re-issued can be detected by the coloured tone of the back ground. The 15 c. is on pale blue paper; the 2 c. is on yellow instead of buff, and the 5 c. is on a light green paper.

The Natal post-cards of 1½d. have been surcharged with the overprint ½d. as the rate of 1½d was abolished. 36,000 dozens have been thus printed. Provisionals have also been made by cancelling the 1 d.

Things are pretty lively in Montenegro. We hear that philatelic light has been ministered to the officials by Frau Léonie Berger, wife of Mr. Otto Bickel of San Marino fame—with the usual results.

The following quantities of surcharged stamps were issued in Transvaal last year; viz: ½d. on 2d. 299,280 red, and 29,580 black; 1d. on 6d. 776,580; 2½ on 1s. 148,860 in one line and 29,460 in two lines. There were of course some inverteds.

The Post-Master of British Honduras is of a thrifty mind and well abreast of the times withal. Tenders are invited for the following lots which will be given to the highest bidder; 13,734 of 3 cents on 3d., 31,084 of 15 c. on 6 c.; 18,731 of 20 c. on 6 c. and 8,411 of 50 c. on 1 sh. Each value forms a lot and no bids will be considered which are less than the value.

A correspondent suggests that the American flag should be used on the 2 cent U. S. stamp.

The existence of used Corean stamps is denied. The stamps had been previously prepared, but the Post-office, was burnt down on Dec. 7, 1884, when the officials were feasting, in celebration of its opening and the stamps were never used.

The usual difficulties for procuring Jubilee stamps was experienced by collectors in Japan. A smashed hat or a torn coat was no uncommon misfortune, says the *P. J. of A.* But as the issue was large, the price and rarity of the stamps should not be great.

The large black stamp of 1 c. for the Mehari service has already been credited with an error. Like the Paraguay 1 c. grey, the word centimes is in plural—cts. The error should be corrected and collectors will have an additional variety.

The 20 shillings-Gold Coast which had been withdrawn from circulation, owing to the theft of several sheets of that value, has been issued again with a change in colour. The new stamp is brown on red paper, the name and value are in black.

The following appear to be the numbers printed of the first issue of Hankow, viz: 2 cents—26,000; 5 c.—15,000; 10 c.—15,000; 20 c.—10,000 and 30 c.—10,000. These stamps should have no more interest for the collector than German and Scandinavian locals.

When the Provisional Government took to ransacking the Treasury of Sandwich, they found, it appears, two complete sets of Hawaii type set stamps, viz; the 2, 5 and 13 cents of 1852, and the 13 cents of 1852, all in blue colour. They were immediately offered 1,000 dollars for the two sets.

Mr. Maury's paper has rightly resolved not to chronicle the fancy surcharges of some French Colonies. The remedy for the growing evil of multiplication of issues for philatelic purposes lies with the collectors themselves. When the demand for such wares ceases, the supply will also cease.

The Mozambique surcharges are extremely rare. But 2,000 40 reis were printed *Jornaes* and 2½ reis; 3,000 *Provisorio* and 5 reis; 2,000 *jornaes* and 5 reis in blue and only 3 sheets, that is, 84 received a trial surcharge in red of 5 reis and *Provisorio*.

In spite of the strict ministerial orders that old French colonial issues should have been returned to France, on the receipt of the new type stamps, Reunion was able to surcharge 300,000 stamps of 20 centimes of the old type with the surcharge 2c.

The original of the design of the Porto Rico Columbian stamp is ascribed to a lad of 14, Pedro Blanes by name. The stamps were snapped up by local speculators, and only 54 were able to pass through the post. Collectors should refuse to pay fancy prices for them.

Spain will after all have a fresh portrait of the King, who is no longer a baby, on its stamps. Senor Bartolome Maura y Montaner, Master of the Mint, is engaged upon engraving new dies for coins with the effigy of His Majesty and the stamps will also have their turn.

An official notice has been issued in Germany that the wrappers of 3 pfg. and envelopes of 10 pfg. will be withdrawn from circulation from July 1. The Post office will, however, receive them back in exchange for other stamps up to Dec. 31., after which they will be demoted.

Niger Coast has been given a fresh issue, being the third in twelve months. The stamps resemble those of the second issue, the inscriptions are all on white ground, and the colours have been changed, except the one shilling which remains black. The stamps are printed by Messrs. Watterlow & Sons.

The Congo Free State is responsible for a novel departure in the matter of reply-cards. The card for reply is of a different colour from the original card; also the reply-card for local use is of 10 centimes, that is 5c. dearer than the original card and the foreign reply-card is 10 centimes, being again five centimes cheaper than the original card.

There is some comforting news for collectors. The Colonial Secretary, Lord Ripon, has set his face against speculative issues and ordered the stock of Ceylon surcharges to be destroyed. The ceremony must have been interesting in the extreme. In these times of financial stress, it is hard on little Colonies to see the strict working of this rule and it will be relaxed no doubt—occasionally and often.

Three persons who were engaged in the manufacture of forged stamps have been arrested at Malaga. They are the famous Ramon Placido Torres, whose philatelic experiences in the United States are well-known; Gabriel Jumez who abstracted an obliterating stamp from the post office and Don Miguel Rodriguez, the author of the Melilla stamp. Could nothing be done with the makers of our Scinde Dawks?

Zanzibar is responsible for a number of complicated surcharges on the ordinary French stamp. The ½ a. is now on the 5c. on 1c. black on blue 1a. on 10c. on 3c. grey; 2½a. on 25 on 4c. violet brown; 5a. on 50 on 20 bistre on green; 10 as. on one franc on 40c. red. The issue has its origin probably in local speculation. Collectors will not be very anxious to admit it into their albums.

There is a suggestion that Joan of Arc might appear on the next issue of postage stamps of the French Republic. Even Republicans seem to be in no way opposed to this idea. It is said they will take a portrait "symbolically, somewhat after the fashion of St. George on the coin known so well as the English sovereign. Perhaps the new stamps will appear à la Sebeck, but that is neither here nor there, so long as every one is satisfied.

We note the following interesting unchronicled varieties of the current issue, British East Africa, current type.

Adheives—

½ anna brown imperf. at top.

2 annas red imperf. at bottom.

We have seen the India one anna brown circular on blue laid paper, which we note, as we do not remember having seen it before.

Envelope—

One anna brown on blueaid.

Here are some additional facts with regard to the Portuguese centenary celebration. The stamps were made at Leipzig. The stamps of 25 reis green, being the most in use, were soon sold out and the whole set, with and without the Azores surcharge, is already at a high premium. 500,000 of each of the values up to 100 reis were printed, while the higher values were 300,000. The remainders, we learn from a Portuguese source, are valued at 200 Contos of reis and may be re-issued with some sort of surcharge. The designs were by a Portuguese Artist in Paris, José Velloz Salgado.

\*.\*

We are indebted to an esteemed correspondent for the following notes with reference to the watermark of the recently issued Chefoo local stamps. "The character which serves as water mark for the Chefoo stamps and is in the right hand corner really means "tobacco." I suppose it is the character used locally to express 'Cent.' In the dialect of Swatow, we used the word "hun" (which is also the sound in the Swatow district of the character aforesaid.) but when writing the sound, another character was used to express it. The fact is that in China proper, there is no such thing as a 'Cent' and so the character used to express the imported word "hun" is merely phonetic and in different parts of China different characters are used.

\*.\*

We are extremely sorry to find that the surcharging is still going on in Johore. In addition to the values already chronicled in our last number, the 1\$ and 5 cents are disfigured with a similar surcharge. With reference to these recent surcharges it is highly interesting to note, that they were snapped up very quickly and are said to be very scarce in Johore itself! Report says that the Johore Government were so disgusted at the way their new 3 cent stamps disappeared, that they have decided to get a lot more of the original values out, and surcharge as before. This is not to facilitate the ascertainment, but merely to try and score off the dealers who bought up the stamps.

Adhesives—

3 cents in black on 1 \$

2 cents in black on 5 cents, green and lilac.

## Our Exchanges.

THE JOURNALS OF APRIL.

The Monthly Journal contains an article on the recent step taken by the London Philatelic Society, to keep a register of rare stamps, that may be sent up to them for inspection. The fee will be 2/6, for each stamp, being just enough to cover expenses.

The next article deals with the remarks which appear in the *Times* on *Stamp Collecting and Postal Revenues*, the despatch of Lord Ripon on the subject of provisional issues and the opportunities of "irregular profits" among post-masters.

The "Stamps of Transvaal" and the "Post Cards of Jhind" are other articles.

\*.\*

The leading article of the "Philatelic Record" treats of Archer's perforations. We have also an interesting account of Mr. Willet's collection, which is all composed of unused stamps and is almost unique for beauty, taste and variety.

\*.\*

The *Stamp News* continues its account of the celebrated Tapling collection, now in the British Museum, by the pen of Mr. Gordon Smith. The record takes up Canada from 1868, Gibraltar and the Ionian Islands.

A continuation of the history of the "London Philatelic Society" and a paper on the "Mender" of stamps are other contributions of interest.

\*.\*

Vindin's *Stamp Journal* is brisk as usual. The print is all in blue and the paper has two philatelic portraits.

\*.\*

Among the prettiest of papers surely the *Gazette Timbrolique* takes the first place for artistic get-up. The "Pêle-Mêle" of *Simplex* is chatty as usual.

\*.\*

Mr. Maury's paper—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres poste*—comes to us in an enlarged size.

The chronicle almost rivals in humour and judiciousness that of the "Stamp Journal" and is very fresh—so fresh in fact that the Father of French Philately will excuse us, if we utilize his original labours too much.

The only other point calling for notice is an article on a stamp in honour of Jean d'Arc. With such a patron, as M. Maury, the point is almost assured.

\* \*

L'Intermediare de la Timbrologie is only in its second year, but has settled to its own satisfaction the controversy of Philately v.s. Timbrologie and decided for the latter, as more French in language.

\* \*

The Philatelic Journal of America contains nothing philatelically important this time. It brings a pretty longish article on stamp albums, with their various stages and developments.

## Bombay Philatelic Society.

### REPORT

OF THE MONTHLY MEETING

*Held on April 16.*

**HONORARY PRESIDENT**—H. E. The Rt. Honourable Lord Harris, Baron Canning, G. C. I. E. Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

**HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT**.—The Honourable H. J. Parsons, C.S. Judge of the High Court. of Judicature, Bombay.

**PRESIDENT**.—Arthur Clement Trapp, Esq.

**VICE-PRESIDENT**.—E. S. Gubbay, Esq.

**HON. SECRETARY**.—J. Seymour Summers, Esq.

**HON. TREASURER**.—K. Ramchundra, Esq.

The Seventeenth Ordinary Meeting was held on the 16th instant, at 6-30 p. m. Ten Members present. K. Ramchundra, Honorary Treasurer, in the Chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Major E. B. Evans thanking the members for electing

him honorary member of the Society. The letter was duly recorded in the minutes. Mr. Julio Ribeiro proposed, through the Honorary Secretary with reference to the "Indian Philatelist" a paper, which he intended publishing on or about the 20th instant that he would give a copy of the paper to each member of the Society gratis monthly and was also willing to publish the Society's reports free of expense, provided the committee would agree to a reduction in the annual subscription for membership from Rs. 12 to Rs. 5. After some discussion, the question was postponed for final settlement to the next meeting, when it was hoped Mr. Ribeiro would be present and would urge good reasons in support of his proposition. The Honorary Secretary intimated that published copies of the Society's Annual Reports for the Session 1892-93 had been forwarded to the principal Philatelic Societies abroad, as well as to many of the commercial offices in Bombay, and to the Editors and Publishers of the leading newspapers in this City.

Proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by Mr. C. W. Bond, that the Honourable H. J. Parsons, C. S. be elected to the Honorary Vice-Presidentship of the Society, (carried).

Proposed by Mr. K. Ramchundra and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, that Mr. Arthur Clement Trapp be elected President of the Society—vice the Honourable H. J. Parsons, C. S., (carried) Apologies for non-attendance were received from the Vice-President, Mr. E. S. Gubbay and Mr. A. L. Agabeg.

Mr. Chandrika Prasada showed several rare shades of the ½ anna current issue Deccan. The Honorary Treasurer showed a "tête-bêche" pair of the 2 annas green Deccan ordinary type surcharged "Sirkari" in crimson.

Mr. H. Douglas Kettle showed a book containing several rare stamps on original covers of the 1st issue Portuguese Indies, including a 100 reis yellow green.

He also read a letter dated 1857, Calcutta, which had a very interesting reference to the Indian Mutiny, the letter having been written to England at the time when the Mutiny was at its height.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,  
Honorary Secretary, B. P. S.

17th April, 1894.

## Rambling Notes.

By  
WENZEL.

We have at last a Philatelic Journal in India and at the outset, I desire to express my humble congratulations on your courage and fortitude in venturing upon such an undertaking. I trust, you will get plenty of support and gradually increase the number of your pages and by strict devotion to stamps and their legitimate study, you will attain a firm stand among the many Continental, British and American contemporaries in philately.

I have travelled a great deal lately and when time and circumstances in general permitted me, I have endeavoured to meet collectors. You can best imagine my disappointment, when I say that in all the places, I have visited in Southern India, and they are many, I have only seen two fairly good collections, the remainder being actually rubbish of the rankest order.

It seems very strange, that outside Bombay and Calcutta, stamp collecting does hardly exist, except in a few, very few isolated instances. Yet stranger still, there is hardly another of the now many stamp issuing countries, which afford such a splendid field for the fascinating pursuit of stamp collecting as India, the country we live in. The Native States in themselves alone offer, with their many curiosities, varieties and errors, opportunities unequalled elsewhere, apart from the real value of a really good Native States collection. That there are many earnest collectors, both in Bombay and Calcutta, I am aware of, and a few such collectors also exist in the Mofussil. The comparatively small number of the latter is, however, remarkable, and it is to that class in particular that your efforts should, in my opinion, be directed. It is just possible that the "Indian Philatelist," if widely circulated throughout the Empire, will act as an incentive to dormant collectors, who simply collect stamps in a "nonchalant" manner for the sake of their beauty principally. I have seen many such collections, where really some splendid specimens of rarities are virtually lost, in the pages of books which otherwise contain rubbish. Many persons collect stamps and keep

them in scrap books, irrespective of their value, nationalities, colors, watermarks, and all the many necessary attributes which bring the study of stamps to the level of a science.

That there is a great scarcity of really good Indian and Oriental stamps, every keen collector is aware of, yet many a beautiful specimen of great value and interest have I seen scattered about places, where one could hardly imagine and in the hands of persons who were actually ignorant of their great value. Cannot something be done to bring such rarities within the reach of earnest philatelists, who, I am sure, would gladly pay fair prices for them and so at least complete their issues of old and rare stamps? That such stamps are obtainable at the leading dealers' establishments to a certain extent, both in Europe and America is true, but why should we, living out here as we are, purchase or be compelled to purchase indigenous stamps from home and America, when such stamps are in many instances obtainable here? The reason is not far to seek. Within the last few years a number of dealers "so called" have sprung up in our midst, dealers whose knowledge of stamps, with one or two exceptions, is indeed astonishingly superficial, dealers who are utterly ignorant of the intrinsic value of stamps and are only aiming at making a large profit by importing foreign rubbish, obtained in exchange and in large quantities, for a few of the best stamps India ever issued. Such unscrupulous persons will not put in the Indian market any of the rare stamps, when good fortune brings such stamps into their possession. They will not stock them by any means and ask for them a reasonable price. They will, soon after having come in possession of such rarities, pack them safely away to England, the Continent, North and South America, there to be delivered to dealers, who in return, even for a single good stamp will often send them a consignment of worthless rubbish of their own country, often sufficient to stock and decorate an Indian Philatelic establishment, as we know such out here. The return exchange, when well displayed, is in itself alluring to school boys and inexperienced collectors, whose mouth will water at the sight of a prettily coloured Central or South America delusive label, used or unused, genuine or reprint, mostly the latter, and such a person will pay a fancy price for a trashy stamp and go his way happy and contented and

satisfied that he has made a great bargain, while the cunning dealer, in his happy ignorance of stamps, accumulates wealth and repeats the operation as often as circumstances permit. That there are dealers whose business is legitimate and whose knowledge of stamps is great, I grant you, but such cases are rare, as the stamps of great value themselves, and on looking over a list of all the dealers in India, though they be many, you could sort out perhaps 2 or 3 at the very outside, who are above resorting to tricks and who really do a legitimate business.

During my travels, I have been fortunate to meet a couple of collectors who modestly told me, had no pretence at being such. One of the two is possessed of between seven and eight thousand varieties, duly classified and beautifully mounted on a two volume Senf's album. This collection contains some excellent specimens of rarities and obsolete stamps of rare value, the Hyderabad and Brazilian sections being specially worthy of notice. The other gentleman has not such a large number of varieties as above stated, but his Mauritius, Straits Settlements and a few rare Indians are enough to keep an earnest philatelist lost in admiration for many a hour. Words fail me to describe the delight, with which I admired the earlier issues of Mauritius in this collection. They are unfortunately incomplete and when I say that in their midst reposes one of the Post Office issue, you will understand that I could not do less, than spend a little time in the study of a stamp of which one often hears as having realized such fabulous sums, but very seldom sees. Strange that both these gentlemen are treating or rather were treating, through some brokers so called, for the disposal of their respective collections for a nominal sum. I hardly think they will let them go now in the hands of the cunning brokers.

Another instance I will give you of how a gentleman disposed of his beautiful collection of very old stamps, numbering 12,000 varieties. He simply gave them in exchange for 750 match boxes. This is a fact.

For the information of your many friends and collectors in general. I give you a short list of the oddities, which I managed to pick up, since leaving Bombay, and as I fail to find them chronicled in any of the catalogues I have with me, it is

just possible that your readers will be on the look out for some specimen of the kind.

**BELGIUM.** 1893.—Unused Sabbatical 25 cents, blue, with the Sunday delivery label at top, in place of being below: The word Belgique in the ring around the head in the French inscription appears to be BELGICUE.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.** 1860—Perforated, watermark numerals of value, 1 shilling, carmine, with inverted watermark.

**CEYLON.** 1864-69—Perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , at top.  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny lilac watermarked as follows: c. ||e.

**CEYLON.** 1864-69 — Perforations  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , one penny, blue, long rectangular, with the C. C. of watermark reversed.

**CEYLON.** 1864-69—Perforations  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , two pence, maize, long rectangular with the C. C. of watermark reversed.

**VICTORIA.** 1865-67—Perforated, orange on white, three pence, with watermark inverted.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

**M**R. H. RIBEIRO, Manager, Bombay Philatelic Co., having returned from his recent philatelic tour through Goa, would like to hear from collectors making a speciality of this rare country. Most of the great rarities can be supplied at fair prices.

**D**O you know that we send approval sheets of good genuine postage stamps, on receipt of a deposit or good reference to any address in the World? Speciality in Portuguese India.

**BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.**  
29, Medows Street, Fort,  
BOMBAY.



**FOR GENUINE  
POSTAGE STAMPS.**

OF

West Indies, South and Central, and  
North America, good European and  
British Colonies,

**WILLIAM CLINTON,**  
The Firs,  
Whitstable,  
ENGLAND.

Stands unrivalled.

*Selections sent to Collectors at much  
under catalogue prices.*

Reference or deposit indispensable.

**Stamps bought**

Any quantity and cash always ready.

**PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.**

OFFERS INVITED.

**AMERICAN STAMPS.**

If you are interested in Collecting Stamps of North, Central and South America, then you can find a larger stock, from the very commonest up to the greatest Rarities, than any other dealer and I can supply you of almost everything.

Fine selections will be sent on approval on receipt of good Commercial Reference, but always state what countries you prefer.

I can recommend the following mixture to collectors as well as dealers. 100 1000

- MEXICO, finely mixed 1864—1894, 30 50 4 00
- CENTRAL AMERICA, finely mixed, including Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, \$1 00 8 00
- SOUTH AMERICA, fine mixture, including Bolivia, Paraguay & Uruguay \$1 00 8 00
- SOUTH AMERICA, common mixture... \$0 50 4 00
- WEST INDIA, many varieties ... \$0 50 4 00

Postage to foreign countries is 25 c. extra per 1,000.

EXCHANGE.—I can use any quality of Native Indian stamps in exchange for other stamps of the Continent. Return Postage must be sent with small parcel and the value of the Parcel must in all cases be sent in a separate letter.

**HENRY GREMMEI,**

35, ... Street, New York—U. S. A.

**FOREIGN.**

Packet No.	1	25	Varieties ...	Rs. as.
	1	25	Varieties ...	0 4
"	2	35	" ...	0 6
"	3	50	" ...	0 8
"	4	75	" ...	0 12
"	5	100	" ...	1 0
"	6	150	" ...	2 0
"	7	250	" ...	4 0
"	8	350	" ...	6 0
"	9	450	" ...	10 0
"	10	1000	" neatly mounted on hinges in a fine Album, only... ..	40 0

**NATIVE STATES.**

Packet No.	1	10	Varieties ...	0	8
"	2	15	" ...	0	13
"	3	20	" ...	1	0
"	4	30	" ...	2	4
"	5	40	" ...	3	8
"	6	50	" ...	4	8
"	7	75	" ...	7	0
"	8	100	" ...	12	8

These are the best and cheapest packets ever offered for sale in the market. No damaged specimens are put in any of the above packets. All are guaranteed genuine and there are no Postcards or envelopes.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

**BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.**

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**ROLAND MEISTER,  
CHEMNITZ, GERMANY.**

Offers as speciality all stamps, used and unused, of **LUXEMBOURG.**

Please send manco-list with postage for the answer and you will receive my cheapest prices.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**

LUXEMBOURG, 1893, complete unused set of 10 stamps, 10, 12½, 20, 25, 30, 37½, 50 centimes 1, 2½ and 5 francs ...	s. d.	10 0
LUXEMBOURG, official stamps, the same with S. P. unused ...	...	10 6
MONTENEGRO, Jubilee stamps, 7 different unused ...	...	1 6
MONTENEGRO, ordinary complete set of 7 ...	...	1 1
LUXEMBOURG, 1882, official 1c. to 1 franc, 11 different ...	...	2 9

**Cash in advance.—Postage extra.**

Reference to the Editor of this paper.

The Albert Printing Works, Fort, BOMBAY.

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

Philatelic Monthly published in the interest of Collectors and Dealers

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. I—No. 3

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## Indian Philatelist.

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JULY 1, 1894.

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### Fresh Forgeries.

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LAST month we sounded a note of warning, regarding forged Scinde Dawks and we were glad to see that our remarks were transcribed in several lay papers. A nice gang of forgers has been spotted in Paris, whose special business was to manufacture bogus surcharges on French Colonial stamps. One of these gentry had nearly 500 genuine postmark blocks, which he had purchased in a Post office clearance sale of unserviceable stock and by their use, he quieted the scruples of those who pin their faith to cancellations. We shall do our best to expose all the forgeries that are brought to our notice. As a first step we insert no advertisement of people who are known to us as dealers in forgeries. Among the novelties of the month in this line, we chronicle 5 to 6 copies of the very rare 6 on 10 reis, yellow, crown type, Portuguese India. Some of the surcharges are over the post-mark, but one of them has the post-mark over it. They bear the Margão post mark which is a large 5, the Mapuça post-mark which is a large 2 and the post-mark 3. A local Parsi dealer had also his whole stock of 10 reis, yellow (some in blocks) overprinted with a 6. But the type used was much too large. The new forgery is more skilful and con-

sequently more dangerous. Quite recently, we were shown Deccan Sercaris with the forged surcharge in red. They come from the same manufactory which turned out those clever Scinde Dawks and bogus Cabuls. We shall be glad to examine doubtful stamps, free of charge, from our subscribers, on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope.

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### Stamp Frauds.

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The ways of collectors and dealers are beset by many dangers and difficulties. Few people have not experienced that there are people of bad faith in this world, who are ready to cheat one out of a stamp and think nothing of it afterwards. One of the commonest frauds is the substitution of good stamps for bad or inferior ones on approval. This game was tried by one Mrs. Hime and the dealers victimized were Messrs. Hilckes and Kirkpatrick. The frauds extended over a long period and over several approval lots. The last batch sent was marked and posted in the presence of witnesses. It was a book of Ceylon, which was duly returned, with most of the fine stamps gone and not accounted for. The party, to whom the book had been sent, repudiated all liability in the matter. Mr. Hilckes was able to find in the collection of the defendant's son several of the missing stamps, when the solicitor for the defence agreed to a verdict of £ 94 with costs, Justice Cave making the signi-

ficant remark that the solicitor had exercised a wise discretion. Cases of this description are not uncommon, but most dealers prefer to bear their loss in silence to having recourse to the sure expense and uncertain results of the law. Yet the cases which are frequently reported in the foreign press show that cheating in stamps as in other things is not a safe business.

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### New French Stamps.

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The competition announced for the new designs in French stamps has ended in a fiasco. None of the designs submitted by the national artists was approved of and though several of them were superior to those in use, they were not supposed quite creditable to French art or to represent adequately the spirit of Republican institutions. As no discrimination had been used in inviting applications, no less than 700 different designs were forwarded to the Exhibition Hall. Evidently some of them were not serious, being mere cartoons; others were contributed by artists of note. Five consolation prizes of 500 francs each were given to the five designs, which were considered best. Designs were of the most varied description, one of them even being made up of the cock as a fitting national emblem. Protests have been raised, it is said, against the decision of the jury, though M. Maury accepts the decision as perfectly correct under the circumstances. One type alone was required for all the values, and it is submitted that none of the patterns permitted were good enough for the purpose. It is contended that the judges were too fastidious and a suggestion is made that the designing should be entrusted now to some competent artist rather than have recourse to open competition, which has already resulted in failure.

### The Mekeel Case.

---

Our readers will be pleased to know that the indictment against Mr. C. H. Mekeel for conspiracy to bribe a postmaster has been thrown out by the St. Louis Court. Mr. Mekeel did nothing that was contrary to the law and he was at perfect liberty to post his mail at whichever office he pleased. There was no law also to prevent a fourth-class post master from resigning a part of his commission, if he chose to do so. We do not think that the Post office revenue was in any way injured by Mr. Mekeel's action. On the contrary stamps were cancelled and paid for, without ever doing postal duty. Governments make a good revenue out of dealers and collectors, but the United States authorities seem besides to have a particular grudge against stamp-dealers. After the vexatious tariff of 25 per cent we have now prosecutions for offences that are merely imaginary. The Post office should pass departmental rules, checking illegitimate traffic and should not foster any by its own action.

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### Black List.

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It may be to the interest of our readers to learn that Mr. N. H. Mama, who flooded the market with a special issue of Cabul stamps, has entered his schedule in the Insolvency Court. During the transition period, he is trading under the name and style of the Great Philatelic Co., Those who were promised a refund for the Cabul forgeries and other bogus stamps will probably get nothing, as the stock of stamps which he represented as his assets realized only about ten rupees at Auction.

---

A correspondent to the *Stamp News* says that a new issue is being prepared for *Zululand* and will consist of the following values:  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 10d., 1s., £ 1 and £ 5.

## News and Notes.

The LIBERIA triangular stamps have been issued rouletted.

\* \*

The New York Post Office uses 4,000,000 post cards per month.

\* \*

Mr. Walter Morley has discovered a 4d., Plate 17, watermark Garter, sage green.

\* \*

The bi-coloured Indian rupee stamp has been issued for NABHA, with the usual surcharge.

\* \*

The 3c. stamp recently issued for CHEROO has been issued re-engraved. The 5 cents is now in a new colour, orange.

\* \*

The permanent 5d., SAMOA has seen the light of day. It is oblong in shape and the design looks somewhat like a flag.

\* \*

NEP. INDIE has received the 30 cent green of the new type. The 12½ cent is still missing to complete the series.

\* \*

Example is contagious. LABUAN has adopted the new Borneo with a change of colour and surcharge in block type.

\* \*

Exhibitions cannot be celebrated nowadays without postal mementoes. The LYON exhibition had a letter sheet of 15 centimes.

\* \*

COULMBIA has been always go ahead in matters philatelic. It has now introduced a special stamp for Acknowledgement of Receipt.

\* \*

URAGUAY stamps have undergone a change of colour. We are advised also of the issue of the values of 2 and 3 pesos.

\* \*

The Sons of Philatelia is a growing society. It numbers now no less than 1,300 names on its rolls. The dues are 25 cents per annum.

\* \*

After surcharges, come errors and after errors mistakes. HAWAII could not break the record. As soon as the 70,000 5 cents stamps recently printed are exhausted, a change will be made in the design, which does not bring the word cents. It is said that this is a violation of the Postal Union regulations. French stamps, however, have never brought the inscription centimes.

Here is a list of FIJI provisionals of 1890-2, which may be a guide to their rarity. 2½d. on 2d., 10,000; ½d. on 1d. 4,984; 5d. on 4d. 5,000; and 5d. on 6d. 6,940.

\* \*

We hear that the colours of the 3 and 8 cents, Straits Settlements, are to be changed to red and blue respectively, which would seem to involve an alteration in colour in the 2 and 5 cents likewise.

\* \*

Collectors who are asked to buy JAPAN silver wedding stamps may remember that 14,300,000 of 2 sen alone were printed and 700,000 of the 5 Sen. M. Maury thinks that the lot may last till the golden wedding.

\* \*

Even the slow-moving Chinaman with his lethargy of twenty centuries has found that there is money in stamps. After CHEROO and HANKOW, we had NANKING and we are now promised KIN-KING and PHIN-KIANG.

\* \*

Our readers were informed about the threatened PERUVIAN surcharge. In the meanwhile, the President, Senor Bermudes Morales, whose effigy they were to bear, is dead and there is a contest for the succession. What will happen to the surcharges?

\* \*

The Colony of French Soudan or SOUDAN FRANCAIS having had no patience to wait for the special issue, went in for a few surcharges. M. Maury has received the 15c. on 75c. and the 25c. on 1 f. French collectors should be duly thankful that it was no worse.

\* \*

The member of the I. P. U. who wrote to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Philatelic Society, with reference to Mr. V. G. Coates, 29 Church Gate Street, is hereby informed that there is no member of this name on the B. P. Society's roll. Nor is the gentleman referred to known to the Society. Philatelic papers please copy.

\* \*

We learn from a contemporary that the rules recently sanctioned by the Government of India with reference to the defacement of postage stamps admits of a slight relaxation in favor of senders. The stamps may be perforated or a pen stroke may be passed over the stamp before posting, but the line is severely drawn at rubber stamp impressions.

We regret to learn that a sheet of stamps to the value of £3 was purloined from Dennis Crumley Esq. corresponding member, B. P. Society on Wednesday last. We are told that the police have been communicated with and earnestly hope the thief will be brought to book.

\* \*

We note a variety of perforation, not before chronicled to our knowledge of the 4 cents, slate, HONGKONG, watermark crown and C. C.

*Variety of Perforation—*

4 cents, slate, Hongkong: Perf: 13 × 16 horizontal perf. being first.

Stanley Gibbons catalogues two varieties one guaging 14 and the other 12½ in his ninth edition list.

\* \*

These collectors specializing in the stamps of British African Colonies will doubtless be glad to learn that there is to be no postal issue for PONDOLAND the latest colonial acquisition in S. Africa, as foreshadowed by a letter received by the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Philatelic Society, who has kindly forwarded the same to us for inspection. The Postmaster General of the Cape says that Cape stamps will be used for the new territory.

\* \*

French Colonies are to the fore as usual. Benin comes with a full series—BENIN—instead of GOLFE DE BENIN. A new Colony—it is the 22nd—is going to enter the philatelic lists. It is called "ILES KERGUELEN" and is situated somewhere near Mauritius. Besides this, all the Colonies have been presented with an envelope of 25 centimes, though the mother-country has none of that value. DJIBOUTI has been treated like OBOCK and will have a full series of large stamps.

\* \*

We chronicle the service Envelope for CAPE COLONY, South Africa, as under.

No postal label. "On the public service" and "Cape Town Secretary" in two lines diagonally in right upper corner. Embossed coat of arms, heraldic design of supported shield, horizontal oval, red, on reverse flap.

*Service Envelope.—*

With diagonal inscription.

No postal label—4½—5½.

Laid paper.

We have seen the MAURITIUS 15 cents blue. It appears that the 8 cents will also change colour and appear in chocolate, instead of blue. Sometime back there was a report in the papers that the plates of the 1st issue had been found. Authentic information supplied by Mr. Rae has it that the plates found were of the 2d. blue, with the inscription Post Paid either of 1848 or 1858, probably the former. The plates are now in the Treasury vaults. Reprints of some Mauritius stamps were made, it is claimed, by Mr. Thomson in 1877, when he was Postmaster.

\* \*

Recent arrivals from KASHMIR and NANDGAON show marked varieties of paper and design. They are thus chronicled by the *Timbre-Pos*.

KASHMIR.

¼	anna, grass green on white thin wove.
½	" red " thin laid.
2	" orange
2	" green
4	" grass-green on white.
8	" black

NANDGAON.

½	anna, dark yellow-green
1	" red.

\* \*

We chronicle the following compound perforations, current issues CANADA, horizontal perforations first.

One cent small rect. 1868-76.

10	×	13
11	×	14
11½	×	14½
11	×	15
12	×	14

Two cents small rect. 1868-76.

10	×	14
11	×	13
11	×	14
12	×	14
12	×	15
13	×	13

Three cents small rects. 1868-76.

10	×	14
10	×	15
11	×	14
11	×	15
12	×	14
12	×	15

**Colour Shades.**

BY

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS.

*(Continued from Page 11.)*

## CANADA

## REGISTRATION LABELS

1875. Two cents oblong.
1. Orange
  2. Vermillion
  3. Orange rose
- „ Five cents oblong.
1. Green
  2. Yellow green
  3. Emerald
  4. Deep green
- „ Eight cents oblong.
1. Blue
  2. Clear blue
- TASMANIA
- Four pence octagonal.
1. Pale yellow
  2. Deep orange
- 1855-63. One penny rectangular.
1. Pale red
  2. Red brown
  3. Dull red
  4. Rose carmine
- „ Two pence rectangular.
1. Green
  2. Yellow green
  3. Emerald
  4. Deep green
- „ Four pence rectangular.
1. Blue
  2. Clear blue
- „ Six pence octagonal.
1. Pale grey
  2. Grey black
  3. Grey lilac
  4. Lilac
  5. Mauve
  6. Rose violet
1871. One penny rectangular.
1. Carmine
  2. Rose carmine
  3. Vermillion
  4. Yellow brown
  5. Chocolate
  6. Red brown
- „ Two pence rectangular.
1. Green
  2. Emerald
  3. Deep green

1871. Three pence rectangular.
1. Brown
  2. Deep purple brown
- „ Four pence rectangular
1. Pale yellow
  2. Pale brown
  3. Chrome yellow
1891. 2½d on 9d Rectangular.
1. Blue
  2. Clear Blue

*(To be continued)***Imperial Penny Postage**

Here are some interesting items from Mr. Henniker Heaton's paper on Imperial Penny Postage.

In 1880, the United States and Canada sent to England 5,093,000 letters, and in 1889 10,156,000 letters,—an increase of over 100 per cent. During ten years the increase of our domestic correspondence was only 40 per cent.

In 1871-72, India sent to the United Kingdom 1,360,000 letters. The total number of articles sent to and received from India through the post in 1871-72 was 4,728,503. In 1888-92 no less than 17,042,721 articles were exchanged.

In 1880, the number of letters sent from the Cape of Good Hope to England was 47,600. In 1888 no less than 806,000 letters were despatched from that Colony to England.

In 1879, New South Wales, despatched 369,000 letters to England and received 488,000 letters from us. In 1888, New South Wales despatched 724,000 letters to England and received in return 1,130,000 letters.

In 1880, Victoria despatched 474,000 letters to and received 528,000 letters from England. In 1888, Victoria despatched 806,000 letters to and received 981,000 letters from England.

In 1874, South Australia received 336,000 articles from and despatched 230,000 to England. In 1889 South Australia received 706,000 articles by post from and despatched 583,000 to England. The increase in letters from 1880 to 1889 amounts to over 100 per cent.

In 1879, Queensland exchanged 324,000 letters with England, and in 1883, 622,000. In 1879, Queensland despatched 108,000 letters to England and in 1889 400,000 letters.

## Bombay Philatelic Society

### Honorary President.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE,  
LORD HARRIS BARON CANNING, G.C.I.E, GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

### Honorary Vice-President.

THE HONORABLE H. J. PARSONS C.S. JUDGE  
HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

### President.

ARTHUR CLEMENT TRAPP Esq.

The Eighteenth Ordinary Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, Church Gate Street, on Monday the 28th instant, at 6-30 p. m. There were twelve members in attendance, the President in the Chair.

Mr. Julio Ribeiro proposed and Mr. Chandrika Prasada seconded, that as soon as the ordinary members on the Society's Roll amounted to thirty, the subscription be reduced to Rs. 6 per Annum. (carried)

New members elected—Mr. L. A. Campos, (Ordinary member) proposed by Dr. C. F. Paco and seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Captain A. L. Swinson, Royal Engineers, Belgaum, and Mr. F. de Lama, Innsbruck, Austria, both corresponding members, proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by Mr. A. J. Agabeg.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Giardini and Gervasio, Genoa, Stamp Dealers, with reference to trade transactions with two gentlemen, one in Karachi and the other in Bombay. As the matter was of a private nature, and has no connection with the Society, the gentlemen referred to not being members, it was resolved on the motion of the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary to record the letter in the minutes and to inform Messrs. Giardini and Gervasio that this Society could not take any action in the matter.

Exhibits—Mr. Campos exhibited his collection of Portuguese Indies on original covers, many rare and several unchronicled varieties were noted. The Hon. Treasurer showed a sheet of errors of Turkey, also a 3 Lire used of Tuscany in fine condition.

It was decided on the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. Julio Ribeiro that a reference list of the hitherto

unchronicled varieties of the early issues of Portuguese Indies be compiled by this Society with a view to early publication. (Carried.)

Mr. P. de Cruz, Exchange Secretary, read a paper on the Post Cards of British India. On the motion of the Hon. Sec. seconded by Mr. A. J. Agabeg, a vote of thanks was accorded for the very interesting paper.

The meeting was brought to a conclusion by the President, A. Clement Trapp Esq. thanking the members for the honor of electing him as President of the Society.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,

Hon. Sec. B. P. S.

33, Sassoon Dock Road,  
Colaba, Bombay.

## Burma Philatelic Society

A meeting of above Society was held on 21st June 1894, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Rangoon; present Messrs. Heysham, Proud, Alexander, Haddock, Halliday and Wagner and Captain Clarke.

Read a letter from Mr. De Rhe Phillippe resigning his membership owing to his leaving Burma.

Read a letter from the Editor of the Indian Philatelist offering to publish the proceedings of the Society's meetings free if the members would subscribe to his Journal Rs. 1/- per annum. The following gentlemen subscribed to the paper: Messrs. Heysham, Haddock, Proud, Alexander and Wagner. Hon. Treasurer was asked to remit one year's subscription by mail.

Read a letter from Gordon Jones offering a new Philatelic Journal which letter was decided to be filed.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for their handsome gift of books to the Society and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write and offer Messrs. E. S. Gibbons and Major Evans an honorary membership of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary proposed and Mr. Heysham seconded Mr. C. O'Brian as a new member of the Society,

It was resolved to thank Mr. Nowrojee, the proprietor of the Great Eastern Hotel for his kindness in placing a furnished room at the disposal of the Society and it was decided to hold all future meetings there.

The meeting then separated.

## Our Exchanges.

### THE JOURNALS OF MAY.

The **Stamp News** for May contains the summary of a paper read by Mr. Nankivell on the essentials of an Ideal Album.

A continuation of the catalogue of the Tapling collection, which is carried to the end of Great Britain, a further instalment of the article on the London Philatelic Society and an account of the Hilckes vs. Hime case completes the number.

The number for June of the same paper continues the Tapling catalogue, and brings the most notes on important exhibits at the London Philatelic Society's Exhibition. It brings also something else for which we are duly grateful to Mr. Buhl and transcribe it elsewhere. The account of the Philatelic Society of London is concluded.

\* \*

The question of College stamps still engages the **Philatelic Record**. The more salient points of a recent paper by the Earl of Kingston, President of the London Society, are also transcribed, on Dies I and II of the one penny of 1840. Notes on the Telegraph stamps of Great Britain is another contribution of interest.

\* \*

The **Monthly Journal** contains a very full report of the Philatelic case. Major Evans almost suspects that there is some little manufactory that turn out those innumerable So ruths, that upset the calculations of dealer and collector alike. Well philately has surprises of sorts and stamp experience is generally a mixed quality. We shall be sorry to know that India has yet had another imposition on the good faith of the foreign collector.

\* \*

The **Stamp Chronicle** is a bright paper, brightly written. Rates are cheap. It is one of the representatives of new philatelic journalism.

\* \*

Mr. W. Brown's paper, the **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain** is as solid as ever. The Review of Reviews is judicious and humorous as usual. Another instalment of the Stamps of Straits Settlements is contributed by the editor.

**Monthly Post** is mostly Philatelic but has in addition an article or two of general interest.

\* \*

Mr. D. A. Vindin has had a bright career, but alas! it has been brief and brilliant. He has wound up his paper, finding that it is the poorest business undertaking a man could possibly enter upon." The **Stamp Journal** is therefore no more.

\* \*

We have to thank the editor of the **Australian Stamp Collector** for three numbers all at once of March, April and May. In the first of these numbers, we are warned of a great revolution in stamp-making, necessitated by a Mr. T. T. Patterson, of the Treasury Department, Queensland, having discovered means of imitating easily all sorts of stamps and stamped paper in existence. We should be glad to learn more particulars of this startling discovery. Our contemporary fears that if the method be divulged, the value of some of the rarest of Philatelic gems will suffer.

\* \*

The **Philatelic Journal of America** disposes of the Mekeel case in a few brief words. Souher Ottoni Vieira concludes his very lucid Catalogue of Brazilian Postal and Telegraph issues.

\* \*

We have a bright transpacific magazine in the **American Philatelic Magazine**. The place of honour is given to some remarks on the stamps of the United States and their prices.

\* \*

The **Collectionneur de Timbres Poste** has a full report of the designs submitted for the new French stamps. The chronicle is spicy as usual.

\* \*

The organ of the Philatelic Society of Exchanges—**La Gazette Timbrologique**—is also busy with the French Exhibition. Our Gallic friends seem to be bearing the disappointment with stoic indifference.

\* \*

**Other Publications received.**—The City Stamp; The Australian Stamp News; Alfred Smith's and Son's Monthly circular; La Revue Postal; Polski Filatelista; Well-Post, L'échange de Timbre poste; Anvers Philatelique; L'Annuaire timbrologique, La Union Filatelica de Barcelona and Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.



## Press Notices.

We are very grateful to the several papers, who have have noticed our journal with words of welcome. We have to acknowledge besides many private letters, on the subject, the following press notices:—

\* \*

The *Indian Philatelist* is the title of a well got up little monthly, edited by M. Julio Ribeiro, M.A., and published at Bombay. We wish our East Indian contemporary every success.—*Australian Stamp Collector*.

\* \*

Philatelic journalism has extended to India. Julio Ribeiro, M.A., announces the first stamp journal from that country. It will be called the *Indian Philatelist* and will be published at Bombay—*American Philatelic Magazine*.

\* \*

Hemos recibido la visita del periódico Indian Philatelist, cuyo primer numero de este mes se ha publicado en Bombay (India inglesa), bajo la direccion de D. Julio Ribeiro. Es el primer periodico filatelico que se publica en dicha colonia.—*La Union Filatelica de Barcelona*.

\* \*

The *Indian Philatelist*, published in the interests of stamp Collectors and Dealers, is the most recent candidate for honours in the ranks of Indian journalism. It is crisp and interesting, and inclusive of advertisements, affords a mine of information in the matter of Philately, that is sure to be appreciated by those devoted to this harmless pastime. We cordially recommend it "to all whom it may concern."—*Catholic Register*.

\* \*

We have received a bright little periodical, emanating from Bombay, entitled the *Indian Philatelist*, and conducted by Mr. Julio Ribeiro, the first number appearing in May. Philately has many warm supporters in our Oriental Empire, particularly among the official classes, who in order to break the dull monotony of life on isolated stations have found much to relieve the dreariness of their surroundings by taking up with stamp-collecting. Speaking from this side of the world, we should say that there is certainly room for a philatelic journal in India, if conducted on the lines of our new contemporary.—*Stamp News*.

The *Indian Philatelist* is the name of a periodical that commenced its first volume with the April number and is to be issued monthly in the interest of stamp collectors and dealers in Asia, this we believe is the first paper that has been published in India, and as there are many collectors in that country, we do not doubt that its publisher, Julio Ribeiro, of Bombay, will meet with flattering success in his venture. He says that the size of his paper will depend upon the support he receives.—*Philatelic Journal of America*.

\* \*

At last philatelic India has a representative monthly journal. The *Indian Philatelist* reaches us from Bombay, and we give it a hearty welcome. Too much praise could hardly be accorded to this worthy pioneer of Indian philatelic literature. Already three really valuable stamp articles have appeared in its pages, to say nothing of a dozen columns of entertaining philatelic "scraps." We confidently expect that the *Indian Philatelist*, if only it "keeps up to the mark" will achieve a notable success. Its editor is Mr. Ribeiro, Dadar, Bombay.—*Monthly Post*.

## Items of interest.

The permanent three shillings stamp of the current design has replaced the provisional for SOUTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

\* \*

"Nemo" writes to enquire whether the under-noted stamps of NEW ZEALAND current issue are to be philatelically considered new varieties.

1d. *carmine*—with horizontal inscription on back in mauve in four lines. "This space is reserved for Cadbury Bros."

2d. *lilac*—with horizontal inscription on back in red brown in three lines in a single lined square—"Sunlight Soap for the Bath," the word "Soap" in a six sided tablet solid ground.

\* \*

We learn on good authority that unless a fresh supply of Johore surcharges is issued (and the Johore Government talk of doing this owing to all these surcharges being bought up), the Johore 3 on 5 and 3 on \$1 will be very valuable. The total number of the dollar surcharge printed was 5,000. Report says that a new issue for the Protected Native States in the straits is on the way out from Home with an alteration in design, a native doyer being substituted for the tiger.

## Post Cards of British India

BY  
PHILIP. DE CRUZ.

*Being a paper read before the Bombay P. Society.*

We are indebted to Austria for Post cards. Eleven years after, India adopted this marvellously cheap system of communication. The following post cards were issued by the Government of India for sale to the public, for use of official correspondence, and for use of the post office only.

*For use of the Public.*

- (1).  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an anna single post card, ornamental square stamp, crown head to the left on cream coloured paper (brown.)
- (2).  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an anna reply post card, a double card, each half being similar to a  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna single post card.
- (3).  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna single post card, for international correspondence, ornamental square stamp, crowned head to the left, on cream coloured paper (blue).
- (4). 3 annas reply post card for international correspondence, a double card, each half being similar to a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna single post card.

*For Official Correspondence.*

Issued 1880, quarter-anna post card, printed, on the top of the card a square stamp with the words "On H. M's Service" to the right (blue on white ground).

Issued, 1882,  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna single post card, ornamental square stamp, crowned head to the left with "On Her Majesty's Service in border (blue on white ground).

*For Postal Correspondence.*

Single post card, without any value, Royal Arms in the centre with "On Postal Service" on top (green on white ground).

### INLAND POST CARD.

The single  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna post card was issued in the year 1879 and they are sold at face value, at the post offices and by licensed stamp vendors. In England half penny post cards were sold at face value, but in 1875 the thick post cards were sold at 8d. per dozen and the thin ones at 7d. per dozen, as a protective charge in favor of the stationers. In India, the Government allows a discount of 6 pies, now reduced to 3 pies, in the rupee to the Post Office and licensed stamp vendors, so that a post card can be sold at face value.

The object of introducing the post card in a country is to encourage a cheap means of communicating short notices, advertisements &c. to the public, but in India the post card is used for lengthy correspondence and there is no doubt that this system will be increasing year by year. It will be remembered that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna embossed envelope was introduced in the country to check the system of irregular folding of letters, as it was seldom that an envelope was used by

the Natives, and now with the post card, not even the paper to write upon is necessary.

The following statistics will be interesting to note. According to the census of February 1891, the population of India was reckoned at 286,696,960 and during the year 1890-91, 280,740,412 letters and post cards were issued for delivery i.e. an average of 98. The inland post card with a  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna impressed stamp has, according to the report of the year 1890-91, for the third year maintained an undisputed pre-eminence in popularity. The total number sold was 73,768,975 or more than 5 millions in excess of the number sold in the previous year.

Reply post cards were issued by Great Britain from the 1st January 1883, while Germany introduced it in 1872. In India reply post cards, both inland (6 pies) and Foreign (3 annas), were sold to the public from 1st February 1884.

The following Postal Notice was issued by the Director General of the Post office of India:

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Reply post-cards, both inland and foreign, will be available for sale to the public from the 1st February 1884.

2. A reply post-card consists of a double card folded in the centre, one portion to be used by original sender, and the other, marked "Reply," to be detached by the original addressee and used for reply. Each portion will bear impressed upon it an Indian postage stamp of the same value as the present single post-card. Thus the reply post card for inland use will bear two stamps of the value of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna each. Such cards will be delivered free of charge at their first address, and the portion for reply, when detached and posted, will be entitled equally to free transmission to India.

3. Purchasers of reply post-cards are recommended to write the required address on both portions of the double-cards, as this will tend to prevent misuse of the reply portion.

4. The inland reply cards is intended of course for inland use alone; and the foreign reply cards can be employed only for correspondence with the Union Countries named in the attached list.

5. The cost of each inland reply post-card will be  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, the cost of each foreign reply post card will be 3 annas.

CALCUTTA, 1 F. R. Hogg,  
The 7th January 1884. } Dir-Genl. of the Post  
of India.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

*Bombay 31st March 1884*

The subjoined Notification, by the Government of India is published for the information of the public.

A. U. FANSHAWE,  
Postmaster General,

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 18. Simla, 28th March 1884.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 63 of Act 14 of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the first half of an Inland reply post-card shall be posted with the second or reply portion attached to it, and that if this rule is infringed, the first portion of the post-card in question shall be charged on delivery with half an anna.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR,  
Secretary to Govt. of India,

Department of Finance and Commerce.

The Government of India by a notification dated the 28th March 1884 issued by the Department of Finance and Commerce informed the public that in exercise of the power conferred by section 63 of October 14th of 1866 the Governor General in Council was pleased to rule that the first half of an Inland reply post card shall be posted with the second or reply portion attached to it and that if this rule was infringed the first portion of the post card in question shall be charged in delivery with half an anna.

This restriction was however removed from the 1st April 1885.

The following Postal Notice was issued to the public.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

In Financial Department Notification No. 18 dated 28th March, 1884, it was ruled that the first half of an Inland Reply Post-card shall be posted with the second or reply portion attached to it, and that if this rule is infringed, the first portion of the post-card in question shall be charged on delivery with half an anna.

2. The Government of India has been pleased to remove this restriction from the 1st April, 1885.

Calcutta, A. U. FANSHAWE,  
30th March 1884. O.D.G. of the P. Office of India.

Inland post cards could not be transmitted to Foreign countries and if any such were posted they were forwarded to the fostering care of the D. L. Office for return to the senders.

The following notice was issued.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

The public are informed that Inland Post-cards cannot be transmitted to Foreign countries and that if any such be posted they will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for return to the senders.

2. Only International Post cards (single and reply) can be transmitted by Foreign Post and then only to countries in Europe and other countries of the International Postal Union of which a list is given in the Postal Guide.

SIMLA, H. E. M. JAMES,  
The 10th April 1884. Offg. Dir. Genl. of the  
Post Office of India.

A post card was allowed after May 1888 to bear on the front or stamped side a label bearing in print the name and address of the addressee, such labels may not exceed in size two inches in their length and three quarters of an inch in their width. Nothing besides the name and address of the addressee was permitted to be printed on the label.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

*Printed address labels on Post-cards.*

A post-card will in future be allowed to bear on the front or stamped side a label bearing in print the name and address of the addressee. Such labels may not exceed in size two inches in their length and three quarters of an inch in their width. Nothing besides the name and address of the addressee is permitted to be printed on the label.

BOMBAY,

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Postmaster General's Office, Postmaster General.  
Dated the 15th May, 1888. Bombay.

Receipt or other adhesive stamps may be affixed to the back or blank side of Inland post cards.

The stamp may be perforated with initials for the prevention of theft.

The post card should not be folded, cut or otherwise altered.

The postage stamp of a Post card cannot be utilized for payment of any other Postal article. Of late Denmark like Victoria allowed postage to be paid on letters bearing cut postal cards, so long as the required rate is complied with.

## FOREIGN POST CARDS.

From 1st January 1892 the rates of postage for Foreign correspondence to England and other Union countries was reduced after a lengthened campaign by the Postal Reformer, the Hon. Mr. Henniker Heaton M. P.

The following postal Notice was issued.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

*Reduction of Foreign Post-Cards Rates.*

On and after the 1st January 1892, the rates of postage for Foreign Post-cards addressed to any Union Country and to any Non-Union Country to which the transmission of Post cards is allowed will, with the exceptions noted below, be as follows:—

Single Post-cards ... .. 1 anna each.

Reply Post-cards ... .. 2 annas each.

Indian inland rates of postage apply to correspondence forwarded to Ceylon by Land Post or Indian packet, and to a few other places specially mentioned in the Postal Guide, and in all such cases Indian Post cards may continue to be used.

CALCUTTA

A. U. FANSHAWE,

The 16th December 1891 Director-General  
Post Office.

The single and reply Foreign post cards were over printed "One Anna" in black. New post cards with reduced rate have not yet been issued although the new 2½ annas embossed envelope was issued a year after the reduction.

Foreign post cards sold during the year 1890-91 were as follows:—

1½ Anna	...	...	105-3
3 Annas	...	...	3-731

Prior to January 1892, Foreign post cards could not be forwarded to Australia and Cape Colony but now the post cards are not available to the following countries only.

Native possessions in the West Coast of Africa, viz:

▲hgwey, Akassa, Asaha, Benin, Borny, Brass, Calabar Old and New, Half Jack, Niger Territory, Opobo and Wydah, Abyssinia, St. Helena (Br.) Sarawak (Asia).

Inland post cards with the ½ anna impressed stamp can now (since July 1892,) be forwarded to an Union country to which Post cards can be sent. Deficient postage may be made up by postage stamps of 9 pies affixed to them and in the absence of such stamp they will be charge on delivery with double the deficiency.

OFFICIAL POST CARDS.

Service post cards were issued in 1880 and the type was changed in 1882. Service post cards are not sold at the post office and they can be obtained from the Treasury. These cards are only used for official correspondence by every branch of the government service.

As all official correspondence is franked by the officer despatching such correspondence, post cards were franked on the reverse side and not in the front. This rule has however been altered since January 1893 and official postcards must be franked in the front.

POSTAL SERVICE POST CARD.

Postal service post cards were issued for use of the Post offices only from 1st April 1885. There is only one design of this card and it is used by the several departments of the post office for short notices.

Our Agents.

The following agents are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisement for the paper:

INDIA.

- BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.  
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
- BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.  
Gangadhar Baboo's Lane off  
Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.
- BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.  
Frere Street, Karachi.
- A. E. GAYNOR,  
468, Church Road,  
Asansol, Bengal.

BARGAINS

IN NEW ISSUES AND NOVELTIES.

Those marked thus \* are unused.

Egypt, 3rd issue, complete set of 13 Rs.	4	8
Egypt, many issues	20...	1 8
*Heligoland, a grand set	21...	1 4
*Labuan 1, 2, 3 & 5 cents	4...	2 12
*Madagascar, 1, 2, 4 & 5 c.	4...	0 8
*Nossi Be 1, 2, 4, & 5 c.	4...	0 8
*Obock 1, 2 & 4 c. (oblong)	3...	0 6
Portuguese Colonies, from 7 different colonies 2½ reis	7...	0 8
*State of North Borneo 1c. to 24 (new issue a beautiful set)	9...	4 8
*Shanghai ½, 1 and 2c.	3...	0 6
*Shanghai ½, 1 and 2c. postage due	3...	0 6
Portugal, mostly rare & obsolete	10...	0 5

BARGAINS

IN SINGLE STAMPS, RARITIES, ETC.

Great Britain, 1d. black	...	...	0 4
Great Britain, 6d. oct. square on cover	1	2	
Great Britain, 10d. " "	...	3	8
Great Britain, 1sh. " "	...	1	2
Great Britain 6d. " to shape on cover	0	6	
Great Britain 10d. " "	...	0	12
Great Britain 1sh. " "	...	0	6
New S. Wales '51 to '54 3d. on cover	10	0	
Portuguese India '71 on cover (fine)...	90	0	
Portuguese India 6 on 20 reis bistre on cover (crown)...	...	...	10 0
Portuguese India, 6 on 40 reis, yellow	10	0	
Portuguese India, 6 on 25 reis grey...	7	8	
Portuguese India, 6 on 25 reis violet	5	0	
India 1854 2 as. green, a block of 4, very fine	...	...	7 8
India 6 as provisional bill used for postage	...	...	7 8

All the Portuguese are on original covers.

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# INDIAN PHILATELIST

Philatelic Monthly Published in the Interest of Collectors and Dealers

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. 1—No. 4.

## Indian Philatelist.

AUGUST 1, 1894.

### Inverted Watermarks.

BY J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS.

A reference to the question as to whether inverted watermarks occurring in postage stamps necessarily place them in the category of distinct varieties appears in the June number of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

That this question is still *subjudice* to most philatelists we know, but cannot something be done to settle once for all the *questio vexata*? That there are a good many such inversions among the stamps of several countries we also know. Are they then to be ignored because a few of us are of opinion that they have been caused by accident or through neglect? Are there not many errors in the printing of values, single letters left out in surcharges, inversions of whole surcharges, omissions of part of the surcharge, in the case of those stamps bearing such impressions in two languages, such as the Siamese recent surcharged stamps, the occurrence of surcharges in foreign tongues on both sides of a stamp instead of on one side only, and a host of others which the writer does not remember just now, which are all considered to be legitimate distinct varieties and collectable as such?

In the face of these facts, I would like to enquire whether all these varieties have been the result of accident, and neglect or whether

they are bona-fide issues made by the Post Office in the interests of the public. Now it goes without saying, that they are all caused by some accident or want of care (and I would like to mention incidentally that I do not include those stamps on which the values have been altered by a surcharge among these) while the operation of striking off the stamps is in progress. If this be thus, then I don't see why inversions of watermark, which are similarly caused either by an accident or say through inadvertence, should not be considered as distinct varieties.

An inverted watermark in a stamp means that the blank sheet of watermarked paper has been placed upside down before the impressions of the design have been struck on it. This would imply, therefore, that it was so placed either accidentally or through the carelessness of the operator, but nevertheless it is an inversion all the same, whatever the cause may have been, and as we do not classify the causes by which things are produced but the things themselves; in my opinion any postage stamps with an inverted watermark should certainly be considered as a distinct variety, or if you care to call it by other names, an inversion of watermark, or a variety of watermark, or again an error of watermark; call it what you choose, it is a departure from the original and as such is a variety. Take the case of stamps having different watermarks but with similar designs. Are these not classified by leading experts as varieties? Take the recent case of the Turk's Islands stamp in which so eminent a philatelist, as His Royal Highness the Duke of York K. G. discovered a variation in the shape of the watermark. Or take another

case, where a watermark has been found by no less an authority than Bassett Hull, to be truncated instead of sharp-pointed and many other instances which could be cited in support of this contention. I ask, are not the whole lot of these different varieties? I am quite aware that we already have far too many so-called varieties, which are in many instances nothing more than the outcome of bad printing; in which case certain letters are deficient, these generally being termed "broken letters" which often times take on the shape of some totally different letters to that which was intended.

Now, a collector is quite within his right to reject all such differences as not being true varieties, but when it happens to be a bona-fide case of a watermark being turned topsyturvy, when it should have been the other way round, I am quite ready to admit that there is something in it.

However, "many men, many minds" is an old saying, and what a few may consider as rubbish the majority may think as important. Therefore in the interests of the majority, I have endeavoured to put my thoughts on paper and would be glad to find the subject taken up by others, with a view to a definite settlement of the question, viz:—Whether an inverted watermark is to take its legitimate place in philatelic classification or whether it is to be entirely left out of the range of practical philatelics.

### Notes and News.

The forgeries of French stamps, which we mentioned last month, are not regarded as dangerous.

Watermarks can be counterfeited even after the stamp has been used.

The membership of the French Society of Exchanges is now 524.

The one cent British Guiana stamps surcharged on the green dollar values have ceased to be available for postage from May 31.

Mr. William Brown has adopted a new striking cover for his excellent paper.

We have seen the Porto Rico centenary stamp quoted from 12/6 to 40 shillings each.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht is in London making arrangements for a big auction sale. Stamps of an aggregate value of 50,000 dollars will be offered.

We are evidently done with the Ceylon surcharges, for when the 30 cents value recently ran out, the authorities concerned refused to make any provisionals.

Messrs Stanley Gibbons have purchased the Winzer collection for £ 3,000. They have issued a priced catalogue of the rarer varieties, which they have for sale out of it.

We refrain from chronicling the Chinese Treaty Port issues, as they ought to be treated in the same way as the locals of other countries, which we do not chronicle.

We are told that a new six annas stamp will replace the one in use now and that the 9 pies will not be re-issued for use after the present stock is exhausted.

"Our Catalogue" says that a complete collection of Mexico with the various names of towns would number 25,000 stamps. We may see from this the absurdity of chronicling them.

It appears that it was a false alarm that of the withdrawal from use of the 8 cents orange, special delivery. The *Southern Philatelist* contradicts it.

The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* reproduces Mr. Summers' paper on the Unpaid Postal Impressions of Mauritius, first published in our paper, without acknowledging it or sending us a copy.

An artistic set of Mexican stamps will be ready for sale by September next. They will contain pictorial representations of the various stages of Mexican conveyances used for the transport of the mails.

Among the freshest philatelic accessories, we find that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have lately placed in the market a surcharge measurer, a pocket magnifying glass and tweezers for handling stamps.

\* \* \*

The one dollar Columbian was recently sold at auction, unused, for 4 dollars. About 55,000 stamps of this value were issued. The rise in the value is supposed to be due to a corner in these stamps.

\* \* \*

U. S. Stamps by the new contractors will be ready for sale in November next. The colours and designs are, it appears, the same as the old issue, but as the plates have been re-engraved, there will be minor differences, which will make it a distinct issue.

\* \* \*

M. Maury advocates a stamp with the effigy of M. Carnot, just as the Americans have stamps, bearing the portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Garfield. An actor named Booth shot Lincoln dead in the theatre on the 15th April, 1865 and General Garfield was assassinated by Charles Guiteau, a disappointed applicant for a consulship, on the 5th July, 1881.

\* \* \*

Poor Carlos Ezeta, whose portrait figures on the Salvador issue of 1893, has lost his president's place under somewhat dramatic circumstances. He had got into a train with a thousand men to check a rebellion, but the bridge over which the train had to pass, had been undermined by the rebels. The train was wrecked and General Ezeta lost 500 men, the flower of his troops. He gave up the contest and withdrew into Panama. General Gutierrez has succeeded him.

\* \* \*

We are glad to learn that Dennis Crumley Esq. C. M. B. P. Society has recovered the sheet of stamps valued at £ 3, which we noted in our last issue as having been robbed. The credit of recovering the stamps is due to W. Dobrovich Esq. Committee Member, B. P. S. who after a thorough searching among some papers in a desk belonging to Mr. Crumley, discovered the sheet intact. We take this opportunity of congratulating the members of our Society on the find.

\* \* \*

As some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to the recent prohibition of the use

of postage stamps defaced in a certain manner, it may be well to state that the only portion of the rule in question which is new is that which forbids the use of rubber or other stamps for impressing "words, letters, figures, or designs on postage stamps before posting." So far as the remainder of the rule is concerned, the prohibition and restriction cited have been in force for some years; the new clause in the rules comes into operation on the 1st of November next. It does not prohibit the perforation of postage stamps with initials traced in minute holes. Nor does it forbid the common practice of safe guarding stamps by drawing the pen lightly across them.

\* \* \*

Our friend, the Yankees are at it again. It seems to us that the Great Western Republic can't go along without a new issue once a week. The excitement produced by the Columbian celebration speculation has scarcely passed away when alarming rumours of a new Periodical News-paper postage label fills the air. Notwithstanding the knights of Labor and their Great Panjandrum, the Civil Wars, Revolutions, and other minor details, Johnathan can still find time to think of the Stamp Collector and make a brand new stamp for his special benefit. It is said the new stamp is not intended to be stuck in albums, but is kept and exhibited in the Post Office itself in a used condition, the unused ones being kept under lock and key till required for the Exhibition. Rabid timbromaniacs will only be able to obtain a specimen by the intervention of Madame Blavatsky, the great-grandmother of Theosophy. T. OF I.

\* \* \*

While the Government is meditating, says a local daily, on the defacement of stamps, there is a cognate subject which should attract the attention of the Postal Department. This is the manufacture of its own impressing stamps. The impression usually made on the postage stamps, which is supposed to show the town and date of posting, is in two cases out of three utterly illegible, to the lay reader. It is true that the Post Office can always make something out of the general smudge, but how they do this is only another mystery. The smudge is so invariably illegible, that it almost seems as if it was intended for a kind of cypher which the Department could read and nobody else. It may be that it is undesirable that people should always know where their letters come from, as they would often refuse to take delivery. In that case, the present stamps serve the purpose wonderfully,



but in the absence of such a reason, a new set of stamps would be an improvement.

Stamp-collectors who have qualms regarding their hobby, and are troubled with secret suspicions that the gathering of old postage stamps is rather a childish eccentricity, could take comfort from the reports of the Philatelic Exhibition. They are justified in thinking that there must be something in it imperceptible to the un-initiated when Imperial Princes, Q. Cs., millionaires, and savants are enthusiasts at the sport. At the rooms of the Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Strand, the collectors had an opportunity of improving their minds with the study of such works of art as the Mauritius orange penny and blue two-pence, which claims the admiration of the universe, with "Post Office" instead of the miserable formula "Post Paid." It is consoling to observe under the tyranny of the Philistine that there are still a chosen few, who will bid up to six hundred and eighty pounds for this precious pair. And the Western Australian issue of 1854, with the swan upside down; the British black penny justly renowned as V. R.—even an unperforated example of the three penny pink with secret mark, an impression of the Mulready envelope taken before the block was finished; ten-penny stamps printed overlapping, but we must not exhaust the catalogue." We have quoted the leading daily in Bombay at length, in order to show such men as Mr. 'Fortnightly' Roberts and Mr. 'Verax' that even on 'India's coral strand' a lay paper has the courage to chronicle philatelic events occurring in London. This is a revelation to "our friend the enemy" that Philately is steadily advancing, notwithstanding the senseless rubbish and ill-natured comments which from time to time appear in outside publications against the science. We are quite able to "take up the cudgels" of defence on behalf of our hobby, but we would rather leave our "friends" generally alone to improve their knowledge of postals from an occasional notice in an ordinary newspaper, than take the trouble to initiate them into the Inner Circle."

### New Issues.

ANGOLA—The stamp of 50 reis which we mentioned in our first number is now before the public. It is blue and the design has followed the more ornate essay for Congo, than the simpler one for Guinea.

50 reis, blue.

BRAZIL—A Brazilian paper prognosticates a handsomer series for his country, some in two colours. In the meanwhile [the 700 reis of the current type has been issued.

700 reis, brown.

BELGIUM—The *Philatelic Record* has received the Antwerp Exhibition stamp of five centimes on white paper, instead of on rose.

5 c., green on white paper.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—The value 4 shillings has been surcharged on the five shillings, orange, probably the former value was used up in making the three shilling provisionals.

4 sh. on 5 sh. black on yellow.

CEYLON—A new wrapper has been issued for this place.

2 c violet on yellowish, 125 × 315 mm.

COCHIN CHINA—The obsolete unpaid colonial stamps have been surcharged Cochin China, in black.

Unpaid 5,10,15,20,30,40,60c. black and 1, 2, 5f. red-brown.

GUATEMALA—This American Republic has surcharged its current 75 centavos with a thick 10 and date at the top.

10 c. on 75 c. black on carmine.

PORTO RICO—The *Collectionneur de T. P.* has received the following values, which seem to complete the series:—

4 c. de peso, blue-black

6 c. de peso, orange

80 c. de peso, brown red.

PORTUGUESE INDIA—The type adopted for Angola has been issued for this colony as well. But though the stamps are not for sale at the local post-offices, one value has been seen in Europe.

One tanga, rose.

URUGUAY—The one cent stamp of 1890 has been re-issued in a blue colour.

1 c. dull blue.

## Colour Shades.

BY

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS.

## VICTORIA

1850

One penny rectangular

1. Rose
2. Carmine
3. Brown red

Two pence rectangular.

1. Lilac
2. Grey lilac
3. Deep lilac
4. Pale grey
5. Grey black

Three pence rectangular.

1. Blue
2. Clear blue
3. Blue black

1852

Two pence long.

1. Brown red
2. Pale grey
3. Rose lilac
4. Deep lilac

1854

One shilling octagonal.

1. Blue
2. Clear blue
3. Indigo

Two shillings rectangular.

1. Green
2. Yellow green
3. Emerald

1856

Six pence long.

1. Blue
2. Clear blue
3. Indigo

1857

Two pence rectangular.

1. Lilac
2. Deep lilac
3. Red violet

Three pence rectangular.

1. Blue
2. Clear blue
3. Blue black
4. Lake

Four pence rectangular.

1. Crimson
2. Vermillion
3. Red
4. Brown rose

1886

Two pence rectangular.

1. Lilac
2. Rose lilac
3. Red lilac
4. Brown lilac
5. Mauve
6. Violet
7. Red violet
8. Deep violet

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1855

One penny rectangular.

1. Pale green
2. Yellow green

Two pence rectangular.

1. Rose carmine
2. Carmine
3. Vermillion

Six pence rectangular.

1. Blue
2. Clear blue

One shilling rectangular.

1. Orange yellow
2. Deep orange
3. Slate

1859

One penny rectangular.

1. Pale green
2. Yellow green
3. Deep green

Two pence rectangular.

1. Dull red
2. Vermillion

Six pence rectangular.

1. Mauve
2. Grey lilac
3. Lilac
4. Slate
5. Indigo

One shilling rectangular.

1. Pale yellow
2. Deep orange
3. Pale brown
4. Deep brown
5. Brown red
6. Chocolate
7. Chestnut brown

1868

One penny rectangular.

1. Pale green
2. Deep green

Six pence rectangular.

1. Blue
2. Clear blue
3. Indigo

One shilling rectangular.

1. Brown red
2. Chestnut brown

1860-77

Nine pence rectangular.

1. Mauve
2. Lilac
3. Grey lilac
4. Rose violet
5. Violet
6. Red violet
7. Deep orange

Ten pence on nine rectangular.

1. Orange
2. Orange red
3. Pale yellow
4. Bright yellow

1867-70.

Four pence rectangular.

1. Lilac
2. Grey lilac
3. Grey mauve
4. Grey violet
5. Clear blue
6. Pale purple

1868-70

Two pence rectangular.

1. Orange red
2. Orange

1875-70

One penny rectangular.

1. Pale green
2. Yellow green
3. Deep green

*(To be continued).*

## Bombay Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
LORD HARRIS, BARON CANNING, G.C.I.E, GOV-  
ERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

*Honorary Vice-president.*

THE HONORABLE H. J. PARSONS C.S. JUDGE  
HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

*President.*

ARTHUR CLEMENT TRAPP Esq.

The nineteenth meeting was held on Monday  
the 25th instant at 6-30 P.M. The President in  
the chair and nine members and one visitor in  
attendance.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were  
read and confirmed.

New Members elected—Mr. R. B. Kedsslie,  
Chief Officer B. I. S. N. Co. proposed by Mr.  
Dobrovich and seconded by the Exchange Secre-

tary; Captain J. Polglase James, proposed by the  
Hon. Secretary and seconded by Mr. Dobrovich.  
Both Corresponding Members.

The Hon. Sec. stated that he had, on behalf  
of the Society, sent an annual subscription of  
12/6 to Mr. Henry Ades Fowler, Editor of  
the Canadian Journal of Philately, in November,  
1893, but received no acknowledgement from him.  
The Journal in question had not reached the  
Society, although seven months had elapsed since  
the subscription had been sent by Money Order.  
A letter was also read from the Presidency Post-  
master Bombay, to the effect that the Money  
Order was duly delivered and the amount received  
and signed for by Mr. Henry Ades Fowler,  
Shannon St. Toronto, Canada. The Hon. Sec.  
further stated that several letters had been ad-  
dressed to the gentleman concerned with refer-  
ence to the matter, but no replies had been  
received up to date and the Journal had not  
reached. Under these circumstances, on the  
motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Do-  
brovich, it was decided that another letter be  
written to the gentleman concerned and the  
correspondence be recorded in the Society's  
minutes—and published in the usual course.

Proposed by the Exchange Secretary and  
seconded by Mr. C. Prasada that Correspon-  
ding Members of the Society pay a fee of 1 rupee  
as annual subscription besides the entrance fee  
and that the blank exchange sheets of the So-  
ciety be supplied gratis to all corresponding  
members. (Carried.)

With reference to Mr. De Cruz's propositions  
regarding opening the Exchange section to cor-  
responding members, it was resolved on the  
motion of the President, seconded by the Hon.  
Secretary, that the Society could not undertake  
the responsibility of sending sheets, out of Bom-  
bay. (Carried). In this connection the President  
was of opinion that corresponding members  
were at liberty to exchange privately with the  
members of the Society. The Hon. Secretary  
acknowledges with thanks some Mexican Reve-  
nue stamps, used, from Mr. Hensinger, the  
Sec-Treasurer A. C. P. S. Texas, U. S. A.

Exhibits—The Hon. Treasurer showed a  
4 Tanga on 50 Reis, crown type, surcharged 2  
over the 4, (used). Mr. Dobrovich who had  
lately arrived from Southern India, showed  
several rare stamps, among them a strip of four  
2d. blue, Great Britain, used (Ivory heads.)  
27/6/94.

The twentieth meeting was held on Monday the 23rd July, at the Society's Rooms at 6-30 p. m. Twelve members and one visitor in attendance and the President in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

New members elected—H. W. Nash Esq., proposed by Mr. W. Dobrovich and seconded by the Hon. Secretary. Dennis Crumley Esq., proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded Mr. A. J. Agabeg—both ordinary. E. R. Dale Esq., proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by Mr. W. Dobrovich; Eugene Hoffman Esq., proposed by Mr. A. J. Agabeg and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, both corresponding.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from E. F. Underwood Esq., resigning membership, which was accepted with regret and recorded.

Mr. W. Dobrovich, Senior Committee Member, proposed and the President seconded, that the Bombay Philatelic Society do confer an honorary Membership on the Burma and the Bengal Philatelic Societies. (Carried unanimously.)

The President then addressed the meeting at length, reviewing the work of the past session and intimated that as he was about to leave Bombay in a few days, he would tender his resignation of the Presidentship, but stated that although he would very probably not return, he would still continue a member and trusted that the Society would get another President who would be more *au fait* with Philately than he had been. In conclusion, Mr. Trapp wished the Society continued success and promised to keep up a correspondence. Mr. Dobrovich, in a few words spoke to the good work that the departing President had performed in connection with the Society, and thanked Mr. Trapp for his manly and straightforward method of dealing with the business of the Society and said that he was certain that all the members deeply regretted the coming departure and severance from the Society of its President. Mr. Dobrovich concluded with wishing Mr. Trapp *bon voyage* to Australia on behalf of the member.

Exhibits — Mr. Julio Ribeiro showed several forgeries of the India small service, surcharged Gwalior etc., and also a pair of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna red unused, 1854, India. Mr. A. J. Agabeg showed several envelopes franked with ordinary one anna receipt stamps, which had passed through the post.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Arthur Clement Trapp Esq., the President for his deep interest and work in connection with the Society, on the motion of the Hon. Secretary seconded by Mr. H. W. Graham.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,

*Hon. Sec. B. P. S.*

33, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

24/7/94.

## Our Exchanges.

### THE JOURNALS OF JUNE AND JULY.

The **Philatelic Record** opens its number with an article on the date of use of Large Crown paper, for the Great Britain adhesives. As specimens are known of the 2d., used in July 1855, and of the 1d., in August, 1855, the editor concludes that the paper began to be first furnished in June of that year.

The **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain** is a fine number, finely got up. Mr. Brown advocates the expansion of the International Philatelic Union into a body of the proportions of the American Philatelic Association. We wish Mr. Hinton, the secretary, all success, if he should undertake the task.

With the June number the **Monthly Journal** completes its fourth year. A new frontispiece and the index has been issued as usual.

The **Stamp Chronicle** for May has an article on Swiss Stamps and that for June one on the Chemistry of Stamps. This latter goes fully into the various shades and colorations of stamps. The British Philatelic Protection Union is progressing apace. With a secretary who believes in himself, that ought to be result.

The **Monthly Post** is already thinking of an American edition. In the meanwhile, it deals with fugitive colours, a subject which ought to interest every reader.

Among French papers, Mr. Maury's is always *facile princeps* for its up-to-date information. The chronicle is excellent. The **Collectionneur** advocates the adoption of Mr. Carnot's portrait

on at least one value of French Stamps, like the current U. S. 4c., and 6c. which bear the portraits of Lincoln and Garfield respectively.

**L'Echo de la Timbrologie** is the paper for advertisements in France, but we have besides an article on English plate numbers, in which the frenzy for minor varieties is held up to ridicule.

**Le Questionneur**, of M. Pierre Mahè, which parts a lot of valuable information in the form of "Answers to Correspondents" has a good article on Spanish Official Stamps. The words "una onza" and others denote the weight of each article posted on official service.

**Le Courier des Timbres Poste** contains a lot of information conveyed in that easy chatty style common to French Magazines. It brings a very flattering notice of our first number.

**The American Philatelic magazine** believes that the dollar values American have been issued for speculative purposes and advises philatelists not to collect high values, as the only means of checking unnecessary issues.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the **Metropolitan Philatelist**. It brings a reference-list of Guadeloupe stamps.

**The Philatelic World** is a paper hailing from the City of Palaces. The first number is mostly made up of reprints and the editor sings up the praises of the publisher and the publisher returns the compliment. We think the venture too ambitious to succeed. Besides the tone is unnecessarily offensive. Philatelists won't care to pay Rs. 3 for the pleasure of hearing themselves abused. We wish our contemporary more wisdom and we do not doubt that it will come with more experience.

**Other Publications received**—*Anvers-Philatelique, Le Periodicophile, L'Annonce Timbrologique, L'Echange de Timbres Poste, Gazette Timbrologique, The Southern Philatelist, The Philatelic Kaleidoscope, The Philatelic Tribune, Welt-Post, Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Borsen-Courier, Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, Die Post, Das Postwertzeichen, and Internationales-Briefmarken-Journal.*

## Philatelic Notes

BY WENZEL.

—:O:—

Another event in the philatelic history of India is the appearance of a new monthly journal, under the title of the "Philatelic World," its first number having seen the light on the 1st of July. Your unassuming "I. P." has a double advantage, namely: a start of two months and the very substantial one, of its being the first and the pioneer journal devoted to stamps, in the country. It is probably the latter fact which has chagrined and upset the spleen of your Bengalee confrere, whom you have so cleverly anticipated, and if I mistake not, by reading between the lines, it has caused him also to initiate an attack upon the "I. P." and its contributors. Surely there is room in the country for two such publications and if such be the case, it is but right to inquire why should the newborn infant be gifted with such a short temper? What fairy god-mother presided at its birth? Why should it take upon itself the task of scrutinising too closely the several articles in your last issue and by so doing exhibit a spirit of jealousy against the I. P. and its correspondents, by devoting nearly a column of its not over numerous pages to a criticism amounting almost to a bitter opposition. Would it not have been better, if at the outset a cognate publication in all sincerity, approached its predecessor with an offer to work mutually for the interest of the cause, to which it has a pretence of being devoted, in lieu of sitting in judgment upon the I. P.?

The opening paras. of its editorial notes express a hope that an indulgent public will support it, and then it continues with the admission, that it is no easy matter to run a paper like it in "India's sunny clime." It may be that the "sunny clime" has a great influence on the exuberant brain power and the fingers, wielding the scissors and manipulating the gum-pot of the Philatelic World-(wise)-contemporary from Bengal, but it certainly has no effect on the study of philately, for there are few, if any, of the many stamp issuing countries which offer opportunities for the science of stamp collecting as does India, the country we live in. There is no doubt that the Bengalee Philatelic Philosopher will find that he cannot enlist either the indulgence of an enlightened public or their support, if his publication is to be devoted to attacks on persons who are considerably known

in philatelic circles on this side of India. It is passing strange that a man who poses as an authority on matters philatelic, and who is so wise, according to his own assertion, cannot distinguish between respectable collections and respectable collectors, or to suit his own purpose invents the latter and substitutes it for the former as a joke presumably, ignoring the fact that this little bit of ingenuity amounts to a scurrilous libel on the public whose indulgence and support he endeavours to enlist. This ghastly joke with reference to "respectable collectors" is in itself sufficient to make a sensible person turn with loathing from his meagre attempt at ridicule.

It does not require a very strong sight or a powerful magnifying glass to discern what this pretender is aiming at. Compare his offers for July, 1894, as given in the inside of the back cover and note the great rarities of India this well-stocked "Know-all, has for disposal." With one exception, there is hardly any rare stamp of India catalogued therein and no doubt his object becomes apparent at once, though why he cannot adopt a manly straight-forward way of discussing your journal, must remain a mystery, unless the P. W. deems falsehood and contemptible lies a recommendation to public favour. This great Philatelic authority (self-appointed) and critic of literary philately has attempted to ridicule the I. P. but his ammunition fails him, for at least your paper contains for the best part original and genuine articles, a fact to which his 16 page philatelic mixture is a perfect stranger, as evidenced by his timely lament that the majority of articles in other philatelic journals are copy-righted and therefore beyond the reach of his pilfering fingers.

You are aware that many such "mushrooms" spring into existence with every passing shower, and invariably savour strongly of a Punch-and-Judy show with their "next please" and they just as invariably disappear; yet while they last they emit a transatlantic odour and propensity which last but a season. May I ask this "Juggernaut of Philately" who has constituted him a critic on such matters? or is he like his own re-reprinted Bupéanath Scaterjee a self-constituted jack-an-ape for the sake of gain? Need I remind him of a certain little boy? Does he know the rudiments of Philately? Is he possessed of a certain amount of courtesy as due from one editor to another, when both elect to espouse the same cause and work for

it? Is he so perfect in everything apportioning to philately and the English language thrown in, so as to pose as an infallible grammarian? Is he aware of the existence of such a person as represented by a printer's devil? Has he any knowledge of the law with reference to libel of the scurrilous type or is he anxious to court it? These are the questions which your contemporary from the "City of Palaces" should have considered well and thoroughly, before posing as an editor of a journal which espouses the cause of a science, and before attempting to hold your modest I. P. to ridicule by means of attacking its contributors.

The people or public rather whose indulgence and support he craves will not be blind to this fact. Let collectors individually and collectively consider well before they subscribe, by putting side by side the two journals and consider well the merits intrinsic and otherwise, consistent with the price of each publication and the amount of information contained in each. The subscribing public should be the judge, it has a right to be such in any case.

You have endeavoured to endear you I. P. to the philatelically bent portion of the people of India, by well directed efforts and without the responsibility of passing yourself as a philatelic 'star' or exhibiting the greed of a monopolist and so far you have succeeded well. I have every reason to believe, in spite of your Bengalee adversary's uncalled for comment, that you can rely on the support of the leading philatelists in the Western Presidency and no doubt in the others also, persons who at least once in a way will supply you with something else than mere copies and reprints from other journals, and whose respect you will always command as long as you will expose frauds and the tricks of unscrupulous dealers. By the by, does it not strike you that the shoe has pinched? Let the world-wise authority take a ramble through Lall and Bow Bazaar, and the labyrinth of lanes off Bentinck Street and go and satisfy himself of the respectability, scrupulousness and knowledge of stamps of the many so called dealers and then speak of Bombay as the lurking place of such. Alas! that a man should live in a glass house and attempt to throw stones!

Calcutta has many papers, journals and periodicals devoted almost to all the causes to which literature is a necessary attribute, but even the modest ENTREACT, which is given away free of

cost, in the theatres and music halls would be cheaper at six annas a copy, than the philatelic-world-wise, for it at least contains original articles and advertisements from local trading establishments—a thing which the Bengalee stampist is utterly devoid of.

## Correspondence.

To The Editor, "Indian Philatelist."

Sir,— I have read with much interest Mr. J. S. Summers' article on the "Unpaid Postal Impressions of Mauritius," which you published in your issue of May last: and it will be of great service to them who care to study in Philately.

I am in possession of several old Mauritius letter files, and am also of opinion that these impressions of hand stamps in red were insufficiently prepaid postmarks of the time, as they occur in envelopes bearing adhesive stamps.

I have with me the following surcharges—1/8d, 4d, 8d, and 10d.—all in manuscript type in red. The small "d" denoting pence, has a different shape in all cases. In three values it is placed just above the numerals and in one it is placed on the right top corner of the numeral "8." I do not find any of these values has been defaced by postmark, though the postmark defaces all the other adhesive stamps on the same envelope.

The envelopes bear the dates of '63 and '67—i.e. the time they were in use, but I cannot assign any exact date prior to '63. I believe they were in use when the issues of stamps with Britannia's figure stopped.

I have another Mauritius envelope having on it an octagonal impression, inside of which is printed in circular form the words "Inland Postage," all in capital letters, and in the middle is written out in hand the value—"1a." Can you or any of your readers explain what it denotes? The envelope also bears two adhesive stamps of '1870 June 22nd," and it was posted from Mauritius to Calcutta at that time. The colour of the Calcutta G. P. O. post mark is similar to the octagonal impression I am speaking of, but that of Mauritius differs very much from the former two.

I shall thank you very much if this letter finds a space in your journal. I remain, yours etc.

P. MITRA.

Calcutta, July 15.

THE

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# INDIAN PHILATELIST

A Philatelic Monthly for Collectors and Dealers

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. 1—No. 5.

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## Indian Philatelist.

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SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

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### Commemoration Stamps.

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The mania for Jubilee Stamps and speculative issues seems to be growing apace and is sure to discourage many an earnest collector from ever being able to obtain the various issues as they come out. Governments and postmasters have found out that money can be made out of stamps and it is impossible to induce them to forego a source of income which is collected with ease and without creating any discontent among those near at home. On the contrary, we are afraid that pushing philatelists themselves are mainly responsible for the creation of many needless surcharges, errors and even whole issues; first by suggesting them and secondly by buying them up eagerly as a paying speculation.

Philatelic papers from time to time raise their voice to denounce the growing evil. But there is no lull in the phrenzy and issues are avowedly and openly made for the purpose of revenue. Government cannot be expected to pass an act of self-denial in this respect and it is useless to expect a general stop to the swarms of new issues, which the patient chronicler has to describe every week.

The remedy then lies with the philatelists and the dealers themselves. We do not expect that a general agreement is possible. When a collector wants a stamp, the dealer is bound to get it for him. It is his business to cater to the wants of his customers and if he refuses to handle certain goods, there are a thousand others who will

be ready to take advantage of the squeamishness of a brother. If the leading papers and catalogues would refuse to chronicle certain issues or when chronicling them made their worthless character quite plain, the demand from the serious collector would very much diminish and the speculative trade would not be so very paying either to Governments, dealers, or amateurs anxious to make a "corner" in provisional issues. We would not then have to groan at the thought of those numerous little labels hailing from places, which are barren or next to barren.

There is also another remedy for this evil. When a country indulges in the luxury of frequent issues and needlessly tampers with its postal labels, serious collectors give up paying any heed to the postal issues of that country and any demand comes only from the inexperienced and ignorant young beginner. Specialists also feel no attraction for the stamps which gradually fall into disrepute. The value then of the postal issues of these countries is sure to diminish and it will be found that in their zeal to exploit the purses of philatelists, these unprincipled Governments have over-reached themselves.

The only result then of the unnecessary issues will be to depreciate the stamps of particular countries and to create a larger class of specialists who will confine themselves to certain issues only. Any injury to the truest interest of philately will be but of a temporary character and will be fully recouped by the additions to the ranks of collectors, which every commemorative celebration is bound to cause, by attracting the attention of the uninitiated to the fascinating pursuit of collecting stamps. The prospects then of our hobby are as good as ever, in spite of the short-sighted policy pursued by some mushroom States and Corporations and the rule of supply and demand will regulate the business of commemorative issues, as it does every other.



## Mixed Up.

It is not always possible to be infallible in philatelic journalism. Even Homer nods at times. Stamp collecting is supposed to help the knowledge of geography. The *Stamp News*, however, thinks that the editor of the *London Philatelist* may be regarded as a "fearful example" of what much study can produce. "In May he declined to admit Hongkong among the possessions of the British Crown, but in June he not only annexed Samoa but at the same time handed the Cook Islands over to America, and transplanted the republic of Liberia from the dark to the New Continent at one stroke." But if the editor of the *London Philatelist* is befogged in his geographical notions, the member of the Bengal Philatelic Society who recently read a paper on the stamps of Portuguese India is in a similar predicament with regard to Portuguese currency. He is only a little better than Mark Twain. We must tell him that 445 reis did not make a rupee in Portuguese India. A rupee before 1881 was divided into 12 tangas and each tanga was worth 60 reis. The exact equivalent of a rupee therefore was 720 reis. The currency had other subdivisions, every rupee being divided into two pardaus and two tangas, the pardau being worth 300 reis which explains the numbers 300, 600 and 900 reis, occurring in the higher values of the figure issues. A rupee is worth at par 400 reis of the Lisbon currency, which is almost double the Portuguese India and Brazilian reis and 25% higher than the reis, used in the Islands of Azores and Madeira. It might be worth while to state here also that the flower and dash added to the figure issue were not for ornamental purposes; but with the object of distinguishing the series from the German counterfeits which appeared about that time. We have seen this stated in the *Boletim Official* which authorized this issue. If we mistake not, it was M. Moens who first informed the Goa authorities of the existence of the counterfeits. The discovery of the 5 reis surcharge in smaller type will perhaps bear as much scrutiny as this disquisition on the value of Portuguese reis and the qualms of conscience of the native gold-smith.

## The Mellila Stamps.

The Spanish trio who were arrested by the police at Malaga have been set at liberty, the police action being ascribed to over-zeal. D. Miguel Rodriguez, say the Spa-

nish papers, is a very patriotic young man, who offered General Macias 500,000 stamps for franking soldier's letters in the Mellila expedition, with a different type for each regiment. The general gave him the permission he wanted—a fact which explains perfectly how covers bearing the Mellila stamp have passed through the post without question. But for all that, it was a very barefaced speculation and the few days spent by the parties in gaol were but a small punishment for great philatelic enormities.

The *Correspondencia de Espana* says that the lithographic stones found in the possession of Don Miguel Rodriguez were only used for the manufacture of the Mellila stamps and the designs had received the approval of the military authorities at Mellila. The post-mark was intended to be used in the Mellila post office. The police found no nest of forgers at all. Another paper, *Las Noticias* of Malaga, brings also the following particulars: "General Macias by his official letter of December 5th accepted the offer of 500,000 envelopes for the expeditionary army in Africa and authorized the placing of the stamps, which form a collection of fifty-three, but the police discovered a mountain, where there was not a grain of sand and hence the arrests."

The stamps should have no interest for collectors, however, as they were not from an official source and evidently intended by Don Miguel for his own benefit rather than for the benefit of the soldiers at Mellila. They may be classed along with the Sedangs and the Bolivia newspaper stamps.

## Our Subscription.

Owing to the increased expense of producing this paper, we are compelled to charge 2 As. for each specimen copy. Back numbers being already scarce will be supplied at the following rates:—

No. 1.....As. 4	No. 3.....As. 2
No. 2.....As. 2	No. 4.....As. 6

Subscription rates remain unchanged until January, 1895, when they will be doubled. At present, the paper is being distributed at half cost price. Subscribers who send their subscriptions up to December 31, 1894, have the privilege of paying the present rates only.

As the *Indian Philatelist* is superior to many papers, published at three times the price and is truly representative, for it represents all interests, collectors in India, Burmah and Ceylon who see a copy should send their subscriptions at once.

## Notes and News.

A tariff duty of 35 per cent is levied on all stamps imported into Canada.

*Athenes Philatelique* announces a new issue for Greece.

The forged 25 piastres of Turkey are perforated 10 and not 13½ like the genuine ones.

A complete change of colour is promised for the Straits Settlements.

The orange U. S. Special Delivery stamp seems to be after all doomed. It will reappear in blue.

There are four distinct shades of the U. S. unpaid stamps. The 30 c. and 50 c. of the yellow-brown shade are especially rare.

The 90 cents, orange, U. S. of 1890 has had a big jump in price and will no doubt be pretty scarce.

The Antwerp Exhibition stamps on white paper are only proofs and were not available for postage.

From information supplied to the *Monthly Journal*, it appears that there will be no more reprinting of the Natal, first-issue.

Canada is now without a single philatelic paper, the post office authorities having refused second-class rates.

The value of Columbian stamps sold at the Philadelphia Post office was \$1,877,786,70. The stock was exhausted on March 15th, 1894.

The first U. S. postal cards were issued in 1873, the sales that year were 91,000,000; in 1893 they were over 500,000,000.

Messrs. Cameron & Co. have received a letter from an official source, informing them that the Seychelles 4c. on 8c. revenue stamp was never available for postage.

The speculative character of the Chinese Locals becomes more evident every day. Some of them are sold only in sets, the values being so arranged that a set costs a dollar.

Labuan seems to be using two sets of stamps simultaneously, as in addition to the Borneo type, the Colonial type has been recently seen lithographed on unwatermarked paper.

The 1d., green stamps of Victoria, 1874, have appeared with the colour of the paper fraudulently altered to yellow. The colour of the altered stamps is very blotchy and irregular.

In the new American Tariff Bill which has gone for the President's signature, stamps have at last been placed in the free list and there is every chance that the bill will be law with that clause.

The Turkish 25 piastres of 1884 and 1888 have been recently forged in Vienna. Enlarged illustrations of both the forgeries and the genuine stamps appear in the "*Philatelic Record*" for July.

Mr. Dole, the new President of Sandwich Islands, seems to be keenly alive to the possibilities of stamps, for he has ordered a special set to be used between Oahu and Malokoi.

English dealers will issue, it is said, a new catalogue, somewhat after the style of "Our Catalogue." Pocket editions of English catalogues are unknown, though they are common in America and the Continent.

*Der Philatelist* says that that the whole set of current Austrian stamps has appeared with an error. The lower values up to 50 kr. have been seen without the figure of value, while the 1 fl. and 2 fl. have interchanged colour.

According to *El Caracas Filatelico*, Venezuela will issue a stamp to commemorate the centenary of Grand Marshal Suere and the State of Bermudez, where he was born, will also celebrate the event philatelically.

The *Philatelic Record* brings enlarged illustrations of the Russian Levant, 20 kopecks stamp, red on a net-work of blue, of 1865. Though the genuine is lithographed and roughly printed, the forgery is worse and the net-work very coarse.

From a letter sent us by the enterprising Calcutta dealer, Mr. Henry Jordan, it appears that Henry Ades Fowler, is but a minor and has no intention of paying debts incurred in connection with his paper.

The *Post Office* warns collectors against U. S. envelopes with the colour of the paper fraudulently changed. An immersion in water with common cooking soda restores them to their original white colour.

The Don Henrique stamps, surcharged for Azores, is considerably rarer than those without the surcharge. It appears that forged specimens have come to light. The surcharge is thicker and wider.

Fresh varieties of U. S. stamps on "ribbed" paper continue to appear. As "ribbing" can be done by artificial means after the stamps have been used, little heed may be paid to the variety. When once the demand stops, they will cease to turn up.

Mr. Charles L. Borg, a popular Chicago collector, has no hands having lost them in a railway accident. But his collection is fine and neatly arranged. In placing the stamps in his album, he uses a carpenter's chisel, manipulating it with his teeth.

It was not only the surcharged stamps in stock that were burnt in Ceylon. A correspondent to the *Stamp News* says that remainders from all the *kutcherries* were called in and though several rare provisionals turned up, they are all to be destroyed.

It may be useful to know the exact number of surcharges issued for Seychelles in 1893. According to the *Die Post*:—of 3c. on 4c., 42,000; 12c. on 16c., 11,760; 15c. on 16c., 24,000; 45c. on 48c., 7,930; 90c. on 96c., 4,560. One sheet each of the 3c. on 4c., and 15c. on 16c., is found with the inverted surcharge.

The following quantities of Johore 3 cents surcharges, says *Coll. de T. P.* were issued to the public. On 4c., 10,000; on 5c., 4,000; on 6c., 3,500; on 1 dollar 1000 (?). The figures for the surcharges on the 2 cents value are not given.

The Congo Free State has also been seized with the Jubilee fever. Large oblong stamps of the Columbian type are in preparation, on account of the Antwerp Exhibition. The values will be 5, 10, 25, 50 c. and 1 and 5 francs in a variety of designs.

The *Intermediaire de la Timbrologie* calls into question the existence of the 25 bolivares, of Venezuela, surcharged lines and arms and catalogued by Scott, Moens and Champion. This last then has gone to the length of pricing it, both used and unused.

Here is the number of each value of the new issue, Uruguay in the new colours:—3, 400,000 of 1c., 1,000,000, of 2c., 3,000,000 of 5c., 50,000 of 7c., 430,000 of 10c., 50,000 of 20c., 25,000 of 25c., 20,000 of 50c., 15,000 of 1 peso and 5,000 each of 2 and 3 pesos.

Mr. Phillips, manager of Stanley Gibbons & Co., Ltd., declares that the loss on the working of the *Monthly Journal*, last year, was £460, which he considers rather a large outlay for the advertisement the firm gets. The subscription rate will, therefore, be raised from 1s. to 2s. per annum from January, 1895.

The *Post Office* is of opinion that the boom in Columbians has come to an end. An investor is said to have got rid of his speculative investment at 33½ per cent. less than face value. The price of the one dollar value, however, continues to rule high and the *Eastern Philatelist* and other magazines find the market firm.

The Cashmere Durbar have agreed to the proposals of the Indian Government to amalgamate the State Post Office with the Imperial System. Value payable post, Money Order system, &c. will be introduced. The new offices, sixty in number, will be in working order by the 1st November.

The Committee of the Vienna Exhibition has informed M. Moens that a gold medal has been awarded to him for his excellent Catalogue and other publications. The committee asks him now to forward the sum of 1,280 francs for the purchase of the medal, the printing of the diploma in 14 colours and the expressage. We doubt whether M. Moens will be prepared to pay for the honour at this rate.

Mr. John R. Hooper, who was a frequent contributor to Canadian journals, has been sentenced to a term of twenty-five years' imprisonment, for an attempt to murder his insane wife. He was first charged with having poisoned her, but acquitted. He was however, immediately re-arrested and found guilty of the minor offence.

Mr. Otto Bickel is very energetic in providing new issues. When he is not in spiring the Montenegro officials, we see his active mind working in happy S. Marino, that most guileless of republics. A new palace will be inaugurated on Oct. 1 and the collector will be required to purchase 150,000 1 lira stamps, printed in three colours—to push the festivities along.

The philatelic papers say that owing to the exhaustion of the 5 cents value in Cuba of the current type, the old 5 cents of Alphonso XIII has been reissued for use by the Treasury. We may add that the Habana *Gaceta*, dated May 22 also authorized the issue of the 2½ cents of the same type.

Fiscal stamps are coming to the front. The Leeds Philatelic Society's Exhibition is pronounced a success. Many rare varieties were shown, including the 2s. 6d. stamp, the imposition of which produced the American War. This last was lent by Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., and is the only copy extant, the rest having being destroyed by the colonists, when pitching the tea-chests, into Boston Harbour.

We note the following values of the current issues of British East Africa, surcharged in two lines "Inland Revenue" in capitals:—

- 1 anna green:—black, diagonal surcharge from left to right reading downwards.
- 1 anna green:—mauve, diagonal surcharge from left to right reading upwards.
- 1 anna green:—mauve, straight surcharge.
- 2 annas red:—mauve, straight surcharge.
- 4 annas brown:—black, straight surcharge.
- 8 annas grey:—mauve, straight surcharge.
- 8 annas blue:—black, diagonal surcharge from left to right reading upwards.
- 1 rupee carmine:—black, straight surcharge.
- 2 rupees blue:—mauve, straight surcharge.

Major Adam Smith, of Poona, was kind enough to inform us two months ago that the large sized registration envelope had received the surcharge on H. M. Sand was now used for official purposes. This plan was adopted in order to exhaust the stock, as the demand is very small.

## A Philatelic Case

### MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A STAMP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, the 17th August, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kaikhosro Ardesir Chinoi charged Mr. H. Ribeiro, Manager, Bombay Philatelic Co. with having brought a false charge against him. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-law, conducted the case for the prosecution, while Mr. L. de Souza defended. It appears that early in July, Mr. H. Ribeiro received a stamp, 20 reis carmine, Portuguese India, 1871, from one of his correspondents, but two days later found it in Mr. Chinoi's possession, for he brought it to Mr. Ribeiro's shop. On being questioned as to where he got it from, Mr. Chinoi first decline to tell. Afterwards he gave certain explanations which were not deemed satisfactory by Mr. Ribeiro. Accordingly the whole matter was placed in the hands of the police.

Due enquiries were instituted with the result that the stamp was returned to Mr. Ribeiro. Mr. Chinoi was probably not pleased with this, and charged Mr. Ribeiro with having accused him falsely and maliciously before the police. Hence the proceedings.

Mr. Kirkpatrick having briefly stated his client's case, Mr. de Souza contended that the Court could not take any cognizance of this prosecution as under the sections of the Indian Penal Code under which the charges were brought, there could be no prosecution, unless the sanction of the Police Officer was first obtained.

The Court upheld this view. Mr. Kirkpatrick then asked the permission of the Court to amend the charge into one of defamation.

The Court:—No such thing can be done. I must discharge the accused. You are at liberty to bring a fresh charge after obtaining the necessary police sanction.

The parties then left the Court. There was a pretty good attendance of the petty dealers, who had closed their shops and come to see the proceedings. Mr. Chinoi has now laid a fresh information under section 211 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code. It does not appear that any police sanction has been obtained. The case was fixed for hearing, yesterday, the 31st August but was postponed to Wednesday next, the 5th instant.

## New Issues.

**ABYSSINIA**—The first issue for this country has already been dispatched to its destination. Abyssinia has been admitted into the Postal Union. The values  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1, 2 guerches have been issued with the effigy of Menilek II to the right and 4, 8, and 16 guerches bearing a lion holding a banner. The standard currency is curiously enough a silver thaler of Maria Thereza worth about 4 francs. Sixteen guerches make a thaler.

- $\frac{1}{4}$  guerche, green.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  guerche, rose.
- 1 guerche, blue.
- 2 guerches, brown.
- 4 guerches, brown-lilac.
- 8 guerches, violet.
- 16 guerches, black.

\* \*

**ANGOLA**—In addition to the 50 reis chronicled last month, we have now the 15, 20 and 25 reis, of the same type and colours as the Portuguese stamps.

- 5 reis, orange.
- 20 reis, grey-lilac.
- 25 reis, green.

\* \*

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.—One value of the new type, viz., 1d., carmine is already chronicled by the papers. The picture of Hope is standing and resting on the allegorical anchor.

- 1 d., carmine.

\* \*

**GUATEMALA**—This republic has lost its reputation for philatelic soberness. The surcharge chronicled last month has led to others. We chronicle :—

- 2 c., in blue on 100 c., brown.
- 6 c., in red on 150 c., blue.
- 10 c., in blue on 200 c., yellow.
- 10 c., in blue on 75 c., carmine.

\* \*

**HONG-KONG**—The *Echo* has received the 1 dollar brown on red, surcharged, with inscription in Chinese characters, printed on both sides.

- 1 dol. brown on red, surcharged twice.

\* \*

**MOZAMBIQUE Co.**—The 2½ reis stamp of Mozambique has been issued for this territory with the usual surcharge.

- 2½ reis, brown, black surcharge.

**NIGER COAST**—The 1 d., blue has been cut into two here, vertically, and each half is surcharged with  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in red figures. Though the postmaster avers that he issued only 120, the stamp seems to have gone the round of dealers.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red on half of 1d., blue.

\* \*

**PORTUGUESE GUINEA**—This Colony has followed in the footsteps of Congo, but the following values are still missing, viz; 15, 75 and 150 reis. There are altogether, therefore, 9 stamps of the current colonial type. The colours are similar to those of Portugal.

\* \*

**PORTUGUESE CONGO**—The whole set has at last been issued in addition to the 5 reis first issued. They are the same values and colours as the stamps used in the mother-country.

- 10 reis—300 reis, similar to Portugal.

\* \*

**SEYCHELLES**—We are kindly informed by Messrs. A. Cameron & Co., Jersey (England) that a centenary envelope will be issued early this month for the British Colony of Seychelles.

- Centenary Envelope, 8 cents.

\* \*

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**.—We have seen the surcharge of three cents on the 32 cents in a new shade.

- 3 on 32 cents, orange, black surcharge.

\* \*

**TURKS ISLANDS**—A new value has been introduced in this colony. It is of the usual two-coloured type, now current.

- 5d., green and yellow.

\* \*

**URUGUAY**—The other values of 1890 have been issued in fresh colours in addition to the 1 cent. We have seen :—

- 2 c., brown-red.
- 5 c., rose.
- 7 c., green.
- 10 c., orange.
- 20 c., light-brown.
- 25 c., vermilion.
- 50 c., light-violet.
- 1 peso, light-blue.
- 2 pesos, red (Liberty.)
- 3 pesos, violet, (Arms.)

## New Publications.

Philatelic hand-books are getting very popular. M. S. Bossakiewicz has lately published the *Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbre-postes*. It is a book of 250 pages written in an easy non-technical style which cannot fail to prove attractive to the general reader. It is published by M. Ch. Mendel who has added it to his series of science in popular form. The book is well-printed and better illustrated; the subjects selected for the various chapters are numerous and well-arranged. We have disquisitions on the origin of stamps, on albums, on collections, on watermarks. Practical advice on various points is given; there is a valuable table on the currency of all nations and the whole is concluded by a dictionary of the Spanish, English and German words which occur most frequently in philatelic publications. The list of headings that is given in our advertisement pages will show the wide range included by M. Bossakiewicz in his work.

Among the more recent catalogues that have come to our notice, we have to include *Our Catalogue*, which claims to be the Standard American Catalogue. The size is that small oblong one which is so popular with collectors. It brings a complete list of the revenue stamps of the United States and Canada. The illustrations are included in the text and they are of a reduced size and contain as much of the delineation of the stamp as will not disfigure the pages. Every stamp is priced and though it is always impossible to satisfy everybody in this respect, we think "Our Catalogue" has attained a fair measure of success. The prices are generally obtained from auction sales' records and standard books of reference. The price of every stamp is given in both used and unused condition, both for originals and reprints, wherever a reliable authority is possible. We may add that the price of the publication is also very low, being only 50c. American or 2sh. in English currency. The pages devoted to India and Portuguese India cannot fail to be interesting, as a lot of information which is not found in other catalogues is to be met with here. The work is not produced by a single dealer, but by a committee of dealers, which is a sufficient guarantee that the prices are more than a mere trade advertisement.

Our old friend, Mr. W. S. Lincoln, evidently is trying to keep himself abreast of the times. He has just published the tenth edition of his

*Postage Stamp Album and Catalogue*. The binding is exceedingly attractive and the maps and catalogue a good guide for arranging the collection. We have no doubt that many a young man learns for the first time from the "Lincoln Catalogue" that certain stamps have a high value and is there by prevented from parting with any good things in his collection. The Album will at any time make a handsome and useful present to a youngster.

It is only in this number that we can review Mr. Harry Hilckes' COMPLETE PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ADHESIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN, PRICE 4/6. The book is a handsome volume of 64 p. p. bound in cloth and places in a handy form for reference the information which lay scattered in stray numbers of papers and magazines. The work has been thoroughly done, so thoroughly in fact, that many collectors are aghast at the minor differences, in the stamps of a country, about which they thought they knew everything that was to be learnt. But specialism is the feature of the day and we must say that Mr. Hilckes' book will be a valuable guide to the would-be specialist. Here in India, where their number is few and English stamps are to be found more easily than many others, collectors will be able to make a wise and profitable use of the book. In a work of this nature, it is impossible to satisfy everybody with regard to the prices. But there are many collectors who keep worthless stamps simply from the ignorance of their value or part with rarities from the same cause. Quite lately a 10d. brown, Plate No. 2 was placed in the circuit sheets of a society for 1 s. and though the stamp was seen by three or four people, it was only the fourth, who was lucky enough in securing the bargain. Books like Mr. Hilckes' then, if properly used, can prove of immense advantage to collectors and the price paid in shillings may represent the saving of as many pounds in a better knowledge of the stamps in one's collection and among the duplicates.

The same gentleman has presented us with one of his DUPLICATE STOCK BOOKS. This is published in three sizes, to suit the requirements of collectors and dealers alike. They are now in extensive use in America and have done away with the antiquated system of keeping stamps in envelopes. In the stock-book any stamp can be seen at a glance and collectors will save themselves a lot of trouble if they keep their stamps in this handy manner.

## The New Series of U.S. Postage Stamps.

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

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

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

In order to distinguish its work from that of the American Bank Note Company, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has caused to be printed in the upper corners of the ordinary stamps a figure which resembles a clover leaf. This figure simply serves the purpose for which it is intended. Changes will be made in the series of ordinary stamps by the omission of the 80 and 90 cent ones, and the addition of stamps of the denominations of 50 cents, \$1, \$2, and \$5. The designs of these stamps, it was said at the Post

Office Department, would probably not differ from those already familiar to the public.

A radical change has been decided upon in the newspaper and periodical series of stamps. There will be omitted the following issues; Four cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 24 cents, 48 cents, 60 cents, 72 cents, 84 cents, 96 cents, \$1.92, \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24, \$36, \$48 and \$60. There will be added to this series stamps of the denominations of 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. The newspaper and periodical stamps will be made somewhat smaller than those now in use, and the designs may be eventually changed, although no order to that effect has yet been issued. The present designs represent allegorical figures largely, some attribute of the Republic being typified. Whatever changes may be made, the series will continue to be of the same general character.

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

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

## Small Items at Large.

BY L. H. BENTON, TAUNTON, MASS., U.S.A.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST AND COLLECTOR of Marlboro', Mass., has reappeared in enlarged and improved form.

\* \* \*

It is said to be a custom in Mexico to post the names of those for whom there are letters on the arrival of the mail. How would this custom work in Siam?!

\* \* \*

In the May number of the PENNSYLVANIA PHILATELIST the occupation of one of the P.S. of A. applicants is commented upon. The applicant gives his age as 14 and occupation as PUGILIST. He should be able to lick a stamp.

It is said that the Abyssinian gets but three good washes in his (or her) lifetime—at birth, on marriage morn, and at death. At all other times soap and water is severely shunned. All this tends to make Abyssinia's proposed issue of postage stamps very interesting—from a *sanitary* standpoint!

The article on "Perforations" in the May Post OFFICE contains suggestive points regarding climatic changes of perforations; and good advice is offered to the effect that collectors in the cooler countries should steer clear of half or even whole-point variations of perforations from warm climates, and vice versa, on account of atmospheric expansions and shrinkages.

"OUR CATALOGUE" will have to do better, if it wishes to be standard. It will be a long day before it supersedes Scott Stamp & Coin Co's standard. It prices the 3c. Periodical at dol. 1. 00, and those "typographed official seals," which are a drug at a cent each, are priced at 50c., (they cost dol. 25 per 1000) while the "dot variety," (ornamental dot between OFFICIALLY and SEALED) which is just three times as scarce, as one appears in each block of four, is priced at 5 cents. These are a few of the "standard" prices.

H. Gremmel is selling six varieties of Swiss stamps catalogued at 19 cents for one cent and a half, that is, if you buy 1000 sets, but he will sell ten sets for 40c.—the retail price of two sets. As dealers never make less than 100 per cent. on their sales, (whether wholesale or retail) it is safe to assume that those sets cost Gremmel less than one cent each, and how much does the S. S. & C. Co. make when it sells the set for 19 cents, for it pays no more (and perhaps not so much) for them? And, look! the face value of the set in American money is a trifle above 20 cents. (102 rappen.) Query: are they remainders or reprints? Stanley Gibbons' price is just twice as much,—19 pence or 38 cents. How much do they make?

### The British Philatelic Protection Union.

This recently established society is meeting with gratifying success, and notwithstanding the exceptional conditions attached to applications for membership, forty-one philatelists have been enrolled, all of whom have submitted bank and other references, to warrant their inclusion in a society whose members shall be above suspicion. Recently enrolled dealers are the well-known English firms of Theodor Buhl & Co., and Butler Bros. Prospectus and full particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secy:—R. T. Haberstraw, Park Terrace, Swansea, England.

## Our Exchanges.

### THE JOURNALS OF JULY.

The **Stamp News** continues the catalogue of the Tapling collection, which deals with the postal fiscals and other stamps of Great Britain. A description of the Leeds Exhibition and the conclusion of the article on the "Faker" conclude the number. The special competition with its four hundred prizes of the aggregate value of £200 ought to attract subscribers to this high-class Magazine.

The **Philatelic Record** contains an article on New Zealand splits. It also signals the discovery of a stamp of the "Electric Telegraph Co., of 1861." It brings enlarged illustrations of two dangerous forgeries.

The **Monthly Journal** is well filled with valuable stamp articles. Mr. Donald King begins a paper on the stamps of Nova Scotia; the stamps of Transvaal are continued as well as the notes on "College" stamps. Evidently the summer months have no influence upon the staff of the "Monthly Journal."

At last we have received the visit of the **Philatelic Chronicle**. The paper on "The Reprints of the early Argentine Issue" is extracted, as well as a valuable contribution on "Periodical Stamps" from the *Post Office*.

The **Australian Stamp News** has made a revolution in its appearance from its second volume. The chronicle of new issues is pretty exhaustive and it discourses on the subject of colour, pleading for a Standard Coloured Chart which will give a uniform description of the various colours and shades. The paper comes in a coloured cover as well as with other improvements.

Few of the American Magazines have come to hand. The **Eastern Philatelist** opens with an article which pretends to give the indirect and possible results of the value of a study of water-marks. It contains also quite a number of other good contributions.

**L'Intermediaire de la Timbrologie** contains valuable notes on forged stamps. The bulk of the paper is devoted to advertisements.



The **American Philatelic Magazine** devotes an article to prove that the boom in Columbians still continues. The merchants have cornered the issue and as it is their policy to sell at the highest prices possible, they cannot regret their speculation. Mr. Quackenbush, who is a voluminous contributor to the transpacific Magazines, thinks that stamp collecting should not be neglected in summer. If you woo the Goddess of Philatelia at all seasons, she is bound to reward you with her choicest smiles, and we agree with him.

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**L'Echo de la Timbrologie** which comes to us twice a month, has a contribution on the stamps of Corrientes and some "reminiscences" of a stamp collector which sound very much like regrets. In his younger days, alas! before catalogues and philatelic papers were common, before the value of stamps was well-known and when the rise in prices was not foreseen, he destroyed many a little gem like the 3 pf. Saxony and now can only console himself with their memory. He is not the first son of Adam who has been thus foolish nor will he be the last.

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**Le Questionneur Timbrophilique** is generally free from padding. The questions and answers are as usual full of useful information.

\* \* \*

We have something distinctly new from America. The first number of the **Southern Weekly Philatelist** is to hand, under the editorship of Mr. A. M. Rareside, of Houston, Texas. The paper is very readable and attractive.

\* \* \*

The **Metropolitan Philatelist** contains an article on jubilee stamps. We saw a similar one in the "Die Post" some time back. Very detailed information on the new series of U. S. Stamps is also brought, making the whole a very useful number.

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M. Maury in his **Collectionneur de T.P.** is still on the track of the forger. May his endeavours be successful. We have also a good historical sketch introducing the new Abyssinian issue.

\* \* \*

**La Revue Postale** has pictorial extracts from the "Franco Bollo." M. Flandrin has discovered some minor differences in the 10 ore of Norway.

**La Union Filatelica** endeavours to prove that the Mellila issue is above criticism. Spain has always been a prolific country and we do not exactly see why anybody should be anxious to increase the series. Fifty-three stamps all in a lot are too heavy a load for the collector's back.

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**Other Publications received.**—*Journal de la Timbrologie, L'Union des Timbrophiles, Le Courrier des Timbres-poste, Die Post, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, L'Echange de Timbres-Poste, L'Annonce Timbrologique, Anvers-Philateliqne, Internationales Briefmarken-Journal, General-Anzeiger für Philatelie, Internationales Briefmarken-Offertenblatt.*



### Answers to Correspondents.

**MILTON.**—Ootacamund. We don't believe the varieties are fully catalogued anywhere. The surcharges L. F. S. appear in various types and can be hardly reckoned as official varieties. The surcharge "Bengal Secretariat Service" is catalogued by Maury. The value of your stamp should not exceed 3d., if so much.

\* \* \*

**W. A. G.**—Jalandur, Panjab. When the methods you have mentioned fail, you may place the stamp in a vessel which is blackened on the inside. The stamp should be kept in place with an ivory or glass rod, when the watermark will appear very clearly in black. An extreme method which ought to be used with the greatest caution is to soak the stamp in benzoin and to wash it thoroughly, on ascertaining what you want.

\* \* \*

**ANTON RAUCH.**—Zittau, Germany. We have interviewed the party and he informs us that he settled your account on the receipt of our letter. The draft is, therefore, useless and we have returned it.

\* \* \*

**F. H. BRINKMAN.**—Amsterdam. Besides the several letters we wrote, and which elicited no reply, we managed to see the party who runs the firm and he informed us that he had written to you. It is not safe to publish what you want, as it would amount to a transgression of the law.

## Bombay Philatelic Society.

### A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

BY WENZEL.

Hardly a couple of years ago, a few earnest devotees of Philately met by invitation, in a small unpretentious office, to compare notes and express their different views and opinions on the merits and benefits derived from the study of postage stamps. Repetitions of these meetings followed and those who assembled for the sole purpose of talking stamps, felt that a fire was kindled and that a desire was daily growing more palpable for the formation of a Philatelic Society. Great indeed must have been the earnestness of the one man, who but weakly supported by a handful of undecided collectors had the courage to venture in establishing this the pioneer Philatelic Society of the East. It was established, however, and in spite of all obstacles and difficulties it held on by a hair's breadth, as it were, by a wise and judicious balancing of income and expenditure and by each of the earliest members doing his utmost to enhance the Society's importance and make it felt amongst the many stamp collectors not only in the city of Bombay, but throughout the vast Indian Empire and the world at large. Some few of the earlier members lost heart at the outset and retired from the field of action, the energy and strenuous efforts of the remaining few prevailed and by constantly pressing the utility of the Society's work upon the more advanced collectors of the city itself, a sufficient number of members to enable the executive to maintain the Society without loss, was secured and the Bombay Philatelic Society blossomed into a permanent institution.

That many a small beginning has developed into sound and substantial undertakings, has been repeatedly proved. The Bombay Philatelic Society is in its infancy comparatively speaking; yet it bids fair to become a truly important item in the philatelic world. Month by month, the number of its members, both ordinary and corresponding, is slowly but surely being augmented. Wisely the most regular of attending members have chosen from their midst and elected as their officers, persons on whom confidence and reliance can be placed and whose intimate knowledge of stamps and financing, individually and collectively, is recognised in Bombay by all classes who follow this most fascinating of studies, namely: Philately.

It is a matter of congratulation and pride to all concerned in the welfare of the Society that even during the short time of its existence, some of the more shining stars in Philately have honoured the Society with their presence, at special meetings convened for the purpose of welcoming such authorities in stamps, as Mr. Stanley Gibbons, and Mr. Castle, the indefatigable President of the Brighton and Sussex Society, an enlightened philatelist of the first order, who runs a very good second to that greatest of British authorities in stamps, Major E. B. Evans. The fact that these and other worthy adherents of Philately, have been pleased to confer their time and attention, brief as it may be during a tour to India, on the members of the B. P. S. and impart to them experience and knowledge prove conclusively that the Society itself is built on good and solid foundations and its existence a recognised boon and benefit to all collectors the world through.

It would be long indeed and it would take considerable space and time to recount the work of the Society since its foundation. A few instances will, however, be given of its usefulness to collectors throughout the wide world and in India particularly. Those who feel an interest in the matter, have but to turn over the pages of some 18 numbers of S. G.'s. Monthly Journal to find the Society's doings, its work, discussions, growth and all minute details faithfully chronicled under the heading of Philatelic Societies Reports.

The Bombay Philatelic Society has no pretensions to palatial location. It is but a babe as yet and many a heart is rejoicing in the consciousness that it is a very healthy and fast growing babe indeed, nurtured and fostered as it is by a good few loving parents, whose hearts are animated by the desire of seeing their child develop into a power in the land. The meetings of the Society have been in the past and are at present held in one of the many offices in Church Gate Street, kindly placed at the disposal of the members by the courteous Honorary Treasurer, who by the bye has a way of his own of according one and all a most hearty and genial welcome.

That the Society's executive officers are all that can be desired has already been pointed out, for they are earnestly devoted to their mutual object. It is now some five months ago that His Excellency, Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, was respectfully approached by the members of the Society, through the untiring Honorary Secretary with a view of His Excellency's accepting the Honorary Presidentship, a fa-

your which Lord Harris with his usual courtesy has been graciously pleased to accord.

It is just as well to quote here and illustrate by facts the usefulness of the Society's work in Philately. It is due to the Society's efforts that some few months ago the discovery was effected of a very large number of Persian forgeries. These were brought to the notice of the general public not only in India but the world over. A bitter controversy ensued thereon and an open correspondence was begun in one of the leading Bombay dailies, which only terminated by the timely intervention of the Editor's undeniable "This correspondence must now cease." However truth prevailed. The object aimed at, namely to warn the collecting world at large, succeeded and many advanced collectors, happy in the possession of possibly as good a collection of Persians as one is likely to see anywhere, rushed to their albums and were obliged to dispel such an illusion by finding that some of the very best treasures bearing the impress of the plumed Shah, were but forgeries of the most dangerous nature. Can it be wondered then that persons, who had amassed large numbers of these spurious labels, either from a speculative point of view or with the cherished intention of effecting good exchanges with far away countries, turned most bitterly and attacked unmercifully the man who proclaimed courageously these forgeries of the most dangerous type and thus at one fell swoop caused losses of many hundreds of depreciated rupees worth of Persian illusions? It is very hard indeed to reconcile the fact that persons in possession of such forgeries, were in utter ignorance of the real state of affairs. This is best known to themselves. The Society did its duty in exposing such barefaced frauds and will always do so, when malpractices of this kind are brought to the notice of any of its members.

The Society now consists of some 35 members, out of which there are 28 ordinary and the balance is made up of corresponding and honorary membership, the latter being bestowed on prominent Philatelic Societies at home and abroad. The executive consists of the Honorary President, the President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Exchange Secretary, and two members of committee. There is also a sub-committee for the examination of spurious articles and forgeries. This consists of two of the Society's most able collectors and specialists in the country, men whose intimate knowledge of stamps entitle them to the respect of all philatelists. A monthly regular meeting is held, generally on the 3rd Monday of every month, when usually some interesting discussion on stamps takes place and invariably some

of the best rarities in the possession of members are exhibited and circulated. Often a special meeting is convened to bring forward important motions connected with Philately and special matters are then discussed.

A well arranged exchange department is under the control of the Exchange Secretary, where every opportunity is given to exchange stamps between members at a fixed rate. An occasional lecture illustrated by a dissolving view of rare stamps is given and important papers on the earlier issues are often read.

The Society collectively owns some of the rarest stamps ever issued and the Orientals form in themselves possibly the best collection extant, while one of the members is acknowledged an authority in and possesses the best known collection of Portuguese Indians with all errors and surcharges.

A permanent exhibition of stamps is talked about as soon as the Society moves into its own premises, this exhibition will be made up of the best stamps in possession of the members.

The Society will welcome as members all collectors of stamps, irrespective of nationality and creed, subject to the Society's rules. A certain age is absolutely necessary and the candidate must also be possessed of a collection of stamps, while unquestionable character is the strong point in favour of election. The subscription is only Rupee one per mensem for ordinary members, while that for the corresponding members is Rupee one per annum, payable by the proposer on election.

Hitherto no opportunity was offered, comparatively speaking, of bringing the Society's existence to the notice of many collectors scattered throughout India, who are likely to become members. With the aid of the "Indian Philatelist" this drawback is actually minimised, as it is believed that no earnest collector will do less than subscribe and support a journal which is expressly intended for him. This will also bring forward the utility and benefit as well as privileges to be derived, by becoming either an ordinary or a corresponding member of the Bombay Philatelic Society.

It need only to be added that Mr. J. Seymour Summers is the genial Honorary Secretary and Mr. Krishnarao Ramchandra is the Honorary Treasurer and courtesousness itself. The temporary office of the Society is at Messrs. Gaddum Bythel & Co's., Offices in Church Gate Street and any application either by letter or personally will be attended to by the above gentlemen with promptitude.

## Ceylon Philatelic Society.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of gentlemen, most of whom were stamp collectors, assembled at the All Saints School on the 7th July at 5 p. m., with a view to the formation of a Philatelic Society. Among those present were Messrs. C. Hayley, G. C. Lee, J. P. Dudley, J. W. Buultjens, L. Van Heer, A. Buultjens, W. Perera, G. Samarakoon, B. S. Doole, S. P. Edrewere, E. Gooneratne, P. C. Fernando, Proctor Abeyeratne, C. C. Perera, Mudaliyar, and many others. Several letters of excuse were also read from gentlemen who were prevented from attending the meeting owing to business. After some preliminaries Mr. A. C. Hayley was elected Chairman. Mr. Hayley on taking the chair, thanked the gentlemen for the honour done him, and called upon Mr. Van Heer, one of the prime movers of Philately in Ceylon, to explain to those present the object for which this meeting was called. Mr. Van Heer having addressed the meeting, Mr. J. W. Buultjens spoke at length on the present and past history of stamps, and, in the course of his instructive speech, said that inasmuch as the history of countries is now read on tombs and antique monuments, the history of many countries and nations may in the distant future be read on stamps, which in most cases contain emblems of the principal characteristics of different countries and nations. Messrs. G. C. Lee, Proctor Abeyeratne and Walter Perera spoke on the same subject, after which the election of office-bearers took place.

The following are the office-bearers:—Honorary President, Mr. A. C. Hayley; President, Mr. H. C. Cottle; Vice President, Mr. Walter Perera; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Louis Van Heer; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. W. Buultjens; Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Perera, Mudaliyar; and Librarian, Mr. G. Samarakoon.

A committee was then appointed to frame rules and lay them before the next meeting. The Chairman then addressed the meeting at length and said that Mr. L. Van Heer deserved great credit for the success of this meeting, and that he also had a fair knowledge of Philately and that he (the Chairman) was happy that the members elected Mr. Van Heer as Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Philatelic Society. The Chairman also impressed particularly upon the office-bearers the responsibilities of their respective offices, giving a brief account of similar societies abroad and the method of their working. He promised to co-operate with the members in furtherance of the movement and to furnish the Society with

periodicals, magazines, and papers referring to Philately. Mr. Samarakoon distributed specimen copies of "the Philatelic Record" and "Stamp News" to those present. After a few other remarks from the members the meeting was brought to a close at 7 p. m. with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, for the very able manner in which he conducted the business of the evening—*The Ceylon Independent*.

## Press Notices.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first four numbers of the *Indian Philatelist*, a new journal devoted to the interests of stamp and coin collecting in India. Judging from the general out turn of the paper, it seems to fairly justify its title, as it furnishes in every issue some choice and interesting original news in the philatelic line. If the promoters of the *Indian Philatelist* continue to conduct their little venture in the manner they are doing, they ought to make it a success.—*Poona Observer*.

The *Indian Philatelist*, No. 2 is as good as the first issue. Mr. J. Seymour Summers gives an interesting paper on Colour Shades, and the Notes on general philatelic subjects are extremely interesting.—*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*.

Les Indes Anglaises viennent, grâce à M. Julio Ribeiro, d'être dotés d'un organe timbre-poste, qu'envieraient beaucoup d'éditeurs européens.—C'est, croyons-nous, le premier journal en Asie consacré aux timbres.—*L'Intermédiaire de la Timbrologie*.

We have received No. 2. of the *Indian Philatelist*, and it is as good as No. 1. Considering how great must be the disadvantages of producing a paper far away from the chief centres of philately, the quality and quantity of the news it contains is most creditable to the energy and promptness of the editor in gathering in all the information he can lay his hands on—*The Stamp News*.

## Correspondence.

### THE QUESTION OF WATERMARKS.

To the Editor, "Indian Philatelist."

Sir,—I have read with interest the remarks by Mr. J. S. Summers on "Inverted Watermarks," which appeared in your last number, and I think the subject is one that might be advantageously discussed by collectors. Unanimity of opinion is not to be expected, and indeed there are probably few collectors who take much interest in the matter. After all, some points must be left to individual opinion, as to what is, and what is not to be collected, in connection with stamps. Nearly all cataloguers—inasmuch as they ignore the existence of inverted watermarks—have taken the view that they are not collectable. But at the same time it must be admitted that arguments can be produced in favour of collecting these inversions, and they are at least genuine errors (however unimportant), which is more than can be said for many of the inverted surcharges so eagerly sought after. If inverted watermarks be admitted into catalogues, then doubtless the demand will create a supply, and we may expect them to turn up much more frequently in future issues, than they have done in the past.

But it seems to me that the chief difficulty lies in the fact, that once inverted watermarks are admitted as collectable in the ordinary sense, then the way is opened to a host of minor varieties, which are of equal if they are not of greater interest and the ordinary collector finds it difficult enough as it is to make a good collection of the older colonial issues, in their recognised varieties of colour, perforation, paper, and more obvious types of watermark, without the introduction of fresh difficulties.

Mr. Summers makes no mention of reversed watermarks, *i. e.* those which read reversed, or from right to left, when the stamp is viewed as a transparency from the front. Such reversings are not uncommonly met with in the Crown and C. C. issues of Ceylon (1864), and Mauritius (1863), and they are of course the result of the sheet being printed on what should have been its reverse side. If inversions are to be collected, why not reversions? Then doubtless the two will be found in combination, giving us a third series.

The collector of minute variations in watermark, will find enough to occupy his attention for some time, in the crown and C. C. issues of the abovementioned colonies. Thus to take the letters C. C. alone, they are to be met with of

two lengths (I do not know that this has been previously recorded for the 1863 set of Mauritius); as a result of misplaced printing the letters may be found above, instead of below, crown; and in some cases the two letters are not of equal size. Now if all these are to be collected, and if complete sets exist of each variety, where is the collection of watermarks to end? Perhaps in the dim and distant future, when the evolution of stamp collecting has advanced beyond our present conceptions, the specialist may take delight in these things; but at present, I must confess, I am humbly of opinion, that life is too short for entering into such minutiae. By all means let the very advanced specialist go on his way rejoicing in the discovery and collection of these trifles, but at the same time keep them out of general lists, and do not expect the ordinary collector to live up to them.

I will conclude with this query. Is an inverted watermark even to be regarded as an error in another sense? For example I possess the six pence diademed head, and the registration adhesive stamps, both of New South Wales, with the watermark a large double-lined numeral *nine!* Apologising for the length of this letter, and with the hope that you will throw your valuable journal open to a discussion on the collection of inverted and other minor varieties of watermark.

I am &c.

J. R. H.

Madras, Aug. 20

### AUSTRIAN STAMPS.

To the Editor "Indian Philatelist."

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you or any of your readers would be kind enough to furnish me with some information about a stamp which is now in my possession. It is evidently an Austrian stamp, for there appears the following inscription in a circle:—(above, in capital letters, with dots in the intervening space between two words) "Kaiskon. Osterr. Stempel. Mark"; (below, in bolder capitals) "Drei Kreuzers. Colour—yellow on white paper—rather thin; Perforated 15 by 12. Within the circle there is a beautiful design in black, where is written 3 (in figures) kr. (below it.) At the very bottom is written "1888" in white. I find no stamp answering to the above description in S. G's Catalogue. Does the year "1888" denote the year of issue? If so, how many varieties of stamps of this type were issued?

Yours &c.

P. C. LAHARRY.

Chinsurah, Aug. 20.

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

A Philatelic Monthly for Collectors and Dealers

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. 1—No. 6.

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## Indian Philatelist.

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OCTOBER 1, 1894.

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### The Prices of Stamps.

It is always difficult for a collector to know the actual value of a stamp. Most of us obey a natural desire of pricing our own stamps as high as possible. Others pin their faith altogether to standard catalogues. But they are a snare and a delusion. Many of the prices in them are necessarily fictitious or put down speculatively for it is impossible for a dealer to keep a stock of everything nowadays. Moreover catalogues can only be published at long intervals and during that time the price of a stamp fluctuates a good deal. Some rise in value considerably, while others suffer a depreciation, which allows dealers to advertise them at 25% to 75% from catalogue prices. The appreciation of stamps is generally due (1) to the smallness, short duration or change of issue (2) to speculators buying up most of the existing stamps (3) to collectors taking a fancy to a particular class of stamps. Often the inflation in prices is due to temporary causes, and once these are removed, the high prices asked for particular stamps sink to their normal level, at other times the causes are permanent and those who wait for a change of the tide may hope in vain and despair of ever obtaining the bargains they hoped for.

The causes of depreciation, on the other hand, can be traced (1) to the sale of remainders, as in the case of the Venezuela and Portuguese colonial crown series, (2) to reprinting of early issues (3) to forgeries that throw discredit on particular stamps, (4) to the discovery of fresh lots and their unloading on the market (5) to unnecessary tampering and tinkering with the postal issues of a country, which makes it a philatelic nuisance, in the vigorous phrase of Major Evans.

In addition to catalogues, there are other guides to the value of a stamp. They are auction sales and the advertisements of dealers. The prices here, however, vary as much as in the catalogues, and it is a wise investor alone who can lay out his money to advantage. Stamps that are offered at a reduced rate to-day may be unobtainable tomorrow, whilst a unique specimen may fetch three or five times more than other specimens that may come to light afterwards. To come, however, from general principles to actual facts, we may mention the Scinde Dawk stamps. At one time the set fetched easily £20, but since the forgeries were placed in the market, they will not fetch £5. A similar downward course may be observed in old Soruths, but this is due to the fact that large numbers of them have come to light. Generally nowadays there is a marked distrust of Indian stamps, owing to the unscrupulous action of native dealers. But with the appearance of respectable papers and influential societies, the trade in bogus stamps ought to receive its death-blow or belong to the back-alleys of Philately. A collector who does not read philatelic literature and watch the course of the market for himself will spend on his collection more than the money it will ever fetch, if he has to sell it. If he relies altogether on his catalogue, he will refuse to buy any stamps that may be offered at a small advance of catalogue rates and the result will be that he will have to pay 50% or 100% more for what he could have bought at an advance of perhaps 10% only.

These penny wise, pound foolish persons will always exist, but their disappointment should not discourage the wide-awake, earnest collector from making a good investment by his collection. If he pays the actual marketable value for his stamps, if he buys good specimens and genuine ones, he is sure to find that several of his stamps go up in price and that he has allied genuine amusement to no illusory profit.

## New Issues.

**AFGHANISTAN**—*Le Timbre Poste* for September chronicles 3 fresh Afghan stamps. The 2 abasi in sheets of 24 varieties, six in each horizontal row. The one rupee is composed of 12 varieties in two rows of six each and a two abasi stamp for registered letters.

- 2 abasi, black on green.
- 1 rupee.
- 2 abasi, for registration.

**BRITISH BECHUANALAND**—The current 1s. of Great Britain has been surcharged for this Colony in two lines, black, sans serif capitals.

- 1s. black and green.

**BHOPAL**—This State with its prolific changes has been found by the *Timbre-Porte* to have issued the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, green, re-drawn in 32 varieties. The "C" in the lower angle forms a "G" and the 16th stamp has NAWAH instead of NAWAB. The paper is greyish-white wove paper.

The 1 anna, brown, has also been re-drawn. The lettering of the tablet at the foot is not quite within the frame. Paper, the same as above.

The 8 annas, in greenish black, is also now on wove paper.

- $\frac{1}{4}$  a. blue green, yellow green.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a. yellow green, green; perf. 6.
- 1 a. dark brown.
- 8 a. greenish-black, wove paper.
- 8 a. do. do. perf. 6.

**CYPRUS**—We have here:—

- 9 piastres, light-brown and carmine.
- 18 do. black-grey and brown.
- 45 do. black violet and blue.

**FARIDKOT**—This State has seen the rupee, bicoloured stamp, surcharged in black.

- 1 rupee, carmine and green, black surcharge.

**GREAT BRITAIN**—New plate numbers still continue to be discovered. Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, the English dealer, informs us that he has found the 4d. red of 1877 with the Plate No. 16 very plain on both sides.

- 4d. red, Plate No. 16.

**HONGKONG**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles a 18 cents violet, of 1875, wmk Crown and C. C. imperforate.

- 18 cents, violet, Crown and C. C. imperforate

**JHIND**—The turn of Jhind has come and the current Indian one rupee stamp has been surcharged for this state.

- 1 rupee, green and carmine, surcharged in black.

**SIAM**—We have seen the following surcharges which have recently arrived in Bombay.

- 1 att on 64 atts, black surcharge.
- 2 atts on 64 atts, black surcharge.

**TONGA**—the 1d., light blue has received the surcharges  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in black. The 8d., value will be surcharged  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on 1 d., light blue, black surcharge.

**TRINIDAD**—The reported issue of official stamps is confirmed, surcharged "O. S." in black.

- 1d., rose, black surcharge.
- 4d., grey, " "

**TRAVANCORE**—The one pice stamp, or rather the  $\frac{1}{2}$  chuckram one, which we announced in our No. 1 was issued for this State on the 20th instant. We have not seen the design yet.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  chuckram.

## Colony Shades.

BY

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS.

(Concluded from page 37.)

### INDIA

1854

Half anna rectangular.

1. Chalky blue
2. Deep blue
3. Indigo

One anna rectangular.

1. Pale red
2. Rose red
3. Carmine
4. Brown-red
5. Vermillion

1856-64

Half anna rectangular.

1. Sky blue
2. Ultramarine
3. Deep blue

One anna rectangular.

1. Bistre
2. Pale brown
3. Deep brown

Two annas rectangular.

1856-64

1. Pink
2. Flesh
3. Rose
4. Carmine
5. Red brown
6. Buff
7. Canary
8. Yellow
9. Orange red
10. Orange
11. Yellow brown

Four annas rectangular.

1. Black
  2. Grey black
  3. Pearl grey
- 1876

Six annas rectangular.

1. Bistre
  2. Pale brown
  3. Deep brown
- 1882-83

Nine pies rectangular.

1. Deep carmine
2. Rose carmine

One anna rectangular.

1. Plum
2. Deep brown
3. Grey black

Three annas rectangular.

1. Orange red
  2. Yellow
  3. Orange yellow
- 1894

Eight annas O. H. M. S.

1. Pale mauve
2. Purple

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

July 1871

Half anna rectangular.

1. Rose
2. Carmine
3. Red
4. Bistre
5. Brown
6. Red-brown
7. Vermillion
8. Cherry

PERSIA.

1885

Five shahi-small lion.

1. Slate
2. Slate-blue
3. Ultramarine
4. Prussian blue
5. Indigo
6. Lilac grey
7. Violet
8. Red-olive.

## Notes and News.

Germany was the first country to issue reply post paid cards.

Advertising on the back of stamps has been put a stop to in New Zealand.

The American Philatelic Association has on its rolls 764 members.

The 2 centimes, Belgium sabbatical, yellow, is going to be replaced by another in brown.

A Postal Peon has been tried at Sialkote for throwing away a packet of more than a hundred letters made over to him for distribution.

The stamps of Western Australia with a round hole in centre are stamps that have been used for official purposes.

The provisional stamps of Naples (1860) were issued under the Dictatorship of the famous Garibaldi.

The total face value of the 2,000,000,000 U. S. Columbian stamps issued was 40,077,950 dollars.

The French papers are agitating for an International Union, for the prosecution of stamp-rogues.

Owing to the want of 2½ reis stamps in Madeira the 5 reis have been cut into two and used as 2½. So says the *Internacional*.

The *Philatelic Record* and other papers have begun to chronicle the Treaty Port stamps, as Chinese Locals.

Mr. H. Ribeiro, of the Bombay Philatelic Co., is expected back from his trip in Goa, by the beginning of this month.

Naples is going to have its Philatelic Club. The Secretary is Signor Roberto Palmieri, 8, Via Monteroduni, Naples.

We have seen an official circular from San Marino offering to supply the stamps direct, that dealers and collectors may not buy up the issue.



*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles a number of minor varieties in the setting of the word Benin, in the stamps of that colony.

\* \* \*

The result of Mr. Otto Bickel's stay in Montenegro is becoming felt. A series of unpaid stamps is promised from this principality.

\* \* \*

Mr. Stephen Abgar, of Calcutta, sent us the report of the Ceylon Society which appeared in our last issue.

\* \* \*

The practicability of the British Philatelic Protection Union has been brought home to several dealers, who have been able to recover their outstandings through membership with the Union.

\* \* \*

We now hear that the Postal authorities in the Punjab are about to issue from treasuries a rupee stamp carmine and green type 1267, surcharged on H. M. S.

\* \* \*

Newspaper wrappers of the value of half anna and one anna are to be introduced in India directly, as also embossed service envelopes of the same values.

\* \* \*

*Der Philatelist* says that the Dom Henrique Jubilee issue has turned out a fiasco. About two-thirds of the stock ordered or say 230,000,000 reis remain in hand.

\* \* \*

In the 1 centavo green, Chili, re-engraved, the type of the 1 is thicker and the ornaments at the sides of the figure do not exist in the new one.

\* \* \*

The Sydney Views, early issue of New South Wales, were printed from plates of 40 separately engraved, and therefore there are 40 varieties of each value.

\* \* \*

The Orange Free State having found that profit can be made, by selling stamps to collectors, proposes to alter its present issue, at an early date.

\* \* \*

The Philatelists' Exchange, Washington, U. S. A. is a fraudulent concern. Collectors are warned also against M. White & Co. Grafton Terrace, London. Those who have had dealings with A. Weisz, of Bucarest and Wm. Clinton, Whitstable, England, should communicate with us, at once.

Forged Suez Canal Stamps, with genuine cancellations, have appeared in Bombay. They belong as usual to the patent manufactory for such articles.

\* \* \*

*Le Timbre Poste* denies emphatically that any Antwerp Exhibition stamps were issued on white paper. The colour of the paper must have faded by exposure to light or the stamps may have been doctored.

\* \* \*

An Anti-Seebeck Society, whose members pledge themselves never to buy, sell or exchange Seebeck stamps has been formed in America. Its Secretary, is Mr. E. L. Shove, Unionville, New York, U. S. A.

\* \* \*

Mr. C. F. Larmour has taken up the editorship of the "Philatelic World." He is an able man and we may expect good work from him. He is a keen collector of Portuguese India and very popular among the brotherhood of philatelists.

\* \* \*

The local authorities of St. Helena, having decided upon a new issue, local speculators bought up the stamps in the Post Office. The Colonial Office, however, broke the ring, by sending out a new supply of the old issue.

\* \* \*

It is uncertain whether a 3 c. on 2 c. Johore was really issued. The government does not seem to have kept to the virtuous resolve of breaking the ring of speculators who cornered the rare provisionals, by reprinting fresh supplies.

\* \* \*

Herr Linderberg, President of the Berlin Philatelists' Club and Curator of the Post Museum, at Berlin has published a valuable monograph on the envelopes of the various States of Germany.

\* \* \*

The entire set of Austria, 1850, exists on three varieties of paper—thick, thin and laid, as do the newspaper stamps of the same date, with the exception of the red stamp, which has not been found on laid paper. The Austrian Italy stamps of the same date exist also as above.

\* \* \*

Mr. T. H. Hinton has published a cheap New Album for collectors. It is only 1s. 6d. and the arrangement of the colonies after their respective mother-countries is novel and instructive. Spaces for 3,000 varieties are provided in the volume before us.

The letters M. B. D. which are surcharged from a rubber stamp on the current Nandgaon stamps, stand for the initials of the name of the Rajah, "Mahout Balaram Dass." The surcharge which was of violet colour, both on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 2 as. values has now changed to a sickly ash in the latter value, which has been printed afresh.

The third issue of Belgium was printed in two places, London and Brussels; the ones printed in London are distinguishable by the paper and perforation, being printed on glaze paper and perforated 15, while those printed in Brussels were on thick paper and perforated 14. The London stamps were much better printed than those printed in Brussels.

The Post Master General of the Transvaal has proposed that all the States in South Africa should adopt uniform colours for the same values. As the Cape and Orange State authorities have entertained the proposition favourably and only Natal remains to be consulted, a change may be expected in this direction.

The 1850 issue of Schleswig-Holstein was only in use two months and a half and was superseded by the stamps of Denmark. Fourteen years later this principality once more issued stamps of its own, which were in use eight months, when by the fortunes of war the series was replaced by the German stamps.

Only 300 sheets of the India,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. red stamp,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  arches, were issued in April 1854, each sheet containing 120 stamps. These were all despatched to Bombay and must have been issued for use. No more were printed as the ink ran out and the substitute locally prepared did not give a good impression. Fresh plates were then prepared and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. red  $8\frac{1}{2}$  arches was printed from them in blocks of 96. It is probable they were also used.

Another concession has been wrung from the Post Master General, England. People are now to be allowed to provide themselves with their own post cards and to frank them with a half-penny stamp. It is almost needless to say that it is to the pertinacity of Mr. Henniker Heaton that the concession is mainly due. The Indian Postal department is unlikely to make a similar concession to that first granted at home in connection with Post Cards. No charge is made for cards by the Indian authorities as in England. The cost of the paper falls on the Government here.

Very dangerous forgeries of the U. S. 1869, 15 cents and 24 cents, with reversed centres have come to light. They are made from genuine specimens—the central design being peeled off and then replaced under high pressure. The same process has been adopted with the Spanish stamps of the 1865 issue, 12 cuartos, unperforated. We saw half-a-dozen of these which were bad, emanating from Paris, five years ago. The process must have been improved now.

The new Mexican stamps have been designed by D. Gilberto Lomely and engraved by Mr. John M. Donald. The 1, 2 and 3 centavos will represent a postal runner—an Indian with the mail-bag on his shoulders. The 4 c. will bring the statue of Cuauhtemoc; the 5, 10, 20 and 25 centavos, two couriers on horse back; the values between 25 c. and 1 peso will have the picture of a *deligence* drawn by mules, while the high values from 1 p. to 10 pesos will bear an engine.

A curious postcard we are told, has reached Strasburg from Canada. It was a piece of bark on which was pasted a piece of paper with the address, the date, and the words "Postcard of the American primeval woods post." The back contained the letter, not written, but scratched on the bark, and perfectly legible. The sender is a painter and traveller, Rudolph Cronan, who is on a pedestrian tour in Canada. The receiver is going to give the card to the Postal Museum in Berlin.

The "Tiger" issue of the Protected Native States of the Straits is on its last legs, 5 cents Negri Sembilan are not to be bought, Pahang 2 cents are finished and the 5 cents very nearly, Pahang 1 cent and Sungei Ujong 1 cent have never existed at least in the Post Office there, though Stanley Gibbons chronicles them. The 10 cents on 24 cents green are notorious for variety of type. Chiefly in the "O" of the "10." It is also known, though not generally so, that there are inverted watermarks among these, as well as among the 8 cents orange.

We will shortly have in India a newspaper wrapper stamp and stamps of the value of 2, 3 and 5 rupees, for public use, but it is unlikely that these will be surcharged for public service. This new issue will show Her Majesty the Queen Empress in her widow's dress and will represent her *as she is*, the portrait being an admirable one. The head on the wrapper is said to be larger than that on the stamps, but all are said to be an excellent likeness of the Empress as painted by Angeli. Advance Philatelic India!

The enthusiasm of the Duke of York as a stamp collector, says the *Standard*, has lately been evinced by applications on his behalf which have been made to the Agent General for most of the Colonies for specimens of the Philatelic issues of the various countries they represent. In several cases, sheets of the stamps have been forwarded to His Royal Highness by the Colonial Governments through their London representative. The Victorian Office sent some very nice specimens, while the Tasmanian contribution included a number of reprints. The New Zealand Government has also been applied to, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed for their stamps to come to hand.

\* \* \*

The *Million*, has had a novel experience. It has been publishing an interesting series of articles on "Our Stamp Album," by Mr. Harold Frederic, who unites to his literary gifts a taste for what its votaries call philately. The last published article of the series contained, in all innocence, an engraved reproduction of the old English penny stamp—the red variety—with an enlarged side scroll in order to show collectors where to find the plate-number. But the Inland Revenue Department is also interested in philately, and the English law makes it a punishable offence to reproduce a postage stamp as it does to engrave a Bank of England note, even for no more criminal purpose than newspaper illustration. The matter having come to the knowledge of the Inland Revenue authorities, the premises of our contemporary were promptly visited by revenue officials, and the copies of the paper containing the offending block, as well as the block itself, were ruthlessly seized, and now repose in the cellars of Somerset House.

\* \* \*

Considerable controversy has at various times, during the past twenty years, taken place as to whether the 12 anna marone and one rupee slate with Greek border were ever surcharged on H. M. S. or not. The writer during many years research in India and many written enquiries, official and otherwise, failed to elicit anything in favour of such an issue. Yet the fact remains that there is a surcharged rupee in the Tapling collection in the British Museum, but whether it is one genuinely overprinted and issued or a *banao-walla* cannot be determined, though everything points to the latter as being the correct surmise. These two stamps were duly chronicled in the editions of Stanley Gibbons & Co's. priced catalogue, inclusive of the seventh edition but they have, we think, been wisely omitted from the eighth and ninth editions.

From the valuable paper, read by Mr. G. J. Hynes, before the Philatelic Society of Bengal, we find that the following quantities of Indian stamps were issued of the first type:—300 sheets of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. red, in sheets of 120 or 36,000 stamps; 38,82,230 sheets of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. blue, in sheets of 96 or 36,694,080 stamps; 97,692 sheets of 1a. red, in sheets of 96 or 9,378,432 stamps; 61,580 sheets of 4as. red and blue, in sheets of 12 or 738,960 stamps, and 38,376 sheets in sheets of 24 or 921,024 stamps—altogether 1,659,984 stamps. There is no record of the exact number printed of the 2as. green. As the 4as. value was used for foreign correspondence, they are rather scarce in this country.

\* \* \*

Wuhu on the Yangtse River is the latest Chinese town to issue local postage stamps. The complete set consists of ten stamps. They are the usual double lined square frame with triangles at corners containing the value, in English in the lower and in Chinese in the upper.

The following comprise the set.

Perf. 15 × 13.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Candereen	Pale Green,	River & bulrushes.
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	Black	River & Birds.
1	"	Brown	Birds.
2	"	Yellow	River & bulrushes.
5	"	Rose	Pagoda on Sea-shore.
6	"	Blue	Large Chinese characters.
10	"	Red	Birds.
15	"	Sage Green	Pagoda on Seashore.
20	"	Rose	Large Chinese characters.
40	"	Red brown	River & Birds.

\* \* \*

Plenty of Straits surcharges. The 8 cents appears in blue and the 5 cents in brown, a new shade. The 12 cents is clarety-purple, different from before and the 24 cents re-appears in a different and more sombre shade of green. The 6 cents lilac also is with us again, but practically unchanged. It is generally recognised by philatelists in the Straits, that the purple claret 3c. on 32 c. is in a different shade from that originally issued: a good deal brighter. The purple claret 3 on 32c are all finished and have been superseded by a carmine 3 on 32 cents. This also is very shortly to be dispossessed by a new die, probably of the regulation type. A great pity! It seems still doubtful, whether the colour of the existing 2 cents will be changed, but it is quite likely. The new Johore 1 cent and 3 cents have been out about a month. The 3 cents is lilac and carmine, and the 1 cent lilac and violet.

The following quantities of Venezuela stamps of 1882 were printed. Escuelas, 6 millions 5 centimos, 500,000 10 centimos, 1 million 25 centimos, 300,000 1 bolivar, 100,000 3 bolivares, and 50,000 each of the 3 and 10 bolivares. Correos, 250,000 5 centimos 100,000 10 centimos, 250,000 25 centimos, 100,000 50 centimos and 50,000, 1 bolivar.

\* \* \*

We learn from a daily contemporary that Mr. F. K. O'Shea, Superintendent Imperial Posts, Cashmere, has arrived at Gilgit with a view to organizing a Gilgit-Cashmere Postal Service. He has already succeeded in making arrangements which promise well. The difficulties of the Passes during winter will be met by local men. There will be Cashmere Jagirdars between Astor and Bunji, and ponies between Bunji and Gilgit. The Postal Department hope to conduct experiments with snow-shoes and sledges in midwinter on the passes. The cost of the service to Gilgit is necessarily very heavy owing to all rations being imported. The reference to ponies makes us think of those by-gone days when the pony express was in full swing in parts of America. Visions of races at lightning speed to keep time, flit across our mind's eye, as we think of the projected pony-post for Cashmere; and not only to be punctual in the mail deliveries but perhaps the pony riders will also have to race for their lives and the contents of the mail-bags owing to the semi-civilized condition of the country. Let us hope the new "carriers" will emulate their predecessors in the postal 'chase' in America.

\* \* \*

Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal*, after quoting the para. regarding N. H. Mama, which appeared in No. 2 of this paper adds:—

"We can fully bear out the statement that this man has been selling forgeries, as we quite recently examined a collection of nearly 9,000 stamps, formed by a gentleman residing in Persia; we picked out several score of Afghan, Jhind, Gwalior, and other stamps as bad, all of which had come from Mama.

As long as there are collectors, we suppose they will hunt for bargains, and will, therefore, continually "get left." Good stamps are always worth a certain market price, if fine and perfect; and it may be taken as an infallible rule that specimens offered at one-half or one-fourth of the catalogued price are bad in some respect, as a dealer should know very well where to place them at proper prices if they were "O. K." If collectors would only invest their money with firms of established reputation, who are in a posi-

tion, and have the knowledge to enable them to guarantee what they offer, it would be much better for them in the long run."

But Mama is a prolific genius. He now advertises the issue of "The Postal Stamp News" through his clerk, C. A. de Mello, who carries the business, as the Great Philatelic Co.

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A Calcutta contemporary, which has broken out of late in quite a number of original directions, sheds some senile tears over the impossibility of discovering the contents of telegram says a local paper, without opening the envelope, which, by the way, is red, it appears, and "ominous looking" to boot. "In an instant a hundred fears flash through the mind." Hasthe bank failed? Is our young hopeful at school ill? Is it the companion of our life? These are the questions that flash hurriedly through the brain, and with a clutching sensation about the region of the heart, we break the seal to find that Jones will be passing through, and want sus to meet him at the Station. You feel as if a calamity has been averted." If the Post Office would only be kind, however the nervous temperament might escape all these horrors of uncertainty. Why not adopt covers suitable to the nature of the intelligence to be conveyed?—the present "red" envelope for business communications, "grey" for bad news, and a fine black stroke for death. But why end here? Why not carry the scheme to its legitimate conclusion and cover all the contingencies of this whirligig of a world by means of chromatic indications of this sort? The announcement of marriage, for instance, might be conveyed in a cover adorned with a delicate suggestion of orange blossom on a chaste cream ground; or of a birth by means of a facile presentment of a cradle, which to suit more fastidious tastes might be merely outlined in the watermarking. Obviously there is no limit to the possible application of this delightful idea, which, apart from its beneficent effect upon the "highly nervous temperament" would no doubt end to relieve in a large measure the wearisome monotony of the life of the telegraph officials.

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*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the Venezuela stamps now offered in the market in such large quantities are not speculative issues and the surcharges have been very scrupulously done. In fact 10,800 stamp of 25 centimos orange which had the surcharge in black instead of in red were destroyed. The plate of the surcharge has also been destroyed. The stamps with the "Escuelas" inscription frank letters used in the country itself, while those with the lettering "Correos" are for foreign correspondence—

## American Stamp News.

By RAYMOND L. PERRY.

The "Detroit Philatelist," a high class philatelic monthly, has been purchased by the "American Philatelic Magazine," of Omaha, Nebraska.

The discovery of the 2 carmine, United States, 1890 Issue, with a cap over the figures, "two" is creating not a little discussion, in the stamp papers, also among the philatelists throughout the United States. In the latest issue of the "Post Office," the leading New York City philatelic paper, fully two pages are devoted to the description, and notes on this interesting discovery. For the benefit of some of our foreign readers, and stamp collectors, I give the following description of this new variety. On certain specimens of this denomination, there appears over the figures 2, (sometimes they may be seen over the left figure, and more rarely over the right hand figure two) a small crown or sort of cap, and it is this which makes it a distinct variety, probably caused through a mistake in making the die for the stamp. Almost every stamp-collector in the world has seen copies of this 2 c. carmine stamp. It will require very little inspection of the stamps, in order to pick out those which have the caps upon the figures 2. The capped variety is quite common in a used condition, but specimens of the same unused, ought to bring above five times their face value. About one of these stamps, with the cap, is found out of about every two hundred ordinary specimens. They are more likely to be found on stamps which were used fully one or two years ago; but letters are received at the present time, by the writer, having these stamps upon them. It is well worth the foreign collector's attention to look over their stock, and see how many they can bring to light. They will doubtless be worth much more in foreign lands than they are in the States.

The market value of a 1,000 variety packet, in the U. S. is about 30 rupees, or \$7.50. The same will probably advance as soon as the fall trade begins.

The Philatelic Sons of America, the foremost stamp-collectors society on the continent, will hold their first annual convention, in the latter part of August, 1894. There promises to be a very large attendance, and there certainly should be as the membership of this young organization is close upon the 1,000 mark, there being fully 800 members at the time of writing. Several foreign collectors, and philatelists, are already members, and others can join, by addressing the Secy. Mr. Frederick S. Fox, Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

The United States Government is about to issue a new series of postage stamps, of the following denominations, 1-2-3-4-5-6-8-10-15-50-cents, and 1-2-and 5 dollars. The regular 1890 issue has no eight cent stamp, for that became necessary only with the change in the registry fee, from ten cents, to eight cents, during Postmaster General Wanamaker's administration. Neither has the current issue any 50 cent stamps, or any of the series from one dollar upward. In the coming issue the 30 and 90 stamps will be omitted and this will necessitate the transferring of the heads of Thomas Jefferson, and Commodore Perry, which now appear on them, respectively to the 50 and \$1.00 denominations. The Postmaster General has made the designs of the two and five dollars stamps a special subject of consideration. The portraits of John Marshall and James Madison, will appear upon them. The portraits of the new issue of stamps are a triumph of the engraver's art and will be a source of never ending delight to that "singular being, the postage stamp collector."

## The Periodical Stamps.

There is one class of stamps much sought by collectors, the designs for which are a matter of supreme indifference to the general public and which seldom change in pattern. These are the "periodical" stamps. They are so scarce that collectors will pay from \$15 to \$25 a set for "specimens;" that is, for the stamps with the word "specimen" printed across the front of each. The Post Office Department does not issue these specimens to all applicants. In fact, their circulation is confined largely to persons in authority. Possibly your Congressman would have enough influence with Mr. Craige to obtain a set for you. Mr. Craige is the third assistant postmaster general under this administration, and he has charge of the stamp division of the Post Office Department.

If you want to see a set of periodical stamps you will find them in a glass case in Mr. Craige's office. But if you go to your postmaster he will probably tell you that he is forbidden by law to show the stamps to you. These stamps are a part of the form of book-keeping used by the government in handling newspapers and other periodicals which are carried at pound rates. The publishers of periodicals never handle periodical stamps. Postage is always paid in cash and the publishers of important periodicals keep a deposit in the hands of the local postmaster to prepay postage. When an edition of the

paper is sent to the post office, it is weighed and the postage is computed. The postmaster then deducts from the amount on deposit in his office the amount of postage and sends a receipt for it to the publisher. Originally these receipts were in stub books furnished by the department. When the postmaster made out a receipt for \$26.26 he took from his stock of periodical stamps to the value of \$26.26 and affixed them to the stub of the receipt. When he made his report, he sent the book of stubs to the department. Now, in the large post offices, the receipts are made in triplicate by the use of carbon paper. One receipt is given to the publisher, one is kept in the post office for record and the third is sent to the department at Washington. To this third copy is attached the periodical stamp or stamps to the amount of the payment made by the publisher. Thus the postmaster acts as the agent of the publisher in buying the stamps and the agent of the government in selling them and they are supposed not to pass out of his possession at any time. They could be of no possible value except to collectors, for even if a publisher should purchase one of them he could not use it, because the postmaster is forbidden to accept it from him. There are nearly \$2,250,000 worth of these stamps used in a year, yet the only copies of them which come into the hands of collectors uncancelled and not marked with the word „specimen” are those which are stolen from post office. I suppose that the government could have any collector or dealer in stamps arrested for having one of these stamps in his possession, on the ground that he was a receiver of stolen goods. But no such arrest has ever been made.—*Washington Star.*

### The Philatelic Case. IT ENDS IN SMOKE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the case in which Kaikhooshroo Ardesir Chinoy charged H. Ribeiro, of the Bombay Philatelic Society, with preferring a false complaint and with defamation, was called on for hearing. Mr. Roughton, solicitor, appeared for the complainant; Mr. DeSouza, pleader, conducted the defence. The information laid by the complainant has been reported.

Preliminary points were raised by Mr. DeSouza, that proceedings in a case of that character could not be without the obtaining of a previous sanction from the police; also that the accused having been

discharged previously, no case would lie. After hearing Mr. Roughton, the Magistrate did not uphold Mr. De Souza's objections, and evidence was led by Mr. Roughton.

The complainant, questioned by Mr. Roughton, said that he had bought an 1871 Portuguese-Indian carnation-coloured 20 Reis stamp for Rs. 15 from Ibrahim Khamissa, a dealer in stamps in Church Gate Street, who had purchased it and three more for five rupees from somebody else. When he showed the stamps to the accused, the latter claimed it as his own and asked the name of the vendor from whom the complainant had purchased it, as otherwise the accused expressed himself prepared to hand the complainant over to the police. He was subsequently taken to police naik 404A, to whom the accused said that the stamp was stolen property, and he wished him to make inquiries in the matter. He was subsequently taken to Inspector Mynn, who made further investigations.

Mr. De Souza said that, in order to shorten matters, he might say what the defence was. The stamp was a very valuable stamp and had been received by the accused from Diu. It was put into a drawer in his office. When the complainant brought it over to the accused's office and showed it to the accused, the accused immediately identified it, and looked into the drawer for it, but found it missing. As the complainant did not give specific replies to the inquiries made by the accused, the latter took him to the policeman and subsequently to Inspector Mynn to have the matter inquired into, without even so much as mentioning the complainant's name. Mr. De Souza said that on the strength of a Calcutta decision the police inquiry was perfectly legitimate, and the action taken by his client, the accused, quite legal.

The Magistrate at this stage called for Inspector Mynn's complaint-book and read aloud in Court the complaint preferred by the accused against the complainant.

The complaint to inspector Mynn is dated 5th July 1894, and is signed by "Hector Ribeiro." It runs thus:—"I keep a stamp shop at 29, Medows Street. On Monday last I received an old stamp (Old Portuguese India) valued at Rs. 50. This stamp I put in a drawer. Yesterday, at about 2-30 p. m., a Parsee named Chinoy came and showed me an old stamp. I at once identified it as the one I had received from my brother. I looked in the drawer, and found the one was missing from the drawer, I therefore wish to have inquiries made as to who stole it."

The police naik No. 404A, Annaji Dewji, was also examined. He said that no direct charge of theft had been preferred by the accused against the complainant. He did not take the complainant in custody, nor did he take him to Inspector Mynn against his will. The accused came to the Inspector willingly.

On Mr. Roughton's leaving the case in the hands of the Magistrate, his Worship said that as no direct charge had been preferred against the complainant, and as the police had conducted an inquiry which was quite lawful for them to make, he failed to see any reason why the case should be further proceeded with. The accused was then discharged.—*Times of India*.

### Press Notices.

The *Indian Philatelist* for July No. 3—quite maintains the standard of the two former issues. It is a paper one can read twice over without exhausting its interest. The contents of this number are: "Fresh Forgeries," "Stamp Frauds," "New French Stamps," "The Mekeel Case," "News and Notes," "Colour Shades," "Imperial Penny Postage," and "Postcards of British India."

We hear rumours of a Calcutta rival having already "entered the lists" against the *I. P.* This, if true, is to be regretted. But our Bombay contemporary will take a lot of beating.—*The Monthly Post*.

We have now received the third number of the *Indian Philatelist*, and we cannot but congratulate the Editor and the contributor to its pages on the matter that has every month been provided for its readers. In the present number is an excellent monograph on the Indian post cards, by the Exchange Secretary of the Bombay Philatelic Society. We have waited till this third number, that for July last, before noticing this new periodical, and it has grown better each number. We cordially wish it every success, for it is so much better to get our Indian philatelic news direct than to depend upon a second-hand account, or wait for the stamps to come to our hands.—*The Philatelic Record*.

There is quite an amount of valuable reading in the *Indian Philatelist*, and it has the appearance of being in the hands of an earnest director who is conscientious in his endeavours to make it a success. It has our best wishes.—*The Washington Philatelist*.

We congratulate our contemporary on his improved appearance and wish him every success in the cause the promotion of which we trust we have in common.—*The Philatelic World*.

The *Indian Philatelist* is an excellent monthly, the third number of which we have received, a capital feature of which is its news and notes Department.—*The Stamp Collectors' Journal*.

Indian Stamp Collectors and dealers have now an organ of their own—the *Indian Philatelist* published at Bombay and conducted by Senhor Julio Ribeiro M. A. an advanced collector. The magazine which appears monthly has now reached its 5th number, and contains a vast mass of information useful to stamp collectors. The subscription is only one rupee a year until January 1895, when it is to be doubled; as at present the paper is being distributed at half cost price. They have a Burma Philatelic Society in Rangoon, and the firm of M. Owen & Co. in Barr Street have a Stamp Exchange at which many varieties are sold. We should think from the number of Stamp Collectors there are in India and Burma, and from the way it is conducted, that the *Indian Philatelist* of Bombay should turn out a financial success.—*Moulman Advertiser*.

### Ceylon Philatelic Society.

The 3rd meeting of the above Society was held at the All Saints School, Galle, on Monday the 10th September at 5 p.m.—There was a fair attendance. Among those present were Messrs A. C. Hayley, Walter Perera, G. C. Lee, Louis Van Heer, J. W. Bultjins, J. P. Dudley, G. Samerakoon, B. S. Doole, J. D. S. Abeyaratne, A. Bultjins, C. C. Perera Mudliyar, S. P. Eiderswere and many others. After the preliminary business, Messrs H. Jordan, E. Ausbridge, O. Andree and S. Abgar of Calcutta were proposed as members of the society. Mr. Walter Perera, the chairman, next introduced the lecturer Mr. A. C. Hayley, Honorary President, who delivered a very able and instructive lecture on the Chicago stamps which was illustrated by an exhibition of the different issues of stamps which contained on them the different emblems and history of the place. The lecturer also gave the names of the different Artists engaged in engraving the original blocks, from which they were printed, with particulars as to the amount of the different varieties printed for circulation and the approximate amounts realized by sale. The collection exhibited was a complete and rare set of stamps. Mr. Louis Van Heer, Honorary Secretary and Mr. G. C. Lee in a neat speech complimented the lecturer on the success of his lecture. The meeting was then brought to a close at 7 p.m. with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer.

## Bombay Philatelic Society.

The second Anniversary (Twenty-first) Meeting was held at the Secretary's Rooms, on the 29th August 1894, at 6 p. m. Fifteen Members in attendance. Mr. Dobrovich, Senior Committee Member, was voted *pro tem* to the chair, in the absence of the Vice President.

Mr. A. J. Agabeg, in the absence of the Honorary Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly confirmed.

The following correspondence was next read and recorded:—

1. Letter from the Philatelic Society of Bengal, thanking members for election to Honorary Membership.
2. Letter from W. L. Harvey, Esq., accepting with thanks the Presidentship of the Society.
3. Letter from the Hon. Secretary, regretting unavoidable absence.
4. Letter from Mr. Jordan, of Calcutta, and accompanying correspondence, with reference to the Canadian Journal of Philately and its Editor, Mr. Henry Ades Fowler.

Now Members elected:—

1. W. L. Harvey, Esq., C. S.
2. Henry St. John Roache, Esq.
3. W. Trevor Smith, Esq.

All Ordinary Members.

1. P. C. Laharry, Esq., Chinsura.
2. Mons. T. Em. Lemaire.
3. Mons. Kluniand.
4. Louis Van Harnier.

All Corresponding Members.

With reference to the election of Mr. R. T. Habershaw, the Committee regrets that under the rules now in force, it is unable to sanction the admission of Postage Stamp dealers.

Proposed by Mr. Dobrovich and Seconded by Mr. Phillip DeCruz, that Mr. A. J. Agabeg be appointed Junior Committee Member, *vice* Mr. A. C. Trapp resigned. Carried *nem. con.*

Proposed by Pandit Chandrika Prasada, and Seconded by Mr. H. D. Kettle, that the New Member's Cards, designed by Mr. Dobrovich and submitted by him, be adopted as a Member's Card for the Society. Adopted.

Mr. Dobrovich proposed and Mr. Agabeg seconded that a Sub-Committee be nominated for the purpose of reconstructing the present rules of the Society, the Members of which be selected from the following names:—

J. Seymour Summers, P. DeCruz, Julio Ribeiro, W. Dobrovich, Dr. C. F. Paco. Carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Dobrovich read a written address to the meeting, which among other matters referred to the work of the Society during the past Session.

Exhibits.—Mr. Dobrovich, amongst other exhibits, produced for inspection of the members, an unsecured horizontal pair, on part of original cover, of

the 3d. rose, 1865-67, plate No. 5, the letter L in the right upper angle of the end stamp being inverted.

A special committee meeting (twenty second) was held on Friday the 14th September, at 5-30 p. m. at the Society's Rooms for the reconstruction of the Rules. The Vice President took the chair. Rules were discussed, but their final adoption was postponed to a future date.

A special meeting of the committee (twenty third) including two additional members Messrs. H. Douglas Kettle and H. W. Graham was held on Monday, the 17th September at 5-30 p. m. with reference to correspondence received from Mr. W. R. Nicholson, touching a private matter.

A special meeting of the committee (twenty-fourth) was convened on Monday, 24th September at 5-30 p. m. including two additional members Messrs. H. Douglas Kettle and H. W. Graham. The discussion of the matter postponed from the last committee meeting was resumed. A letter from William O. Cooper, Esq., was read and the subject therein referred to discussed and settled.

A letter from the Hon. Sec. Burma Philatelic Society, thanking the members for an Honorary memberships conferred on that Society was read and filed.

The resignation of Mr. Chandrika Prusada was accepted and filed.

New Members Elected as Corresponding Members.

1. Percy A. Gedge, Esq.
2. Adolphe Bourgoin, Esq.
3. William O. Cooper, Esq.
4. K. M. Joglekar, M. A.

As Honorary Member.

1. The Ceylon Philatelic Society.

The Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the 2nd Annual Report of the A. C. P. S. San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A., Messrs. Tchakidji's priced catalogue and a complete set of the stamps of Wuhu, China, from Mr. A. K. Gregson, the Local Postmaster. The catalogue, Annual Report and stamps were duly made over to the Hon. Treasurer of the Society.

A letter from Mr. G. S. Barnard, corresponding member, Bombay Philatelic Society, referring to a new forgery viz:— $\frac{1}{2}$  anna India, current, with a forged surcharge "Maler Kolta State" on black and to a  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna current envelope, embossed, without colour, genuine, was read and filed.

Exhibits—Several members showed early issues of Portuguese Indies.

Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg showed a  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna East India wmk. El. Hd. surcharged Puttiala State, in crimson, (curved) and an 8 anna purple and 1 Rupee, slate wmk star, surcharged "Puttiala State" in large type in crimson (straight).

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,

Honorary Secretary,  
Bombay Philatelic Society.

33, Sassoon Dock Road,  
Colaba, Bombay.  
25th. September, 1894.



## Our Exchanges.

### THE JOURNALS OF AUGUST.

The **Stamp News** continues its account of the London Philatelic Society and its Chronicle of the Tapling collection. The stamps described in the August number include some interesting but little-known stamps of Great Britain.

The **Philatelic Record** opens with a valuable summary of German monographs on the stamps of the various German States. The editor's reason for chronicling the Chinese Treaty Post stamps is also given. He assigns them the same place as he does to Russian Locals. When the purely speculative nature of some of them becomes more apparent, they will probably follow the fate of Scandinavian Locals. A very minute inquiry into the inverted watermarks of Great Britain, as well as Mr. Philbrick's Notes and other interesting matter complete a very strong number.

The **Monthly Journal** continues the papers on the Transvaal and Nova Scotia stamps.

Alfred Smith & Son's **Monthly Circular** opens with a conspectus of philatelic events of the month. The new issues are carefully done.

We have to congratulate the **Monthly Post** on the completion of its first volume. The same general character of the papers is preserved and its publisher deserves all the success he gets.

The **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain** concludes its "more stray notes," a very bright and amusing paper. Mr. W. Brown is still at the Straits, while the *Der Philatelist* is laid under contribution for an exhaustive account of the Turkish Postage and Revenue stamps of 1863.

The **Stamp Chronicle** is of opinion that the Indian stamps with the overprint "Bombay Gazette" in black on the 1a. and 1½as. are collectable varieties, as well as the surcharge "1879" on the ½a. blue, wmked elephant's head.

**Le Courrier des Timbres Poste** continues to enlighten philatelists with a course of history.

**Le Timbre Poste** is the name of M. Moens' paper. It is specially remarkable for its minute chronicle of new issues. It has a supplement *Le Timbre Fiscal*. The philatelic paper of interest is a monograph on the stamps of Bergedorf.

The **Philatelic Journal of America** is as finely printed as ever. Mr. Quackenbush discourses on the Rural Stamps of Russia, explaining their proper place in a collection. They are locals authorized by the Imperial Government, in places where the Imperial Post does not work.

The **Eastern Philatelist** has a paper on the commercial side of philately, showing the importance of the stamp-trade from a business point of view. Mr. L. H. Benton analyses the prices of some stamps, tracing their rise and fall. Altogether the number before us is interesting.

The **Southern Philatelist** has a very sensible article on philatelic Journalism. The number of disappointed aspirants for favour is generally greater than that of the successful candidates. Ambitious ventures generally come to grief, and great is the number of papers that have stopped publication, after a few issues. Generally experience costs something and in that light, money is not thrown away.

The **Australian Philatelist** published by Mr. Fred. Hagen, 74, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales is the new name of Vindin's journal. The number before us is a very good one. It contains valuable Notes on the Diadem Series of New South Wales, by Mr. A. J. Derrick. Mr. A. F. Basset Hull contributes his paper on the Stamps of Queensland.

**Other Publications received.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* The *Philatelic Advertiser*, The *Stamp Collector's Journal*, the *Australian Stamp News*, *Journal de la Timbrologie*, *Ecolu Marciolor*, *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, *La Revue Postale*, *L'Echange de Timbres-Poste*, *Anvers Philateliqne*, *LaPetite Revue Parisienne*, *Il Francobollo*, *El Filatelista sud-Americano*, *Polski Filatelista*, *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, *Philatelistischer Borsen-Courier*, *Das Postwertzeichen*, *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, *Internationales Briefmarken-Offertenblatt*, *Bright and Son's Wholesale price-list and Annual Report of the Alamo Philatelic Society*.

## Philatelic Notes.

BY WENZEL.

Simultaneously with this issue, we are promised the first number of a new philatelic publication. This tends to prove that Philately is on the increase and to some extent makes it hard to understand why another contemporary said a little while ago, "it is no easy matter to run a paper like this in India." It is impossible as yet to say anything regarding the coming venture, but let us hope that six months of preparation, as the prospectus has it, have not been wasted. There is plenty of room for several journals devoted to Philately and going on at the rate we have been going, viz: three in a few months shows good progress. What has become of the Calcutta contemporary? We have inquired of all our acquaintances in the hope of getting a glance at No. 2, but failed and we confess we are not inclined to part with six annas for a copy. Has the genius found out that abuse is not the best credential to public favor?

In another month, the new regulations with regard to the defacement of our stamps will come into force and let us hope sincerely, it will prove a blessing. The new rule strictly forbids to obliterate stamps with rubber ornaments &c., and stamps so defaced will not be recognised as franking letters, a pen drawn line across the stamp will still be admitted. Now as stamps may be easily removed from a cover, even if pen marked, this in itself offers no prevention against theft, let us therefore hope that sensible persons will not attempt to obliterate stamps previous to posting by drawing all sorts of lines over the stamps, and that if they have positively to depend on the honesty of their servants for the safe posting of their letters, they will post them with undefiled stamps. We may then hope to get once in the way a few clean specimens of our own used stamps, for it must be admitted, that the official obliterating stamps are anything but gently handled in our post offices and a single stamp at times carries on itself as much ink as would suffice for a dozen. But spare us, from the initial perforating machines and leave our stamps whole. There has been an unusual number of advertisements in our local dailies puffing up the perforating machine as being the best medium of preventing theft and it may be added destroying our stamps also.

One of your American friends, in your last number points out the enormous profits made by dealers. It is surprising, no doubt, but we think we know of a better case. A friend of ours has placed at our dis-

posal a number of wholesale circulars which are now before us and from them we cull the following: "For Indian stamps of the first issue, well assorted, we offer 3 shillings per dozen." Now the first issue of India, namely: 1854, consists of 5 stamps on white paper, of which one is so rare and costly, that it is reasonable to exclude it from the above offer of purchase. This leaves us 4 stamps to deal with and "well assorted" we take it to mean, an equal quantity of each denomination or, in other words, 3 stamps of each value in the dozen. The set of four is catalogued by Stanley Gibbons at 7/9 and the 3 sets representing the well assorted dozen would amount to £1 s.3 d.3. Allowing a discount of 33% for wholesale rates on the dozen, when sold to collectors or dealers and deducting the cost price, this leaves a clear profit of 12/6 or a little over four times the money laid out. Another circular requests its recipients to send no less than 3,000 Indian stamps in exchange for 3 dollars worth of packets of other stamps as stated in their price list. Ye gods and little fishes, no wonder fortunes are made in this manner and if we could only get our stamps at such a price, why we would open out an establishment to-morrow.

There seem to be not a few of the Native States stamps "faked" in circulation at present and the States using the British Indian stamps surcharged with their own names are evidently the easiest victims. Collectors beware and purchase or exchange from persons above tricks. We have seen a good many specimens lately, which had forged overprints.

A friend of ours has sent us the Austrian stamp which a gentleman inquired about in a letter in your last number. We have examined the stamp and we find that it is an Austrian fiscal stamp used postally, issue 1888, value 3 krouzers. It is a pity the stamp has been detached from the original envelope. In our opinion and we say so modestly, in many of the rural post offices in Austria, such stamps are issued when the postal of the denomination it represents has run out of stock, together with the minor values which in combination would represent the amount equivalent for franking a letter and pending the arrival of the new stock. That the stamp is issued postally, there is no question, though why it is not chronicled in any catalogue is a mystery which we cannot fathom. Surely it has a right to be chronicled, as well as any Australasian or Mexican fiscal used postally, though Austria is not a prolific stamp issuing country. We have seen many such stamps in possession of several well-known collectors and it seems to us that the reason such stamps are not chronicled is because Austria, with the exception of the Levant issues, is not a country, where the Government is speculatively inclined in the way of surcharging its postal labels, like the majority of countries which make it a special source of revenue.

## Philatelic Auctions.

The first Indian Auction sale of stamps was held in Calcutta on the 15th September. Mr. C. F. Larmour acted as auctioneer. We append below the prices realized on most of the lots. There were about 20 collectors in attendance and three dealers. The prices however can be no guide to the actual value of the stamps, as several of the lots appear to have been bought in, when not realizing their proper prices. Some of the lots being common, were mixed and that may account for the low prices fetched for them.

\*.\* The figures after each lot, signify the number of stamps in that particular lot.

Lot No.	*Used.	No. of Stamps in each lot.	Rs.	as.
1	GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. and 2d. red post mark, 1854-55 2d. S. C. perf. 16*...	...	3	1 10
2	Do. 1847-54, 6d. 10d. and 1s. square* ...	...	3	6 0
3	Do. 1857, 4d. 6d. 1s. 1862, (small letters) 3d. 4d. 6d. 9d. 1s.* ...	...	8	1 4
4	Do. 1865-67, 6d. 9d. 1s. (emblems) 1867-69, 3d. 6d. (with and without hyphen) 9d. 10d. 2s.* ...	...	9	2 0
5	Do. 1867, 5s. 1872, 6d. buff, 1876-77, 4d. brick-red, 4d. sage-green, 8d. 1882, 2s. 6d. 5s.* ...	...	8	1 12
6	Do. 1882, 3d. 6d. (surcharged) 1884, 10s. £1. (crowns) 1889, £1 (green) 1d. postal-fiscal, small, orb.* ...	...	6	10 8
7	Do. I. R. ½d. slate, ½d. vermilion, 1d. 6d. Govt. Parcels, 1½d. lilac, Levant, old 40, 80, paras, current, 40, 80, paras* ...	...	9	4 0
10	BAMBA, 1890, ½, ½, 1, 2, 4as. Ir. Cochin, 3, Bhopal 12, old and new issues. ...	...	21	0 12
11	CASHMERE, Circular, reprints, 1a. 7 colors, 4as. 7 colors ...	...	14	2 0
12	Do. old issues, rect. genuine* ...	...	7	9 0
13	Do. current, ordinary and service, all values* ...	...	24	5 0
14	CEYLON, 1860, ½d. imperf. no wmk. on white ...	...	1	9 0
15	Do. 1d. 2d. imperf. star* ...	...	2	3 0
16	Do. 5d. red-brown, imperf. star* ...	...	1	8 8
17	Do. 6d. brown, imperf. star,* ...	...	1	7 8
18	Do. 9d. olive-brown, imperf. star, bottom cut close ...	...	1	24 0
19	Do. 1s. violet, imperf. star, fine* ...	...	1	10 0
20	Do. 1d. 10d. perf. star* ...	...	2	9 8
21	Do. 5d. red-brown, 6d. perf. star* ...	...	2	9 8
22	Do. 9d. lilac-brown, perf. star* ...	...	1	14 0
23	Do. 9d. ochre-brown, perf. star* ...	...	1	12 0
24	Do. 2s. blue, perf star* ...	...	1	15 8
25	Do. 5d. purple-brown, perf. no wmk* ...	...	1	25 0
26	Do. 9d. brown, perf. no wmk., fine* ...	...	1	26 0
27	Do. (all perf.) C. C. ½d. lilac, ½d. dark-lilac, 1d. blue, 2d. sea-green, 2d. yellow-maize.* ...	...	5	7 0
28	Do. 2d. emerald-green, perf. C. C.* ...	...	1	11 0
29	Do. 5d. purple-brown, perf. C. C.* ...	...	1	20 0
30	Do. (all perf.) C. C. 5d. green, 6d. 10d. 1s. ...	...	4	8 0
31	Do. (all perf.) C. C. 4d. 8d. (cut) 9d. 2s. ...	...	4	13 0
32	Do. 1868, 1d. 1872-80, C. C. 24c. 36c. 48c. 96c.* 1883-84, 4 cents. rose, C. A. ...	...	6	5 8
33	Do. provisionals, 1882, 20 on 64c. C. C.* 1885, 5 on 4c. rose, C. A. 5 on 16c. C. C. 5 on 32c. C. C. 5 on 64c. C. C. 5 on 48 C. C. 20 on 24c. C. C.* 15 on 16c. C. A. ...	...	9	8 8
34	Do. 1885, 5 on 24c. C. C.* 56 on 96c. slate, C. C. 30 on 36c. C. C. ...	...	3	8 0
35	Do. 10 on 36c. blue, fine ...	...	1	18 0
36	Do. 30 on 36c. surcharge inverted, fine* ...	...	1	12 0
37	Do. 1885-90, 5 on 8 c. lilac, 10 on 24c. purple, 56 on 96c. drab, 3 on 28c. 15 on 16c. orange, 2 on 4c. (5 types) 1 R. 12c.* 5 on 15c. ...	...	12	6 8
38	Do. envelopes, 1857, cut square, 4d. rose, 4d. green ...	...	2	9 0
39	CHAMBA, Ord. ½, 1, (2) 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 as. 1r. Ser. ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, as. Ir. Envs (cut) ½, 1a. ...	...	21	7 8
40	DECCAN, 1868, ½, 1, 2 as. 1871. ½, (2) 1, (2) 2, 3, 4, 8, 12as. 1868, Serkari (black) ½ a. 1871 ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 as.* ...	...	18	3 8
41	DUTCH INDIES, 1864-92, (cat. value, 5s. 6d.)* (7) Holkar 1886-92,* (5) Farukot re-engraved, (30) ...	...	42	2 0
42	FARIDKOT, Ord. ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 as. 1r. Ser. ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8as. 1r. Envs. (cut) ½, 1a. ...	...	18	6 0
43	GWALIOR, 2nd issue, red print, ½a. 1r. black, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8as. Envs. (cut) ½, 1, 4as. Gp. ...	...	13	5 8

Lot No.	*Use	No. of Stamps in each lot.	Rs.	as.
46	INDIA, 1854, 1, 2as, 4as. (square) 1855, on blue 4as. 8as. 1855, nine, no wmk. cat. value 21s.*	15	7	0
47	Do. 1865-90, many rare, cat. value 12s. 6d.*	18	11	0
48	Do. 1866, 6as. provisional, short letters*	1	8	0
49	Do. 1868, small service, no wmk. 8as.* wmkd. 1/2, 1, 2as.* large service, 2, 4, 8as. On H. M. S. 1871, 1/2, 1 anna	9	6	8
50	INDIA, 1874, thin paper, complete set,*	5	22	0
53	NABHA, ord. 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12as. 1r. Ser. 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12. annas. envelopes (cut) 1/2, 1, anna	18	5	0
58	SHANGHAI, 1889, 20 cash in red, on 80 cash green and 100 cash blue	2	2	0
59	Do. 1892; P. Due, (5) Siam, 1883-89,* (5) cat. value 10s. 6d.	10	4	8
60	SCINBE DAWK, 1/2 anna white	1	9	8
61	Do. „ blue*	1	14	0
62	Do. „ red*	1	21	0
63	SIAM, 1887, 2 to 64 atts. *	7	2	8
64	STRAITS, 1867, 3 half cents 2, 3, 8, 32c.* 1868, C.C. 12. 24c.* 90c. *perf. 12 1/2* 1879-80. 10 on 12c.* 1891, 30c. (2) 30 on 32c.* 1 on 4c. 6c. 8c. 8c. 1892, 1c. 50c.*	20	18	0
65	STRAITS STATES, surcharged, 2c. (4 types) Perak, 1 on 2c. (2 types) 2 on 24c. (2 types) 6c. P. G. S., 1, 2, 5, (tiger) Johore, Sultan, 2, 4, 5, 6c. and 2 others.*	18	6	8
66	PUTTIALA, 1885, 1/2, 1, (2) 2, 4, 8 as. 1r. Ser 1/2 (2) 1, 2as. Soruth 1886, 1, 4, as. Travancore (7)	20	3	8
67	TURKEY, 1865, 25 piastres, black and brown-red	1	22	0
69	CAPE, (triangular)* 4d. on blue. 1d. rose, 4d. blue, dark blue, 6d. violet, 1s. emerald green	6	15	0
70	EGYPT, all issues, * cat. value 18s.	32	13	0
72	MAURITIUS, 1859, Post Paid, 2d. blue, very fine margins,*...	1	28	0
73	Do. 1848, 1d. orange-red on bluish, worn state of plate,*	1	20	0
74	Do. 1859, 1d. red cut close, Greek border, solid ground,*	1	15	0
75	Do. ditto, 2d. blue, fine*	1	15	0
76	Do. 1858-59, Britannia, green, pair, superb,*	2	27	0
77	Do. 1859-62, 6d. blue imperf. pair, 1s. vermilion imperf. 6d. slate perf.	4	24	0
78	Do. 1860-63, no wmk. 1d. 2d. 4d. C.C. 1d. lilac, 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 6d. 1s. orange 5s. mauve*	11	9	0
79	Do. 1876-85, various* cat. value 9s. 3d.	11	5	0
80	Do. 1878, 2c.* 4c. 8c.* 13c.* 17c.* 25c.* 38c. 1891, 2 on 17c. 2R. 50c.*	11	10	0
81	MAURITIUS, 1879-80, 13c. grey* 2R. 50c.* 1891 2 on 17c.	3	14	0
82	Do. 1882-93 various* cat. value 16s.	7	4	8
83	NATAL, 1862, 3d. no wmk. (2) 1869-74, (Postage) 1d. 6d. (2 types) 1s. (3 types) and 6 others* cat. value 16s.	14	9	0
84	ST. HELENA, various issues,* cat. value about 25s.	15	16	0
88	BARBADOES, 1st issue, on blued, imperf.* 3d. 1d. 1860, perf. no wmk, 1/2d. 1d.*	4	8	0
89	BUENOS AYRES, Horseman issue, rare, 4 values, in pairs cat. value £5.	8	25	0
93	WEST INDIES, (Dominica, Jamaica, Leeward, Nevis, Montserrat)* cat. value 17s. 6d....	18	6	0
94	MONTSERRAT, 4d. blue, C. A.*	1	50	0
97	WEST INDIES, (St. Kitts. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago) all issues, many rare,* cat. value 36s.	22	15	8
98	Do. (Trinidad, Turks, Virgin Islands) all issues,* cat. value 19s.	17	10	8
99	UNITED STATES, all issues, none common, including Departments,* cat. value about £2.	41	9	8
106	GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines	1	7	0
107	Do. 1854-56, 1d. L. C. perf. 14, white and blue, 2d. L. C. perf. 16* 4d. blued paper, medium garter*	4	11	0
108	Do. 1d. red, plates, 101, 138, 139†	3	6	8
109	Do. „ plate 225	1		
110	Do. 1862, 6d no letters, 1865, 4d. large letters pl. 9. 1877, 4d. sea-green, 1880, 4d. drab (crown) pl. 18, 5d. blue-black, 2 1/2d. blue, orb. pl. 18	6	9	0
111	Do. 1867, (spray) 3d. plates 5 and 10	2	3	8
112	Do. 1872, 6d. brown pl. 11, 1873, 6d. slate, (spray) plates 14, 15, 16, 1880, (crown) pl. 17	5	9	0
113	Do. £1 (oblong) marone, crowns, full gun,	1	22	0
114	Do. 1867, 5s. rose (cross) pl. 1.	1	8	0

The Second Auction Sale took place on the 22nd instant. We are informed that prices went off very well. There were 9 Collectors, 2 dealers and one non-Collector present. Up to the time of going to the press, no particulars had arrived, so we can give none to our readers.

## Indian Philatelist.

THE FIRST PHILATELIC JOURNAL  
OF INDIA.

Published on the 1st. of every Month.

**Communications.**—Should be addressed to the Editor at Dadar, Bombay, India, and should reach him by the 20th of each month.

**Sample Copies**—Of the paper will be sent to any address on the receipt of 2 as.

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FISHER, TITLEY & Co., Stamp Importers,—Bath, England,—Large 36 p.p. Illustrated Catalogue, for Collectors or Dealers. Lists post free on receipt of one anna or reply post-card. Exchanges desired.

HENRY JORDAN & Co.,—9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, India, Stamp dealers and agents for philatelic publications.

T. H. HINTON, I. P. U., A. P. A. 5, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, London, S. W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail.

GILLMAYER, Ed., Box 418 Buenos Aires, (Argentine Republic) cheapest wholesale and retail price list post free.

RAUCH, A—Zittau (Germany) buys always for prompt cash lots of used Asiatic stamps and entire envelopes and cards at wholesale quotations. Purchase list post free.

UNIVERSAL STAMP EXCHANGE, 18, Gora Chand Road, Entally, Calcutta. Wholesale and Retail. Established 1878.

HOWARTH, EVERSLEIGH & Co.,—General Merchants and Dealers in Foreign and Colonial Stamps, Wholesale and retail. Carshalton, Surrey, England.

## WANTED.

An engagement, as a working partner in a Philatelic Firm, in or out of India, by a young man acquainted with the business—Apply to "X" care of Manager—"Indian Philatelist."

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

A PHILATELIC MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. 1—No. 7.

## Indian Philatelist.

NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

### The Boom in English Stamps.

For some time past the interest in English stamps seems to have increased and in order to satisfy it, several special publications have been issued. The first place among these is surely taken by Mr. Harry Hilckes' book which was the first systematic attempt at giving the complete list and approximate prices of the various postal and telegraph adhesives of Great Britain, including the various plate numbers. In spite of the difference of opinion that may exist, regarding the correctness of the prices as a guide to the value of the stamps, the attempt itself is extremely valuable and represents the opinion of men whose experience is by no means limited. A work of this sort must have shortcomings. In such matters, few people ever claim infallibility, for such a claim would be futile. Since then, two other lists have appeared, one by Mr. Ewen and the other by Mr. Hadlow, both dealers of repute. These lists all show variations in the prices, which will exist and will be more marked until their proper level is reached. At present, the dealers in question are to a great extent in the tentative stage and have to follow upon the data furnished by their own stocks. Later on, when everybody begins to pay more attention to plate numbers and to recognise the relative scarcity of some of them, there can be little doubt that these variations will be very small, if they do not altogether disappear. It is too bad to attempt to be dogmatic on a subject, which requires careful treatment and a certain amount of fairness and competence to appreciate.

But evidently specialists are not going to stop at plate numbers and die varieties only. They can go a step further and Messrs. Morley and Hadlow have come to the rescue of those who have got unlimited time and unlimited stamps at their disposal or the means of getting them both. They are provided now with a handy pocket album, containing 20 sheets, each sheet with 12 spaces for stamps. They are marked from A A to T L which are the letters occurring at the bottom of stamps in a sheet. Collectors now with the aid of these albums, can reconstruct sheets of the various plate numbers of English stamps. Verily the possibilities of specialism are immense. Most of us would find it a difficult task to get single specimens of the various plate numbers. To multiply them now by 240 would give an appalling result that may well make the boldest pause. In the book before us we notice, however, that the publishers have not attempted to give a satisfactory solution to the arrangement of blocks, pairs and strips, which cannot be placed in position unless they are separated. We do not see how the difficulty could be obviated, though of course one is at liberty to sacrifice the symmetry of his collection rather than destroy the value of his specimens.

All this should make collectors turn their attention to a subject which is in a measure neglected at present. Though all may not specialize, yet every one should try to make himself acquainted with the value of the stamps in his possession or of his duplicates to get a proper return for them. If any one believes that the quotations of two years ago are a trustworthy index to the value of his English stamps, he will be making a mistake. The rise in value may appear strange at present, but is not at all without parallel in the history of philately.

## Notes and News.

No two cents stamps were surcharged 3 cents in Johore.

\* \* \*

Mr. William Brown will publish his papers on the Stamps of the Straits, in book form, with suitable additions and corrections.

\* \* \*

There seems to be no intention of issuing the other values of the Cape of the design of the new 1d.

\* \* \*

A "Stamp Collector's Manual" which will cost only sixpence is announced by Mr. R. T. Haberstraw.

\* \* \*

The lower values of Swiss stamps will now undergo a change of design, so as to be uniform with the higher values.

\* \* \*

New stamps with fresh designs, each emblematical of one of the products of Mauritius are announced for this colony.

\* \* \*

Otto Bickel's influence has procured a set of unpaid stamps in Montenegro, as well as fresh colours for the existing series.

\* \* \*

A new commemoration stamp is announced from Portugal, for the fourth century of the discovery of the route to India in 1497.

\* \* \*

Last month on the authority of the *Eastern Philatelist* we said that Sydney view plates had 40 types. This should have been 25 types.

\* \* \*

Recent arrivals from Sirmoor show greater vagaries, (if that is possible) than the former surcharges. The SSS in the two annas value are now exceedingly small.

\* \* \*

The Annual Convention of the "Sons of Philatelia" was a sorry farce, most of the office-bearers being away and no reports being presented.

\* \* \*

Quite a number of varieties have been discovered in the recent Siamese surcharges. This pandering to the taste for minute differences may surely be carried too far.

Johore stamps are not supplied to collectors abroad or in quantities. Other places might follow this practice without injury to their postal efficiency.

\* \* \*

The German convention at Kiel tried to make a stand against the sale of reprints, without a mark to distinguish them from originals, but so far without any definite result.

\* \* \*

The Zanzibar double surcharges were very few in number. Only 1200 of each of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  as. were printed; of the 5 as. there were 1,050 and of the 10 as. 600.

\* \* \*

The "Article of the Month" in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is the advertisement of an Indian dealer in stamps. Philately in India is indeed advancing by leaps and bounds.

\* \* \*

Mr. Stephen Abgar, of Calcutta, has left the editorship of the "Signs of the Times" and intends issuing a "Philatelic Journal of India" from next month.

\* \* \*

Mr. H. Ribeiro has returned from Goa. He is not a member of the Bombay Philatelic Society as wrongly described in the local papers and in our extract of last month.

\* \* \*

Proofs are trial printings made for official approval or in order to show off a new design. They are found both unused and with trial obliterations, and either perforated or unperforated.

\* \* \*

The new U. S. stamps are gradually coming out. So far only the six cents value has been issued. The design is spoken of already as inferior to that of the old stamps as well as the printing.

\* \* \*

Somebody says that China is going to commemorate the 60th birthday of the Queen Regent with a set of stamps. We are afraid that China has enough on her hands just now, to think of such amusements.

\* \* \*

The Cook Islands Government have refused the offer of £ 700, from a San Francisco firm, who wanted them to sell their plates of stamps and make a new issue. Such instances of self-denial are rare and ought to be recorded.

Mr. Pierre Mahe maintains that the plate of the 4 as. octagonal, green stamp of India, 1866, was re-touched, probably in 1879. The alterations are identical with those undergone by the half anna, blue, of the same issue.

The Belgium five francs stamp will cease to be available for postage from Oct. 31st. It is surmised that forgeries of the stamp have appeared or perhaps the Minister wants to attach the sabbatical label to it.

South Australia has had the courage to provide against a real and growing nuisance. It has forbidden postal employes to collect stamps. It should have gone further and forbidden them even from giving them away to friends who collect.

A novel kind of strike is reported from France. All the inhabitants of a town in the South have resolved to forego the services of the local post office on account of its delays and irregularities. The strikers may have to surrender.

That the early issues of Japan had been forged was well-known. Now we find that complete sets of imitations are offered for sale by a party in Japan. As collectors may be offered them as genuine, they should make proper inquiries before purchasing.

Stamp-thefts seem to be pretty common. Mr. Abgar lost his collection not long ago and a collector in Bombay lost quite a lot of Portuguese Indian stamps lately. Now we hear that a theft 20,000 francs worth of stamps has taken place in Rome.

*L'Annonce Timbrologique* publishes some statistics about the Congo Free State which may prove of interest. During last year 75,744 articles of all descriptions were received in the State, through the post. The total of those despatched abroad was 44,464.

There is never a lack of novelties, anyhow. The latest is an international stamp. The originator does not explain how it will be possible to keep the postal accounts of each country, when all of them use one kind of stamp and how forgers will be tracked and punished for an international offence. One thing is certain. If the idea could be carried out, the work of the collector would be very much simplified.

People are actually complaining that the queen's head on the postage stamp is from 30 to 40 years old. Good Gracious! What are 30 to 40 years to the Post-office? It takes all that time, and more, for St. Martin's-le-Grand to make up its mind to any change—*Moonshine*.

Caution in receiving advertisements does not seem to be the *forte* of English Stamp-Journals. Persons who have been exposed as frauds in the Continent and America, continue to swindle the unwary magazine reader in England. Surely editors owe the duty of ordinary care to those who patronize them.

N. H. Mama has at last published his paper. Mr. E. S. Gubbay has allowed himself to be interviewed for it. Philately and faking generally go together, but their union is not calculated to "advance Philatelic Science." Mr. Gubbay might have known this after the transaction which resulted in the exposure of the "Persian Forgeries."

Mr. R. T. Haberstraw, in addition to his invaluable list of stamp frauds, has started a novel list of fraudulent stamps or stamps that are little short of it. In this new department, he introduces a number of issues whose evident origin was due to speculation on the part of private parties or governments. The list ought to be large as we see no signs of the nuisance abating at present.

It may perhaps be news to many philatelists to learn that from May 1840, to December 31st 1879, no less than 23,415,024,000 postage stamps were issued to the British public who paid for them £110 million sterling. Of this immense number, 88% were 1d. stamps and 7% or about 16,000,000 ½d. stamps. We extract this tit-bit of statistical information from "The Life of Sir Rowland Hill."

We hear of a stamp trust having been formed to control the stamp-market. It is currently reported that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, of London; the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York; and Senf Bros. of Leipzig, are the members of this colossal ring. We agree with one of our contemporaries who says that a successful manipulation of *all* the issues is impossible, though the trio may succeed in "cornering" certain stamps.



The new post card regulations in England seem to have failed to give universal satisfaction. Every Post Office does not interpret the regulations uniformly and the result is that some private post cards which pass unchallenged in one office are taxed in the next. By the last mail we received a card which bore a penny stamp, but was treated as a letter. Evidently whatever concessions may have been obtained for inland purposes, these do not extend to cards posted to foreign countries.

"How to Deal in Foreign Stamps" is a capital work which has now reached its 7th Edition. It is full of valuable information for both Dealers and Collectors and is the only complete work of its kind published. Double the size of any previous issue and containing a vast amount of dealer advertisements always a profitable reading nowadays. The price is only sixpence, free to all points of the world, from the publisher, Mr. W. J. Hall, Seaford, Liverpool, England or direct from the "Indian Philatelist Office."

Everybody complains of unnecessary and worthless issues. But those who are in a position to check the evil often contribute to its growth. During the recent railway strikes at San Francisco, when all business was at a stand still, Mr. A. C. Banta, shrewd Yankee that he is, started a Bicycle Mail Service between Fresno and San Francisco a distance of 210 miles. The payment was by means of stamps which Mr. Banta issued in 20 and odd varieties. These stamps possess no philatelic interest and are even lower than the Mellila fraud. And yet a leading philatelic journal chronicles them without reserve and with a wealth of detail, which is refreshing.

It has been the custom of the General Post Office in England to apprise Postmasters of a New Issue by means of a special circular announcing such issue, and bearing one or more copies of the stamps referred to. Such stamps have been surcharged with the word "specimen" in various types. This surcharge is sometimes printed vertically, but as a rule, the over-print is horizontal. The colour is black with the exception of the 6d. and 1½ of the embossed series, in which case it is also in red. The G. P. O. ceased to send out "specimen" stamps about 1856. The authorities of the I. R. Dept, however, do so from time to time; but the surcharge is of different type, i.e., much thinner than those sent out by the G. P. O., which was invariably in heavy block letters.

Perforated stamps first came into general use in 1854. Mr. Henry Archer, the inventor of the perforating machine experimented, at the three official trials of his contrivance, on about 5,000 sheets. A few of these he bought and presented to friends, the remainder, with one or two exceptions, were destroyed; those which escaped were sent to country Post Offices. Mr. Archer, as is well-known, sold his machine to the British Government for £4,000. Other inventors were not slow to improve upon it. Changes were introduced in quick succession, and the perforating machine of to-day bears very little resemblance to the original design.

A very curious case of detection has taken place in connection with stamps. The firm of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. employs about 40 female clerks. Some of them were in the habit of purloining stamps and selling them elsewhere. The firm thus lost from 25 to 40,000 dollars worth of stamps and the closest supervision failed to detect the culprits. At last an accident furnished the necessary clue. A clerk, of the name of Lizzie MacDermott, took a number of stamps and enclosed them in an envelope for sale to the J. W. Scott Co., but strangely enough, in writing the address, she used the name of the very firm in which she was employed. The matter is now in the hands of the police. One of the parties has turned State's evidence and no doubt they will get their deserts.

### New Issues.

NYASSALAND—We have seen nine varieties of this new candidate for postal honours. Mr. W. Brown seems to control the issue. The designs are poor in the extreme and the colours sickly. The country is under the control of a company like the South Africa and the Borne Cos. That this one should have liked to enter upon a lucrative speculation is perfectly natural.

#### Adhesives

10, reis, salmon.	perf. and imperf.
20, reis, lilac.	" "
50, reis, green.	" "
5, on 10 reis, surcharged,	Provisorio.
75, on 20 reis,	" "
100, on 50 reis,	" "

TRAVANCORE—The stamp we chronicled last month is of a fine violet colour of the usual design. It is a newspaper stamp.

#### Adhesive

½ chuckram, violet.

TRANSVAAL—A new 6d. stamp has been issued here. It appears that the whole series is going to be changed.

Adhesive.

6d. dull blue.

CHINE—The whole set of French stamps has received the surcharge "Chine" for the Shanghai French Post Office. This was found necessary on account of the fall in exchange; as by getting 3.60 francs worth of French stamps for a dollar, it was possible to make a handsome profit, by sending them to Europe.

UNITED STATES—Two values of the new set have appeared. The 6 cents has triangles in the upper corners, each triangle bearing a trefoil. The 2 cents, unpaid, has the appearance of the 2 c. Uruguay.

Adhesives.

6 c. red brown

2 c. carmine, unpaid,

SALVADOR—The 2 c. of 1893 has been surcharged diagonally in blue.

Adhesive.

1 c. on 2 c. blue and red.

SAN MARINO—Owing to a new palace, we have here a jubilee set.

Adhesives.

25 centimes.

50 centimes.

1 lira.

BELGIUM—The two cents, sabbatical, has changed from yellow to red brown.

Adhesive.

2 c. red-brown.

ORANGE FREE STATE—A complete change of colour is signalled here. Two new values have also been added, the 2½d. and the 2/6.

Adhesives.

½d., yellow.

1d. violet.

2d. rose.

2½d. green.

3d. brown.

4d. dark grey.

6d. blue.

1s. red-brown.

2s. 6d. orange.

5s. carmine.

## How Postage Stamps are Prepared.

By P. C. LAHARRY.

It might be interesting to some to notice how the method of preparing stamps has improved with the progress of art and civilization. At the present time, stamps are not generally prepared in the same way as they were in the infancy of the postage system. Refined tastes which are incident to the advancement of Art and culture have not failed to produce the necessary change in the method of preparing stamps. Now-a-days, in most civilized countries, stamps are being printed on quite an artistic principle. There have been in all, some three methods, the *Lithographic*, the *Typographic*, and the *Steel-plate* processes.

The *Lithographic* process did not produce very satisfactory results. Stamps of this class are not very beautiful to look at, the designs are not so clear and they are very liable to being forged on account of their simplicity. Now-a-days it has almost been abandoned.

The *Typographic* process is now generally followed in printing stamps which are required in enormous quantities. Stamps of one colour are prepared by this process. It is by means of this process that British Stamps are prepared. A steel-plate is at first taken with the design of the stamp in bold relief *i. e.*, the lines &c. standing out of the die. Some 240 impressions are sunk in a single steel-plate in the case of British stamps. By this electrotype the same number of stamps is printed on a single sheet. Printing is executed in the usual way by means of an ordinary printing press. This method does not involve much labour as the stamps are of a single colour.

The *Steel-plate* process, however, is the most interesting and artistic one. The designs which are to appear on the stamp are sunk in a softened plate of steel, about four inches square. If the stamps are to be of two colours, an outer frame-work is prepared which is called the case-ment. These plates are then hardened. Next a steel-roller of a very delicate temper is made to pass over the engraved plates and the impression in relief is left on the roller. This roller is again passed over a similarly softened steel-plate large enough to contain about 100 stamps, or sometimes more. This plate is in turn hardened and made ready for use.

Now the engraved plate is placed in a copper plate press and a roller of ink is passed over it. The superfluous ink is removed by means of a soft piece of cloth, leaving the ink only upon

the engraved lines. Then a sheet of moist paper on which the stamps are to be impressed is placed upon the plate and the printing roller descends heavily upon it and the impression is left on the sheet of paper.

Next comes the gumming process. The back of the stamps is damped with mucilage composed of fine Turkey gum with dextrine or simply pure gum, according to the climate in which they are to be used. This then is dried up in air. After this the sheets are put under a powerful hot press to flatten the impressions made by the bold lines on the die as well as to remove the tendency to curl produced by the gum.

When two colours are intended to appear on the stamp, the process described above is to be undergone twice. In such cases a register is employed so that the intended colour may fall on the right spot. In this way most beautiful stamps are produced. This process is a safeguard against forgery. The artists themselves who engrave find it difficult to reproduce the same design in its minutest details when once the register is removed. This engraving affair is a very lucrative business. Machines used for this purpose are very costly—rising up to £ 1500 for a single one. A pair of plates containing about 100 stamps generally costs, from £ 50 to £ 100.

Now comes the perforating business. Perforations are holes made between each stamp on a sheet making it easy to detach one stamp from others. In earlier times stamps were not perforated and had to be separated from one another by means of a pair of scissors. In 1847 the perforating method was invented by Mr. Henry Archer. There are various processes of perforations. The British stamps are punched clean off by means of a machine, leaving clean round holes, the circular bits of paper being removed. In some stamps, square holes are made instead of round ones. In other cases small holes are pinched by means of pins. This is called pin-perforation, and bits of paper are not removed. *Percé en serpentine* i.e., serpentine perforation is made by cutting an undulating line with short breaks here and there. This is so called on account of its looking like the course of a serpent. *Percé en point* or perforation by means of pointed teeth is another means by which a series of triangular holes of equal sides is made. There is another mode by which the paper is pierced by means of slits attached to a wheel which is made to pass over the sheet. This is called rouletting. Rouletting is also made by coloured lines. In this case a number of small blocks bearing a single design are arranged with

slits put between them. When these blocks are inked the slits are inked at the same time. Sometimes perforations are made along with printing. Dotted rulers are placed instead of slits. There is another sort of machine which produces semi-circular cuts on one side, there are a series scallops made to fit the cuts produced on the first. This is called *Percé en arc*.

These perforations are not made in a haphazard way but a certain length of space always contains the same numbers of perforations.

## Philatelists.

By L. H. BENTON, U. S. A.

India (British) has issued about 120 varieties of postage stamps.

\* \* \*

Not being a foreign revenue stamp collector, and having no catalogue touching on Indian revenues, I do not know whether those revenue stamps which "Our Catalogue" says were used for postage in 1866-67 are scarce or not, but if not it is certain folly to price them surcharged for postage, at from five to sixty dollars each, for anyone with a printing press and a fair assortment of type can turn out specimens that cannot be told from the originals (if there are any) by even Tiffany, Holton, Castle, Evans, or any other "authority."

\* \* \*

Deccan, alias Hyderabad, has over 800 regular varieties of stamps, the great variety of envelope stamps swelling the number greatly. This is not considering entire envelopes, in which case the dozen or so varieties of tress-marks, also different shapes of flaps, would put the number away up in the thousands.

\* \* \*

I have classed the stamp issues of the world comparing 1885 with 1894. In class A we'll place all those issuing 1400 varieties or over; class B, 1300 or over; C, 1200 or over; D, 1100 or over; E, 1000 or over; F, 900 or over; G, 800 or over; H, 700 or over; I, 600 or over; J, 500 or over; K, 400 or over; L, 300 or over; M, 200 or over; N, 100 or over; O, less than 100; and P, less than ten. In 1885 we have one in class H (Hyderabad); one in class K; one in L; 3 in M; 9 in N; 185 in O; 52 in P. In 1894 there is one in class A, also B, C, D; 2 in class E, also in F; 3 in G (Hyderabad included), also in H; 6 in I, also J; 9 in K; 13 in L; 23 in M; 65 in N; 207 in O; and 44 in P. Am I too deep?

About twenty-eight days is required to carry a letter from India to Eastern Massachusetts.

\* \* \*

Nine and twenty Indian states have a total of over 1600 varieties credited to their "postal service."

\* \* \*

Pennsylvania's now and then or oftener, supposed to be a monthly stamp paper. The *Electric Philatelist*, recently got out a "double number" consisting of four pages.

\* \* \*

His Royal Nibs, the Great Monarch of Abyssinia, is now the proud ruler over a stamp-issuing country. Abyssinia's new set of seven values is out. The "portrait" on the lower values is a "corker."

\* \* \*

Ingenious is the editor of the *Philatic Era*, who knows that philatelists are an observing class, and believes in acrostics. The head letters of his editorial paragraphs in the Christmas 1893 number of his paper when read down the columns spell "A MERRY CHRISTMAS," while in the New Year's No., issued two weeks later, is found "A HAPPY NEW YEAR." These are not his first attempts, however, for in his paper of December, 1890, nearly four years ago, is found "THE PHILATELIC ERA."

\* \* \*

Look at the acrostic in these notes. Read from north to south!

\* \* \*

A new use for postage stamps has been found. A wheelman recently punctured his "inner-tube" tire, and, not having his repairing outfit with him, he searched his pockets and found an envelope with gum on the flap. Pulling out the inner tube, a piece of the gummed envelope flap was pasted over the hole, the tube replaced and inflated, and—home wheeled the happy cycleman. Why not carry a few stamps for this purpose? One U. S. Columbian stamp would mend a pretty big hole!

\* \* \*

The new U. S. playing-card revenue stamps are out. There are two varieties. One is for cards on hand August first, 1894; the other for packs manufactured since the new law went in force.

\* \* \*

Even though the philatelic press is calling Henry Ades Fowler bad names, because of his unfortunate inability to pay all the bills attendant upon the failure of that delightful "elephant," the *Canadian Journal of Philately*, it is a fact that he rendered mortal philatelists a great service by buying the

"One Dime" and killing it—putting it and its readers (the latter especially) out of misery!

\* \* \*

Let us pray! Editor Kissinger of the *Pennsylvania Philatelist* will do no more "slurring" in his "editorials." He has engaged the services of an editor.

\* \* \*

I recently observed in a *Philatelic Era* of July, 1891, an advertisement offering U. S. 5c. browns of 1847 issue at five cents each. Turn back, oh Time, in thy flight—even for just a few years!

\* \* \*

Split unpaid stamps are used at the Taunton, Mass., U. S. A., post office. The writer has seen several split twos used as ones (at the post office). I have seen it done by the clerks. They are out of one centers, and are awaiting a new supply. The stamps are torn in two by hand.

\* \* \*

The new U. S. unpaid stamps have a Uruguay-like appearance.

## Philatelic Notes.

BY WENZEL.

We have been fortunate in spending a happy time in the study of a grand lot of early issues of Portuguese India stamps, the property of Mr.—— well, it does not matter exactly who; we often hear and read of Mr. So—and So—having the best collection on record of this most intricate of all stamp-issuing countries, but we doubt if a better lot has been brought to light as yet, than the one we have had the pleasure and privilege to look over this month. The number of stamps in this lot is considerable and, with one exception, they are all on original covers. The number of unchronicled varieties is really such, that it can only be understood by a study of these postal labels themselves. Amongst others (of the chronicled varieties) we may mention several splendid pairs used of the 200 reis 1871, the colour being ochre-yellow; and the gem of the unchronicled varieties: a strip of four of the 20 reis carmine second issue, superb, doubly perforated at the bottom. From what we have seen of this really grand lot, we understand that the now existing hand-book on Portuguese India, though in itself an excellent guide will require revising. We understand also from a reliable informant, that a gentleman well up in the subject of Portuguese Indians is now busily engaged upon searching into the minutest details of the early issues and

getting up the most reliable information concerning them, from authentic documents, and we are assured that positive facts are already in this gentleman's possession which will necessitate the re-arranging, and adding to, the now recognized list of this country. We said that we had been fortunate to see this truly magnificent lot, and justly so, for they are scrupulously guarded by the possessor, whom we thank for the privilege of going through them and congratulate on his well deserved success in securing them. We now imagine the amount of scepticism with which this bit of information will be received, but we are confident to entrust results to the hands of time.

\* \* \*

Another esteemed friend of ours has also favoured us and has given us permission to satisfy ourselves on the existence of the sheet showing the compound perforation on the current minor values of Canadian stamps and we are assured positively that a specially adjustable perforation gauge has not been used, in gauging them and that the stamps really exist, and we cannot refrain from saying that patience and perseverance which must have necessarily been expended by the possessor, in bringing to light this fact (by examining minutely a very large number of current Canadians) bestow great credit on the philatelic energy of the gentleman himself and proves that even amongst the most common of current stamps there is food for the philatelic mind, and scope and material as well to establish facts hitherto unknown. The regrettable incident connected with this discovery is: the uncalled for adverse comment, made probably in a bantering way, by people who should know better and who seem to be oblivious of the fact, that the majority of discoveries, and very important ones at times is due individually to earnest collectors who spare no effort, for the love of their stamps and the Science, to study their property minutely.

\* \* \*

By a strange coincidence, sometime ago we made the acquaintance of a gentleman, who came specially to India from the Continent, in the hope of securing some Afghanistan stamps. We were sorry for him at the time, but need we say anything of the surprise we received, on his return to Bombay a few days ago, literally loaded with these most coveted stamps. The number he secured is simply marvellous. Abassi, Sunar, Shahi and others, plain circles, tablets—all in fact are represented largely. We were doubtful indeed if it were possible to secure such a treasure in the space of two months and spared no pains in obtaining the opinions of

experts on the matter and we had the satisfaction of hearing them proclaimed guine. As this gentleman is leaving India in the course of a few days, some of the Paris collectors will have a rare opportunity of filling up numerous gaps in their Albums and probably gaps which they have long abandoned the hope of ever filling. We wish him and his treasure a very safe journey.

\* \* \*

We note with pleasure that a good start has been made in Calcutta in establishing auction sales of stamps at stated periods and the promoters have our best wishes. We think that better prices will obtain as these sales go on and grow more popular and so far as we know, we are of opinion that the direction of these undertakings could not have been placed in better hands, particularly so in the case of the gentleman who kindly consented to be the wielder of the hammer, a person whose intimate knowledge of stamps will stand him a good recommendation as the arbitrator of lots for disposal. We have reason to believe that when the sales are better known, as time goes on, a goodly number of the best of Indian Stamps will find their way to the Auction Room in lieu of being packed out of the country for disposal.

\* \* \*

We are very pleased to note the change effected in the editorial chair of our Calcutta contemporary and regret that inadvertently we have been led to do an injustice to a gentleman for whom we entertain a great respect and high esteem. Also that owing to circumstances, over which we have no control, the short comings of one person should have been visited upon another.

\* \* \*

We refrain from commenting upon the new monthly now in the field and published at Bombay. We leave the task in hands more able than ours. In our opinion the new arrival speaks for itself.

## Financial Advances in Philately.

(From the "Eastern Philatelist.")

Last month I contributed an article entitled "Financial Backsliding in Philately," to which this is a companion piece. The former was written to console those who didn't have the stamps, while the one before you is written to excite self-complacency in those who own them. I hope it will not discourage the beginner by giving him that I-wish-I'd-been-born-sooner feeling.

Of course we all know about those rises in the Departments and Revenues; but how many have a Revised Print of the 54th and have observed the increase in price of a used (or perhaps I had better say cancelled) set of U. S. Columbian adhesives from \$18.25 to \$28.188, and of an unused set, from \$18.65 to \$30.14; an increase of over 58 per cent. and over 61 per cent. respectively;—and all in three months.

The 9 cent. Periodical increased from 20 cents in the 39th edition of 1881 to \$5 in the recent 54th. It brought \$6 at Albrecht's sale in the middle of May. The large ones made a large increase; the rest a general decrease, as is seen by figures in the companion article. The one cent, red, Carriers' Despatch, 1849, was priced at \$2.50 in the 47th; also in Collins' 5th edition, same year—1885. A good copy sold for \$3.50 in the first Bristol County Philatelic Society auction sale, July 7, 1893. The 54th prices it as \$7.50; Our Catalogue, \$6. All used.

A used specimen of the Knoxville, Tenn., Confederate provisional, 5c. red, is priced at one dollar in the 39th, and in the 54th it is listed at twenty dollars.

The New Orleans 5c, brown on white and blue papers, used, experienced a rise of over five hundred per cent. for the same period. A Petersburg, 5c, red, jumps from \$5 to \$15, and a C. S. "ten cents" blue, of 1863, unused, increases from \$1 to \$3.50 in that time.

Of the foreigns, the Bremons increase several thousand per cent. between 1881 and 1894, and yet they bring still higher prices at auction sales.

The 1860 issues of British Guiana experience heavy advances.

The "Sydney Views" of New South Wales average from eight to ten times their price a dozen years ago.

Of the perforated Canadas of 1858, the half penny, pink, used, goes from one dollar in the 47th (1835) to five dollars in the 54th. The three pence, red, mounts from fifty cents to two dollars. But the six pence, lilac, is the one that is in the balloon having risen from the \$2.50 mark in 1885 to the \$25 mark at present; yet at Albrecht's 21st auction sale it brought but \$18.75 on the original letter.

The 20c, red, Columbian Republic issue of 1862, was priced at \$25 by J. W. Scott in 1889, and by the S. S. & C. Co.'s 54th at \$45. At J. W.'s 15th auction sale last October, a used copy went for \$24—53 1-3 per cent. of catalogue price, or 46 2-3 off same. Should this stamp be considered as "going up," or "coming down?"

The 3 pfennige Saxony of 1850 is a good stamp of upward tendencies. An unused specimen was priced by Durbin in 1881 (8th edition) at \$1.50,

while the "Standard," 54th now says \$35. This same 8th lists it used at 75c, and the 54th puts it at \$30, which is really a fair and reasonable price; auction sales realize it—that is, the price. Collins' 5th edition in 1885 places it at \$4, and J. W. Scott in 1889 at \$10.

Collins' fifth prices the one franc vermillion, France, 1849, at \$10 for a used specimen, while the now 54th places it at \$35; forty dollars unused.

Here are a few comparisons between prices in the 39th and 54th edition of S. S. & C. Co.'s Standard; 1881-1894:

Canada, 6 pence, purple, 1851, used, 35 cents to \$3.50.  
 Newfoundland, 1p., brown, 1857, new, 15 cents to \$1.50.  
 Newfoundland, 8p., orange, 1857, new, \$1.00 to \$4.00.  
 Newfoundland, 2p., lake, 1863, new, 25 cents to \$2.50.  
 Newfoundland, 4p., lake, 1863, used, 25 cents to \$3.00.  
 Newfoundland, 5c, brown, 1866, used, \$1.00 to \$5.00.  
 Nova Scotia, 1p, brown, 1851, used, 50 cents to \$5.00.  
 Nova Scotia, 3p, blue, 1851, used, 10 cents to \$1.00.  
 Nova Scotia, 6p, green, 1851, used, 50 cents to \$2.00.  
 New Brunswick, 3p, red, 1851, used, 20 cents to 2.50.  
 New Brunswick, 3p, red, 1851, new, \$1.00 to \$5.00.  
 New Brunswick, 10c. vermillion, 1860, used, 5 cents to 40 cents.

British Columbia, 2 1-2 p, pink, 1861, new, 35 cents to \$2.25.

British Columbia, 25c, orange, 1868, used, 25 cents to \$1.25.

British Columbia, \$1.00, green, 1868, new, \$2.50 to \$20.00.

British Guiana, 96c, bistre, 1876, new, \$2.00 to \$12.00.

France, 15c, green, 1850, used, 10 cents to \$1.35.

France, 15c, green, 1850, new, \$1.00 to \$15.00.

France, 1f, carmine, 1849, used, 10 cents to 60 cents.

Oldenburg, 1- $\frac{3}{4}$ s. g. green, 1855, used, 75 cents to \$6.00.

Oldenburg, 2 g, rose, 1856, used, 50 cents to \$6.00.

Oldenburg, 3 g, yellow, 1856, 50 cents to \$7.50.

Oldenburg, 1 g, blue, 1860, used, 10 cents to \$1.25.

Oldenburg, 2 g, rose, 1860, used, 25 cents to \$5.00.

Oldenburg, 3 g, yellow, 1860, used, 25 cents to \$5.00.

Oldenburg, 1-3 g., green, 1862, used, 5 cents to \$1.50.

Oldenburg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  g., orange, 1862, used, 5 cents to \$1.00.

Oldenburg, (envelope) 2 g, blue, 1862, new, 25 cents to \$2.00.

India, 4 a., green, 1864, used 10 cents to \$1.50.

The New Brunswick 6 pence, yellow of 1851, went from \$1.50 in the 39th to \$6 in the original print of the 54th, and then made a further jump to \$10 in the revised print. This is for a used specimen. The increase of the price of the unused one is from \$2.50 to \$15.

This article has a moral.

L. H. BENTON.

## Colours.

BY GEO. B. KLEBES.

There is nothing in stamps that gives us so much pleasure as studying their various colours. In looking over a garden of flowers one is attracted by the bright beauty of the rose or the pure loveliness of the lily; and so in looking over our collections, which are philatelic flower gardens of various sizes, we are surprised and delighted with the variety of the hues that meet our eyes. And, just as in the vegetable world, there is an infinite number of colours, so in the philatelic world there are hundreds of different tints. There are in this one flower 852 kinds of colours—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, the colors of the rainbow are there, and also hundreds of subdivisions of these principal colours, as, for instance, straw and vermilion, which are the colours of two of our prettiest United States sets, agricultural and interior department stamps. We find typical roses in the early issues of Siam, or the 10 reis Brazil, and also in many of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, while Baden, the Bahamas and Germany each contributed roses of slightly variegated hues. To find the golden sun flower we have only to turn to Switzerland, or to the sunlike stamps of Peru's 1874 issue. To carry further the imagery, we may find beautiful violets in Honduras, Hungary or Peru or if, perchance, we wish to have a pure white lily, we have only to apply a little "life given water" to the stamps of Russia. We find that the various rose-coloured stamps with their embossing and perforations remind one sensibly of the beautiful moss roses of the flower gardens. To find philatelic weeds in almost every collection is not a difficult task. The varied colours of the so-called Hamburg locals render the position of the album in which they are situated perfectly obnoxious. But it would seem that in point of colours, philately has the advantage of the natural world. We have green stamps, but hardly ever do we see a green flower; we have black stamps, but black flowers are oddities which are never found in nature. In point of variation also, the philatelic flower gardens are considerably in the lead. Where in nature, do we find more beautiful two-coloured flowers than the 1869 issue U. S. stamps? Where in nature is there a more successful combination of colours than is found in the 2½gl. Dutch Indies?

But not to tire the reader with more extended comparison, the whole may be summed up in the fact that nature and philately are very similar as to colours, and while the scientist may pore over the

pages of botany, which treats of the work of the Almighty, it cannot be but beneficial to study in our leisure stamps, or rather into the secrets of philately, which is merely a scrutinous examination of art, the product of man's genius. The majority of the later issues are stamps of bright hue, and those which, in colour, resemble the early official locals of these countries, are seldom seen. Even our postal card was changed to the more attractive brown, the bright vermilion and green and yellow please the modern age more than does the dull black, although when stamps are finely engraved, as, for instance, the ½r. 1878 issue of Honduras, the unattractive colour is lost sight of in admiration of the engraving. Following the dictates of the eye, stamp collectors, and especially new ones, are apt to pay most attention to the stamps that are fair to gaze upon; but "all that glitters is not gold," and while we may have a beautiful collection of colours, its intrinsic value is almost inevitably lower than a less beautiful collection, for some of our ugliest stamps are the most valuable. The evident improvements in colours which are being wrought annually in our science, are indeed encouraging. In future years our albums, decked with philatelic roses and garlands, will not be to appearance a mere collection of "trash," but rather "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.—*Canadian Philatelist*:"

## Our Exchanges.

### THE JOURNALS OF SEPTEMBER.

The **Philatelic Record** continues to maintain its high level of excellence. The papers on the "Stamps of Victoria" and on the "Stamps of Great Britain" are continued. There is also a valuable article on "The 9 kreuzer, green, of Baden, 1851."

The editorial notes of the **Stamp News** are more spicy than usual and altogether the number for September is a good one. The catalogue of the Tapling Collection is continued. Readers will be glad to hear that the £200 competition is open till Nov. 30th.

The **Monthly Journal** is fully worth the 2s. asked for it now and would be worth more. The editor chronicles the Fresno Locals and runs down the French surcharges in China. These are inconsistencies, which we fail to reconcile. Quite a good paper on Stamp Colours is published, along with the continuation of the "Stamps of Transvaal and Nova Scotia."

The effects of August are usually felt in September or we might not have seen an advertisement occupying the place of honour in the **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain**. The *Times of India* publishes items of philatelic interest very often and editorials on stamps are not uncommon in other Indian papers. The only point of significance to us is that Mr. William Brown got his copy of the Indian paper from some interested source. In other respects, the number is not much below the average, the editor bringing his papers on the "Straits" to a close.

R. Braegger & Co. have started a new paper, the **Philatelic Advertiser**, exclusively devoted to advertisements. We have two numbers before us and we wish this new venture every success. Such papers are quite common in Germany and France and we do not see why they should not be run with success in England.

Mr. R. T. Haberstraw's paper—the **Stamp Chronicle**—is getting very interesting. The editor invites makers of stamp mounts to send in their makes, to be adjudicated upon by himself. We await the result with impatience.

The **American Philatelic Magazine** is a neat and readable paper. It opens with a good article on the Local stamps of China and the editorials are bright and crisp.

The **Washington Philatelist** is a small paper, but better than more pretentious productions.

We have now a "**Philatelic Sun**" from America. It is a cheap paper, but the editor will have to do better to shine without setting.

The **Southern Weekly Philatelist** has changed the pink paper to white. It comes regularly and is decidedly up-to-date.

India has surely had its philatelic awakening. We have the **Signs of the Times** starting a philatelic department, under Mr. S. Abgar. The publication with men, like Messrs. Fred. May and Abgar at the helm is bound to be a go-ahead and honest publication. We wish it all success.

The Bombay dealer of fame, N. H. Mama, has turned his attention from faked stamps to a stamp paper. We would like to know the genuineness of the advertisements and interviews, before advising intending subscribers to place their subscriptions with the "**Indian Postal Stamp News**"—a copy of which they ought to see in order to compare it with existing Indian publications.

We have several numbers of the **Australian Stamp Collector** to hand. The editorials are good, specially those on "Philatelic Societies" and "Common Sense Stamp Collecting."

The **Australian Philatelist**, No. 2 is as good as no. 1 if not better. The paper contains quite a lot of information, arranged with intelligence and ability.

M. Maury's **Collectionneur** is as good as ever. The chronicle is very exhaustive, without being tiresome.

**Le Questionneur Timbrophilique** has quite a number of valuable answers to correspondents. One of them is noticed in our "Notes and News" section.

**Le Monde Philatelic** is quite a new paper, but it shows a lot of vitality. There are no lack of papers in Belgium, it is true, but this one is bound to take its rank with the best, if it continues to be conducted as the two numbers to hand have been.

**Other Publications received:**—*El Filatelista Sud-Americano, La Union Filatelica de Barcelona, El Monitor Filatelico, Il Francobolo, L'Annonce Timbrologique, L'Echange de Timbres Poste, Anvers-Philatelic, Le Courier des Timbres-Poste, Gazette Timbrologique, L'Union des Timbrophiles, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, La Revue Postale, Tidskrift, Briefmarken-Offertenblatt, Schweizer Briefmarkenzeitung, Philatelistischer Borsen-Courier; Die Post, Die Briefmarke, General Anzeiger fur Philatelie, The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, The Stamp Collector's Journal, The Metropolitan Philatelist, The Canadian Philatelist, The Eastern Philatelist, Austria Philatelist, Monthly Post, Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular, C. T. Reed's, H. A. Macmillan & Co's, C. H. Postlewait's, and Mlle. J. Moens' Price-Lists.*



## Burma Philatelic Society.

A meeting was held on 27th September, at the Great Eastern Hotel. Present Messrs. Heysham, Halliday, Proud, O'Brien, Haddock and one guest. The following business was transacted.

Read a letter from Mr. Cornwall tendering his resignation as President of the Society owing to his leaving Burma.

Read a letter from the Bombay Philatelic Society, conferring an Honorary Membership on the Burma Philatelic Society, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to acknowledge the honour conferred on the Society with thanks and to offer an Honorary Membership to the Bombay Philatelic Society.

Read letters from Stanley Gibbons Esq. and from Major Evans, accepting the Honorary Membership conferred on them by the Burma Philatelic Society.

Mr. Proud was unanimously elected President of the Society in place of Mr. Cornwall.

The following alterations in the Exchange rules were passed:

(1). That sheets of Exchange may be circulated to those members who do not tender their own sheets for exchange, after all members who send in sheets have seen them.

(2). That in future 25 % discount only will be allowed instead of 50 % as at present, to those members who have any cash payment to make.

(3). Proposed by Mr. Proud and seconded by Mr. Heysham, that coloured slips should be printed and gummed on to the Exchange sheets, drawing members' attention to the fact that those members who fail to initial and fail in the dates and the amount taken if any, will not receive any further exchange sheets.

The Honorary Treasurer upon informing the meeting that several members had not paid their subscriptions, for the last five months, was asked to write them a notice drawing their attention to Rule No. 10. The meeting then separated.

P. WAGNER,

Honorary Secretary.

Merchant Street, Rangoon.

## What May Yet Be.

As we go to press a report reaches us that Dennis Riordan, expressman, who does business at the corner of Minna and Fifth streets, is engaged in the preparation of a special local jubilee stamp to commemorate the nineteenth consecutive year of his business as an expressman. The design, which we hope to present to our readers in the next issue, is described as being a Tara hart rampant, on a field vert, surmounted by demi-shanrocks over a bar sinister, supported by a four wheeled chariot, right; a hippocentaur, left; with value 2 bits below, together with the license collector's number of the business. This issue will be limited to one hundred copies, to be raffled for at McKloskey's Retreat on Saturday evening next.—*Philatelic Facts and Fallacies.*

## Odds and Ends.

Inexperienced collectors are advised to be careful in purchasing the older emissions of Japanese stamps, as a firm in Japan is sending imitations of the obsolete issues broadcast over the world. Of course this dealer sells them as facsimiles, but unscrupulous persons may endeavor to sell them as genuine stamps to beginners.

By the passage of the American tariff bill, postage and revenue stamps are placed on the free list, and the many annoyances to which collectors and dealers have been subjected to in the past will no longer occur.

Henry Gremmel will issue in book form about October 25 the series of papers which have been running in the *Post Office* on "Minor Varieties."

Probably the finest lot of the local stamps ever offered at one time was the superb collection of Paul Stochlin, of Geneva, Switzerland, which was sold on Dec. 14 and 15 1893, by R. F. Albrecht, 75 different pieces being offered, while the regular issue was represented by over 90 specimens, exclusive of a half sheet of plate 13 of the 10c.

At the Brock sale, held in New York last January, a United States 30c. grilled all over sold for \$211.

A lot of over one million continental stamps were offered for sale, without reserve, at Mr. Hadlow's 30th auction sale, and were sold for £29.

## Philatelic Auctions.

## SECOND SALE, CALCUTTA, October 20th.

All stamps are used, unless marked\* which means unused.

Lot No.	No. of stamps in each lot.	Rs.	as.
9 NABHA, 2as. red surcharge, block of four*	4	1	4
10 GWALIOR, 1 rupee, red surcharge*	1	2	0
11 JHIND, 1874, thin paper, 4 as. pair fine	2	5	0
12 SORUTH, 2nd issue, (lotus type) 1 anna, black on glazed blue laid, on portion of original	1	5	8
13 MAURITIUS, 1858, 2d. blue, small fillet, fine state of plate	1	25	0
11 HONG KONG, 1890, \$5.00 on \$10.00	1	12	0
15 INDIA, 1854, 1 anna pointed bust, and 1855, 8 pies ne wmk. <i>bleuté</i> paper	2	80	0
16 INDIA, 1866, Gas. tall letters, side nicked, and 1 anna "Bengal Secretariat" on "Service."	2	3	0
17 Do. 1854, ½ anna red, 8 arches, Essay*	1	14	8
18 Do. 1861, small Service, 8 as. no wmk. pair*	2	5	0
19 Do. 1867, ½ anna, Bill Stamp, "Service Postage" in green	1	10	0
21 Do. 1893, (Columbus) \$1.00 fine	1	10	0
23 Do. 5d. perf. purple-brown, C. C.	1	18	0
28 N. S. WALES, 1851-54, 6d. blued paper, brown, fine ground, error "WALLS"	1	31	0
29 Do. 8d. square, orange, <i>imperf.</i> (fine copy)	1	50	0
33 ST. LUCIA, 1863, C. C. (6d.) emerald, <i>used</i>	1	10	8
34 BARBADOS, 1852-56, (½d.) <i>imperf.</i> green on <i>bleuté</i>	1	6	0
41 MAURITIUS, 1858, Britannia blue, <i>used</i>	1	50	0
42 P. S. N. Co., 2 reals red-brown on <i>bleuté</i> , very fine*	1	22	0
43 JHIND, 1874, thin paper, entire sheet of 50, 2 as. yellow, fine*	50	20	0
44 Do. another sheet of the same*	50	21	0
45 CANADA, 1855, 10d., blue, fair copy	1	10	0
53 INDIA, 1854, 1 anna, pointed bust, superb copy...	1	8	0
55 Do. 1855, ( <i>De la Rue</i> ) no wmk. <i>imperf.</i> ½ anna blue, grand margins with portion of sheet border, pair*	2	28	0
56 Do. do. 2as. buff, pair*...	2	36	0
57 Do. do. 2as. green, single copy*	1	52	0
59 CEYLON, 5d. <i>imperf.</i> star	1	7	0
64 GWALIOR, envelope* entire, ½ anna blue, surcharge red, arms blue, very rare	1	15	8
70 INDIA, small Service, no wmk. 8as. rose, entire pane of 80 stamps, very fine*	80	80	0
71 MAURITIUS, 1858, "Four pence," in curve, surcharged on Britannia green	1	48	0
72 INDIA, 1867, "Service" stamp, short, 2as. black and lilac	1	50	0
73 PARMA, Newspaper stamp, 1853-55, 6 cents, oct. black on rose, <i>used</i>	1	14	8
74 TUSCANY, 1851-52, blued paper, 2 soldi, red, fine unused original, full gum*	1	100	0
76 MODENA, Newspaper stamp, 1859, 80 cents orange, <i>used</i> ...	1	13	0
77 BADEN, 1853-57, 3 kreuzer, black on blue, unused original, full gum*	1	16	0
78 WURTEMBERG, 1858, 6 kreuzer, black on green, unused original full gum*...	1	31	0
79 Do. 9 kreuzer, black on rose, ditto*	1	30	0
80 N. S. WALES, 1853, Registration stamp, <i>imperf.</i> orange and blue	1	18	0
83 INDIA, "Bengal Secretariat" 1 anna* on "Service." and "H. M. S." 2 and 4 annas on "Service." ...	4	15	8
86 TESSMANIA, 1870, 4d. blue, wmk. "4" (Gibbons' type, 3054)	1	24	0
87 CEYLON, 2s. blue, perf. star	1	15	0
88 ST. VINCENT, 1892, 5d. on 4d. carmine and claret*	1	8	0
89 MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. Post Paid, on bluish, corner repaired	1	26	0
90 Do. 1858, 2d. small fillet	1	21	0
91 Do. do. do. early plate, superb, on original	1	40	0
92 Do. do. Britannia, green, fine*	1	31	0
93 GT. BRITAIN, 1878, 10s, slate, fine, (cross)	1	9	0
94 Do. 1878, £ 1 violeto (cross) fine	1	19	8
95 Do. 1880, 2s. red-brown, very fine	1	32	0
97 Do. 1882, £ 1, violet (anchor) <i>bleuté</i> paper	1	12	8
98 STRAITS, 1889, "8 cents" on 12c. blue	1	14	0
93 Do. do. on 12c. purple in black	1	13	0
100 BANGKOK, 1882, C. C. 8c. orange, "B"	1	5	0
101 NEVIS, 1861, 1s. green, engraved on grayish, slightly mended	1	14	0
102 VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1888, 4d. on 1d. violet on red and black	1	13	8

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5	ANTIGUA, ½d; 1d; 2½d., 4d., and 6d.	3 0	13	*HELGOLAND, .....	1 0
2	ARGENTINE, CENTENNIAL, .....	3 8	11	*HONDURAS, 1891, 1 centavo to 1 peso	2 0
10	ARGENTINE, 1892, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, 50c. ....	1 4	3	*HONDURAS, 1891, 2 to 10 pesos.....	2 0
13	*ANJOUAN, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0	4	HOLKAR, ¼, ½, 1 and 2 as. ....	0 8
2*	ABYSSINIA, ¼ and ½ guerche .....	0 5	9	HUNGARY, 1kr. to 1 florin.....	0 4
4	BAHAMAS, 1d., 2½d; 4d; and 1/- ...	1 4	6	ITALY, Valevole.....	0 6
7	BARBADOS, 1875-92. ....	0 12	36	INDIA, current and obsolete .....	2 4
4	BARBADOS, 1882-5 .....	0 8	8	ITALY, Humbert, 5 c. to 1 lira. ...	0 3
2	BERMUDA, 1d., and 2½d.....	0 4	13	*INDO CHINA, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0
30	BRAZIL, fine .....	2 0	4	JAMAICA, official ½d., ½d., 1d., & 2d.	0 8
5	B. BECHUANALAND, '89-92. ....	1 12	16	JAPAN, a fine set,.....	0 10
5	BRITISH GUIANA, 1882-5. ....	0 8	3	LIBERIA, 1892, 1c., 2c, 4c.....	0 8
6	BOLIVIA, 1894, 1c.—50c. ....	1 0	7	MONTENEGRO, 2-25, Jubilee .....	1 8
5	BOLIVIA, 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c.....	0 10	4	MEXICO, 1, 3, 5, 10 centavos.....	0 3
6	BELGIUM, Parcel Pos t.....	0 10	13	*MAYOTTE, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 8
2	CANADA, registration .....	0 2	13	*MARTINIQUE, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0
4	CAPE, 1d; 4d; 6d. and 1/- triangular	15 0	4	*MEXICO, 1874, 5, 10, 10 and 25 centavos .....	0 6
9	CAPE OF Good Hope, ½d.—5/- .....	1 0	11	NORWAY, 1 ore—50 ore.....	0 6
4	*CURAÇAO, 1, 2, 2½ and 3c. ....	0 8	8	N. S. WALES ½d.—1/- .....	0 12
3	CHINA, 1886, 1, 2 & 5 c., used or unused	0 10	6	N. S. WALES 1d.—1/- official .....	1 0
7	*COSTA RICA, 1889; 1c.,—1peso.....	1 0	6	NEW FOUNDLAND, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 5.....	0 12
6	*COSTA RICA, 1889; official 1c.,—50c	1 8	10	*NICARAGUA, 1890, 1c.—10p.....	2 0
4	CHILI, 1, 2, 5 and 10 c.....	0 3	10	*NICARAGUA, 1893, 1c.—10p.....	2 0
13	*OBOCK, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0	13	*NEW CALEDONIA, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0
3	COCHIN, ½, 1, 2 puttans .....	0 6	19	NORWAY, 1856-1889, including unpaid.....	0 12
4	DOMINICA, ½d., 1d., 2½., and 4d. ...	3 0	11	*NICARAGUA, 1893, official, complete	2 8
10	DEMARK, 1ore.—100 ore.....	0 6	5*	NICARAGUA, 1878, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c. ....	2 0
18	*DIEGO SUAREZ, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 8	10	*NICARAGUA, 1891, complete .....	2 0
25	DENMARK, 1851-85, including official and unpaid.....	0 12	10	*NICARAGUA, 1892, complete .....	2 0
6	FINLAND, 1889, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 1 mark.....	0 8	5	*NICARAGUA, 1869-71, perforated, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c. ....	1 8
6	FRENCH COLONIES, (eagle), 1860, complete, 1c.—80c. ....	2 8	13	*OCEANIA, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0
14	FRENCH COLONIES, 1881-86, complete, 1c.—1fr. ....	4 8	3	*PARAGUAY, 1, 2 and 4. ....	0 6
10	FINLAND, two issues,.....	0 8	4	PERU, 1, 2, 5 and 10 c.....	0 3
25	*FARIDKOT, native print.....	1 8	4	PHILIPPINES, (Alphonso) .....	0 8
13	*FRENCH GUIANA, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0	4	PHILIPPINES, (Baby, obsolete) .....	0 6
13	*FRENCH CONGO, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0	10	PORTUGUESE INDIA, crown and head.	0 8
13	*FRENCH GUINEA, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0	13	PORTUGAL, 1871-1887, 2½r—150r...	0 10
5	GAMBIA, ½d. 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 4d.	1 8	9	*PATIALA, Service, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 Re.....	3 8
3	GRENADA, ½d., 1d., and 2½d .....	0 6	7	QUEENSLAND, ½d—1/- .....	0 10
4	GRENADA, ½d. 1d., 2½d. and 4d.....	0 10	6	ROUMANIA, 1889, 1½—25 bani.....	0 4
5	GOLD COAST, ½d. 1d., 2d., 4d., & 6d.	1 0	13	*REUNION, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0
13	*GUADELOUPE, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0	4	St. CHRISTOPHER, ½d;—4d. ....	2 8
13	*GOLFE DE BENIN, 1c. to 1 franc ...	5 8	2	St. VINCENT ½d. and 1d. ....	0 4
10	GREECE, three issues .....	0 6	3	St. LUCIA, ½d., 1d., 2½d. ....	0 6
5	*GUATEMALA, 1886, Provisionals ...	2 4	9	SIERRA LEONE, ½d—1/-.....	3 8
7	HOLLAND, 1872, 5c.—50c.....	0 6	5	SIERRA LEONE, ½d —4d. ....	0 12
			3	SIERRA LEONE ½d., 1d., 2½d., .....	0 6
			9	*SWITZERLAND, 1862, 2c.—1 fe.....	0 6
			8	*SAMOA, 1d.—5/- 1877. ....	0 12
			11	SWEDEN, official, 2 ore—1kr .....	0 12
			11	SWEDEN, ordinary 3 ore—1kr. ....	0 6
			4	*SURINAME, 1, 2, 2½ and 3.....	0 8

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

PHILATELIC MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

Vol. 1—No. 8.

## Indian Philatelist.

DECEMBER 1, 1894.

### Sales at Auction.

Several of our exchanges are discussing vigorously the question whether Philatelic Auction Sales are useful or not. The advantages of auctions can be briefly resolved into two, viz., (1) the fixing of the value of rare stamps and (2) the means placed within the reach of collectors for the disposal of any duplicates they may desire to get rid of. In the first case, it has been found that auction quotations are not always safe to follow. A stamp sold at auction is not exempt from the causes which determine fluctuations in value. For example, the first specimen of a particular variety may fetch a very high price at a sale, but subsequent copies offered may show a downward tendency. The opposite also takes place and copies can be sold privately at much higher figures than they fetch at auctions. The first advantage then claimed for these sales does not stand the test of experience. Add to this, that the bids can be forced up to higher figures by the devices of the seller's friends or, at all events, they may be worked up to any reserve price, which the owner may choose to fix. It is a very common thing for stamps to be bought in, when prices do not suit and in that case the quotations, instead of being a guide, represent merely the crude opinion of some collector, who has not half the experience of the average catalogue-maker.

As for the second contention, it is a sounder one, but it may well be doubted whether it is an altogether satisfactory mode of selling or buying stamps. In a matter like this, it is not always possible to look after the interests of buyers and sellers alike. If a stamp is sold cheap and is a decided bargain for the buyer, it may be concluded that the sale cannot be so very satisfactory from the owner's point of view. Besides, the system may very easily lend itself to abuse, for at an auction, those on the spot have always the advantage over those who are away. So much depends on the condition of a stamp and on the demand at the sale, that the price may be either unduly inflated or become too low in sympathy with either of these causes.

Of course, we do not question the *bonafides* of the auctioneers themselves. They do their best to secure the best customers for the stamps confided to them. But the bidder at a distance is often at a disadvantage and more good luck falls to the lot of those who can attend the sale in person than they deserve, for they can watch the course of the sale, the actual demand for the things offered and regulate their bids accordingly.

But in philately, all institutions have their uses or they could not thrive. Those who wish to buy or sell have always the columns of most Philatelic Magazines open to the insertion of their advertisements. There are also numerous exchange societies, scattered all over the world, and they afford a suitable channel for the disposal of duplicate stamps. But the oldest institution in philately is that of the dealer and recent examples will convince everybody, that people of experience often prefer to sell their stamps to a firm of dealers to having them disposed piece-meal at an auction.



Lately a French collector complained bitterly that the auction catalogue descriptions were often incorrect and misleading and that he had paid very high for specimens that were worth little. On other occasions, a really good stamp goes merely for a song, and if the seller has fixed no reserve, his stamp is sold at half price. Whatever may be the standing, honesty and knowledge of the auctioneers—and it is in many cases, very high—they cannot possibly avoid the element of dissatisfaction on the part of buyer and seller and the consequent distrust, which is discernible in the articles which have recently appeared in the philatelic press. It is not the individuals, who work the system that are to blame; but the system itself is unsound and the capacity and competence of individuals alone has saved it up to now from discredit.

Let it not be supposed for a moment that we consider auctions useless. But buyers and sellers alike ought to proceed with caution. The fixing of a reasonable reserve-price will prevent any good thing from being sacrificed; the commissioning of a reliable agent may in a great measure minimize the effects of taking a leap in the dark, when one cannot attend a sale personally.

All business has its risks, and disappointments of even greater magnitude occur in the case of the amateur dealer, who advertises his wares and either finds no custom or gets customers, who do not reply to his letters or pay for his stamps. These are difficulties inseparable from business and ought to be reckoned with, in the calculation of profit and loss. All we wish to do is to put in a timely word of warning and ask our readers never to trust themselves entirely to auctions, as the only and infallible medium for the disposal of rare stamps.

There are many means of doing so and he is a wise collector who shapes his course, after carefully balancing the chances, which each system offers and taking the advantage of any, according as circumstances warrant.

### Unpaid Postal Impressions of Mauritius.

BY DR. J. R. HENDERSON (MADRAS).

I have recently had the opportunity of examining a number of letter sheets and covers, posted from Mauritius to India during the years 1860 to 1875. A considerable proportion, of these carried the unpaid postal impressions to which Mr. Seymour Summers was, I believe, the first to direct the attention

of stamp collectors. These impressions appear to have been struck anywhere on the face of the cover, and in some cases even overlap the adhesive stamps. The majority were untouched by any postmark, and I think there can be no doubt that the Mauritius post office officials did not consider that any obliteration was necessary. I have before me two examples which I may briefly describe.

The first is a letter sheet with adhesive stamps to the value of 10d. It bears the local postmark of Mahebourg, dated 7th July 1862, and the stamps are obliterated with one of the earlier Mauritius postmarks viz. three concentric circles enclosing the numeral 1. About the middle of the address side of the sheet appears the unpaid impression, a large 4d. handstamped in red ink—and this is partly covered by a postmark which reads "Mauritius—1862—Ju. 8."

The second example is an envelope carrying adhesive stamps to the value of 1 shilling and 3 pence, the stamps obliterated with the usual B 53 mark. About the middle of the address side there is a large 10d., handstamped in red, but in this case untouched by any postmark. On the same side and in the upper left corner, is a handstamped impression, also in red, which reads "Registered—No. 98-299 My 73—Mauritius." The inscription is in four lines within an oval boundary line, and the figures 98 are filled in with pen and ink.

The first of these unpaid impressions establishes an earlier date for their use than any given by Mr. Summers, or by Mr. P. Mitra in your August number. I have described the second on account of its registered impression, which seems to me to rank equally in interest with the unpaid variety.

Personally I consider both kinds of impression to rank rather as postmarks than as postage stamps, though they were undoubtedly the forerunners of our present unpaid and registered adhesives. The mere fact that some of them are postmarked does not prove that they are postage stamps. The fact that the great majority are unobliterated, shows I think that such treatment was considered unnecessary, and the exceptional cases must be regarded as due to accident in the hurried act of stamping. At the same time, I fail to see that these impressions are more interesting than the many varieties of handstamp etc., used for similar purposes in Great Britain, India, and elsewhere.

## A Suggestion.

BY P. C. LAHARRY.

Philately is an abstruse science, the field of which is fast increasing. In the investigation of this, as is the case with every other science, no one can look upon himself as the repository of all knowledge about stamps. It is simply impossible to proceed onward without the co-operation of brother philatelists. Each one has, therefore, a claim upon the more advanced collector to make the path which they themselves have traversed, more smooth, as it were, to those who need it. Surely it is good to gain knowledge by personal exertion and experience, but is it not prudent to reserve the energy for the solution of some more complex subject, and be benefitted by the wisdom of others at the very outset? How often do we inadvertently miss the opportunity which never for the second time presents itself before us, and then how bitterly do we wish that we were better possessed of useful information? How often have we been deceived and cheated by unscrupulous dealers, how often have we collected bogus stamps rejecting the genuine stamps—and why? The reason is not far to seek. Sometimes we are to depend solely upon catalogues, which far from giving a detailed and precise account of the minor varieties—as they are called—seldom chronicle them. Surely it is impossible to have everything in a nutshell. These minor varieties of no very great importance may be of no interest to a general collector, but the energetic specialist may not dislike to be as precise and exact as it is within his power to be. Hence the necessity and use of books of reference of particular countries, in which every information hitherto known is supposed to appear in detail. The shades of colour, for instance, is a point where people generally conflict in opinion.

Indian Empire with the Native States has, it is hoped, attained to such a position that she could claim the attention of many votaries of philately. To my knowledge there exist a fair number of collectors, both in and out of the country, who have made India their speciality. Those that take the trouble of examining every collection that they may get hold of and of studying the contributions and notices in the papers proceed fairly well. But those that have neither the time nor the opportunity to do such things, will naturally

look forward for something that will furnish them with all they want as concisely as possible. Some young collectors are not unfrequently perplexed with a lot of early issues of Native States Stamps with their hieroglyphical inscriptions, the mastering of which costs a lot of trouble and a deal of time. May be, there have appeared valuable papers elucidating many difficulties with reference lists &c. but they are few and far between. What is hereby meant to propose is the bringing out of a book which will attempt to solve many difficulties, and bring to light many interesting facts, to know which it may not be the lot of many. Surely there will be no lack of materials for a work of this kind. Whom are we to appeal to, but to the advanced veterans who have been able to attain to such a height by dint of their own exertions? So here I conclude, with the fervent hope that some at least will cherish this suggestion kindly, by which an infinite good will be done to philately and, at the same time, will be quite welcome to the public.

## Notes and News.

The Argentine Jubilee stamps have already been forged.

Mr. C. E. Severn is the new President of the Philatelic Sons of America.

The *Philatelic Era* has already become a weekly paper.

Postal cards are made at the rate of 4000 per minute.

The first stamp wrapper was issued, April 1, 1864, by New South Wales.

The Antwerp Exhibition stamps will be current till the end of the year.

Mr. T. H. Hinton got an honourable mention at the Paris "Exposition du Livre" for his "World Stamp Album."

The Wuhu stamps which we mentioned in our September issue are somewhat worse than the ordinary Chinese locals of the Treaty Ports. They are private stamps.

Two clerks in the Sierra Leone post office are in trouble, owing to having forged some surcharges.

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Austria issued the first postcard in October, 1869, and the first reply card was issued January 1, 1872, by Germany.

\* \* \*

The first philatelic magazine was the "*Monthly Advertiser*", published at Liverpool in 1862.

\* \* \*

Mr. Otto Bickel, of San Marino and Montenegro, disclaims all connection with the recent Jubilee issue of the little Italian Republic.

\* \* \*

Mr. A. M. Torres, of Evora, announces that all Portuguese stamps of the old type will be surcharged shortly.

\* \* \*

The Postmaster of Wuhu asks the modest commission of 50% to supply his stamps to dealers.

\* \* \*

Mr. Harry Hilckes is preparing a new album, which will contain spaces for the stamps of Great Britain only.

\* \* \*

A report reaches us that the current stamps of Holland will all undergo a change of colour from January next.

\* \* \*

A postman, who retired a short while ago, after 41 year's service, has calculated that he has walked upwards of 230,000 miles in the daily performance of his duties.

\* \* \*

Mr. Maury hears that 200,000 francs worth of the 1, 4 and 10 pesetas of Spain have been stolen from the Treasury. This will lead to the new issue being expedited.

\* \* \*

Dr. Kalekhoff points out the danger of cleaning stamps by hot water. The paper of which the stamps are made becomes less durable, as the size contained in it is injured.

\* \* \*

An unused 5 francs stamp of Belgium is worth 25 francs or £1 sterling. It is not likely, therefore, that possessors of the stamp will be in a hurry to present it at the Post Office to get it exchanged for others of lower denominations.

In addition to the fraudulent 1d. Victoria, green on yellow paper, the 1d. on drab, and 2d. lilac on green and on buff appear to have been turned out by the "fakers."

\* \* \*

It is reported that some short time ago an offer of £ 20,000 per annum was made to the British Government for the privilege of advertising on the back of postcards and postage stamps.

\* \* \*

Scott's 55th, to be ready by Dec. 31, will show marked rises in the quotations for U. S. stamps over the last edition. It will be interesting also as giving the first indications of the result of the formation of the "Stamp Trust."

\* \* \*

The *Philatelic Record* has some pertinent remarks regarding unused stamps which are offered on approval sheets. Owing to frequent handling, the specimens lose all their attractiveness and value and, instead of improving the appearance of a collection, they often mar it.

\* \* \*

The British Government have extended their contract with Messrs. De la Rue, for the manufacture of stamps and postal stationery, to 1901. The new contract will result in a saving to the Treasury and is recognised as more advantageous than the former one.

\* \* \*

The *Million* seizure has resulted in a petition to Parliament with the object of expunging the clause in the Act which forbids the reproduction of stamps even for artistic or philatelic purposes. The *Monthly Journal* is however of opinion that the Act is a safeguard against the sale and manufacture of forgeries and as such should be allowed to continue in the Statute Book.

\* \* \*

In these times, when postage stamps of the higher values seem to be the order of the day, it is difficult to understand the official notice quoted by the *Timbre-Poste* to the effect that the stamps of 5 francs (Belgium) will be withdrawn on the 31st October next. For the last ten years the Post-offices have not kept these stamps in stock, though frequently asked for them. The government, probably to "shut up" the enquirers, has now taken the effectual mode of doing so, by withdrawing the value altogether.—P. R.

*The Financial Times* of October 20th contains the following:—Theodor Buhl Ltd.—Registered 15th October. Capital £ 20,000, in £ 1 shares. Objects:—To acquire and carry on the business of stamp merchants and philatelic publishers, carried on by Theodor Buhl and Co., at 11, Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

\* \*

It is not unusual to compel the Post office to issue provisionals and surcharges of the lower values. The *modus operandi* is very simple. A collector purchases all the lower values in a particular place and it becomes necessary to supplement the issue, until the arrival of fresh stock, by a surcharge or two. This has been recently done in Philippines, was done in the Straits and in Ceylon and quite recently has given rise to the split provisionals in Horta and Madeira.

\* \*

Whether the Duke of York's collection will ever rival the great millionaire collections may be open to considerable doubt, but there is no question as to the absolutely unique character of many of his postal treasures. In every direction English Colonial authorities are doing their best to enrich his collection. In several cases sheets of stamps have been forwarded to His Royal Highness by the Colonial Government.

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We are assured by several advertisers in a local paper, that their advertisements are inserted "gratis, free, for nothing." Can it be philanthropy? Or is it done to induce business? The fact that anybody gets a free notice is no reason for giving his moral support to any concern he may not approve of, just as an editor is not justified in admitting the advertisements of dishonest people, simply because he is paid for their insertion.

\* \*

The following is stated to be the list of the five scarcest stamps in the world in the order of their rarity:—

1.—British Guiana, 1c., 1856 (only one known). 2.—Sandwich Isles, 1st issue, 2c. (four known). 3.—British Guiana, 1850, 2c. rose (sold for \$ 1,010). 4.—Mauritius "Post office", 1d. (sold for £ 340). 5.—Mauritius "Post office", 2d. ( " )

Only sixteen of the Mauritius "Post office" stamps are known, and six of the 1850 British Guiana 2c.

A scientist announces that the way to find out whether a postage stamp has been used or not is to photograph it. If the postmark has been eradicated, the black traces of the obliteration will appear with great clearness. Even when the stamps have been well washed and no traces of obliteration can be seen by the naked eye or through the microscope, the photograph will show very clearly the cancellation.

\* \*

From *Il Francobollo*, we learn that the demands of the San Marino Jubilee committee have been modified somewhat. The *busta* will now be sent to those who buy 40 shillings worth, of the jubilee stamps, provided they pay 5 lire extra for the special cover. The stamps will be on sale, until they are exhausted and as the plates have been destroyed, this will not make the stamps, by any means, commoner. The committee points out that these concessions are made only for the benefit of philatelists, and not on account of the small demand for the stamps. This statement deceives nobody. If there had been a sale for the stamps, there would have been no need to offer further inducements.

\* \*

It must not be thought for a moment that Mr. Castle is relinquishing our fascinating hobby, quite the contrary, he is a keener collector than ever—if that be possible. The fact is that Mr. Castle of late years has found the greatest difficulty in adding *desiderata* to his Australian collection, which is so complete and vast, that a great portion of the interest, was lost when specimens could not be easily acquired for it. Secondly, Mr. Castle during the past five years has devoted his attention to the study and formation of a collection of European stamps. This field being so large, comprising as it does some 50 countries, demands all the time and energy of an advanced collector, and Mr. Castle finally decided upon parting with his world renowned collection of our Australian Colonies—*Monthly Journal*.

\* \*

£10,000 is a large price to pay for a single collection of postage stamps, especially for the stamps of one quarter of the world only. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, the famous dealers have just given that sum for Mr. Castle's collection of Australian stamps, which "embraces almost every known variety of Oceanian stamps, in used and unused condition." Mr. Castle commenced to form this unique collection in 1872. Since this date he has mainly

devoted himself to this special group of countries, the collection comprising the stamps, envelopes, cards, and wrappers of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Tonga, Labuan, Borneo, and Samoa. In the course of the formation of this superb collection, Mr. Castle has amalgamated those of many well-known philatelists, including those of the late Mr. J. C. Carrick, of Manchester, Mr. David Hill, of Melbourne (Victoria), Mr. Basset Hull (Tasmania), and Lieutenant Beddome, of Tasmania, Mr. Shorthouse, of Birmingham, and Mr. W. Hadlow (Queensland). In addition to these collections thus amalgamated, Mr. Castle has purchased very largely from every quarter of the globe. Amongst many celebrated names from whom many of his finest specimens have been obtained, we might mention the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Mr. Henry Wilson, the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, Monsieur J. B. Moens, the late M. V. G. de Ysasi, M. Arthur Maury, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Mr. W. F. Petterd, of Tasmania, Mr. Fred. Hagen, Dr. Houson, Mr. Van Dyke, and Mr. E. Himmelhoch, of Sydney, and many others. There is a great demand for rare Australian issues, single stamps realising some hundreds of pounds.

### New Issues.

ANGOLA.—As might be expected, the other values have been supplied to this colony, in addition to those chronicled. The list comprises now :—

#### Adhesives.

- 5 r. orange
- 10 r. violet
- 15 r. chocolate brown
- 20 r. grey-lilac
- 25 r. green
- 50 r. blue
- 75 r. carmine
- 80 r. light-green
- 100 r. brown on buff
- 150 r. carmine on rose
- 200 r. blue on blue
- 300 r. blue on salmon

In addition to this, the *Internacional* chronicles the following surcharge, of which 5000 were ordered to be made, pending the arrival of fresh stock from Portugal.

#### Adhesive.

- 25 reis in blue on 2½ r. brown.

BRAZIL.—From Mr. Oscar Vianna, we have received the following new Brazilian stamps. They are an improvement upon the old series :—

#### Adhesives.

- 10 reis, blue and rose
- 20 reis, blue and orange
- 50 reis, blue and blue
- 100 reis, black and rose
- 200 reis, black and orange.

The series will now run up to 2000 reis.

CHILI.—This usually sober-minded republic, whose issues, Mr. Harold Frederic quoted as an illustration of what one should collect, has been affected by the mania for novelties ; it has now an Acknowledgement of Receipt stamp.

- 5 centavos, chocolate.

GUINE.—The 15 reis of the new issue has been seen which ought to complete the series.

#### Adhesive.

- 15 reis, chocolate-brown.

HOLLAND.—We have seen two values of the current Holland in a new shade.

#### Adhesives.

- 10 c. bright-rose
- 12½ c. bluish-grey

JOHORE.—We have seen the stamps of the permanent design, of 1 and 3 cents, superseding the bewildering surcharges. By the way, the Government Order not to supply stamps to parties abroad has been rescinded. Probably the supply is larger than absolutely required for local purposes.

#### Adhesives.

- 1 cent, purple and lilac
- 3 cents, purple and rose

MOROCCO.—Several of our contemporaries are now chronicling the stamps for this country. The central design is a mosque, with the date in the upper corners.

#### Adhesives.

- 5 centimos, carmine
- 10 „ slate
- 25 „ green
- 50 „ yellow
- 1 peseta, chestnut.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Two stamps have undergone a change in colour. According to the *P. R.* they are :—

#### Adhesives.

- ½ c. black
- 12 c. orange-brown

MOZAMBIQUE Co.—Instead of the provisional, we have a permanent series here and it should surprise no one that it is so, as the new series was promised long ago. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles:—

Adhesives.

- 2½ r. blk. and olive
- 5 r. „ and orange
- 10 r. „ and lilac
- 15 r. „ chocolate
- 20 r. „ grey lilac
- 25 r. „ green
- 50 r. „ blue
- 75 r. „ rose
- 80 r. „ light green
- 100 r. „ brown on straw
- 150 r. „ orange on rose
- 200 r. „ blue on blue
- 306 r. „ blue and buff
- 500 r. „ carmine and black
- 1000 reis, red and purple.

The design is the arms of Portugal supported by elephants.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE. Really the authorities here should be more provident about their supplies. Pending the arrival of a supply, the following has been manufactured. The surcharge is in black. Only 960 were printed.

Adhesive.

“Half Penny” on 2½, blue.

NYASSA Co.—We omitted last month 3 surcharged values on the imperforate types.

Adhesives.

- 5, on 10 r., imperforate
- 75 on 20 r. imperforate.
- 100 on 50 r. imperforate.

NORWAY.—The 50 ore has been re-drawn. The NORGE is in Roman caps.

Adhesive.

50 ore red-brown

PERU.—The re-issue of old stamps with the head of President Morales Bermudez is a *fait accompli*. They are for sale only in the Post office at Lima.

- 1874 2 cents lilac.
- „ 50 „ green.
- 1876 10 „ green.
- 1877 5 „ blue.
- 1879 1c. „ yellow.
- „ 2c. „ rose.
- 1880 1c. „ green.
- 1881-3 2 „ carmine (U.P.U.)
- „ 5 „ blue.
- „ 50 „ red.
- „ 1 sol blue.

UNITED STATES.—In addition to the values chronicled, the 2 c; 1 c; and 10 c; with the alteration in the upper corners which is to characterise this series, have been seen by us. The execution really is not so good as that of the old series.

Adhesives.

- 2 c. carmine.
- 1 c. blue.
- 10 c. green.

### General Notes.

By L. H. BENTON, U. S. A.

One hundred and ten of Austria's 133 varieties of postal cards can be bought, piece by piece, for somewhat less than 27 dollars, or 55 silver rupees.

Some of the Russian local stamps are canceled by having the name of the postmaster written across them. Here's to Postmaster Sinkovitch-zolotyerkoulitzgdowtchoff!

Two of America's leading philatelic writers have accepted positions as editors of philatelic journals: Lewis G. Quackenbush with the “*Philatelic Review of Reviews*,” (Osage, Iowa) and Roy F. Greene with the “*Pennsylvania Philatelist*.”

A joke recently appeared in a New York paper, wherein little Johnny says that he is in doubt as to who does the most “licking”—his aunt, who is a postmistress, or his sister, who is a school teacher. Query: which needs the most “licking”—a postage stamp or a schoolboy?

The smallest republic in the world is Franceville, one of the islands in the New Hebrides. The inhabitants consist of 40 Europeans and 50 black workmen (various shades) employed by a French company. A full set of postage stamps for this republic is in order!

There are over seventy British colonies that issue postage stamps. The aggregate issue is (G. B. itself not included) according to the 54th Standard, nearly 5100, an average of over 70. In the initial letters of the names of these colonies, all the letters of the alphabet except E, K, R, U, X, Y are represented.

Of the sixty-eight thousand or so post offices in the United States of America, 98½ per cent. do not pay their running expenses. The profit on the New York City postoffice is, however, about four millions of dollars a year.

Some people will kick at anything. Some are deriding our new issue, of which the 6, 4 and 2 cent values are out, in that order; yet the addition of the corner ornaments so much improves their appearance that they "lay" way over" the original design.

I once commented in some notes on the fact that I had observed a Costa Rica stamp post-marked "Liberia." I have since seen several, and it has now dawned upon my mobile intellect that Liberia is the name of a town in Costa Rica (though I cannot find it mentioned in any geography or encyclopaedia). It also occurred to me that an African Liberian postmark would read something else besides merely "Liberia."

In my notes in No. 5 of this paper there appeared a typographical error. The price per thousand for the U. S. typographed "official" seals should read \$ 1.25 per thousand, not 25 dollars; that is, the 1. was accidentally omitted before the 25.

### The Bicycle Stamps.

As there is considerable merited criticism of the Fresno Bicycle stamp, which was described in this department in the July number, we deem it proper to state some further facts pertaining to it that have since been developed.

Without going into particulars, we can state that a counterfeit die was engraved and subsequently obliterated and masqueraded as the genuine die. A wood-cut has also been made and electrotypes prepared from it for purposes best known to the authors.

Subsequently the original die, that was used to produce all genuine stamps issued, was obliterated. The writer has seen this die in its present obliterated condition and is, therefore, able to make this positive statement.

Both the engraving and obliteration of the counterfeit die are different from the genuine. It may not be policy to publicly point out these variations, that the fakers may profit by the information in future efforts, but the editor of this department will gladly expert any specimens submitted free of charge.

These statements are here given publicity in the interest of honest philately, and to protect a legitimate stamp from the forays of the fakers who have gathered about it and who bid fair to bring it into disrepute.—F. F. & F.

### A Japanese Faker.

Some time ago, the publishers of this paper received from a gentleman named Mori, resident in a large Japanese town, a set of 30 different Japanese stamps, mounted nicely on a printed sheet, headed: "Imitations of the dismissed Japanese postage stamps," which the gentleman offered for sale at very low prices. We hear that other dealers in this city received the same set and the same offer, and are glad to state that every one made the same use of these stamps as we did, viz., placed them in their counterfeit collections, without paying any special attention to the offer.

The stamps are wonderfully well executed. Although all of them bear two microscopic Japanese letters, which we learn signify something like facsimile or counterfeit, these letters are in many cases so obscure that even on the clean and unused stamps they are extremely hard to detect, while if they are covered by a cancellation detection would be impossible. All are not so dangerous, as a good many of the stamps differ from the original ones, especially in shade. But there are so many stamps so like the genuine ones, that if cancelled with any of the dirty Japanese cancellations and mixed with a lot of common, but genuine Japanese stamps, we are quite sure they would deceive even an expert. We, therefore, consider this enterprise of great danger to philately and take this means of putting collectors on their guard. We trust no dealer will accept the offer of the Japanese faker, as, even if the stamps should be sold as imitations, some second or third buyer might not be as honest as the first seller and mischief might be caused by the same.

From the same gentleman, the publishers afterwards received a lot of stamps which showed him up in his true light. He had offered certain Hawaiian stamps which the publishers bought and which proved satisfactory; but with the same he sent on approval a lot of Oriental stamps, such as Kewkiang, Japan jubilee and Chinese. Of these the Japan jubilee were quoted wholesale at 50c per set, and he wrote that he sold them at this price to large firms like the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and European dealers. The Chinese first issue and the Kewkiang 1-cent were simply counterfeits, entirely different in engraving from the originals.

We give these facts as a warning against this Japanese dealer.—F. F. & F.

## Bombay Philatelic Society.

### Honorary President.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS, BARON CANNING, G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

### Honorary Vice-President.

THE HONORABLE H. J. PARONS, C.S., JUDGE, HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

### President.

W. S. HARVEY, ESQ., C.S.

The regular Monthly Meeting (twenty-sixth) was held on Wednesday, the 24th October at 5-15 P.M. The Vice-President, E. S. Gubhay, Esq., in the chair. The new draft rules were approved of by all the Members present viz:—Messrs. Gubhay, Summers, Ramchundra, Douglas Kettle, Agabeg, Mahadewrao, Graham, Paco, and Ribeiro. And it was resolved on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Douglas Kettle that the rules should be circulated for the votes of absent members, viz:—

Messrs. Roache, Nash, Trevor Smith, Frost, Fearn, De Cruz and Hayim.

Two resolutions were passed by a majority which disposed of the question raised by Mr. Nicholson, in his correspondence to the Society. Copies of the same were forwarded to that gentleman.

On the motion of Mr. Julio Ribeiro seconded by the Honorary Secretary the Exchange Rules of the Society were cancelled.

Exhibits.—The Honorary Treasurer exhibited several of the higher values Portuguese Indies, various issues, in an unused and perfect conditions.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,

Honorary Secretary,  
Bombay Philatelic Society.

33, Sasson Dock Road,  
Colaba, Bombay,  
7th November, 1894.

## Our Exchanges.

THE JOURNALS OF SEPTEMBER  
AND OCTOBER.

### ENGLISH.

The Review in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is excellent this time, opening as it does with a notable paper on the "Stamps of Bergeford."

The *Philatelic Record* speaks of exhibition honours and the incident between M. Moens and the Vienna Exhibition authorities. There is much force in the editor's remarks about Stamp Auctions. Mr. Linderberg's investigations furnish the reason for a continuation of the articles on the Postage Stamps of Baden. They are characterized by that thoroughness of style which belongs to the *Record*. "The Stamps of Victoria" are continued.

The Rev. Matthew R. Knight, of Hampton, New Brunswick, gives his ideal of what the Album and Collection of the Future ought to be, in the columns of the *Monthly Journal*. The paper is vigorous and bespeaks earnestness on the part of the writer. The "Stamps of Transvaal" are continued.

There is no weekly yet in England, but we are in a measurable distance from it, for the latest thing out is a "*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*." It is edited by Messrs. Harry Hilckes and Percy C. Bishop, who has in his time turned his hands to more things than one. Mr. Harry Hilckes contributes "Official Statistics" regarding the number of Heligoland stamps issued, which is very instructive reading. The subject of Auctions occupies the editor's attention. The number before us is No. 2 and we have all that is good to say of its contents and the get up of the paper.

The monthly philatelic letter in the *Monthly Circular* is always a readable one. The writer starts on the subject of auctions and we find his remarks very much to the point.

Hopkins Bros. have begun to issue a four page monthly, called the *London Auction Record*.

Dr. Byant continues to make the "*Stamp Chronicle*" very interesting. The paper for September is on the 6 kr. broken circle, of Bavaria.

The contrast between "Now and Then" occupies the attention of Mrs. Harrison in the *Philatelic Chronicle*. It is no surprize that stamps should rise in price from 1867-1894, when they rise from month to month and from year to year.



The **Stamp Collectors' Journal** has now completed its 16th year of publication and promises to improve its contents in the future.

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The **Monthly Post** has completed its first 12 months. The paper continues to address the general reader as well as the philatelic public.

#### CONTINENTAL.

**Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste** in addition to the usual chatty notes is continuing the paper on the Stamps of France.

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**Le Questionneur** of M. P. Mahe brings a detailed note on the perforations of Austrian Stamps.

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**Le Courrier des Timbres Poste** has a paper on Jubilee stamps. The Review of the Philatelic Press is pretty exhaustive.

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**La Gazette Timbrologique** takes the opportunity of reminding the members of the Society of Exchanges that dues have to be paid on Oct. 1st of each year. We repeat the announcement for the benefit of members in India.

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**L'Echo de la Timbrologie** speaks of imperfect stamps. Should we collect them? M. G. Ackein, the writer of the article is of opinion that all specimens should be collected and replaced for better ones, as opportunity arises. This is done every day in the case of very rare stamps and it may be done also by the small collector, as rarity is often a relative term.

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**Il Francobollo** is a paper conducted in a truly artistic spirit. The last number to hand contains an enlarged and coloured reproduction of the 5 lire Jubilee stamp of San Marino. The Editor asks for the verdict of its readers to find out whether he was justified in offering fac-similes of Liberian Stamps, marked as such, to its readers. The *Stamp News* condemned the practice as dangerous, hence the somewhat impassioned appeal, which has received a hearty affirmative response from 300 and odd subscribers.

The **Austria Philatelist** is a large paper, which has all the appearance of being well got up. We are arranging for a reviewer of our German papers and then our notices will be more appreciative than at present.

#### AMERICAN.

A number of new papers have been good enough to exchange with us. We have before us the **American Journal of Philately** for September, published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. The paper opens with a Catalogue of Russian Rurals by Mr. William Herrick. The "Stamps of Victoria" from Vindin's paper and the "Stamps of France" from the *C. de T. P.* are other contributions of interest. The English letter by Mr. Nankivell is a very readable one.

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The **Filatelic Facts and Fallacies** comes to us from San Francisco. We find its contents valuable and have taken the liberty of making two extracts from it.

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Mr. H. Gremmel in his **Post office** of September and October has continued his papers on "Minor Varieties." The papers are lucid in the extreme and with them as a guide the veriest tyro cannot go astray. The October number begins a complete explanatory Catalogue of U. S. Stamps.

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The **Pennsylvania Philatelist** for September and October came both to hand together. Editor Kissinger is evidently very hard-working. The print is extremely fine and the *Pennsy*, as its editors choose to style it, has all the elements of a progressive paper in it. At present it is the organ of that growing American Society—the Philatelic Sons of America.

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In the issue for September, "Missouriensis" in the **Philatelic Journal of America**, puts forward a novel suggestion for U. S. stamps. One portrait in a single value is not enough for this gentleman, but he opines that for duly honouring American worthies, it is necessary to have several portraits in a single sheet. We dare say, States that are hard up for money will find the suggestion most invaluable and collectors proportionately mischievous.

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The **Metropolitan Philatelist** for October contains a "Revised list of U.S. Envelopes" which is very compact and handy.

"Crawford" in the **American Philatelic Magazine** points out the true value of American "specimen" stamps in a collection. The paper is now the official organ of the "Sons of Philatelia."

The **Philatelic Monthly and Philatelic World** is the title of the oldest American stamp paper. Mr. J.M. Paue points out that minor varieties should rank always after regular varieties. It was time that somebody did say so.

The **Philatelic Tribune** is the smallest of our exchanges. It is a lively paper, however, and Mr. F. J. Stanton, of Smyrna N. Y. seems to be well-satisfied with it. In the same way as the *Penny* it conducts an Auction by Post.

The **Southern Weekly Philatelist** is always punctual. There are plenty of American News, throughout its columns.

#### COLONIAL.

We have not many under this section. The **Australian Philatelist** Nos. 2 and 3 are just to hand and bespeak the direction of a competent philatelist. Mr. Basset Hull writes an article on "Queensland Half-penny" and also continues his papers on the "Stamps of Queensland."

We are promised from Hongkong a new paper. The one announced by Mr. S. Abgar is not yet out, from Calcutta.

Also Received:—*O Internacional, La Revue Postale, Anvers Philatelique, L'Exchange de Timbres-Poste, Cabinet de Numismatique et de Timbrologie, Neue Briefmarken-Zeitung, Polski Filatelista, Die Post, Das Postwertzeichen, Welt-Post, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Eastern Philatelist and Le Timbre-Post.*

#### Auction Sales.

Messrs. Cheveley & Co. held their 59th Sale on October 2nd, when the following were some of the prices realised:—

Tuscany, 9 crazie on white paper, no margins, but otherwise fine, £1 8s.

Labuan, the extremely rare provisional, 6c., on 16c., red on blue, fine specimen, £10 10s.

Victoria, 5/- blue on yellow, perfs. clipped at top and part of one side and one or two slight tears, but a very fair specimen, £2.

Nevis, first issue, 6d. grey; a fine unused specimen, with original gum, £3 4s.

Newfoundland, 1/- vermilion; fine specimen, but a trifle oxidised, £12 15s.

New Brunswick, 6d. yellow, and half of 3d. red used together for 7½d.; very fine, and on original envelope, £2 2s.

Tobago, C.A. 6d. ochre, unused and original gum, £6 5s.

Mr. Hadlow held his 40th Sale on Friday, September 21:—

Great Britain, £5 on blue paper, £2 8s.

British East Africa, pair unused of the rare 4 annas grey, imperf., £1 18s.

Portuguese Indies, 1st issue, 20 reis, £2 10s.

Shanghai, the rare error, 1 cand. rose-pink, unused £2 2s.

Antigua, first issue, imperf. 6d. green, no watermark, unused, with gum, £3 6s.

Barbadoes, first issue, red on blue, pair, imperf., unused, with gum, £1 8s.

South Australia, pair of the 2d. orange-vermilion, imperf., rarity, £2.

Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper held their 45th Sale on September 25th, at St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, W.C:—

Great Britain, the V.R. unused, margin very slightly torn at top corner, otherwise very fine with large margins all round, £8 12s. 6d.

Oldenburg 2nd issue, 3rd sgr. black on green, unused, with original gum, £5 7s. 6d.

Spain, 3 cuartos bronze, fine, £11.

Spain, 2 reales red, slightly creased and a little cut into at top left hand corner, otherwise fine margins all round, £17.

Ceylon, 4d. rose, imperforate, a very fine specimen from SIR D. COOPER'S collection, £12.

Mauritius, Post paid 1d. vermilion, earliest state of plate, very fine, £9.

Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½ c. blue very rare, £13.

Antioquia, Do., 5c, green, very rare, £14.

Antioquia, another darker shade, £19.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. B. W. (Gya.)—The British Guiana is an electrotype.

J. B. D. (Oregon.) U. S.—We received only Rs. 1/2 by M. O. and not 1/4.

W. A. G. (Jallunder.)—As far as we can, we make a point of accept advertisements of people of good standing only.

A. W. E. (Calcutta.)—Do.

## Indian Philatelist.

THE FIRST PHILATELIC JOURNAL  
OF INDIA.

Published on the 1st. of every Month.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Should be addressed to the Editor at Dadar, Bombay, India, and should reach him by the 20th of each month.

SAMPLE COPIES.—Of the paper will be sent to any address on the receipt of 2 as.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Will be one Rupee per annum, post free, to all parts of the world, and Rs. 1½ for copies franked with a nine pies carmine stamp.

EXCHANGE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Not exceeding four lines 4 annas. Every additional line 1 a. Double these rates to non-subscribers.

BUSINESS CARDS.—Containing name and address merely and not exceeding three lines Rs. 2-8 for twelve insertions. For every additional line, one rupee.

OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a single insertion, one page Rs. 12, half a page Rs. 7, quarter page Rs. 5, and one-eighth of a page Rs. 3-8. For three insertions a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed, for six insertions 20 per cent. and for 12 insertions 30 per cent.

All these rates are payable in advance. Liberal terms to Agents. For every rupee paid by any advertiser he will be entitled to have a copy posted to any address he may indicate.

The following agents are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the paper.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.  
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.  
Gangadhar Baboo's Lane off  
Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

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Frere Street, Karachi.

A. E. GAYNOR,  
468, Church Road.  
Asansol, Bengal.

J. EDWARDS,  
52 c. Latour St.  
Montreal, Canada.

F. H. BRINKMAN,  
Amsterdam, Holland.

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Buenos Ayres, Argentine.

I. OPOLD POLLOCK  
Trieste, Austria.

F. A. HOFFMANN,  
31, Avenue de Labourdonnais,  
Paris, France.

FISHER, TITLEY & Co.,  
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₹ Rupees 2-8 for twelve insertions not exceeding three lines and Rupee for 1 every extra line.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.—29, Medows St., Fort; Gangadhar Baboo's Lane, Calcutta and Frere Street, Karachi. Stamp Dealers and Philatelic Agents. Specialists in Portuguese Indian Stamps. Price list free.

BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE.—Dadar, Bombay, India—Reliable Agents for large quantities of Native States Stamps; either used or unused. Wholesale lists want-d. Correspondence and exchange solicited.

CALCUTTA STAMP EXCHANGE.—S. A. Ghose & Co.—Foreign and Native Stamp dealers. 21, Phears Lane, Calcutta.

CLARKE & Co.—Bushey, Herts, England—Wholesale and retail dealers. Price list free on application.

FISHER, TITLEY & Co.—Stamp Importers,—Bath, England,—Large 36 p.p. Illustrated Catalogue, for Collectors or Dealers. Lists post free on receipt of one anna or reply post-card. Exchanges desired.

HENRY JORDAN & Co.—9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, India. Stamp dealers and agents for philatelic publications.

T. H. HINTON, I. P. U. A. P. A. 5, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, London, S. W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail.

GILMAYER, Ed., Box 418 Buenos Aires, (Argentine Republic) cheapest wholesale and retail price list post free.

RAUCH, A. Zittau (Germany) buys always for prompt cash lots of used Asiatic stamps and entire envelopes and cards at wholesale quotations. Purchase list post free.

UNIVERSAL STAMP EXCHANGE, 18, Gora Chand Road, Entally, Calcutta. Wholesale and Retail. Established 1878.

HOWARTH EVERSLEIGH & Co.—General Merchants and Dealers in Foreign and Colonial Stamps, Wholesale and retail. Carshalton, Surrey, England.

RIBEIRO & Co C. A.—Singapore, S. S. Wholesale and Retail Lists of Asiatic stamps. Wholesale list sent free. Retail List No. 2 mailed on receipt of unused stamps to the value of 8 annas.

T. W. WOOD & Co.—South Tottenham, England—Prospectus post free on application. Cheapest price for packets.

PIONEER STAMP Co.—Dealers in Native and Foreign stamps, 71, Lall Bazaar, 2nd floor, Calcutta.

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

PHILATELIC MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

Vol. 1—No. 9.

## Indian Philatelist.

JANUARY 1, 1895.

### Speculative Issues.

The number of speculative issues seems to grow apace and unless collectors make up their minds to eschew them, they will end by throwing up stamps in disgust by the frequency of the onslaught on their purses, by Governments and Corporations. Respectable dealers with knowledge, position and a large *clientele* can do much towards discouraging unnecessary stamps, either by ignoring them altogether or when required to stock them, by making their character quite plain.

In adopting this plan, there is the great difficulty of drawing the line between stamps that are legitimate and those that are not. Governments can change their issues as often as they like. They are the best judges of their own postal needs. They may not be indifferent also to the possibility of making them a source of revenue. And the collector may good naturedly allow himself to be exploited—to a certain extent. But when the demands become so frequent, as to be a positive nuisance, the philatelist may cry "halt" and either stop at a particular year or a particular issue. The Seebecks are legitimate, issues, but collectors will not lose anything if they place them under a ban, on account of the unblushing speculative manipulation to which they owe their origin.

But with all our fervent desire to discourage unnecessary issues, we must not allow our zeal to outrun our discretion. It

is a common thing for foreign collectors to look askance at the multitudinous varieties of the Native States stamps and denounce them all with a wholesale condemnation. Most of these stamps have been issued for legitimate purposes and those who issued them, in the majority of cases, had no idea that there was a philatelic market for them. That knowledge came later and was utilized and has been taken advantage of only to a limited extent. The same indulgence, however, cannot be extended to several recent issues, which have been put in the market by individuals who had not the right to do so. The Chinese Treaty Port Stamps are notorious instances of this speculative mania and the case of Nyassaland is even worse, on account of the connection of a dealer of undoubted honesty with the recent varieties offered to collectors, by the Secretary of the Company.

The Nyassaland Company is a Portuguese Corporation holding its power under a concession similar to the one granted to the Mozambique Company. In making the concession, the Portuguese Government agreed not to levy any taxes in the territory granted to the Company, for a period of 25 years. When the Mozambique Co. asked for permission to issue stamps for postal and fiscal purposes, the Portuguese Government supplied them and on account of the urgency of the demand, made a provisional series. At the same time, they intimated that the designs for a permanent series would have to be submitted to the Government and when approved, they would be printed by the "Casa de Moeda" or Government Mint. This last issue was supplied on the 3rd of last June.

The Nyassaland Company, however, were so eager for revenue that they first issued the series and then asked for the Government

permission, "to use stamps of their own in the territories of the Concession." The "Junta Consultiva do Ultramar" granted the permission, on the express condition that the stamps would be manufactured in the "Casa de Moeda."

The present issue, therefore, is simply a bogus one and can rank with the Sedangs. The defiance hurled by the Secretary of the Company to the countries of the Postal Union to refuse to recognize their stamps on the pain of retaliation is simply Quixotic. The world may get on without Nyassaland, but we fail to see what benefit Nyassaland will derive by cutting itself off from civilization.

The bogus character of this issue may be made a weapon of attack upon the gentleman who had the weakness to accept their sole agency. But beyond that, we are quite convinced that they had no philatelic inspiration. They are so ugly that no dealer could have originated them.

A new issue will be prepared for Nyassaland in the "Casa de Moeda" and the present unique series, perforated, imperforate and surcharged should receive no countenance from collectors, as it has received none from the Government, in defiance of whose law it was issued, and by whom it has been persistently ignored.

### Notes and News.

*La Union Filatelica*, of Barcelona, declares the Morocco stamps to be a speculative issue.

At a recent auction sale, a bound first volume of the *London Philatelist* fetched six guineas.

The Dutch had their first Auction Sale on October 2nd at Rotterdam.

The *Australian Stamp News*, we are informed, will now appear every three months.

A new series of stamps is announced for Bahamas.

The stamps of Whadwan have been suppressed.

The Portuguese propose changing their issues every four years.

The San Marino 5 lire envelope is 145 x 251 mm. and large enough to fill the page of an Album by itself.

British Honduras is going back to the pence denomination in its stamps. We may wait for a fresh avalanche of surcharges.

Besides the change in shade in all the current Dutch stamps, the unpaid series also appears in a fresh colour.

The 30 centimes unpaid of France appears now in a new colour, having been in use just one month and a half.

Our sole agent in Canada is Mr. J. Edwards, 52 c, Latour Street, Montreal; and in Austria, Mr. Leopold Pollock, Trieste.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have omitted the section of "Our Exchanges" which will be resumed next month.

Mr. George H. Watson's collection of cards is said to be unique. It is estimated to be worth £ 2, 500.

The Japanese forgeries are offered with appropriate cancellations, in the London market.

A new Society has been started for Canada. It is called the "Dominion Philatelic Association", and we wish it all success.

Few people look for beauty in the Jubilee series of Great Britain, now in use. But the prettiest is pronounced to be the 2½ d. embossed envelope.

An ordinary card is allowed to be used to foreign countries from Great Britain. The card must bear the inscription "Post Card" printed on its face.

The currency of Macau has been changed from reis to cents and a lot of provisionals may be expected soon, unless the arrangement begins with the next issue.

The list of Peruvian surcharges is likely to be very long. It should not interest anybody, except very few specialists of the country.

A philatelic paper has it that the trade in stamps is so brisk in Cook's Island that the islanders find it the most profitable source of income.

An American contemporary is informed that the Porto Rico Columbian stamp has been printed in a number of colours and shipped to Europe.

Mr. William S. Lincoln, whose albums have such a prepossessing appearance, was awarded a Bronze Medal, at the recent Paris Exhibition. They fully deserve the honour.

The 50 centimes Congo appears in the colour of the 5 francs. Why? asks the *Timbre Poste*. Probably because the 5 francs will appear in the colour of the 50 centimes—just for a change.

It is rumoured, says the *Australian Philatelist*, that the Uruguayan stamps in the new colours are but a provisional series. There will be a fresh issue shortly which will resemble the U. S. Columbians.

Our readers may remember that in the case of Hilckes vs. Hime, the plaintiffs were awarded £94 and costs. After the payment of solicitors and expenses, the firm had just £4 left.

The *Post Office* is of opinion that the 5c. U. S. stamp of 1890 in the colour of the 4c. is a chemical changeling. Errors of colour, it says, are impossible with the careful methods of the American Bank Note Co.

We are informed that the special series will not be issued for New Hebrides. The French Colonial stamps are no longer sold at the Colonial Office and dealers are in despair for a supply.

The enhanced charge of Rs. 2 per annum as yearly subscription to this paper comes into force with this number. The privilege of remitting under the old rates will be extended to *foreign* subscribers only to the end of March.

The long-promised series of Chinese stamps are at last chronicled. They are in commemoration of the 60th birthday of the Empress-Dowager. The proceeds should be applied to the payment of the war indemnity to Japan.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we must say, that the utmost scruple is observed in accepting advertisements of respectable people only in this paper. We invariably refuse the advertisements of parties having a shady reputation.

A large robbery of 2c. stamps has been discovered in America. Some employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, used to send fewer stamps than ordered by the postmasters and the shortages were only discovered at the end of the quarter, when accounts were made.

A Principality of the name of Trinidad has thought proper to look after the appearance of our collections and has issued a set of 7 stamps from 5 centimes to 5 francs. Collectors should resolutely taboo all such made-for-collectors issues and the nuisance may abate.

Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen recently obtained seven 2½d. current English stamps, which were printed on the gummed side and had the watermark inverted. Altogether eight copies were bought from a Southampton post-office. It is not known whether the whole sheet was printed thus or only part of a sheet.

We have just received a copy of Nunn's Directory of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain. The book is published by Mr. C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmund's, England. The price is 5 d., and the work before us is in its seventh edition—a sufficient test of its practical utility.

Some people will pin their fate to old catalogues and refuse very good bargains. They will regret their folly when new editions of their lists come out. The prices of the shilling values of Antigua, Dominica, Nevis and St. Kitts have all jumped up a hundred per cent. within the year.

Collectors desiring specimens of the United States letter sheet envelopes should obtain them at once. The government has ceased manufacturing them and when the stocks now in the hands of postmasters are exhausted, their use will be discontinued. The first issue of letter-sheet envelopes, 1886, was unwater-marked; there have been seven series issued since, all on watermarked paper, and each series bearing its number upon its face.

Among the price lists received, we have to acknowledge Mr. W. Hadlow's, 13, Warwick Court, High Holborn, London; J. Naame's, Constantinople; Mr. A. O. Marimian's, Trebizond; Messrs. Errington & Martin's, South Hackney, London; and Auction catalogues, from Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co., New-York, Ridout, and Hadlow.

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With Vol. V. of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, we are promised a series of papers, on the Stamps of Holland and the Dutch Colonies, by Mr. William Brown. The book on the stamps of the Straits promises to be a dream of beauty. The November journal came to us in a second edition; as the first contained a paragraph regarding the sale of Messrs. Benjamin & Sarpy's stock and good-will to Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., which was incorrect. The second edition comes without the paragraph. We are afraid Mr. Brown paid dearly for his mistake.

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Great excitement was caused, a few months ago, in Tonga, by the trial of the Foreign Secretary to the Tongan Government, on a charge of having criminally libelled the late Chief Postmaster, who was also Collector of Customs, a combination of Postal and Fiscal employment in which he does not appear to have given entire satisfaction. The charms of Philately, of the *fin-de-siècle* description, seem to have brought this gentleman's accounts into some confusion, large quantities of stamps having been sold to dealers without corresponding entries appearing in the books; some of these were stated to have been obliterated and sold at less than their face value and one entire lot appeared to have been specially printed for and consigned bodily to a European firm. No special authority for these transactions seems to have been thought necessary; in fact, except in the case of sales of stamps for local use, which probably were extremely small, the Postmaster appears to have looked upon the business rather as a private affair of his own. He was acquitted upon a charge of larceny, which was originally brought against him by the Government of Tonga, so that we presume his dealings were considered not to have been actually dishonest, but to have been carried on under some misapprehension as to his duties and powers as a Postmaster. On the other hand, the Foreign Secretary, whose only offence appears to have been the publication of his report upon the state of the Post-office

accounts, was likewise acquitted of the charge of libel; and now let us hope that the crop of Tongan surcharges will be a little less abundant in the future than it has been in the past, as the Government does not seem to have had any interest in the *écoulement*.—*Monthly Journal*.

### New Issues.

CHINA.—The promised set of stamps has been issued. They are printed at Shanghai.

#### Adhesives.

1	cand.	red
2	"	light-green
3	"	yellow
4	"	rose
5	"	brown
6	"	dark-yellow
9	"	green
12	"	orange
24	"	carmine

The usual dragons preponderate.

CONGO—Messrs. Waterlow and Sons provided this State with a grand series of stamps in six values. The five franc stamp is a rectangular. The others are oblong. They are all large and contain a variety of views.

5	c.	blue—	black centre.
10	c.	red—	" "
25	c.	orange—	" "
1	f.	lilac—	" "
5	frs.	carmine—	" "

DJIBOUTI—This is the French Colony where letters are affixed to the stamps—they are so large. We have the following additional values:—

#### Adhesives.

4	c.	blue—brown	centre
5	c.	red—blue	"
10	c.	green—brown	"
15	c.	violet—green	"
25	c.	rose—blue	"
30	c.	grey-green—rose	"
50	c.	carmine—blue	"
75	c.	violet—orange	"
1	franc	olive—black	"
2	"	bistre—rose	"
5	"	rose—blue	"

This last is triangular like its Obock confrere.

HONGKONG—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 10 dollars fiscal with the 5 dollar surcharge in old English.

Adhesive.

5 on 10 dollars, rose.

LIBERIA—The *ecoulement* here is not rapid enough and so the current issue, with the exception of the dollar values has been overprinted "O. S." in block capitals.

NIGER COAST—A new provisional is chronicled here, of which 900 only were printed.

Adhesive.

One half penny on 2½d. blue

PERSIA—A new series in two types has been issued here. The four lower values have the legendary lion and the other four the effigy of the Shah. The stamps are printed in Paris and perforated.

Adhesives.

1	shahi, violet	perf 13
2	„ green	„ „
5	„ ultramarine	„ „
8	„ brown	„ „
10	„ orange	perf 11
1	kran. red and yellow	„ „
2	„ yellow and blue	„ „
5	„ blue and silver	„ „

There is also a 1 toman stamp, which *Le Timbre Poste* has not seen.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—The *London Philatelist* had at last the grace to chronicle the 20 reis of 1876 surcharged 6. Some of those we have seen are, however, more than doubtful.

SIRMOOR.—This State has issued a new series of stamps ¾ × 1' perforated. The head of the Rajah is now replaced by an elephant.

Adhesives.

3 pies, orange

6 pies, green

1 anna, blue

2 annas, carmine.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.—Quite a number of surcharges are chronicled here; but we refrain from giving details as they do not interest the majority of collectors.

TONGA—Two new surcharges here:—

½d., on 1 shilling, brown

2½d., on 8d., lilac.

ZAMBEZIA—This is a new Portuguese colony which has been supplied with a full set of stamps in the colours and design of the current colonial type—from 2½ r. to 300 reis.

## Stamp Doctoring.

Stamp doctoring, as quite apart from stamp vamping, is we think, capable of being divided into three kinds; the stupid, the fraudulent, and the useful. We will endeavour to show what we mean by an example. The stupid may be exemplified by the following extract from a magazine, dating nearly thirty years back: "In order to remove the red gum on the backs of some of the stamps of Hanover, it suffices to put them in a boiling solution of carbonate of soda. The red colour will speedily decompose from the effects of the re-agent, but without waiting till this is quite complete the stamp should be removed and plunged into cold water. The operation should only last as long as is absolutely necessary, one or two minutes, or the alkaline carbonate will affect the colour of the stamp itself." That generation, which may be termed the generation of idiots, has fortunately passed away.

We cannot go deeply into the fraudulent doctoring, the great object of which has been either to make varieties, or to remove obliterations from stamps that had been cancelled. We find various recipes for this latter purpose. Chlorides, caustic-potash, oxalic, and azotic acids, the notable one of the *Savon de Marseille*, and to this collection of chemicals may be added naphtha and chloroform, which both play their parts. These, however, are only for the purpose of removing obliterations; but for changing colours cyanides and other chemicals are required, which it is not necessary to mention. All require careful and judicious handling, or the stamp itself becomes irretrievably damaged. The paper also becomes disintegrated, unless its fibres are subsequently drawn again together.

A cleaned stamp, that is, one so doctored, is an abomination to every real collector. A practised eye will almost always detect the blot at a glance without any further examination.

There is however a third species of chemical manipulation which is useful.

We know that in certain stamps the coloured ink used in the printing, contains an ingredient which becomes oxidised whenever the stamp has been much exposed to the air, or more especially to moisture. It is not difficult to divine what this ingredient is. It is metallic necessarily, and chiefly an oxide of lead. When attention was drawn to this, the Inland Revenue Department



made it a condition in the contracts for the manufacture of the stamps that no lead should be used. Considering the number of postage stamps that were licked this was a wise provision. The public did not suspect that there was "death in the pot," but made a great fuss about the very poor stuff on the line-engraved stamps, ostentatiously described as "cement," and which was shown to be perfectly harmless, though they were clearly right in representing it as having a most abominable taste.

The oxidation of stamps is especially noticeable in the native-printed red Mauritius, in some of the one penny English, as also in the early envelopes. The red assumes a brown colour, but as this arises from the oxidising of the metallic oxide in the ink it can readily be removed, as is known to most stamp collectors, by a very simple application, which does not interfere in any way whatever with the stamp. A mystery appears to be made of what is no mystery at all, for we see in the pages of a contemporary an advertisement of what is termed the "Ideal Antioxidiser." But as the announcement goes on to say that oxidised stamps will be operated on at 6d. each, we conclude that the preparation is not to prevent oxidation, and that if a name is to be coined it should rather be termed a "de-oxidiser." However, if any of our readers wish to remove the oxidation from any of their stamps, they will find that an application of peroxide of hydrogen will at once remove it. We are surprised to find that this is not more generally known, as the de-oxidising properties of this hydrogenised water are well known in the laboratory. It is sold in two degrees of strength, 10 and 20 vols, and a pennyworth should suffice to de-oxidise a whole sheet of stamps. It is perfectly harmless to the stamp, and does not interfere with the gumming on the back. There may be other chemicals which would answer the purpose, but of the virtues of the one we mention we can speak from practical experience—*Philatelic Record*.

### Making Stamps.

#### HOW UNCLE SAM LOOKS AFTER THE LITTLE STICKERS

I am the first newspaper man to whom has been granted the privilege of witnessing the processes by which Uncle Sam is beginning to print his own postage stamps at the bureau of engraving and printing. The wheels have started, and

before many days the machines will be turning out the parallelograms of red, blue and green paper at a rate to supply the post office department with the required 40,000,000, sheets per annum. Each sheet, as furnished to the Government, will consist of 100 stamps.

The printing is done on queer looking presses, each of which produce 1,600 stamps a minute, or about 100,000 an hour. Each press has an endless chain that carries four plates, on which the designs of the stamps are engraved. On each plate 400 stamps are represented. The sheets printed from these plates are intended to be cut into quarters eventually, in which shape they will be sold by the post office department.

Each plate is carried by the endless chain first under an ink roller, from which it receives a coating of ink of the proper colour. Then it passes beneath a pad of canvas, which oscillates so as to rub the ink in. Next it pauses for a moment under the hands of a man who polishes the plate.

Finally a sheet of white paper is laid upon the plate, both pass under a roller, and the sheet comes out on the other side 400 printed postage stamps. The plates revolve in a circle, as it were—more accurately speaking, they move around the four sides of a square in a horizontal plane.

While one is being inked another is being rubbed by the canvas, another is being polished, and the fourth is passing under the printing roller. The circuit takes about a minute, during which four sheets of 400 stamps each are printed.

The most important part of the work, requiring the greatest skill, is the polishing. It is done with the bare hands, no other method being equally efficient. The object is to leave exactly enough ink for a good impression, and no more. One girl lays the white paper sheets upon the plates, while another young woman removes them as fast as they are printed and stacks them up in a pile.

This process gives the results of hand press work. Half a dozen presses working together, each turning out 100,000 stamps an hour, can produce a good many millions in a day. Three hands are required for each press—the printer, who does the polishing, and two girls.

The printer must account for every sheet of blank paper that he received. These sheets are counted in the wetting division before they are delivered to him. After they are printed they are counted before they are sent to the examining division, where they are counted again.

Spoiled sheets are counted as carefully as perfect ones because they represent money. If lost or stolen, they could be used. On each sheet appears the special mark of the printer who turned it out. An allowance of one and one-half per cent is made to him for spoilage.

If he exceeds the allowance, he must pay for the extra loss at the actual cost of paper, ink, and labour represented. This rule does not apply yet, for the presses are hardly adjusted, and hundreds of sheets have been spoiled in experiments. If a sheet is lost, the individual who handled it will be required to pay face value for the stamps represented. If the person responsible cannot be found, the division which last handled the sheet must pay.

No loophole is left for the loss of a single one-cent stamp. After being examined, the sheets are counted again and are put between straw boards under an hydraulic press to make them lie flat. Thus they are counted more easily and can be made up into smaller bundles.

After undergoing this process they are counted once more and are sent down stairs to be gummed and perforated. For these purposes the bureau of engraving has purchased entirely new machinery, and the means employed are more than ordinarily interesting. The method of gumming is a novelty, being wholly different from that utilized hitherto in such work.

It is much more rapid and efficient, and before long will doubtless supersede the old plan, which is even now applied to the gumming of cigarette stamps for the internal revenue. The paste is applied to the cigarette stamp by hand with brushes. As fast as they are gummed, they are laid sheet by sheet on slated frames, which are piled in stacks.

The stacks are wheeled on trucks into a room where they are placed in front of electric fans, so that the cool air may dry them. Hot air would accomplish the purpose more quickly, but it would be hard on the workwomen. For this reason the slower process is adopted. The new method, to be applied, to the postage stamps, will be an immense improvement in every way.

The machines for this purpose have just been set up. There are two of them, exactly alike, and one will do for description. Imagine a wooden box nearly 60 feet long, four feet high and three feet wide. From end to end runs what might be taken for the skeleton of a trough.

This skeleton projects from the box for a few feet at either extremity. The box is traversed

by two endless chains, running side by side, two feet apart. Into one end the sheets of printed stamps are fed one by one. As it is fed into the machine each sheet passes under a roller of a printing press, to which a gum made of dextrine is slowly supplied.

The sheet takes up a coat of this mucilage on its lower side and is carried on by the endless chain through the long box. This box is a hot air box, being heated by steam pipes. At the other end of it the sheets are delivered at the rate of 18 a minute. Just one minute is required for a sheet to pass through the box, and it is delivered perfectly dry.

The gummed sheets thus delivered are passed over to a long table, where girls pick them up in pairs, and, placing the gummed sides together, put them between layers of straw boards. Arranged in this way they are placed under a steam press to flatten them, the mucilage having caused them to curl somewhat.

On coming out of the press they are counted again, and now they go to the perforating machine that make the pinholes by which it is rendered easy to tear the stamps apart.

The perforating machine is an arrangement of little wheels revolving parallel to each other and just far enough apart to make the perforations as one sees them in a sheet of finished stamps fresh bought at the post office. After the perforations have been made across the sheet one way by one machine, the sheet must pass through a second machine for the cross perforations.

In the middle of each machine is a knife which cuts the sheet in two, so that the sheet of 400 comes out of the machine No. 1 in two sheets of 200 each, and these are divided into four sheets of 100 each by the second perforating machine.

The stamps are now done and only remain to be gone over, inspected, counted and tugged in packages of 100 sheets before being sent out. Each package of 100 sheets holds 10,000 stamps, of course.

But stay! There are one or two more preliminaries yet. After receiving the perforations the sheets of 100 are put under a press to remove the "burrs" around the little holes, otherwise these would greatly increase the thickness of a package. Then they are counted and placed in steel-clad vaults, from which they are drawn as the post office department may want them.

The bureau of engraving has not yet begun to furnish stamps to the government, but is all ready to do so. In response to orders received from

the post office department it will put the stamps up in packages, address them to post masters who require them and deliver at the post office in Washington for mailing.

The post office department now has an agency at the bureau of engraving. When a postmaster wants stamps he makes out a requisition upon the department. The latter will communicate with its agent in the bureau, who will draw upon the bureau every day for as many stamps as he requires to fill the orders thus transmitted to him.

All this business used to be done in New York city, where the stamp agent received the stamps from the American Bank Note Company in bulk, his business being to put them up in packages and send them off by mail. The inks used for printing the stamps are manufactured at the bureau of printing and engraving. The materials are bought in the shape of dry colours and linseed oil.

The colors come in the shape of powders. The only stamps turned out thus far are the two-cent red and the one-cent blue. For the former carmine is used, and for the latter ultramarine. Both colours are "toned" by the admixture of other ingredients—the carmine with paris white and white lead. Pure carmine would be very costly.

Ultramarine is not very expensive, but it is too "strong" in the printers' phrase—that is to say, too dark. It used to be the costliest of colours, being made from the precious lapis lazuli. But in recent years chemists having analyzed the lapis lazuli, have produced in the laboratory a successful imitation of the colour-stuff.

For making the ink, the colour powder is combined with linseed oil and ground between rollers. Each printer receives every morning his allowance of ink, and sharp account is kept of every bit used. Uncle Sam will save about \$ 50,000 a year by printing his own postage stamps.—*Washington Star*.

### The Perfect Collection.

BY WALTER A WITHROW.

A few days ago I had the pleasure and pain of examining two collections, the property of two boys of my acquaintance. I say both pleasure and pain, I experienced.

The collections were made on the same lines, but oh! how different.

One of the collections was formed by a boy of neat habits, and it was a pleasure to look over his stamps. The other collection was made in a

careless manner, and was painful for a careful collector to look upon.

In looking over the better collection, I noticed that the album was well taken care of, the leather cover being as smooth and fresh as when it came from the binder's. The pages were fresh and clean, the corners of the leaves were straight, and the name carefully written on the fly leaf.

The specimens were carefully selected, only unused or lightly cancelled stamps appearing. Each stamp had been examined for slight tears, the hinges on the back of each stamp being removed, lest they covered some imperfection.

The face of each soiled stamp was washed lightly with water or cleansed with gasoline, and a new hinge of light onion-skin paper was attached, and the specimen hinged neatly in the middle of the place assigned for it.

An unperforated stamp must have good margins; a perforated stamp must not be minus a tooth of perforation if it would be placed in this collection, and the stamp must be perfectly centred. I had never realised before that this added much to the appearance of a collection, and I mentally resolved to advise collectors to accept stamps, not if the perforation did not cut into the design, but if it were perfectly centred in every respect.

Each country received its share of attention and consequently in examining the collection one would not turn over a dozen or more pages without encountering a solitary specimen, as was the case in the other collection.

The other collection gave me a pain, look at it as I would. The leather binding of the album was scuffed and streaked where it had been soiled by careless fingers, and the pages were finger-marked and dog-eared.

The stamps were selected in a hap-hazard way without reference to condition, a good part of them being torn and dirty, no attempt having been made to cleanse them, and some were poorly centred. They were hinged to the page with those rank, perfumed, perforated hinges, and if a stamp were to be removed a part of the page would follow, or a part of the stamp would inevitably remain.

There is a moral to this article, but it is so obscure that I fear it could never be determined, so I will inform you that a collection of fine specimens is thirty-five and one-half times more valuable than one of indifferent stamps.—*Canadian Philatelist*.

## A stamp thief caught.

Down at No. 90 Nassau Street is the store of Rudolph F. Albrecht & Son, about the largest dealers in stamps in New York city. A short time ago they got in a very valuable collection, which is to be sold at auction. The word went round among the collectors, and they have been dropping in and looking over the collection. Tuesday afternoon in came Mr. Schedle. As soon as he sat down, Mr. Albrecht withdrew to his private office, pulling the door to, so that he could peer through the crack at Schedle, without Schedle being able to see him. Young Albrecht got down one of the books of the collection and sat opposite Schedle while he looked at it.

He noticed that Mr. Schedle went through the leaves until he came to the first valuable stamp, a 90-cent stamp of the United States of the issue of 1857, worth \$10. He saw that Schedle continued to turn the leaves, but kept his hand in the leaf with this stamp on it, as if he proposed to turn back and look at it again.

"Pretty soon," said young Mr. Albrecht, "I saw his hand slip out of the book and close and make a motion towards his vest pocket. I reached over and grabbed his hand, and at the same moment my father came out of his private office. He had seen the whole thing. When we opened Mr. Schedle's hand, the stamp fell to the floor."

Mr. Schedle says that his hand remaining on that leaf was a mere chance and that when he drew his hand out, the stamp, which was loose, must have come out and fallen to the floor. But Mr. Albrecht says the stamp was not loose, and shows the place in the leaf where evidently a part of the back of the stamp has stuck to the little patch of glue.

"So we've caught you," said Mr. Albrecht.

"What do you mean, sir?" said Mr. Schedle, flushing and growing angry.

"Why you have tried to steal that stamp," answered Mr. Albrecht. "Now all we want is for you to admit it."

"I'll do nothing of the sort," replied Mr. Schedle.

So they brought in a policeman and Mr. Schedle was arrested. Thanks to his influence, the police kindly suppressed the fact of the arrest, letting Mr. Schedle give a false name and letting him out on bail under that name.

He was arraigned by his proper name in the Tombs, and Lawyer Lippman was there to defend him. He asked that the charge be dismissed.

"Mr. Schedle is a man of wealth, of character and of good standing," said he. "These people are very suspicious. Such a charge against Mr. Schedle is ridiculous."

But the Justice, after hearing Mr. Albrecht and his son, held him for examination.

Mr. Schedle was seen at his place of business, but refused to talk about the case beyond saying: "It is very annoying for these over-suspicious stamp people to get me into this unpleasant position. Of course anybody who knows me will know that I am innocent."

All stamp dealers are very watchful of their customers, because a stamp is so easily stolen and so often represents so much value. When a customer comes in, the clerk hands him a book and then sits down opposite him and watches him as he turns the leaves. And as soon as the customer has gone out, the clerk runs through the book to make sure. In the last few months, these dealers have been missing stamps, and the word went round among them to keep a sharp lookout, as a thief was abroad. As all their customers are men and women of wealth and a good deal of leisure, this warning meant that some kind of kleptomaniac or dishonest rich person was the thief.—*N. Y. World.*

## How a few periodicals were obtained.

In talking stamps with a friend of mine, say Mr. E. S. Graves, he told me the following way in which he obtained quite a supply of the scarce Periodical stamps. As is well known, the Periodical stamps are not on sale to the public for love or money, but nevertheless many of them leak out and are soon captured up by the waiting collectors and dealers.

My friend was talking of these stamps to the Post Master of his town and the Post Master asked what he would give for them. He answered "About 25% above face for mixed values."

The Post Master's next move was to write to Washington asking the officials if he was to be held responsible for a lot of the Periodical stamps he had mislaid. They immediately wrote back that he would most certainly be held responsible for their face value and warning him to be careful of the stamps and not let it happen again, as it might cost him his position. He sold the stamps to my friend and in this way quite a number of the scarce Periodical stamps got into circulation.

## Reprints of the 1872 issue of Mexico.

DR. KALCKHOFF, the well-known expert on Reprints, publishes some interesting details in the "*D. B. Z.*" for November

Some years ago, large quantities of these stamps were imported from St. Louis. They were called "reprints," and differed from the original in colour, paper, and design on back; the latter being simply vertical wavy lines instead of a "Moiree" pattern. It was at first assumed that the 5 values were printed from *one* die, with the value simply altered; but it is now quite certain that each value was printed from a stone constructed from the original copper dies, impressions in black of these dies having been submitted to Dr. Kalckhoff by the firm in question. The pattern on the back, however, is a forgery. The first reprints simply showed blue wavy lines; later ones have the pattern which differs, however, very much from those on the genuine stamps. In the latter the lines run into each other at the border of each stamp, forming a kind of frame, whereas in the forgeries the lines run right across the sheet. It is therefore impossible to call these stamps "reprints" in the true sense of the word.—*Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.*

### Auction Sales.

At Mr. Wm. Hadlow's 41st Sale, held on October 19th, some of the prices realized were.—

Bolivia. 5c. mauve, used postally £1.

St. Vincent. 5s. lake, unused with gum £5.

United States. Columbus, set complete, unused with gum £4 4s.

Trinidad. Neutral on white, unused with original gum, great rarity, £1 8s.

Nevis. 1d. Litho., perf. 15, the rare error Onf, unused, £1 6s.

Fiji. Times Express, 1s. on quadrille paper, unused, very rare, £3 2s. 6d.

Messrs. Chevely & Co. held their 60th Sale on October 23rd. We quote the following.—

Great Britain. £5 orange, fine specimen, £2.

Naples. Cross, 1/2 Tornese, blue; grand specimen on original journal, £5 5s.

Zurich. 4 rap., very slightly damaged, £11.

Great Britain. 4d. small garter, unused and with gum, but very slightly soiled in one or two spots, £5 10s.

Ceylon. Star watermark, perforated, 8d., brown, fine, £3 7s. 6d.

New South Wales. 3d. Sydney, very fine specimen with large margins all the way round, and in the scarce brownish shade of olive-green, £3 2s. 6d.

Mauritius. 4d. green, with curved surcharge, very fine, £2 14s.

Trinidad. 6d. green imperf., a very fine specimen, £2 10s.

Nevis. The rare 6d. green, unused and original gum, in mint condition, £5 10s.

Messrs. Venton, Bull, and Cooper sold the remainder and duplicate portion of Mr. Castle's general collection, at their 47th Sale, on October 24th.

Oldenburg. 1860, large size, 3 gr. yellow, unused and exceedingly scarce, £6.

Baden. 1st issue, 9 kreuzer green (the very rare error), used on entire letter sheet and very fine. Only 2 other specimens of this rarity are known, one being in the German post museum and the other in a private collection. (*This lot is included by permission*), £100.

Labuan. *The rare Provisional 6 on 16c. red and blue, unused and fine, £14 14s.*

New South Wales—Sydney Views 1d. Red. Plate II. 2d. blue, *the error crevit*, £7.

Victoria. 1861-66, 4d. rose, rouletted, *on piece of original, very rare, £5 5s.*

Western Australia. The error 2d. pale violet, three perfs. missing at bottom and mended, a good used specimen of this great rarity, £13.

Mr. Ridout held a Sale—at the Arbitration Room on Friday, November 2nd. We enumerate the following—

Tuscany. Magnificent specimen of the rare 60c., deep rich colour, good margins, light postmark.

A record stamp, £9 5s. od.

Great Britain. The very rare 3d. imperf., with dot at side, very fine specimen, with good margins, £6.

Great Britain. 2½d. pl. 3 orbs Inverted, very fine, un-chronicled variety, £5.

Mauritius. Post paid 2d., early state of plate, fine margins, light cancel. £5 10s.

Canada. 6d. perf. extra fine specimen of this rare stamp, £4 7s. 6d.

Bahamas. Unused 1d., imperf., large margins, mint state, block of 4, £4 7s. 6d.

New South Wales. 1d. Sydney, pair on yellowish wove paper, deep rich impression from early state of plate, £4 6s.

Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper held their 48th Sale on November 8th.

Great Britain. Wmk. anchor, 10/. grey, unused and very rare, £20.

Great Britain. Wmk. anchor, £1 violet unused, and very rare, £29.

Saxony. 3 pfennige red, fine, £5 10s.

Tuscany. 3 lire yellow, small margins, fine colour, £27.

Tuscany. Another specimen, very slightly damaged at corner, fine colour, £22.

Ceylon. 4d. rose imperforated, very fine, £16.

Ceylon. 9d. violet-brown imperforated, fine and apparently unused, £10.

Mauritius. Post paid. A superb vertical pair of the 2d. blue, earliest state of plate, grand margins all round, the lower stamp has a slight pinhole, £42.

Newfoundland. 1s. orange-vermilion, fine, £20

New Zealand. Half a 1s. green on blue paper, used as 6d., on price of original, exceedingly scarce, £15 15s.

**Notice to Correspondents.**

W. R. N.—Poona. The envelope appears to be one used before the introduction of the postal system. Sorry we have mislaid it.

Mrs. B. W.—Gya. The stamps were issued to commemorate the opening of a new palace. The portraits represent the two Regents of the little republic.

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# INDIAN PHILATELIST

PHILATELIC MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

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FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

### The Portuguese Jubilee Issue.

There are some facts connected with the Don Henrique stamps, which we would like to place before our readers, as giving an insight into the manufacture of Jubilee issues. It was at the request of the Municipality of Oporto that the Cortes approved of the issue of a special series of stamps to commemorate the 5th Anniversary of the birth of Prince Henry, the Navigator. The proceeds were to be applied to the celebration of the festivities and any balance to the cost of a monument to the Prince. They were to be handed over to the Committee by the Post Office, which had the whole control of the sale and issue of the stamps.

The designs were submitted by the Committee and the Director of the Mint entrusted their execution to the firm of Giesecke and Devrient of Leipzig, who printed them within the stipulated time. The designs were made by a Portuguese artist, Salgado, and their proportions had to be considerably modified to meet the exigencies of the printing and execution.

The stamps were on sale for three days, at first, then the period was extended to 10 days. The supply was not sent to all the post-offices, but only to the Capitals of the Districts.

The 150 reis value was soon sold out, while of the others considerable quantities remained on hand. The following table will show the

quantities issued and sold, both of the ordinary issue, as well as the surcharge Acores.

PORTUGAL.			
	Issued.	Sold.	Remainders.
5	394.750	267.951	126.799
10	397.500	143.438	254.062
15	396.925	82.584	314.341
20	398.750	78.757	319.903
25	399.500	337.242	162.258
50	399.500	66.471	333.029
75	399.500	37.941	361.559
80	399.500	32.686	366.814
100	399.500	43.724	355.776
150	*23.094	*23.106	—
300	22.450	19.346	3.106
500	22.650	16.934	5.715
1000	22.650	15.935	6.714
ACORES.			
	Issued.	Sold.	Remainders.
5	105.250	104.957	293
10	102.500	99.629	2.0871
15	103.075	102.544	521
20	101.250	78.153	23.007
25	1.00.500	41.001	59.499
50	100.500	21.584	78.916
75	100.500	14.029	86.461
80	100.500	13.356	87.144
100	100.500	14.066	86.434
150	6.906	6.906	—
300	7.750	7.284	266
500	7.350	7.081	269
1000	7.350	0.705	645



It will be seen that financially the issue was little short of a disaster. Out of 195 contos issued for sale in Portugal, only 58 contos were disposed of. In Acores the sale was 23 out of 52 contos.

The receipts amounted altogether to 78 contos and the expenses to 47. This latter item included 13 contos, which were reckoned to be the indemnity due to Government for the sale of stamps during 10 days.

The Oporto Committee however, knowing of the remainders laid claim to them and a somewhat angry controversy took place. The suggestions were various. One was that the stamps should be surcharged and sold to the public, along with the regular issue; another that they should be auctioned off for whatever they would fetch and a third that they should be destroyed. This last plan has been finally adopted with the result that there are only 6,906 complete sets in existence, including the 730 presented to the Postal Union Office at Berne and 12 sets offered to the English Royal Family.

The smallness of the sale is easily accounted for by the injudicious restrictions imposed by the Post office and in no way detract from the character of the issue, which is as legitimate as that of any other Jubilee celebration.

### • New Issues.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**—Two provisionals were issued here and they were immediately followed by stamps of the permanent type. The small supply of provisionals kept at the London Office of the Company was soon sold out.

Adhesives.

- 5 on 8 as. blue.
- 7½ as. on 1 Re. rose.
- 5 as. black on green.
- 7½ as. black on white.

**BOSNIA**—A new value has been added to the current series.

Adhesive.

- ½ krenuzer, black.

**ITALY**—An unpaid stamp of the current design.

Adhesive.

- 20 Centesimi, buff and magenta.

**MACAU.**—This Portuguese colony is maintaining its reputation for surcharges. Owing to the fluctuations of exchange, Macau has dropped the reis and adopted the cents denominations in its postal issues. The unit of

the currency is the Mexican dollar or Japanese yen.

Adhesives.

- ½ avo on 2½ reis, brown in black.
- 1 " on 5 " black in red.
- 3 " on 20 " rose in green.
- 4 " on 25 " mauve in black.
- 6 " on 40 " brown " "
- 8 " on 50 " blue in red.
- 13 " on 80 " grey in black.
- 16 " on 100 " brown "
- 31 " on 200 " slate "
- 47 " on 300 " yellow in green.

**MONTENEGRO**—*Die Post* brings the list of the new unpaid Montenegro.

Adhesives.

- 1 h. carmine-rose.
- 2 " yellow-green.
- 3 " yellow-brown.
- 5 " grey-green.
- 10 " violet.
- 20 " blue.
- 50 " green.

**PANAMA**—The stamps of 10 centavos were exhausted and the 50 c. were surcharged to meet the deficiency. The *Revista Filatelica* says that the supply cannot last two months, and the best plan would be to use halvet of 20 centavos. We have seen the two centavos also converted into one centavo.

Adhesives.

- 10 Centavos on 50 c.
- 1 " on 2 c.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS**—A fresh value has been issued here, with a steamer in the centre, after the style of the familiar New Brunswick 12½ c. stamp.

Adhesive.

- 12 cents, blue.

**SELANGOR**—We see a few surcharges from the Straits, but the stamps with the altered values are themselves in a changed colour.

Adhesive.

- 3 cents on 5 c. rose.

**SUNGEI UJONG**—This State has followed the former one; but we have here three new stamps.

Adhesives.

- 2 cents gold-yellow.
- 1 " on 5 c. green.
- 3 " on 5 c. rose.

**SEYCHELLES**—The long-threatened jubilee has at last taken place and the design includes giant-tortoises. There are two envelopes, one of 8 and another of 15 cents and an adhesive of 30 cents.

SERVIA.—The king here is grown older and wishes to look so.

Adhesives.

5 para green.	20 para orange.
10 „ rose.	25 „ blue.
15 „ lilac.	50 „ brown.
1 dinar, blue-green.	
All perforated 13½.	

TRANSVAAL.—The type of the 6d. seems to have been adopted as the design for the whole issue. The *Courrier des Timbres-Poste* has received a 2d. of the same type.

Adhesive.

2d. bistre on white.

TURKS ISLANDS.—The papers are now chronicling the 5d., of the Seychelles type. Perf. 14 and watermarked C. A.

Adhesive.

5d., pale olive and carmine.

## Notes and News.

Victorian unpaid stamps are now printed in red with green centre.

The surcharge "official" on the Liberian Stamps comes now with the letters O. S.

The Siam surcharges are now free from errors.

Djibouti has stamps of 25 and 50 francs. Is the series complete?

The Holland 1 gulden stamp, with the face of the queen, has been issued quite recently, though announced long ago.

The Antwerp Exhibition Stamps are not allowed to frank any correspondence from January 1.

New Caledonia has applied for permission to surcharge its stamps for the use of Wallis and Fortuna Isles which are dependencies.

The *Monthly Journal* warns its readers against Bermuda stamps with the forged Gibraltar surcharge.

Mr. Seebeck, we are told, furnished an official series of Honduras 1891 and forgot all about it.

German papers demand the creation of stamps of the 30, 40 and 80 pfenings denominations.

A new stamp of three cents is announced for Mauritius, that being the newspaper frankage.

Mr. Seebeck proposes no great changes for the Salvador issue of 1895-96. Only a few alterations of detail—that is all.

A lithographed imitation of the Sidney View essays was recently offered for sale to Mr. Castle, by a continental dealer.

The New South Wales Government intend to dispense with O. S. stamps from the New Year, says the *Australian Philatelist*.

A correspondent of the *Philatelic Journal of America* says that the Mauritius 2d. of 1859, head with band, have been reprinted.

The *London Philatelist* has seen some curiosities. It speaks of the ½ d., 3 d., 4 c., 36 c., 48 c., and 96 c., Ceylon, watermarked C.C. and imperforate. Were they essays?

The new £ 5 has been issued for Zululand. It is very much like the current 6 d., Great Britain. The 6 d. Natal has also been surcharged for use here.

Mr. J. Menzarini furnished the design of the new Foochow stamps to be issued for local use, shortly. The design represents a Regatta Dragon Boat.

Foochow is not going to depend any longer on Shanghai for its postal stationery. This port also thinks the collector's money to be very desirable and goes in for a set of its own.

Mr. A. T. Woodward, of Yokohama, Japan, is not after all going to issue his "Oriental Journal of Philately". He has also given up stamp dealing.

Mr. H. Gremmel has sent us his book on "Minor Varieties," as well as his duplicate stock-book. The latter seems to be an improvement on the old style of strips glued to the paper.

*Le Collectionneur* informs us that after the 7th November last, the surcharged stamps of Swaziland ceased to be current and the Stamps of Transvaal were used instead.

A tête-bêche pair of 1 s. Transvaal with red surcharge, bought by Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. for £20 at auction, was sold by them for £45.

Higher values will be issued for Greece. It was intended at first to have a full portrait of Mercury instead of the present head, but on account of the difficulties of execution, the plan was given up.

A correspondent contradicts "on authority" the report that a series in new colours was in contemplation for Natal. What about the uniformity of colours for the South African States then?

Kings grow old, like other mortals and the portrait of the king of Servia is too young for His Majesty's present appearance. A new series has therefore been printed at Berlin, as the former one.

The Secretary of the Nyassa Co., says that fresh stamps are being prepared in the Lisbon Mint. Just so. But what about the issue prepared, printed and circulated without the knowledge of the Government?

The postal rates have been steadily enhanced in Argentine. A local letter cost 2c. in 1893, 3 centavos in 1894 and now it has been raised to 3½ centavos. This last step will lead to the issue of a stamp of that value.

Mr. William Brown had to pay £100 in costs and expenses for his little slip over Benjamin Harpy. Considering who these gentlemen are, the price paid is quite out of proportion to the offence—if offence there be.

The rage for "Minor Varieties" is spreading. *Le Questionneur* says that the French 5 franc stamp of 1869 had the value printed afterwards, as there was at one time the intention of issuing higher value stamps till 20 francs. This renders possible the existence of a copy without the figures of value. These figures occur in two sizes, one smaller than the other.

The printing of the new U. S. stamps has vastly improved and is now just as good as that of the old series. The corner ornaments also improve the appearance of the series a good deal.

The utility of Auction Sales reports is in question. The *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly* is taking a vote of its readers on the subject. A few quotations, though they are no guide to the prices, are interesting at times.

Only 30,000 sets of the new Congo stamps were printed. It is said that after these are sold out, the next batch will be printed in fresh colours. As it is, the demand for them has been very great. The two lower values have already been sold out.

A libel suit, which promises to be interesting, is shortly to be tried. The Mekeel Co. intend prosecuting the *Philatelic Era*, because of the strictures of the latter journal on the 5c. U. S. of 1890, in the colour of the 4c. offered for sale by the Mekeel Co.

A duty of 5% on all stamps received in India from abroad has begun to be levied by the Customs authorities of Bombay. When this tax is levied on approval sheets and returns, it is needless to add, that it is both unjust and objectionable.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd. have been good enough to send us a copy of their diary for 1895, Price 2 s. 6 d. It is a neat and handy little volume, full of concise information, well-bound and conveniently arranged.

At San Antonio, Texas, a Philatelic Club, called the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, has been recently organized, of which Messrs. Edward Heusinger and Alberf Steves, are president and vice-president respectively.

The result of the *Stamp News* competition is declared. Among others, Rev. C. Jones gets the first prize of £ 50 worth of stamps, for heading the list with 46 subscribers; Mr. G. Samarokoon, of Galle, £ 10; Miss Burn, of Rangoon £ 10; and Mr. Henry Jordan, of Calcutta, £ 5. There are several others who also get prizes.

Mrs. Scott Stokes is the editor of the "Review of Reviews" in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain." She is a philatelist and well-acquainted with German, in fact she resides the greater part of the year in that country.

The case against Mr. C. H. Mekeel, for posting U.S. Columbian stamps, through the Shrewsbury Post Office, on the cancellations of which the postmaster realized 100 per cent. fell through, as no offence was proved against him.

The set of the new U.S. is now complete. The 1 dollar is black and the portrait the same as of the old 90 cents. The 2 dollar stamps is in sapphire blue and bears the portrait of James Madison. The 5 dollar has a full-face portrait of John Marshall and is in a rich green.

British Honduras has adopted a gold basis for its currency and instead of the Mexican dollar, it uses now the U. S. dollar. This was probably the foundation for the report that the Colony was going to adopt the British currency and surcharge back its cents into pence.

A "minor variety" is furnished by the new 5c. stamps of the United States. The background around the head of the portrait is in some stamps entirely composed of horizontal lines. This is the commoner variety. Others have vertical lines crossed by light diagonal ones in common with the rest of the series.

Yet another paper for India. This time it is a 8-page advertisement circular, which Mr. Abgar promises to issue every month. A little more scruple in accepting advertisements and the paper ought to become a valuable advertising medium. We hear nothing of the "Signs of the Times." It has evidently dropped out Philately.

The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* calls into question the character of Abyssinian stamps. The stamps do not seem to be on sale in the country, or the Italian Consul could get none. The eagerness of dealers not to be out-distanced by competitors in the field, no less than the ignorance of collectors makes it possible for speculative issues to be perpetually foisted on a long-suffering public.

Philatelic journals often make curious blunders. Several French papers make Zanzibar a Portuguese Colony. They evidently mean Zambezia. Another transcribes the information that Antigua has fresh stamps of 1, 2½ and 5 centavos and naively remarks: "Should it not be 'pence'?" Both our contemporaries have been reading Antigua for Antioquia, for the former place has long ceased issuing stamps of its own.

The new 40 and 80 reis of Brazil bear a view of the Bay of Rio, in dark blue. The ground is light green for the 40 reis and purple for the 80. Those of 300, 500 and 700 bring the effigy of the Republic in black, while the frame is light-green for the 300 reis, blue for the 500 and purple for the 700. The stamps of 1000 and 2000 reis have a picture of Mercury in the centre, the latter brings the value in violet and the former in brown colours.

The Collector's soul is moved at a bargain. Lately a French collector wished to dispose of his collection for a thousand pounds. The collection was pretty complete in rarities, but they were all forged. When M. Pierre Mahé said so, the man was taken aback and went expressly to Paris to have his collection tested by other dealers of repute and their verdict confirmed Mr. Mahé's. The man had spent £1000 to make a collection which was not worth £200. Now, there is no better investment, than a collection judiciously made. There are stamps whose prices are always rising and will continue to rise. They cannot be obtained at large discounts and often not even at catalogue quotations, but they are good investments all the same and a collection made with discretion will never bring loss.

Several collectors must have noticed the low price at which the New Brunswick cents issues are offered unused. This is due to the fact that quite a large supply of these stamps in sheets was discovered, when the Customs house, at St. John, N. B. was burnt down. The stamps were found by a number of telegraph boys, who sold them to St. John collectors for a small sum. A few of the 1 and 10 cents were thus discovered and quite a number of the 2, 5, 12½ and 17 cents. These stamps are, however, now in the hands of the larger dealers and their price will suffer no further depreciation.

Mr. Zobel, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, of the Sons of Philatelia, is charged with being under 21 years of age. He is a Roumanian by birth. Whether he is proved to be a minor or not, there can be little doubt that he is much too young to occupy responsible posts in any largely representative Society as the S. of P. pretended to be. It is curious how these things are managed in America.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips, in summarizing the operations of the year, speaks of the various collections that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., have bought during the past year. The Winzer collection was bought for £ 3,000 and the Castle collection for £ 10,000. Besides this the firm has purchased the collection of Straits Settlements, of Mr. William Brown and the collection of unused English, belonging to Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q. C., Mr. Gilbert Harrison's collections which are estimated to be worth £16,000 have also been placed in the hands of the same firm for arrangement and valuation.

Quite recently, Dr. Paco, a local collector lost a number of stamps in a most extraordinary manner. He was showing his collection to a mofussil collector, including some duplicates in covers in the shop of the Great Philatelic Co., in Medows Street. There were present in addition to the collector mentioned above, Dr. Paco, the Mama brothers and Kasamally Peerbhoy. After a short time, it was found that one of the Mamas had disappeared and that an envelope worth Rs. 600 was missing. After some inquiry part of the stamps were recovered, and the rest have been promised by the owner of the shop, N. H. Mama—a promise which Dr. Paco maintains has not yet been carried out.

"Philately," says Mr. Nankivell in the *American Journal of Philately*, "has suffered severely by the yearly death of some of its most promising writers. Pemberton, the most brilliant of all, was cut off when he had just completed his 86th year. Tapling was about the same age when he died, and Gilbert Harrison cannot be much older. Truly, those whom the gods love, frequently die young. Still, we have to counterbalance those immeasurable disappointments the prolonged life and work of such philatelic

patriarchs as Westoby who is nearly 80 years of age, Legrand, 74; Philbrick whose silver locks proclaim him to be over the allotted span; M. Moens over 60; Dr. Viner over 80, and M. P. Castle whose age I do not just now quite recall."

The Philatelic Society of Bengal held an Exhibition of Stamps in the month of December last. We are informed that nearly 300 persons visited the Exhibition, though it was open for two days only. Our local Society, not to be out distanced by its more vigorous rival is also going to hold one shortly. It is sure to be a failure, as few of the members of the Bombay Philatelic Society have been invited to in send their exhibits and only two days were allowed, in which to prepare them.

There is trouble in the United States, similar to the one that led to the seizure of the *Million*. On the 17th December last, Chief Hazen of the U. S. Secret Service, seized all packets of stamps which bore printed illustrations of foreign stamps. All electrotypes, cuts, plates, etchings, illustrated catalogues and albums have been ordered to be seized. Under the law now in force, it appears that even a private collection is not safe from seizure. There is an Act now before Congress, that will afford relief to publishers, who use electrotypes to illustrate their publications, but until then the working of the law is sure to be very irksome, unless liberally interpreted. For a long time, publishers in the States had given up illustrating U.S. stamps, but it appears that postage and revenue stamps are classed among "securities."

## Stamp Collecting in India.

By P. C. LAHARRY.

How sad a truth it is that, philatelically speaking, India is so backward. And what may be the cause of this? The prime cause which suggests itself to an inquirer, is the want of familiar intercourse with philatelic experts. It is a fact that there are many people who cannot even imagine what earthly good could be derived from such rubbish of the waste paper basket as stamps, and specially old and defaced ones. Some of them will laugh outrageously, if one were to assert that a good price will be given for old stamps of any country on the original covers. All this is due to the simple fact that the few

desultory collectors that India happened to possess did not take it into their heads to explain to the uninitiated public what charms stamp collecting has and how this can be called a Science and an Art. The cradle of philately may be assigned to France, England, Germany and the few adjoining countries. In the early days of stamp collecting, India was not a very important country—partly because it did not possess a considerably large number of issues and surcharges, and partly because there were few earnest collectors to keep the votaries of this art at home and abroad constantly informed about stamps. So, how could a country, far from the centre of all philatelic agitation, infuse the taste of this scientific pastime into the minds of the busy public, who were in no want of occupation to be engaged in? The few advocates of philately who came out to this country could not do much towards the spread of stamp collecting. This can be attributed either to their want of time and field to work in, or to the scantiness of their own knowledge, by which it was impossible, for them to enlighten others on the subject from a scientific point of view. Another cause, I shall venture to point out, is selfishness, pure and simple. Some have tried and succeeded to collect a lot of stamps, old and current, from persons to whose officious enquiry as to the aim of doing so, they gave the reply "Oh! rubbish, don't you bother yourself about that."

This, the greatest evil, wrought out by the inactiveness of the early collectors of this country—led to another great and irreparable mischief. Dear reader, could you imagine how many stamps have been destroyed and are still being destroyed daily in India and India alone—and why? For want of information and guidance, though often the public have been asked or, I should say, appealed to, to preserve old stamps, at the promise of pecuniary remuneration for their trouble. I shall just enumerate an interesting anecdote:—

Father: Jane,

Daughter: Yea, papa.

Father: Look here, why do you have the corners crammed up like that by those files of old letters? Don't you think it would be better to get them destroyed?

Daughter: Yes, papa, I'll see them destroyed this very moment, or I might forget all about it—Boy.

A visitor who happened to be present at that moment, leaps with joy at the name of

files of old letters being destroyed. He even goes beyond the limits of delicacy and decency by taking the poor girl aback with the cry of "Wait," then turning to the father, he found words to say—"May I have the liberty of getting a look at that file—only at the covers, Sir. I think there are the envelopes with the letters." It was for the first time that the thought crept into his mind, that there might as well be the letters only with the covers removed. Fortunately for him such was not the case. The gentleman could not help laughing at the earnestness of his quest.

He replied: "Why, what on earth do you want with them? I can assure you that there are no documents that could now be profitably turned out and so you can save yourself the trouble. Neither is there any family ritual, as in the adventures of Shylock Holmes, which will lead you to a fabulous fortune of wealth after a moment's calculation; nor are there autographs of great men, which you young men go a searching."

On explaining the cause of his search and his almost outrageous conduct, the visitor, who collected stamps *con amore*, got the kind permission of making any use, he liked, of the covers. And, Oh! there was a precious find for him.

The family had come out to settle down in this country, in the palmy days of the East India Company. Hence they were in no need of home correspondence and as they belonged to the mercantile community, they were not unfrequently in correspondence with some of the Asiatic Countries and with the continent. Now a days, energetic collectors from various parts of the world occasionally come to this country and carry away enormous quantities of stamps, which we, living in this country could not so easily lay hold of.

There is another sort of evil a foot in this country. We have a particular sort of collectors, for whose actions, the public has dared to call philately, a "School-boy-hobby" These school boys and girls take to collecting stamps simply because they look nice when pasted down in a book. They collect in the worst way possible. Some of these young people have access to some very rare stamps which would be much appreciated in the philatelic world. They care naught for obsolete stamps which are, as a rule, not very pleasant to look at and most gladly exchange these for some many-coloured, nice-looking bogus stamps. They often, after detaching the stamps from the cover, plunge them

into a pot of water for the purpose of removing the paper from the back and when the water in the pot begins to colour, they take out the stamps and find them in a deplorable condition and often cast them away. The number of obsolete stamps is certainly limited, and what a pity it is that a major number of them should be destroyed! There is no system or method in their collection and one of their common peculiarities is that they safely omit to take any notice of water-marks, perforations, quality of paper, and different shades of colour. They generally handle the stamps so roughly that the perforation is injured. The cause of this evil, as in the former ones, is the want of information and direction.

Now the question is how to eradicate these manifold evils, which are doing not a little injury to philately. To those "philatelic experts," who want to have the monopoly of all knowledge regarding stamps, let us ask this simple question—has anybody been made a whit the better, by excluding the aspirants of a science from its secrets, proceedings, and even elementary principles and the ultimate view? What these people want, is this: they want to collect any quantity of stamps with as little trouble and expense as possible and thus to enrich their collections by deluding others. Surely this is, if not immoral, a bad and unpractical policy which brings no good in the long run. Let us congratulate ourselves upon this fact, that in spite of these destructive distillations in the philatelic firmament of India, we see its brightness and splendour daily increasing. But, to the point—to promote the stunted growth of stamp collecting on a scientific basis, we shall have to take some preliminary steps. In the first place, we must have papers devoted to philately, which will try to explain many stumbling blocks to beginners and bring out the elementary principles of stamp collecting. Collectors in general should be on the look out for the widest circulation of such papers. Petty dealers are, as a rule, dangerous to the growth of philately; some of these, whose elaborate advertisements we often meet with in papers, far from having a stock and an office, have no home even. They sleep in some cock-loft and give the address of some of their acquaintances, where letters wait for them. Just fancy, to what a deal of trouble a moss-fossil customer is to put to, when trying to hunt them up by their reputed address. We say this from bitter experience. Young collectors are led away by their cards and ad-

vertisements. These dealers do not *always* cheat the collectors *purposely*, but sometimes they are themselves cheated and so try to out-wit their customers, who generally depend upon their integrity. So it is advisable to purchase rare stamps at even a high price from respectable and reliable dealers, rather than from homeless dealers, at a considerably low price, unless one has convincing proofs of their genuineness. If *amateur* collectors will arrange to exchange their duplicate stamps for those that might be wanting in their collection and also arrange to meet periodically, a move will be made in the right direction. In other words, if exchange societies are established throughout the country, people will take interest in the matter and pursue it with all the more vigour, and energy. There are only a limited number of people who take interest in stamp collecting in Calcutta, Bombay and some other big towns and a handful of them have been thrown broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the country. If all of us set ourselves in right earnest to spread philately in India and to root out all the evils to which is attributed its stunted growth, the time will soon arrive when we shall see more friendly and interested faces all around, fired by genuine and intelligent zeal for our pursuit.

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### Stamp Notes.

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BY WENZEL.

The Congo Free State's new issue of stamps is really a good specimen of the printer's art and speaks highly indeed for the designer and the responsible authorities at the "Office Central" who have wisely selected a variety of scenes, peculiar to the State itself, for the adornment of its new issue of postal adhesives. The stamps are unnecessarily a little too large perhaps, and the "funny man" who bestowed on the Columbian issue the sobriquet of table-cloth issue, will feel inclined probably to christen the new arrivals, as the drop scene set or some thing like that. Be that as it may, the stamps just issued are very pretty and compare favourably, as regard freshness of colour and choice of subjects, with what has been acknowledged by leading authorities as the prettiest set of postal labels ever issued, viz; the new issue of North Borneo.

As stated in your chronicle of New Issues, the set consists of six stamps of different values

which are as follows: 5 centimes, oblong blue, in the centre of which is a fair view of the harbour of Matadi, value at the two lower angles in upright figures; 10 centimes, oblong, bistre, in the centre of which is given a view of Stanley Falls, value at right and left lower angles, in a solid circle and slanting figures and repeated at the sides in letters in two lines each side; 25 centimes, oblong, orange, centre representing the Inkissi cataract, value at top corners with figures slanting towards the angles and lower value in letters contained in an arched scroll running from left to right; 50 centimes, oblong, green, the centre of which gives a view of the railway bridge, now under construction over the M'Posa river, value at two lower angles in solid circles; 1 Franc, oblong, light lilac, centre scene an elephant hunt, value in single numeral at top corners in upright figures on solid circle; 5 francs, rectangular, carmine, centre representing two types of native chiefs, value at all four corners in single numerals on solid coloured circles. The stamps are perforated and form a very attractive set indeed. Days before they were ready for issue, the Central Office of the Independent State, situated in the Rue Namur and Place du Trone, in Brussels, was besieged by a very large crowd endeavouring to get the first specimens of the stamps and the amount of applications for wholesale lots received through the Post was something enormous and has taxed the staff at that office beyond imagination. However, the stamps were not on sale and the readers may imagine the disappointments of eager dealers and speculative collectors alike.

Numerous collecting friends, in sending us the usual compliments of the season, have written us asking our opinion as how to deal best with common stamps received in reply to exchange advertisements. It seems that exchange advertisements are not explicit enough or that people, who read them and avail themselves of them, will not read them clearly and to the point. It is really hard to give advice in this matter, but for the benefit of those who have entrusted us with their confidences and grievances, we will give our own experience of the matter. We receive almost weekly a lot of trash from various countries, really not worth the postage paid upon them in many instances, and we are asked to return at our earliest convenience an equal number of the old issues of Native States &c., &c. On the other hand, not unfrequently we receive letters on which there is postage due from 5 to 20 annas

and looking over our modest account of money paid in this manner and for this purpose, we find the sum total to represent, comparatively speaking, a respectable amount. The majority of such letters contain invariably the most worthless trash imaginable for which we are asked to send in return such and such stamps, so and so, &c. ad infinitum. When we first had occasion to resort to the medium of an exchange advertisement, we looked upon all such letters as coming from inexperienced persons who had little if any knowledge of the value of stamps. As our exchange relations increased, we found that 80.5 % of all our correspondence under that head contained stamps which were practically of no use whatever. We strictly made it a point of replying to all exchange letters by return mail, enclosing an equal number of medium stamps of India in return. By keeping a very strict account of all our exchange transactions, we found ourselves on the wrong side of the balance to an incredible amount, as represented by the catalogue value and postage paid for the stamps sent, as compared with the value and postage due paid on those received. Seeing this state of affairs growing rapidly, we adopted a way of returning post paid, immediately, each lot not worth keeping, but as philately and philanthropy are not found generally together, we found that this system also represented a dead loss, which we could not well afford, so we fostered the habit of returning all such choice lots "bearing" and by occasionally dropping not a few of such worthless consignments into our waste paper basket, as not worth the trouble of positively wasting an envelope and the time necessary to address it. The quantity of valueless stamps so received by us is simply appalling, and though we are aware of the high standing that philately has attained amongst serious collectors, we cannot but note with deep regret that such people should exist in the ranks of philately, who to all appearances imagine that any stamp, even the commonest, is worth as much as a rare one. To what purpose the announcement, conveying the request that exchange must be necessarily effected on a certain basis? Every country under the sun has its thousands of collectors more or less serious and each collector has or adopts his pet catalogue, apart from the fact that many have no idea of the existence even of a catalogue and, as stated above, simply believe that one stamp is as good as another. To be in a position to exchange with collectors who know anything



about stamps in all parts of the world, is absolutely necessary to be possessed of quite a library of catalogues in all the known languages, to judge by the names quoted by our correspondents alone. But this is getting astray from the original point. In a case where worthless lots of stamps are sent and the recipient is expected to return an equal number of his country, our advice is "return them bearing immediately, without giving any reason whatever". Unfortunately, it is unwise to refuse letters on which postage is due for they occasionally, though very seldom, contain good stamps and are so sent for special security, but we even now are meditating the serious resolve of refusing all such letters, in preference to loading ourselves with the predominating trash which can never repay us for the money so spent.

It would be well, if some able editor would take up this matter and ably put it before the collecting world at large, both in the interest of the publishers themselves and the advertisers, requesting other philatelic publications to give it the widest publicity possible, in every country and language. We fear, however, that in pointing this out, we are treading on dangerous ground, as most of the philatelic periodicals and advertising mediums are conducted, issued, published or run by dealers themselves and perhaps by circulating this subject as largely as most individual collectors desire, they would possibly inflict an injury on themselves, for let it be said plainly and to the point, that not a few dealers make it a practice of sending out small consignments of worthless trash of their country, naming systematically the requisition for the return exchange. When we say dealers, be it understood, we do not mean that respectable body of persons who collectively form the nucleus of the stamp trade, men whose infinite knowledge of stamps has gained for them a world-wide reputation and for whom we entertain the greatest respect possible, but we mean persons who are simply devoid of the knowledge of the stamp business and imagine, for instance, that because one country is situated in the continent of America and another in that of Asia, the commonest stamps of each must be rare or vice-versa—men who not only have a pretence of being genuine dealers; but invest a very large and considerable amount of money in advertising themselves as such, which amount they evidently expect to be paid for by the individual collector, who advertises exchange of stamps and may be foolish enough to send them his best duplicates for their worthless trash.

## American Notes.

BY L. H. BENTON.

India is the name of a post office in Henry country, Tennessee, U. S. A.

Since 1864, over 500 stamp papers have appeared in the United States, who have issued almost six thousand numbers altogether.

Beginning with Jan. 1st 1895, the *Canadian Philatelist* raises its subscription price to 50 cents per annum. It is certainly worth that, if the *Dominion Philatelist* is.

The remainders of the U. S. 1890 issue are being sent to the various first-class post-offices to be closed out. This includes all values from one to 90 cents inclusive.

On Nov. 30, 1894, P. M. G. Bissell decreed that on January 1, 1895, all countries and islands not then in the Universal Postal Union be admitted, as regards their relations with the United States.

There are 33 post-offices by the name of *Washington* in 33 of the United States of America. Most of the rest of the states each contain a *Washington* or two, but they are not post-offices.

Of our match revenue stamps two are found in five varieties each,—old, silk, pink and water-marked papers, and the latter rouletted as well as perforated. They are: Barber Match Co., 1 cent, blue; James Eaton, 1 cent, black.

Metropolitan dealers are charging 10 cents each for the new playing-card stamps, yet right around the corner from several of the Nassau street dealers in New York City, you can buy a pack of cards with one on for six cents.

The design of our new postage stamps is, I think, improved in appearance by the corner ornaments, but much dissatisfaction is expressed with the quality of the gum, ink, paper, perforation, and work in general. This is a fair sample of Democratic "economy."

The unproportionate prices of the 5 and 10 cent Providence stamps have at last been commented upon. A western editor made the startling discovery. As all know, they were printed in sheets of twelve, there being eleven 5-cent stamps and one 10-center, making the latter just eleven times as scarce as the 5-cent value. And yet note the comparative prices in the leading catalogues.

## San Marino.

The oldest republic in the world is San Marino, a rocky patch of land on the Adriatic, surrounded on all sides but the sea by Italian territory. As citizens of a very big and very new republic, we should be interested in a very small and very old one.

Last month the regents of the republic entered on their six months' term of office. The ceremony was of unusual importance, as the new Senate building was opened at the same time. Monte Titano, a mountain with three peaks, which is the principal geographical feature of San Marino and where the public buildings are situated, was brilliantly illuminated.

The patron saint and traditional founder of the republic is Marinus, a holy Dalmatian stone mason. His portrait hangs in the Senate house. He is shown with his tools, and his last words are written under the portraits: "Relinquo vos liberos ab utroque homine." He died 1,500 years ago.

The Sammarinesei deserve the eulogies which Italy's greatest living poet, Giosue Carducci, lavished upon their institutions in his eloquent speech at the opening of the new Government house, whither the archives of this miniature republic of nineteen miles in circumference have now been removed. For, small as their State seems beside the gigantic empires of to-day, it has, like the Greek communities of old, produced not a few men of mark, whose tact and statesmanship have guided it amidst the mazes of international politics. Its constitution is the sole surviving specimen left to show us what the Italian republics of the middle ages were like. Napoleon spared San Marino for this very reason. "Let it remain," he said, "for ever as the pattern of a republic." Indeed, such was his friendship for the mountaineers of Titano that he offered to increase their boundaries at the expense of their big neighbours. But Antonio Onofri, San Marino's greatest statesman, had the wisdom to decline this seductive offer. Subsequent events proved the soundness of his judgment. When Napoleon fell, the allied sovereigns looked with favor upon the little Umbrian State which had known how to practise moderation.

This mountain folk has been ever loyal to itself and its institution; that is the reason why neither Pope nor Kaiser ever swallowed it up in the evil days when the foreigner overran the Umbrian Marches. A republic in name, it is, and always has been, an oligarchy in fact. The Council of Sixty, which makes the laws, is composed of twenty nobles, twenty townsmen and twenty countrymen from the adjoining hamlets, all of whom are elected for life. Whenever a vacancy occurs, the Council chooses some suitable person, usually the son of the deceased councillor, to fill it. But the constitution is careful to guard against the concentration of power in the hands of one family. For no one can be elected to the council during the lifetime of his father, nor may more than one of the family of

brothers, living together be chosen as a senator. In the whole history of the republic there is no instance of an attempt on the part of any of her citizens to establish a dictatorship.

The two regents, who are elected by the council to hold office for only six months and act each as a check upon the other. Moreover, they are not eligible again for three years. One of them must be a noble; the other is chosen from the citizens of the little capital, or from the country folk of the provinces. They look very imposing in their robes of office, with the grand cordon of the Equestrian Order of San Marino. The Republicans of San Marino believe greatly in titles and derive a portion of their revenue from the sale of these decorations. Every visitor to their city has seen in the square, or pannello, opposite the new Government House, a beautiful marble statue of the Republic. The lady who gave them this—she was the wife of their diplomatic representative in Paris—was created a duchess—Duchess of Aquaviva—in return, and not a few distinguished persons—Prince Bismarck among them—are patricians of San Marino.

But the most curious survival in their constitution is the way in which their judges and doctors are appointed. The three judges must not be natives of the Republic, but are elected for a term of three years from outside, like the old Podesta, at Milan and Florence. Salaries at San Marino are low. Even the regents only get a small indemnity of about \$ 160, and their two Secretaries of State are handsomely remunerated at the rate of \$200. The doctors are elected and paid by the council and kill or cure free of charge.

The Kingdom of Italy has been very kind to the tiny republic within its boundaries. Sig. Crispi telegraphed his good wishes to the regents last week and his sovereign has given them his bust in majolica for their new Senate House. Nor are they less proud of their portrait of Washington, which Mr. William Warren Tucker, of Boston, the benefactor of their library, once presented to them as a memorial of their younger sister across the Atlantic.

The Italian Government pays them a fixed sum every year, calculated at so much per head of their population of 9,000 inhabitants, on condition that they have no custom-house. In order to avoid difficult questions of copyright, they print no books and there is no newspaper in the whole country. Perhaps that is the reason why they have only had one war in their whole history. But they have admirably executed coins of their own and their stamps and postcards are the delight of all philatelists, and, therefore, a considerable source of revenue to the State. Their budget is a marvel of business-like care. Everything, even to the sum expended on boots for the little army of twenty-eight men, and an item for a new cloak for Bigi, the beadle, is carefully noted down, and, unlike their great neighbour and ally, they have a balance at their bankers'—only \$32, it is true, but still a balance. —Metropolitan Philatelist.

## The Council Stamp.

A New Brunswick stamp is one of the unique philatelic treasures. In the year 1860, the Hon. Charles Connell, a gentleman renowned alike for his integrity, genius and benevolence, was the postmaster-general of the province of New Brunswick. Soon after entering on his official duties, Mr. Connell discovered that the postage stamps of the province were susceptible of improvement, and to that end employed the bank note company to execute a set of stamps in lieu of the labels hitherto used. Mr. Connell furnished the designs, the idea of which was certainly original, which speak for the excellent taste of that gentleman to the present day, for the stamps of New Brunswick are unsurpassed in point of elegance and neatness by any stamp in Christendom. Mr. Connell's idea was the sensible one of putting a different design on each kind of stamp, and to that end a steam engine on the 1-cent, a head of Her Majesty of England on the 10-cent, a steamboat (indicating European postage) on the 12½-cent, a portrait of the possible future monarch of England on the 17-cent, and his own portrait on the 5 cent.

The stamps arrived and were issued to the public, but Mr. Connell had, in the eyes of Her Majesty's lieges of New Brunswick, committed a fearful crime in engraving his own face on a similar piece of paper to that on which the Majesty of that broad domain on which the sun never sets, was depicted. A mass meeting, presided over by a political opponent of Mr. Connell, was instantly called to express its objection and it was resolved to request Mr. Connell to resign, which he did. The stamp was only used for one day and few, if any, ever passed through the mails.—*Toronto Saturday Night.*

## Ceylon Philatelic Society.

A meeting of the above Society was held on Saturday, the 22nd December, at 4-30 p.m. at All Saints' School. There was a fair number of members present, with the Vice President in the chair. Mr. A. Bultjens, in addressing the meeting, stated that the work of the Society was lamentably neglected owing to the Secretary, Mr. Van Heer, having no time to attend to it. Mr. Bultjens also pointed out the absolute necessity for having as Secretary of this institution a gentleman who can devote much time and labour

towards working it, and that if no serious steps were taken about it just now, the Society would in a very short time more be a thing of the past. Therefore, though he much regretted it, he had no alternative but to propose that some other gentleman be elected Secretary in place of Mr. Van Heer. Mr. Walter Pereira then rose to say that he was very sorry not to have Mr. Van Heer's co-operation in the movement—he was a personal friend of the Secretary and was fully aware of his business abilities, but as the interests of the institution were at stake, the members could do nothing better than elect another Secretary, and after some discussion, Mr. G. Samarakoon was unanimously elected Secretary. Mr. Goonoratne then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Van Heer, and the new Secretary was asked to convey it to him in a letter. Mr. Ruston having proposed a Philatelic dinner, a Committee was appointed to arrange it. The following gentlemen were then elected members of the institution:—Mr. Clement Perera of Horton Place, Cinnamon Gardens; Mr. T. W. Goonewardane of the Audit Office; and Mr. W. A. de Silva of Kandapola. The meeting was then brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chair.—*Ceylon Independent.*

## Our Exchanges.

### THE JOURNALS OF DECEMBER.

#### ENGLISH.

The Philatelic Record presents its subscribers with a portrait of Mr. Mount Brown, a gentleman who in 1862 published the first Catalogue of stamps in England. He gave up philately long ago, but the work he did cannot be forgotten and he graces the portrait-gallery of our contemporary. The paper on the "Stamps of Baden" is continued and there is another "On Perforations."

Mr. W. Brown has made his Philatelic Journal of Great Britain still more accessible to advertisers. The rates have been modified considerably. The number of December contains a revelation about the editorship of the "Review of Reviews" which must interest everybody. The number is good all round, though the "Review" is somewhat meagre.

The history of the "London Society" continues to occupy the place of honour in the Stamp News. The "Notes" are very readable and a further instalment of the "Seamy Side of Philately" is given us. Mr. Th. Buhl has also very kind and complimentary words for our paper—for which we are very grateful.

The **Monthly Journal** sums up the year again and finds it one of unprecedented activity. The list of New Issues is distinguishable for minute and exact description. The paper on the "Stamps of Newfoundland" gives the quantities issued, of each of the pence values and the information explains the scarcity of some of the values.

The **Stamp Collector's Fortnightly** is one of the new papers that has caught on. The information is always of importance, while the attitude of the paper and its policy is both fearless and uncompromising. If the abuses which have cropped up in all directions are repressed, so much the better for all of us. Sham and unrealities should be exposed and "gumbugs" along with the rest. There are enough of parasites, as it is, to need the cultivation of any more.

We have also the **Monthly Post** which is hopeful and growing. The **Philatelic Advertiser**, is trying to justify its title and the **Stamp Collector's Journal** has its usual complement of advertisements.

#### CONTINENTAL.

**Le Collectionneur de Timbres poste** continues its study on the "Stamps of France." The paper is always fresh and many of the points little known to collectors. M. Maury has a lot of incomplete papers which he wants somebody to arrange for him. The papers are all philatelic and the results of the compilation cannot fail to be useful.

The **Intermediaire** is advocating an Exhibition of Stamps.

**L'Echo** has inaugurated a series of questions and answers, where several points of importance to philatelists are constantly elucidated.

The **Questionneur** easily maintains its rank as a scientific paper. The one before us contains valuable notes on the "Errors of the Stamps of Modena."

The reappearance of a new paper—**O Philatelista**—must be hailed with delight. The first two numbers contain—good papers on the Jubilee stamps of Portugal and the Nyassaland stamps, which we have laid under contribution in our remarks on the subject.

#### AMERICAN.

To-day we have the pleasure of acknowledging the "**Philatelic Review of Reviews**." The paper does credit to the reputation of its editor and the "review" of American papers is pretty exhaustive.

The **Philatelic Journal of America** is exercised over the seizure of blocks and Albums on account of their illustrations. The cry is sure to be taken up by other concerns and we wish them all a speedy amendment of the law.

The **Post Office** is still unconvinced about the 4c. error. The legal proceedings instituted by the Messrs. Mekeel will speedily settle the point.

The **Pennsy** is fierce against Mr. Zobel. The articles—and they are numerous—are up to the average.

#### COLONIAL.

Australia is now sending us only one paper and that is the **Australian Philatelist**. Mr. F. Hagen has a number of good items on the stamps of the Australian continent.

The **Hongkong Philatelic Journal** is at last out. A paper in the Far East was absolutely necessary to enlighten us on the development of philately in those regions. We wish Mr. Figueiredo every success in his enterprising venture.

Mr. Abgar has started his **Philatelic Monthly and Stamp Mart**. It is all advertisements as the title indicates.

**Other Publications Received:—**  
*Courier de Timbres-Poste, Die-Post, Anvers-Philatelic, L'Echange de Timbro-Poste, La Mercuriale, L'Union des Timbrophiles, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, La Voz, Gazette Timbrologique, Publicite Philatelic, La Revue Postale, El Curioso Americano, Il Corriere di Francobolli, L'Annonces Timbrologique, Revista Filatelica, The Philatelic Sun, The American Philatelic Magazine, Journal de la Timbrologie, The Philatelic Tribune and the Metropolitan Philatelist.*

#### Notice to Correspondents.

**PERPLEXED** (U. S. A.)—The rupee is worth at the present rate of exchange 13 d. The fluctuations are considerable, but the value for some time past has been somewhere in the neighbourhood of 14 d.

## Indian Philatelist.

THE FIRST PHILATELIC JOURNAL  
OF INDIA.

Published on the 1st. of every Month.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Should be addressed to the Editor at Dadar, Bombay, India, and should reach him by the 20th of each month.

SAMPLE COPIES.—Of the paper will be sent to any address on the receipt of 2 as.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Will be Two Rupees per annum, post free, to all parts of the world, copies franked with a nine pies carmine stamp.

EXCHANGE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Not exceeding four lines 4 annas. Every additional line 1 a. Double these rates to non-subscribers.

BUSINESS CARDS.—Containing name and address merely and not exceeding three lines Rs. 2-8 for twelve insertions. For every additional line, one rupee.

OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a single insertion, one page Rs. 12, half a page Rs. 7, quarter page Rs. 5, and one-eighth of a page Rs. 3-8. For three insertions a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed, for six insertions 20 per cent. and for 12 insertions 30 per cent.

All these rates are payable in advance. Liberal terms to Agents. For every rupee paid by any advertiser he will be entitled to have a copy posted to any address he may indicate.

The following agents are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the paper.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.  
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.  
Gangadhar Baboo's Lane off  
Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.  
Frere Street, Karachi.

A. E. GAYNOR,  
468, Church Road.  
Asansol, engal.

J. EDWARDS,  
52 c. Latour St.  
Montreal, Canada.

F. H. BRINKMAN,  
Amsterdam, Holland.

ED. GILLMAYER, Box 418,  
Buenos Ayres, Argentine.

LEOPOLD POLLOCK  
Trieste, Austria.

F. A. HOFFMANN,  
31, Avenue de Labourdonnais,  
Paris, France.

FISHER, TITLEY & Co.,  
Bath, England.

HOPKINS BROS.,  
Crouch End Hill, London.

## Business Cards.

☞ Rupees 2-8 for twelve insertions not exceeding three lines and Rupee for 1 every extra line.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.,—29, Medows St., Fort; Gangadhar Baboo's Lane, Calcutta and Frere Street, Karachi. Stamp Dealers and Philatelic Agents. Specialists in Portuguese Indian Stamps.  
Price list free.

BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE.—Dadar, Bombay, India—Reliable Agents for large quantities of Native States Stamps; either used or unused. Wholesale lists wanted. Correspondence and exchange solicited.

CALCUTTA STAMP EXCHANGE.—S. A. Ghose & Co.—Foreign and Native Stamp dealers. 21, Phears Lane, Calcutta.

CLARKE & Co.,—Bushey, Herts, England—Wholesale and retail dealers. Price list free on application.

FISHER, TITLEY & Co.,—Stamp Importers,—Bath, England,—Large 36 p.p. Illustrated Catalogue, for Collectors or Dealers. Lists post free on receipt of one anna or reply post-card. Exchanges desired.

T. H. HINTON, I. P. U. A. P. A. 5, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, London, S. W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail.

GILLMAYER, Ed., Box 418 Buenos Aires, (Argentine Republic) cheapest wholesale and retail price list post free.

RAUCH, A. Zittau (Germany) buys always for prompt cash lots of used Asiatic stamps and entire envelopes and cards at wholesale quotations. Purchase list post free.

UNIVERSAL STAMP EXCHANGE, 18, Gora Chand Road, Entally, Calcutta. Wholesale and Retail. Established 1878.

HOWARTH EVERSLEIGH & Co.,—General Merchants and Dealers in Foreign and Colonial Stamps, Wholesale and retail. Carshalton, Surrey, England.

RIBEIRO & Co. C. A.,—Singapore, S. S. Wholesale and Retail Lists of Asiatic stamps. Wholesale list sent free. Retail List No. 2 mailed on receipt of unused stamps to the value of 8 annas.

PIONEER STAMP Co.,—Dealers in Native and Foreign stamps, 71, Lall Bazaar, 2nd floor, Calcutta.

HAROLD CONNE & Co.,—12 Grenville St., London W. C. Wholesale price list free. Specialty. Packets of 1,000 varieties for dealers. Wholesale Asiatic stamps purchased.

LINCOLN ALBUMS.—Are the best, prices from 1 s. to 70 s. each, a descriptive list sent post-free by W. S. Lincoln, 2 Holles Street, Oxford St. London. W.

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

PHILATELIC MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

Vol. 1—No. 11.

## Indian Philatelist.

MARCH 10, 1895.

### The Native States.

There is a growing prejudice among foreign collectors against the collecting of the stamps of Native India. One writes to us from Australia:—"Very few good collectors pay any attention to the hieroglyphic and prolific issues of Native India." A similar feeling evidently produced the incident in a recent English Auction Sale, as narrated by Mr. Nankivell in his letter to the "American Journal of Philately."

The average collector neglects these issues, because he cannot take the pains to understand them. The stamps themselves are far from attractive, there is nothing in the crude design and bad colouring to fascinate the mind. The hieroglyphics besides have as few charms for the foreign collector.

The mystery which usually enshrouds the Unknown, at one time, made collectors look with awe upon the man who specialized in Afghans, Cashmeres, Soruths and Scinde Dawks. Those times are gone by. The absurd prices attached to these stamps have suffered an all-round depreciation, both on account of the increased numbers found, as well as from the competition of forgers and fakers.

It was well enough to pay a fancy price for a specimen which was regarded as unique. But when numerous specimens of these rarities began to flood the market and some of

them came from a dubious source, people began to fight shy of them and the demand for them became proportionately less.

Moreover the innumerable minor varieties and unchronicled ones that are unearthed every day deter the general collector from collecting them. It is an unsafe investment, for nobody knows what their price may be a year hence and few will venture to predict how many novelties may yet lie undiscovered. There is no prospect of finality in the pursuit of these delusions and people cannot always go in the chase of the Unknown, when there are so many other countries offering themselves to the study of the specialist or the general collector.

The cruzade which collectors and philatelic papers have started against unnecessary issues also has not failed to affect the Native States unfavourably. There are so many issues nowadays, and so many of them are purely speculative that the collector is apt to taboo them all, until his doubts are cleared up.

Now it is from this point of view that we wish to consider the Native issues of India. Are they speculative? We decidedly believe that in the majority of cases, they are not. The values issued are generally few, in several cases they rise upto 2 annas, as in the case of Sirmoor, Rajnandgaon, Holkar, Cochin and Travancore; in others to 4 annas, as in the case of Nepal, while Bhopal, Jhind and Kashmir are content with an eight-anna stamp. There are still others, that are even more modest. Alwar, Bhor, Whadwan, Jhalawar, Rajpipla, Soruth and Nowanaggur are content with stamps, whose face value does not exceed a penny.

Clearly these stamps were not issued solely for the benefit of the collectors. The de-

maud from this source, however, caused numerous reprintings to be made and the production of numerous minor varieties was the unforeseen result, owing to the ignorance of the native artists.

Those States that have British stamps surcharged for their use get their supply from the British Government and are in no way responsible for the numerous varieties in their surcharges. Taken as a whole, the origin of these stamps is generally free from the taint of speculation; they were issued to satisfy real postal needs and the States themselves are not responsible for the multiplication of minor varieties.

But as philatelic knowledge has grown in India, it has produced also a horde of unscrupulous dealers in the States, who are ready to tamper with the honesty of the underlings in the State service. It is they who corner an issue, and buy up particular ones, obliterate new stamps to pass them off as old and generally unearth old stamps or manufacture them when they cannot be so unearthed.

But as these men are still in the infancy of knowledge, their abuses have not reached the proportions, which they have reached in Europe and America. We have no Seebecks here, we have no San Marino Jubilees. These may come in good time, but for the present we are happily free from them. We know of no bankrupt State trying to replenish an exhausted treasury by an easy appeal to the collector's pocket-book.

The prejudice that usually attaches to the issues of the Native States is in most cases a prejudice of ignorance. And this prejudice is increased by the devices of dishonest dealers who haunt our Indian markets. There may be weak officials here and there, but the majority of States are perfectly sound and their issues have all the requisites which are supposed to be usually essential to the legitimacy of an issue.

Of course every collector has his preferences, his likes and his dislikes. He is entitled to them, as he pays for them. One may care for his Colonials, another may think that his Europeans are the best and a third may suppose that nothing can equal his Americans. But we decidedly cannot endorse Mr. Nankivell's sweeping condemnation of the "humbugging" issues of Native India. Wholesale denunciations have always one defect; they are only partially true and in this case only in a very small degree.

## The Belgian 5 Francs Stamp.

Most of our readers must have read the news that the above stamp was withdrawn from circulation recently. It is the scarcest of Belgian stamps and the story of its withdrawal is curious and is circulated by more than one Belgian paper.

The five francs stamp comes in two shades, dark and light and in an unused condition, it is sold for 20 shillings. The same stamp post-marked with a circle costs about 15 shillings and with bars from 6 to 7 shillings.

It appears that by the merest chance three complete sheets of these stamps or say 900 in all were discovered in a safe at the Malines Stamp-manufactory. A well-known Belgian dealer who got wind of the affair proposed to the Minister to buy the whole existing stock of five franc stamps at 7 francs a-piece. The offer was tempting no doubt, but Mr. Vandepereboom did not care to close with it, as there were only 147 stamps in the Treasury and it was not worth the while to sell them. The dealer, however, failed to be convinced and insisted that there were more copies left and offered to go to Malines and fetch the 900 stamps that were there and to buy the whole lot.

It was then that Minister issued the decree withdrawing the stamps from circulation, and at the time, we were puzzled at its publication, for it was known that these stamps were not sold at the post-offices for years and it was unlikely that any of the public who might possess copies of the same, would care to exchange them at face value, seeing the enhanced philatelic price they had.

A little while after, a Parisian dealer offered to take the stamps from the Belgian Government at 11 francs each and the Belgian dealer raised his offer by one franc. The Minister has now determined to sell them at auction sales—piece by piece—they say, so as to prevent any corner being made of the stamps and the proceeds will be given, it is said, to some Provident Society for the benefit of the postal employe's.

The story is very romantic and the fact that it is reproduced almost all Belgium philatelic papers, gives it the stamp of reality.

## The Stamps of Nyassa.

Mr. William Brown, it appears, has discontinued the advertising of his Nyassaland stamps. He finds that there was some irregularity about their issue and until matters are cleared up or the status of the stamps receives official sanction, he intends to have nothing to do with them. We never doubted for a moment Mr. Brown's *bona fides* in the affair and we hope for a speedy settlement of the matter.

## The Scott Standard Catalogue.

55th EDITION.

Those who wish to know the present state of the stamp-market cannot do better than turn to the pages of the latest edition of this Catalogue. It is printed on good paper and in clear type and the whole work has over 600 pages and 6,000 illustrations. The price, however, remains the modest 2 shillings that is asked for it and postage. This new edition is cloth-bound and appears only in the smaller size, which is so convenient to carry.

There are several other good features in the present edition. The prices of all the plate-numbers of Great Britain are given and the Portuguese India are pretty fully priced—all in accordance with recent hand-books on these countries. Of course all good stamps have risen in value during the year. There are notable advances in North American stamps, West Indians, Queensland and Gibraltar. But the market has been advancing so fast and so steadily that what is true in the beginning of the year is no longer so three months after. There is no such thing as a permanent standard for rare stamps, when fancy prices are often paid for copies in particularly fine condition.

But of all the catalogues we have seen up to date the 55th takes the palm for reability of prices, neatness of arrangement and clearness. No serious collector can do without a copy of this valuable book.

## New Issues.

AUSTRIA.—Two values of the current type are now issued on thinner and whiter paper, but with more silk threads.

Adhesives.

5 kr. black and rose perf. 13.

10 kr. black and blue perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .

BHOPAL.—Foreign papers have begun to chronicle a new setting of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. black. It is smaller than the former. All the sheets we have seen have only eight stamps in them and have the error *egam*, instead of *begam*. They come both perforate and imperforate. The latter have the centre reversed. We have seen besides a  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. red, small, in sheets of eight, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. red, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. brown, of the square design.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a. black.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a. ,, perforate.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a. red.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. red.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. brown.

BRAZIL.—The following additional values are now chronicled, as they have seen the light of day.

Adhesives.

500 r. blue and black.

700 r. red and black.

1000 r. green and violet.

2000 r. yellow-brown and black.

BRUNEI.—A new State has awakened to the needs of a postal service. It is to the North-west of Borneo. The design is a view of the coast with star and crescent in the centre. There are ten values printed on white paper, perforated 14.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$  c. bistre.

1 c. red-brown.

2 c. black.

3 c. violet-blue.

5 c. greenish-blue.

8 c. violet

10 c. orange.

25 c. pale-blue.

50 c. olive-green.

1 dollar, red-brown.

CONGO.—The lower values as predicted have been exhausted and they are now printed in fresh colours. But they have merely exchanged colours.



**HONDURAS.**—Mr. Seebeck is ready with his new issues. The design for 1895 is the figure of Justice in the centre. The stamps are of the size of the Salvador issues of 1893 and 1894. The following values are chronicled:—

**Adhesives.**

- 1 c. vermillion.
- 2 c. dark-blue.
- 5 c. grey-black.
- 10 c. carmine.
- 20 c. blue.
- 30 c. violet.
- 50 c. dark-brown.
- 1 p. green.

**LIBERIA.**—The whole series of official stamps appear now with a new surcharge. The higher values have undergone the same operation.

**Adhesives.**

- 1 dollar, black and blue, red surch.
- 2 „ brown and yellow, green surch.
- 3 „ black and rose, blue surch.

**NICARAGUA.**—The issue of 1895 is out. The stamps are of the small size and have the arms in triangle. The official stamps have the same design, but are printed in green and have the over-print in blue.

**Adhesives.**

- 1 c. yellow-brown.
- 2 c. vermillion.
- 5 c. blue.
- 10 c. black.
- 20 c. carmine.
- 50 c. violet.
- 1 peso brown.
- 2 „ green.
- 5 „ red.
- 10 „ orange.

**SALVADOR.**—The stamps for this country for 1895 had originally the head of President Ezeta. Then the head was effectually covered with a surcharge and lastly a brand new set was provided.

## Notes and News.

There is a philatelic journal written and printed in Turkish.

The two recent provisionals issued in East Africa are quoted at 10 shillings each.

The 90 c. orange U. S. stamps of 1890 are all sold out and none can be had from the Post offices.

A letter posted at mid-day in Paris can be delivered in London at 8 p.m. by means of an "Express messengers" arrangement.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbons, Limited went recently to America, with a matter of £40,000 worth of stamps in his trunk.

With this number, the paper is issued with eight additional pages, making in all 36 pp. Hence the slight delay in the appearance of the journal this month.

Mr. Tomasso Coelho has severed connection with his two partners, but will continue to trade under the old name of Coelho and Fernando, as he has bought up the whole business.

The San Marino Jubilee is pronounced to have been a failure—from a financial point of view. When the stamps were so inartistic in colouring and design, no better fate was deserved.

Herr. Von Ferrary makes it a rule to pay London a visit at least once a year, for he believes that the best things are to be met with there. During his last visit, he spent about a £1000 in his purchases.

During 1893-94, the British Post Office has delivered 1,811,800,000 letters, 245,500,000 cards 574,300,000 books, etc., and 164,900,000 newspapers. These numbers, although enormous, are rapidly increasing.

A member of the London Philatelic Society has taken out a patent for a new arrangement for movable leaves for albums, which will admit of the removal of any one sheet without disturbing the others.

The materials left by Mr. Gilbert Harrison are in the hands of Mr. E. D. Bacon, who is arranging them for publication. As he will probably be helped by Major Evans, another authority on Afghans, the book is sure to be valuable. In this connection, we may mention, that Messrs. Theodor Buhl claim to have quite a number of unchronicled varieties of this difficult country from an old collection. They maintain their undoubted authenticity and promise to publish some corroboratory documents on the question shortly.

The 2 lower values of the recent issue of Congo have been cornered by the dealers, and they have now been re-issued in fresh colours. The Jubilee business is a paying business, when properly done. It is not so when overdone.

\* \*

We are told that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons will adopt the method of introducing illustrations in the text of the next edition of their Catalogue, instead of the cumbrous device of giving them in an appendix. If they adopt the pocket-size, as well, it will be an additional boon.

\* \*

Mr. Dawson A. Vindin is forsaking Fleet Street for some far-away corner of Western Australia. What takes him thither he is "not at liberty to say" but there is a beaming buoyancy about him that suggests something big—perhaps a gold mine in the Coolgardie district.

\* \*

The up-to-date Auction Catalogue is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper's catalogue of their 52nd sale held on January 30th, and following days, was embellished with two handsome plates of stamp illustrations.

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Exhibitions are not always the successful affairs, which their friends make them out to be. It is maintained that several of the jury in the last French Exhibition, decreed awards to themselves, that some of the works exhibited were not even read and that Dr. Legrand exhibited forged and bogus stamps. The true history of our local exhibition might also have been as edifying. It is highly suggestive, however, that the Honorary Secretary was precluded from sending in any exhibits, as the intimation that there was to be an Exhibition reached him too late.

\* \*

Dealers who do not possess Messrs. Stanley Gibbons latest wholesale list should lose no time in getting one. It is by far the most exhaustive we have seen. There are several Portuguese India by the dozen and the price for 12 India 8 annas small service, unused, is only 18 shillings. The list of sets of stamps, cards and envelopes is very large and there is quite a large variety of Albums offered for sale as well. The pamphlet before us is a large 32 pp. list and will be profitable reading to the growing confraternity of Indian dealers.

So the spoiler of stamps is a sulphide, after all, and the character of oxygen is saved. So says Mr. P. A. Ridout, and the formulae of his footnote are unanswerable by the man in the street. Certainly the effects of gas, with its "sulphide" tricks on the family plate, are so well known to all who have any "silver" left in these bad days, that Mr. Ridout's theory recommends itself to our limited experience. The author (see the current number of the "London Philatelist") warns people to try experiments on their own stamps, not their friends. The sad part of the whole thing is that the medicine, Peroxide of Hydrogen, is itself not above suspicion, as we are warned that commercial peroxide often contains traces of highly poisonous Barium salts. Perhaps our young friends had better leave their stamps alone, or wait till the Philatelic Hospital, for not wholly incurable stamps, is added to the list of charitable institutions of London.—P. J. G. B.

\* \*

Is there any industrious one anxious for fame; then let him undertake the task of popularising the humbugging issues of the Native States of India. At a recent London auction, there were a couple pages of the catalogue devoted to the choicest samples in singles, in sheets, and on originals. When they were put up there was an ominous silence, broken only by the muffled ticking of watches. No bid? said the Auctioneer. "Must pass them, if you don't want them," said he, somewhat sadly and regretfully. "Hear, hear" in two or three places. "Very well," said the Auctioneer, "we will pass on to lot so and so." And they were passed. I have never known such a thing happen with the stamps of any other country or state. Even Seebecks sell as "waste." Serves them right, I say. I wish all stamps made for collectors, and the lower classes of dealers, could always be passed for lack of buyers. We should not then be flooded with such cursed abominations and swindles as we are now pestered with every month.—A. J. P.

\* \*

West Indians are still in the ascendant. The dealer who purchased the remainders of the Leeward Islands from the Government, has just advanced his prices for the shilling values of Antigua, Nevis, Dominica and St. Kitts, by 100 per cent. Two things make for the rise:—The completion of issue and the London Philatelic Society's work, which has generated a lot of specializing of these very manageable countries.

Mr. Vernon Roberts has announced his intention to give up collecting and he handed his philatelic treasures over to Messrs. Ventom Bull & Co. for sale by auction in January. They comprised a very fine lot of Great Britain unused, Cape wood blocks and errors and superb Sydneys. Whilst he was at it, nothing could stand in the way of Mr. Vernon Roberts. At the auctions, he frequently outbid all the specialists and dealers. Money was little or no object to him and the consideration of a £ 5 or £10 note never checked his biddings when he wanted a stamp. But directly he took unto himself an unchronicled variety in the shape of a wife his interest began to wane, till at last comes the not unexpected announcement that he has given up collecting. How frequently the gushing enthusiast gets played out quickly. We had a somewhat similar case a few years since. A dashing young officer in the Scots Fusiliers took "a header" into stamp collecting, bought lavishly, had magnificently bound albums made from his own gorgeous designs, with special locks. In his case stamp collecting was a "craze" not a "hobby." The enthusiasm evaporated, and the last time he was heard of he was perforating elephants and tigers.—A. J. P.

An effort will be made to secure the increase in the weight of letters allowed to pass through the post for 2½d., as at present the limit is 15 grammes and every one is acquainted with the annoyance of paying double postage on letters that exceed half-an-ounce in weight. It is now proposed to raise the limit to 20 grammes. As the only country against this measure is Germany, it will probably be passed very soon.

The 9 kr. Baden, in the colour of the 6 kr. has been sold at the reserve price of £100 at which it was bought in at Messrs. Bull's recent auction. A great deal of doubt has been expressed about the stamps, but the inclination of experts in Europe is to accept the stranger as a genuine error, though they all make the reservation that they would like to see it off the envelope. Still, the history of the label, so far as it is known, is all in its favour.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has just returned from a tour in Australia, undertaken in order to ascertain the truth as to the state of feeling there upon the question of establishing Imperial Penny Postage from England to all

parts of the Empire. He states that he has consulted all the Postmasters General and is able to report that, without an exception, he found them most favourably disposed to the scheme. He trusts that the message, of which he is the bearer, for Mr. Arnold Morley, our Postmaster General, "will lead our Government to take the initiatory steps for which our Colonial fellow subjects have for some years been anxiously looking." Mr. Henniker Heaton tells us that the Postmaster General has expressed himself in sympathy with the proposed Imperial Penny Post. Lord Roseberry and Sir William Harcourt he also claims as strong sympathizers with the idea, and it now rests, according to Mr. Heaton, with the British Government, and more especially with the British Post Office, to take the last decisive steps for converting such sympathy into action. Unfortunately the greatest obstacle has to be got over in the shape of the British Post Office Official. The stubbornness and obstinacy to change which the British Post Office Official manifests towards any Post Office reform is simply incredible. He is a peculiar variety of the human race. Sir Rowland found him to be so and he is still the same, unchanged and unchangeable. He presumes to be the master, instead of the servant. The Postmaster General is not yet born who can put him in this proper place—unless, indeed, Mr. Heaton some day proves himself equal to the occasion in some ministry yet to be.—A. J. P.

### Notes by Ungel.

Living in a Native State, which has an issue of stamps for inter-state correspondence, does not actually place one in a position to obtain such stamps in large quantities, for the number of indigenous postal adhesives one comes across is surprisingly small and unused specimens are more easily obtained at the Ungel office than the used ones, under ordinary circumstances, even by searching for them in the bazaars and with the native traders and merchants. The reason is this, that a British Government Post Office exists in every place where there is a Native Office and in many places where there is no such native commodity, and as the former is generally more conveniently situated and business receives more attention and despatch than at the latter one, the merchant, whether European or Native, generally resorts to the Post Office, in place of the Ungel Office and

consequently the indigenous stamps are scarcely used at all. I was recently at T— and after a vain search for the used article, I had to resort to the Ungel Office and there purchase some unused specimens. On inquiring of the clerk in attendance, whether I would get letters franked with the stamps just purchased, if I posted them addressed to myself at my next halting place, I was politely informed, that they would certainly reach me there alright. To address quite a number of letters to myself in the limited time at my disposal was not a difficult matter, and with a sigh of reluctance, as if bidding my small and modest investment a last and long farewell, I consigned them to the cavernous recesses of a large box, which must for some years have done its duty in the conveyance of cash to the headquarters of some railway line and which now served in its last struggles to keep itself together as a letter box. I was pleasantly surprised at my enquiring at the next halting place C.—

to be placed in possession of my nice heap of letters, bearing the stamps purchased at T. legitimately used. They reached their destination several hours quicker than I did, though I had several hours' start and that is saying a great deal. Again, I purchased some stamps at the Ungel Office at E.—

where business had taken me. In this instance, the Ungel master himself supplied them and inviting me to take a seat at his snugly arranged office table politely asked me, if I wished to have the stamps just ordered cancelled or obliterated. You may well imagine my surprise at finding such an obliging official and prompted by an impulse which I could not well resist, the following conversation ensued between myself and my obliging friend.

*Q.* No, thank you, I wish to keep them new; but may ask why do you inquire, whether I wish them cancelled?

*R.* Because plenty gentlemen come here, purchase stamps and ask me to cancel them.

*Q.* Do you think I could address letters to myself, say at C. and post them with the stamps just obtained from you and get my letters alright there?

*R.* Yes, sir, only some might miss you.

*Q.* Pardon my seeming inquisitiveness, but I am curious to know: is not obliterating stamps, when not affixed to ordinary correspondence, against the rules of the Ungel Office?

*R.* Certainly, it is so, but we do it to oblige gentlemen.

*Q.* Do you have a large sale for stamps here? I mean, locally?

*R.* Very little, sir, indeed.

*Q.* And do you get orders for stamps from any other parts of India?

*R.* Yes, very large orders, sometimes sheets and sheets of them.

*Q.* And from abroad, from England, France, Europe generally and America?

*R.* Yes, far larger orders than from India.

*Q.* And do people in sending you orders for stamps ask you to cancel them previous to despatch?

*R.* Most people purchasing largely invariably ask to have the stamps cancelled for them.

*Q.* Have you any idea what people who send to you for stamps and ask you to cancel them previous to despatch do with them, when they get them?

*R.* No, sir. Personally I do not know and I have often wondered of what use are such stamps to them, but perhaps you can tell me, sir.

I could, but I thought it wisest not to, and thanking him cordially for his unhesitating information, I left his office, satisfied with myself that the cancelled-to-order fad is possible, even against regulations to the contrary and will no longer wonder that stamps seldom used in a legitimate manner are catalogued so cheap.

By a mere stroke of good fortune, I made the acquaintance of Captain H. W. Marsden, in a quite out of the way place, where I thought no stamp collector existed. By a mutual bend, conversation turned on philately and the Captain was kind enough to let me have a look at his collection. I vainly sought for anything worth mentioning in the European, American or Australian sections of his not very large album and skipped through page after page of the commonest adhesives known. At last, Captain Marsden told me that he specialized a little, when stationed at St. Vincent and St. Lucia with his corps, the II West India Regiment and requested me to look again at the pages I had so unceremoniously and, I may say, almost uncourteously skipped over. I did so and did not regret it, for there in their glory lay esconced some of the best philatelic gems I have seen from that part of the globe. The St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Helena, Barbados, Trinidad and Grenada in this gentleman's possession are truly a magnificent lot. The numerous varieties of red surcharges, 1 penny, on the black stamp of St. Lucia in every imaginable

type, from the microscopic to the large capital, double and inverted surcharges would take a deal of time to accurately describe and the wonder is where they came from, as they are mostly unchronicled, while the right and left halves on the more recent issues, also surcharged, are superb and I have no hesitation in saying that they are genuine, for they are mostly used specimens. The Barbados varieties run a good second to the above, notably an unchronicled variety, unused, of the penny pale rose wrapper, surcharged ½d. in black and in violet, hand stamped, unfortunately cut square. On my asking how he came in possession of such a rarity, he told me, that while stationed out there, he obtained it in the ordinary way at the post office. Another gem which this gentleman treasures up is a hand-stamped part of an envelope, used at a time when stamps had run out of stock. This was a couple of years ago and consists of a double circle, the outer circle measuring about 15 millimetres in diameter, surmounted with the Royal Crown and containing the inscription within the inner smaller circle, in three lines, PAID AT BARBADOS. This unfortunately has also been cut square. The St. Helena specimens are as good a lot, as I have seen in the East. The St. Vincent also are a glorious lot, while Grenada is superb and contains amongst the postals, a grand lot of fiscals and revenue, from the smallest to the highest values. The Trinidad varieties are also worth mentioning. Amongst some of the unchronicled varieties in this little treasure, are several beautiful unused specimens of bright colour and with their full gum on, belonging to the St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Co., on glazed paper, very different from the "Clara Roth" article, but to save my kindly host and myself from the sceptical critic's usually unwholesome comments, I omit describing them here in full.

My host almost took my breath away, when he said he had lots of duplicates of those stamps and before he could finish his sentence, I cried where? Alas, they had gone where all good things go. A few still remained and out of those Captain Marsden has favoured me with some. Since Captain Marsden exchanged from the West to the East Indies, he has been endeavouring to improve his Eastern or Asiatic section and, judging from the very fair number of Native States already in his possession, he has certainly not let the grass grow under his feet. While thanking him for his genuine and

best of hospitality, I wish him every prosperity in his career as a young and promising collector and may good fortune attend him in the East, as it evidently did in philatelic matters, in the West Indies.

### The Columbian Stamps.

The annual report of the third assistant postmaster general is ready for submission to the Postmaster General.

Some facts regarding the stamp issues taken from his report are interesting. There were issued during the term the order was in force 2,014,233,100 Columbian postage stamps; of these 1,464,588,750 were two cent stamps and 449,195,550 one cent stamps. The use of the Columbian stamps necessitated a change in the colour of the special delivery stamps, as there was a great deal of confusion over the similarity. A review of the transfer of stamp printing from the American Bank Note Company to the bureau of engraving and printing is made, and it is declared that, notwithstanding the complaints made of the character of the stamps issued by the bureau, it has been successful, and that there will be a saving to the government of \$843,266 for one year and \$1,443,156 for four years. It is now claimed at the department that the faults in the new stamps complained of will be remedied, and that the new issues will be as good as those furnished by the American Bank Note Company.

The third assistant postmaster general criticises the Act of Congress of July 16, 1894, which allowed admission to the mails as second-class matter of publications of benevolent and charitable associations, mostly secret society publications. He says that since that Act, forty-six publications heretofore excluded have been admitted to the mails, whose annual aggregate circulation is about 6,400,000 copies. The estimated weight of this matter is about 640,000 pounds. He says: "Many of these publications are purely advertising sheets or circulars, but as they conform to the law they cannot be excluded."

There has been a falling off in registered letters during the year 1894 of 510,856, the total pieces registered amounting to 15,050,554. There have been 5,926 complaints of losses of registered packages during the year, of which 4,269 were investigated by the chief inspector and 1,657 are still outstanding. Of those investigated there was no loss in 2,443 and loss in 1,826, with an actual loss after being traced of 923.—*Washington Philatelist*.

## Ten Minutes With Mr. Charles J. Phillips.

(By the Man in the Street.)

If the Eight Hours Bill ever comes into force and is rigidly applied to all trading philatelists, Mr. Charles J. Phillips will find his working day cut down one half; for it is no exaggeration to say that this extraordinary man has of late months done something very like sixteen hours work in the twenty-four. And though he bears it lightly and without any of the fever and fuss that eat into the working power of ordinary mortals, it was good news for his friends that business would shortly take him across the Atlantic and so rest that busy machinery for a few sea going days. Even two record passages would give him ten clear days on board; and experience has taught us that even the busiest brain is lulled to rest for a time by the long rollers of the Atlantic.

I was told he was going West, and remembered that he promised me, on behalf of his friend William Brown, ten minutes—ten whole minutes—quiet chat before his journey. As the working head of Stanley Gibbon's Limited at the present moment, as the man who has bought more stamps this year than any one else in the world, it seemed to us that if I could catch him for that ten minutes he might, during the eighth, ninth, or tenth, tell me something which I might set down simply, jerkily, as become the utterances of a Man in the Street.

So the day after Boxing Day, I called at 391, Strand. It was no use trying to see him in business hours, for business minutes are worth too much; so I dropped in late, long after most other professional men had stopped work. But Phillips, according to his usual routine, had still some three hours of labour before him. I caught him with his brother William, deep in accounts, stamps, and correspondence. He had only a few hours more in England.

"Yes," he said in answer to my enquiry, "I am really off. Liverpool to-morrow, the *Campania*' on Saturday. Or it would have been the *Campania*' if, at the last moment, they hadn't changed the boat."

"And you come back?"

"I hope by the 26th January. I am only going to New York, and if you very much want to write to me there, you may address your letter, care of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, 18,

East 23rd Street, New York. All the people I want to see professionally and who want to see me will, I understand, find it suits their own business convenience to come to New York. I might have to go to Boston, but my time is so mapped out I am not sure of being able to do that."

"You have agents in the States, have you not?"

"No, we *had*. That is to say, we made an experiment in that line and we both found—our agents and ourselves—that the old way was the best, each man to sail his own ship. So we have no agents in the States now, none whatever."

"But the business in England?"

"The business in England will be carried on by my brother here, Mr. William Phillips, one of the Directors of the Company."

The talk then became triangular, and I was introduced to Mr. William Phillips, and also to one or two of the very curious books which contain part of the Winzer Collection. Something was said which led up to the question of fashion in stamps:

"Yes," said Mr. Phillips, "there certainly is a fashion in stamp-collecting, as anyone who observes the market will tell you. Of course one cannot lay down the law in such a delicate matter, but if you ask my opinion I will give it you for what it is worth. I should say the stamps most run after at present are Unused English, then fine North American Colonies, then West Indians, then Australians, and, after them, Europeans, especially the stamps of the German States. 'Yes,' he added, 'I think that is about the order of popularity at present. And I should not be astonished if the fashion held for a good time.'"

"And the tendency of philately?" I enquired, "from a dealer's point of view. Is it up or down?"

"Here is your answer," said Mr. Phillips with a quiet smile.

And he showed me how, in the *Offerten Blatt*, Senf offers to pay about double his own catalogue prices for fine stamps. In some eighteen months the rise has been so great.

That is an upward tendency, with a vengeance. It is interesting to find that Senf bought during 1894 stamps to the value of some 285,000 marks, say, roughly, to the tune of £14,250. This is good enough, but is somewhat eclipsed by the fact that Stanley Gibbons spent more on three collections alone, the Castle, the Winzer, and the

Philbrick. Certainly they hold the record, far and away.

"Condition," continued Mr. Phillips, "it is condition that tells. Believe me so far from rare stamps having touched their top price, you will find that the sums given for rare stamps in perfect condition will be greater at Christmas 1895 than it is to-day, high as the limit is which has up to now been reached. And that is why careful men go for the collections of world-known collectors: they have had the wit, these great collectors, early in their philatelic life, never to rest content till they had obtained not only good specimens, but the best in the stamp market of the world. A purchaser knows, for instance, that if he buys anything from a Castle or a Philbrick lot he obtains something as near perfection as money and time and skill can get."

"You have had a great year, Mr. Phillips?"

"An unequalled year, but we shall beat it—you will see—in 1895."

Turning from stamps to men, the talk wandered to the collection of the late Mr. Harrison; which is now in Mr. Phillips' charge for examination and final disposal.

"He was a very wonderful man in many ways. From our point of view he did great things. He must have spent some £12,000 at least on his collection, and just think how the value of his stamps has risen during the years he kept them! Of course I cannot say off-hand what those in my possession are worth at the present day; I haven't had time yet to go through them all, with the quiet care and study they need and deserve. But I can give you a rough idea. Why, the Afghans alone should fetch about £8,500."

"And the three books of Cashmere?"

"I've only had time to look over two of the three, and they are worth quite £3,000. The Portuguese India, too, would be fairly valued at, at least, £3,500. Then that most complete collection of United States Envelopes! They are the collection of U. S. Envelopes by the man who knew most about it."

I gathered, but I may have been mistaken, that possibly the late Mr. Harrison's U. S. Envelopes might eventually be sold by auction in New York, if not disposed of 'en bloc' by Mr. Phillips when he is there. But this I give 'sous toutes réserves.'

"And the Castle Collection? I ventured.

"It is easier to ask than to answer," replied Phillips, with a smile, "but I will humour you so far as to tell you that a member of a European

Royal Family has bought a portion [the whole plates] of the New South Wales for over £1,000. And now the ten minutes are up, and I must pack."

"But the work of 1894?"

"If you want to know about the work of 1894, look at my notes in our December number of the *Monthly Journal*. They tell you something, and," he added, holding out his hand to say good-bye, "when I come back I will tell you more."

## France, the 5fr. Turquoise 1869.

(From the *Questionneur Timbrophilique*.)

Value printed as a Surcharge.

TWO TYPES.

The stamp of 5 francs with the laureated head of Napoleon III., was put in circulation on the 1st of November, 1869 and withdrawn the 1st of June, 1877, after a stamp of the same value belonging to the "allegorical group" had been substituted for it.

When this stamp was designed, it was thought that it might be necessary to issue higher values, which might, perhaps, says Maury, go up to 20 francs. To provide for this contingency, it was decided to engrave it without any indication of value, and to add this letter, *by means of a second impression as a surcharge*, which was done. This point is absolutely indisputable, and when a certain number of these stamps are examined together, it is easily seen that the position of the figure 5 and of the letter F differs on all. Figure and letter are both placed at irregular distances from the ornamental circle surrounding the head. The demonstration of the fact of the printing being done in two impressions makes the discovery of a specimen, *without the value*, having passed through the post, very probable. We have not seen this much disputed stamp, but its existence appears to us to be admissible.

Long since, thanks, we believe, to one of our two old journals, the *Timbrophile* and the *Gazette des Timbres*, the existence of two varieties of colour for the 5 and F was known; these varieties at the present time are indicated as follows:—

1. Value in the colour of the stamp.
2. Value printed in blue.

But what no one has pointed out up to the present time is the successive issue of two absolutely distinct TYPES for this same value as a surcharge. The *Questionneur Timbrophilique* is

now going to repair this omission of its venerated ancestors.

We now give the peculiarities of each of the two types.

#### THE FIRST TYPE.

Is generally of a dark lilac shade. The figure of value, clearly printed, is of a continuous *double stroke*; it is visibly *larger* and less round than the 5 of the second type. It is almost as high as twelve of the small dotted divisions of the interior rectangle; the bowl is less open and the top stroke forms a horizontal concave.

#### THE SECOND TYPE.

Shade, pale lilac. The figure 5, slightly blurred, is composed *almost entirely of thick strokes* and is slightly *more open*. The top is shorter and turned upward more abruptly, without forming a horizontal concave, as in the first type. The height of the figure is hardly more than eleven of the dotted spaces of the background (there are eight of these spaces in 3 mm.) As in the first type, it is placed at a height which varies with each impression, leaving below the 5; 9½, 10, 10½, 11½, or 12 dotted divisions.

The form of the letter F is also very different; the base is insignificant and the hook of the top stroke is visibly smaller.

The date when this type was printed and put into circulation is unknown to us. Among the specimens that we have met with on letters, the oldest goes back to Jan. 14, 1873 (from Tunis); this date is certainly not definitive.

*Value printed in blue and in lilac.*

The colour called blue has been somewhat improperly so called in reference to the impression of the 5fr. of 1869. The fact is that this shade is that of the stamp, which became darker on printing the value, giving it the appearance of a blue gray.

The stamp with the value printed in blue belongs to the second type, of which it constitutes a variety so much the more noticeable as very often both letter and figure are composed *entirely of thick strokes*. E. M. M.

### Ceylon Philatelic Society.

Hon. President, A. C. Hayley; President, H. C. Cottle; Vice-President, Walter Perera; Hon. Secy. G. Samarakoon.—Dagedera St. Galle.

The first meeting of the season of this Society was held at All Saints' school, Galle, on Monday, the 7th January, at 5 p. m. Present.—Messrs.

A. C. Hayley, W. Perera, G. C. Lee, A. Buultjens, Proctor Abeyeratna, J. W. Buultjens, B. S. Doole, G. Samarakoon, Secretary, and a visitor. The Hon. President, Mr. A. C. Hayley in the chair. The minutes of the last special general meeting having been read, Mr. Lee, a prominent member, who was not present at the last meeting, revived the discussion re Mr. Van Heer's discontinuation from office. Mr. Lee's arguments as to whether the proceedings of the last meeting were constitutional or not, were answered by Proctor Abeyeratna and Mr. A. Buultjens. The chairman, with the view of making matters clear to Mr. Lee, called upon Mr. Walter Perera to state in a few words the cause which led the conveners of the last meeting to justify their electing a new Secretary and dispensing with Mr. Van Heer's services. Mr. Lee lamented the carelessness of the late Secretary and thanked the conveners of the last meeting for the timely aid rendered by them. Proctor Abeyeratna then proposed that the President do write and contradict the late Secretary's letter, which appeared in the *Independent* of the 7th instant, as it is apt to mislead the public. This having been put to the vote was carried unanimously. Mr. Samarakoon then proposed, seconded by Mr. W. Perera, Mr. M. Gilbert Stone, Superintendent of Labookelle Estate, Ramboda, and Mons. Otto Bickel, Motenegro, as honorary members of the institution. The programme for the day could not have been gone through for want of time. The meeting was therefore, brought to a close at 6-45 p. m. with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

The second meeting of the season was held at All Saints' School, on Monday, the 21st January, at 5 p. m. In the absence of Mr. A. C. Hayley, Mr. Walter Perera presided. Among those present were Messrs. G. C. Lee, A. Buultjens, E. Ruston, B. S. Doole and G. Samarakoon, Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following letters were then read:—

1. From Mr. M. Gilbert Stone forwarding his subscription and thanking the Society for electing him a member.

2. From the President, Mr. H. C. Cottle, expressing his satisfaction re the election of another Secretary in place of Mr. Van Heer. The following papers were also produced, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (2 copies) for the Society's Library from Mr. E. G. Rusbridge, for which a vote of thanks was passed. Mr. Walter Perera exhibited half of *medio real Costa Rica*, blue stamp, on original envelope, and Mr. Samarakoon a complete set of Montenegro Jubilee stamps. The meeting was then brought to a close with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

All communications should be sent to the Secretary.

G. SAMARAKOON,

Hon. Secretary.

Dagedera St. Galle.



## Oceania Catalogue.

## FIJI.

Prior to November, 1870, the Fijian post was conducted by the British Consulate, by whom letters were despatched, received and distributed. All payments were made in cash, no postage stamps being employed. The conduct of this post, however, caused considerable dissatisfaction amongst the commercial colonists, and on the 1st November, 1870, Messrs. Griffiths and Hobson, proprietors of the *Fiji Times* newspaper, established an "Express," or system of despatch and receipt of mail matter of all kinds. They communicated with the postal authorities of Melbourne and Sydney, stating that owing to the difficulties experienced by them in distributing their paper throughout the Islands merely for the want of a post office system, and taking also into consideration the small likelihood of any postal service being established in Fiji for some time to come, they were about to establish a complete postal system in the group, under the style of the "*Fiji Times Express*," with twelve branches in the most populous districts of Fiji. They requested that the mails from New South Wales and Victoria for the "Express" might be made up and forwarded separately from the Consular mails. Their request, however, was not granted, at least to the extent required, as it would be contrary to the practice of the Departments to make up mails for a private firm, but it was stated that there would be no objection to put under one cover all letters to the address or care of the "Express." This packet would be enclosed in the mail addressed in the usual course to the Consul.

The "Express" scale of charges, *independent of foreign postage*, was as follows:—

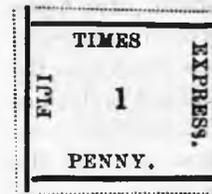
From Levuka to any part of the world .....	3d.
From Districts to any part of the world.....	6d.
From Levuka to districts or <i>vice versa</i> .....	6d.
From one District to another .....	9d.
Newspapers—Levuka .....	1d.
"    To or from district .....	2d.

*Fiji Times* always free.

The system pursued by Messrs. Griffiths and Hubson was to denote the payment of their charges by means of adhesive stamps, of which they issued five values, viz. 1d., 3d., 6d., 9d. and 1s. They delivered all inter-isular mail through their agencies, and despatched foreign letters in bulk parcels to Sydney or Melbourne, together with sufficient cash to pay for carriage to destination.

The status of these stamps is on a par with that of the Samoa Express (originals), Cook Islands, and other similar emissions of a private or semi-official nature.

## REFERENCE LIST.



1st Nov., 1870.—

Type printed at the office of the *Fiji Times* in black on various papers, brownish gum, rouletted on coloured lines, gauge about 20.

## a. Thick Canary Yellow Paper.

1d.	6d.
3d.	1s.

NOTE.—This may be a proof series. It has only been met with in an uncanceled state.

b. Thin rose-coloured *quadrille* paper.

1d.	6d.
3d.	1s.

c.(?)1871. Thin rose-coloured laid *batonne* paper

1d.	9d.
3d.	1s.
6d.	

NOTE.—These two last papers were probably "French Note." The first is water-marked with vertical and horizontal lines, forming small squares, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The second (c) has horizontal lines only. Some difference of opinion exists as to whether there were two varieties of paper (c), viz: laid, and laid *batonne* paper (i.e., (1) with fine lines close together, and (2) with fine lines close together, and, in addition, heavier lines wide apart. It appears probable that in the apparently laid specimens the *batonne* lines exist, but are more or less indistinct.

The stamps on laid *batonne* paper were arranged in sheets of 24 stamps, composed of four rows of six stamps each. The top row had six 6d., the second row six 1s., the third row six 1d., and the bottom row three 3d. and three 9d. The stamps on *quadrille* paper which were issued before the laid, were probably arranged in the same order, with the exception of the bottom row, which possibly consisted of 3d. alone, as the 9d. is not known on this paper.

As the stamps were printed from type set by hand, they show as many varieties as there are stamps of each value in the sheet. The types are easily distinguished by the different lengths of "rule" of which the outer frame is composed, and the respective position of the breaks in the rule in relation to the lettering of the inscriptions. Hence there are six types

of each of the 1d., 6d. and 1s., on both *quadrille* and laid *batonne* paper; six of the 3d. on the *quadrille*, and three on the laid *batonne* papers, and three of the 9d. on laid *batonne*.

The rouletting was done by means of "perforating rule" inserted between the stamps; the vertical rules are continuous, while the horizontal ones are broken by the vertical. The marginal stamps of the sheet are not rouletted on the outside. Thus the first stamp is only rouletted at the bottom and on the left side, the second is rouletted on both sides and at the bottom, but not at the top, and so on.

The cancellation was generally effected by a pen and ink stroke or cross, but copies are known postmarked with N.S.W. in concentric oval lines, a well-known New South Wales obliteration.

Two series of imitations have been made, both emanating from the *Fiji Times* office after the establishment of the Government post. The first is on thin pale pinkish *wove* paper. The stamps are smaller in size than the originals, the letters are from a different fount, thinner and better formed, the frame is composed of a thin *unbroken* line, and they are roughly pin perforated, with wider printed attempted imitation of the black lined roulettes of the genuine issue.

The second is on thick violet rose *wove* paper. The type is quite different to the originals, and is hardly likely to deceive even a beginner.—*Australian Philatelist*.

### Household Philately.

Smart boy—"Say, pa, they aren't going to have the Indian revenue stamps any longer."

Philatelic Pa—"Why is that, my son?—I hadn't heard."

S. B.—"Why because they are long enough now!"

P. P.—"Yes, I see now. By the way, my son, why are you like a postage stamp about to be placed on a letter?"

S. B.—"I give it up, pa."

P. P.—"It is because you are about to be licked," and the old man reached for a stick.

S. B.—"Say, pa, will you let me off if I can give you a better conundrum than that?"

P. P.—"Perhaps. What is it?"

S. B.—"Why am I like a stamp without gum, providing you keep your word?"

P. P.—"I can't guess. Why are you?"

S. B.—"Because you can't *stick* me!"

But as it happened the old man couldn't see it, and so S. B. tearfully took his "medicine" *sans-culotte*.

L. H. BENTON.

### A Plea for Systematic Collecting.

BY LEWIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

It now seems to be generally conceded, by those best qualified to judge, that Philately is more than a mere pastime and fully deserves to be called a study, if not, indeed, a science. The consensus of Philatelic opinion points to the conclusion that Philately possesses most of the qualities which are requisites of a pursuit wishing to fill the role of a science, though it cannot yet fairly be said to have attained that honour.

A large part of the contempt and ridicule with which the proposal to term Philately a science has been received is due to the fact that so very few collectors take up the study in a systematic way. The purpose of this article is to point out to those who have heretofore collected everything which came under their notice that was within reach of their purses, the superiority of a pre-arranged plan of collecting.

In any project whatsoever, a clearly defined plan of action is a vital necessity. In making a study of any subject it is impossible to obtain a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the subject, as a whole, by desultory and irregular reading. Educators have long recognized the necessity of systematic courses of study; the work of business men is systematized in every department of commercial life; even in the sporting world we find the value of systematic training and exercise recognized by all.

To reap the most good from such a study as Philately we must, from the very beginning, have a well defined object in view. Sporadic collecting cannot be satisfactory; it is that class of Philatelists who only snatch a moment now and then for their chosen pursuit who form a large part of the deserters. The true Philatelist has almost always a goal in mind which he is striving to reach: it may be the will-o-the-wisp of absolute completeness; or the easier goal of comparative completeness; or the still more sought for prize of specialistic completeness, that is, completeness in the stamps of a certain country or portion of the globe; but in either case the collector knows what he is working for, what he should study, and to what end his efforts are leading him.

The phrase, "systematic collecting," as used in my title is perhaps, a trifle obscure, and requires a brief explanation as to its exact meaning. I can best define it by illustration.

Probably threefourths of those who are interested in the collecting of postage stamps lack system. All beginners necessarily do, as they know but little, on first entering the field, of the real extent of the study. But this lack of system is not by any means confined to beginners. Hundreds and thousands of experienced Philatelists have no well defined plan of collecting. As beginners they collected indiscriminately, and now, though they have long outgrown the place of the novice, they have made no change in their methods. They collect, haphazard, a stamp here and a stamp there; buying those varieties which look the handsomest on the approval sheets; one month bending all their energies to the stamps of one country, and the next, forsaking the old love for some other whose stamps happen to strike their fancy. He who collects thus cannot extract from the pursuit a tithe of the pleasure reaped by the careful investigator and the systematic scholar.

I do not advise all to make a systematic study of the pursuit. There are a few collectors, a very few, so circumstanced that they do well to eschew all system in their Philatelic studies. Some mortals are unfitted by nature for close application, or painstaking research; probably most of these fully recognize the fact themselves if they pay any heed to Solon's famous maxim, "know thyself." But the great majority of Philatelists would, if they could only bring themselves to think so, gain several distinct benefits from a closer and more systematic study of stamps and stamp lore.

In the first place, the discipline to the mental faculties, which such study gives, should not be underestimated. The minute differences in stamps which seem exactly alike on a casual inspection, yet whose value may vary widely on account of those very differences, which are well nigh invisible to an ordinary eye, are detected by experienced philatelists with comparative ease. Why? Simply because the collector has made it his business to learn everything possible in regard to the specimens which he collects, and, in his study of the minor varieties, has so trained his eye that he recognizes at a glance what the careless loiterer in the Philatelic field would fail to detect. The skin-deep Philatelist may have a smattering of Philatelic erudition, but it is of little practical value to him. It is vague and unsystematized, and hence is anything but satisfactory to a studious mind.

It is a proven fact that those who collect

scientifically are far more likely to retain their interest in the pursuit than those who make no effort to delve deeply into its finer side. There is a certain fascination to the study which increases as we become better acquainted with it. No one can really understand its claim until he has actually chosen some particular branch for his field and bent all his energies on becoming an authority on that particular division of the subject. It is the advanced collector who derives the greatest pleasure from his connection with Philately. With the school boy collector, Philately is but the pastime of an hour, while with the scientific collector it is the study of a lifetime.

As soon as a collector has passed through his novitiate in the primary class of the great school of Philately he should choose his field, and stick to it, unless, after a trial, he should find his selection injudicious and should believe that some other branch of Philately promises greater returns in the way of pleasure and learning.

Between specialism and generalism I cannot undertake to choose. Until very recently I was a rabid generalist and preached the doctrine on every possible occasion. But with the continual increase in the number of collectible varieties, specialism is becoming more and more popular, and a systematic study of the stamps of all countries more and more difficult. It may be said, parenthetically, that a majority of those who collect with little apparent system are to be found in the ranks of the generalists. This fact, however, does not prove that a systematic study of the world's emissions is impossible. True, it is an herculean task and requires the expenditure of much time and money, yet, if one is really certain that he can devote a reasonable amount of both time and money to the study of the stamps of all countries he will certainly do well to attempt it. Generalists are quite inclined not only to collect the *postage* stamps of the whole world but the *revenue and telegraph* stamps (and even, sometimes the envelopes and cards), as well.

This is certainly running generalism into the ground. The *postage* stamps alone are sufficient to employ the attention of a student during his entire lifetime, and it is not politic to make your task so hard that you will shudder at the very thought of it.

The first point, therefore, is to decide exactly what shall be collected, and this decision is, perhaps, the most important step in the collecting career. The decision made,

the collector finds his task mapped out before him and the consideration of ways and means next occupies his attention. I do not believe in the common method of buying the cheaper stamps first, mounting them in your album, and then purchasing the rarer varieties as fast as your purse will allow. I prefer to complete one set before attempting the formation of another. In my collection, I reverse the usual order by first completing the older sets, as far as possible, since in all printed albums the older sets are placed at the top of the page. When these are completed the hardest part of the work is over, and I can secure the stamps of modern issue with comparative ease. I never buy single stamps of a set, unless tempted by a great bargain, and, as a rule, find it much cheaper to buy entire sets.

I am not one of those who preach one thing and practise another, and I can say from my own experience that since I have forsaken the haphazard, go-as-you-please method of collecting and experimented along the lines which I have attempted to describe in this article, I have reaped far more Philatelic pleasure with less labour, yes, even less expenditure than ever before.

There is no valid reason for the lamentable lack of system which no one, acquainted with many Philatelists can fail to have noticed. The true cause, perhaps, that many Philatelic enthusiasts hold the pursuit so lightly, is that they do not fully realize the possibilities of the glorious future of Philately. They consider it the fad of a day, but it will, I firmly believe, prove a permanent study, and one which shall not lose one jot of its popularity in the years to come. A systematic study of its every phase will certainly be one step toward the Philatelic millenium.—*The Canadian Philatelist.*

## Our Exchanges.

### THE JOURNALS OF JANUARY.

#### ENGLISH.

The January number of the **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain** is excellent. Most of the features are well-maintained. We have taken the liberty of transcribing the interview with Mr. Phillips. The article on the stamps of Turkey ought to be invaluable to students of the country.

The **Philatelic Record** opens with an article on the "Signs of the Times" in

which it deals with the increased interest in matters philatelic noticeable everywhere. Philately is now hardly a school-boy pursuit. The prices paid by dealers are better than before and we see no abatement in the demand for great rarities or good stamps. "The Postage Stamps of Baden" are continued. The Wahu postmaster is anxious to prove that he is more than a private individual, but we do not think his efforts are crowned with success.

Mr. Hilckes' paper—the **Stamp Collector's Fortnightly**—is maintaining its interest. The articles are readable and never tiresome. Mr. D. A. Vindin has some "Philatelic Memories" which are largely made up of regrets for parting with good stamps in exchange for bad ones.

Mr. Arthur Marshall has a paper on the "Artistic side of Philately." He finds that the Liberia, Borneo and Congo stamps are not truly artistic for they are crammed with details. The prettiest are the unused Sicily, St. Vincent, the U. S. 30 cents stamp of 1869 and the head issues of Nova Scotia, Brazil and Sandwich Islands.

The report of Auction Sales is continued in a supplement, as the readers of the paper seem to wish for one.

Mr. Clifford recommends the collection of English stamps surcharged "Specimen" in the impossibility of securing unused stamps, at a reasonable price.

The **Stamp News** is continuing its history of the London Society. The "Notes" and "Review" are a decided improvement. There are a number of readable papers extracted from various sources.

Some important papers appear in the **Monthly Journal**. Mr. E. D. Bacon has a contribution on "Certain Retouches on the first re-engraving of the two-penny Sidney view." "The Stamps of New Brunswick" are continued. There is also an article on the "Letter sheets of Sardinia."

Alfred Smith and Son's **Monthly Circular** deals with the recent Album raid in the States.

Dr. G. I. Bryant continues his paper on U. S. stamps in the **Stamp Chronicle**. He has also an article on Heligoland stamps in the same.

We are very glad to see that the "**Philatelic Chronicle**" is continuing its campaign against unnecessary issues. The Chinese Locals have a merited place in this "**Index Expurgatorius**."

The **Monthly Post** is increasing apace. The editor is making an effort to secure the uses of a "black list." We trust he succeeds, as we would like to patronize the concern ourselves.

We have yet another new paper from England. The new comer is called the "**Philatelic Times and Stamp Mart**." The "Latest News" section is interesting and well-edited.

#### CONTINENTAL.

Mr. Ch. de Solrac has a remarkable article on his experience with American Collectors in **La Revue Postale**.

It is a complete indictment of exchange relations with foreign collectors. It is a delicate question this, but we are afraid that M. de Solrac does not stand alone in his experiences and that the Americans are not the only sinners in this direction.

The same paper brings particulars of the proceedings taken in Brussels against stamp forgers. It was found that the Post Office Mauritius and the early issues of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia had been extensively manufactured. The proceedings were however frustrated, as those having a stock of these stamps had them at once printed "fac-simile" on the back to evade the consequences of the law.

**Le Questionneur Timbrophilique** brings a valuable paper on telegraph stamps. It appears that only forty-four countries have issued these stamps. Ceylon and Great Britain head the list with 139 stamps each; Cuba has issued 109; Porto Rico 79; and British India no less than 42.

Monsieur l'Abbe Poncin's artistic paper-**La Gazette Timbrologique**—opens with a very good article on the forged stamps of Liberia. Plates of the 6, 12 and 24 cents are given so as to make a comparison easy. It also warns collectors against the fraudulent change of yellow-green Swiss unpaid stamps into the rarer green ones.

**Le Courrier des Timbres Poste** continues to publish its geographical studies. The "**Chronicle of Antilles**" is continued in this number.

**L'Echo de la Timbrologie** has an article on the unpaid French stamp of 1870 lithographed at Bordeaux. In another article, attention is called to a minor variety in the French stamps of the current type, consisting in the position of the imprint of the engraver.

Portugal is progressing in the matter of philatelic publications. It has no less than four papers now. The latest is **Le Portugal Philateligue** written almost entirely in French.

**O Philatelista** writes against the Portuguese provisional issues and calls into question the existence of many of the surcharged varieties that have come from S. Thome e Principe. No. 5 brings as a supplement the first instalment of a complete catalogue of Portuguese and Colonial stamps.

**La Publicite Philateligue** is a new exchange, hailing from Italy. In addition to the chronicle of new issues, it is made up of advertisements.

#### AMERICAN.

Mr. Nankivell's English letter in the **American Journal of Philately** is one of the best features in this publication of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Under our section of "Notes" will be found a number of extracts from it.

The question of the so-called error in the 5 cents stamps of 1890 is still engaging the **Post Office**. Mr. Gremmel has taken up the challenge of the Mekeel Co., and his conditions are fair. We await the further development of this affair with great interest.

The **Eastern Philatelist** is as usual full of good articles. Mr. Gardner Kennedy contributes an article on minor varieties of the stamps of Prince Edward Islands.

The **Collector** is the resuscitated organ of the Sons of Philatelia. Local politics take up a good deal of its space.

The **Washington Philatelist** is a bright little paper. Under "Flowers of Seebeckism" we read of a curious transaction in which Mr. Sellschopp brought a suit against the Consul for Guatemala regarding 4,000 sets of cancelled Guatemala sold by the latter. Evidently the cancelled-to-order business pays.

Mr. Staebler's paper, the **Canadian Philatelist**, continues to maintain its high standard of excellence. Its first article is transcribed in this month's issue of our paper.

Also received—*The Grimsby Philatelic Advertiser, The Stamp Collectors' Journal, The Philatelic Advertiser, La Mercuriale, L'Annuaire Timbrologique, Le Monde Philatelic, L'Echange de Timbres-Poste, L'Intermediaire de la Timbrologie, Die Briefmarken, Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung, Die Post, Die Postwertzeichen Kunde, Internationales Briefmarken Offertenblatt, Polski Filatelista, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, The Philatelic Tribune, The Metropolitan Philatelist, El Filatelista Sud-Americano, Journal de la Timbrologie.*

MARRIAGE.

COELHO—WOODRUFFE—On Feb. 2, at Kentish Town, Tomasso Coelho, proprietor Coelho and Fernando to Lily Woodruff, of Kentish Town.

Auction Sales.

\*Unused.

Mr. Cheveley held his sixty-third sale on January 1st.

The following were the best lots:— £. s. d.

8	Tuscany, 2s., heavily post-marked	5	0	0
101	Ceylon, imperf., 4d.	6	0	0
230	S. Australia, D. R. in blue, on 1/- brown, roul.	2	15	0
278	S. Australia, S. T. in black on 2d. perf. 10, double surch.	2	4	0
280	S. Australia I. S. on 2d., perf. 10	2	2	0
401	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., early, dam.	3	3	0
410	Mauritius, Britannia, 1/-, imperf., strip of 3, on part original	2	10	0
502	Newfoundland, 6d. carmine.	3	2	0

509 Virgin Isles, 6d. perf. 15\*... 4 15 0  
 517 U. S., 1869, 90c. ... 2 0 0  
 Mr. Hadlow held his forty-fifth sale on January 7th. The following lots fetched £ 2 and upwards:—

4	France, 1f. orange on entire	2	15	0
87	Mauritius, 1/- vermilion, strip of 3, on piece of original	3	0	0
161	Peru, 1d. green, arms reversed, pair	2	2	0
195	Sydney 1d., on laid, pair	3	7	6
230	Victoria, 2d., litho., made up sheet.	4	0	0
241	W. Australia, 1st issue, 2d.	2	6	0

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper held their fifty-first sale on January 10th and 11th, when they disposed of the collection of Mr. Vernon Roberts.

The following some of are the most interesting lots:—

23-3	Ceylon, imperf., 8d. brown £ 9 &	4	4	0
25-6	Ceylon, imperf., 9d. lilac-brown	2	15	0
27	Ceylon, imperf. 2/- blue	2	5	0
42	Ceylon, C. A. and Crown, 24c. purple-brown, Specimen	2	2	0
52-56	Sydney, 1d., plate 1, pair £ 5 10s. &	4	0	0
61	etc. Sydney, 1d., plate 2, pair £ 2, £ 3 10s, £ 2 10s. 6d. &	3	0	0
64	Sydney, 1d. plate 2, strip of 4 Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, ...	14	0	0
72	Sydney, 2d., plate 1, on entire, used on day of issue and earliest known copy	10	0	0
73	Sydney, ditto, fine	3	5	0
76	" 2d., plate 1 retouch, pair	4	10	0
84	" 2d., plate 4 strip of 4	9	10	0
90	" ditto, block of 4	4	0	0
107-8	G. Britain, 1d., Archer's roul* £ 2 10s. &	2	12	0
109	G. Britain, 1d., on Dickson paper, pair*	4	8	0
115	G. Britain, 1d., plate 222, entire sheet*	3	5	0
116	" 1d., plate 116, imperf. pair*	5	0	0

STAMP COLLECTORS



Should send 1d. Stamp to HARRY HILCKES & Co., Ltd., 64, Cheapside, London, E.C., for "Specimen" copy of **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly**. Contains articles for beginners, as well as for advanced Collectors.

THE BEST STAMP PAPER GOING I

## Indian Philatelist.

THE FIRST PHILATELIC JOURNAL  
OF INDIA.

Published on the 10th. of every Month.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Should be addressed to the Editor at Dadar, Bombay, India, and should reach him by the 20th of each month.

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# INDIAN PHILATELIST

A PHILATELIC MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

Vol. 1—No. 12.

## Indian Philatelist.

APRIL 10, 1895.

### The Bombay Philatelic Society's Exhibition of Rarities.

Our local society is a curious anomaly. Avowedly started for the benefit of philately, it has done nothing to develop the science in the course of its three years' existence. The rules have been altered several times, but the legislators are always experimenting on its constitution, without coming to any finality.

First, dealers were admitted and Mr. N. H. Mama was the treasurer. Then they were excluded and some of the bad cargo had to go. An exchange branch was started, which converted every member into an authorized vendor of stamps—until that absurdity was also knocked on the head.

Then came projects innumerable—a reference list of Portuguese India, a philatelic exhibition of rarities, an auction sale, a Magazine and so on, until these perpetual projectors were shamed into action and under the able direction of the Treasurer matured a hastily adopted scheme. Its practical results are transmitted to posterity in a pamphlet, which is destined to cover the Society with anything but glory.

We had some difficulty in securing this monument of philatelic knowledge of the managing committee of the Bombay Philatelic Society. The Secretary seemed to know

very little about it. At last a copy was got from the Treasurer and it was a revelation.

Dr. C. F. Paco's "unchronicled" rarities of Portuguese India figure on the opening pages of this marvellous work. This "specialist" seems to have a curious idea about the meaning of "unchronicled" rarities. He probably thinks that the compilers of the Handbook were not aware of the existence of his varieties. This is a mistake. Many of them are too small to be chronicled and the Handbook does not chronicle forged stamps and these exist in the Paco' exhibit.

Another delusion of this exhibitor is to imagine that every unpriced stamp is a rarity. This is another deplorable error. The publishers distinctly say in their preface "Our readers must not conclude that those left unpriced are necessarily of exceptional rarity or value." As a rule, it will be found that a great many stamps that are common in a used state are left unpriced, though the same unused are priced in the handbook.

Mr. A. J. Agabeg has gone one better than his colleague, the Doctor. He exhibits a lot of stamps from a dealer's stock and the selection has been made without any discernment. A member of the Committee might have known better. Another exhibitor has followed in the steps of this gentleman, but not to that extent.

As a whole, the show was very poor and though the non-collecting public may have concurred in the extraordinary ideas entertained by some of the exhibitors regarding the value of their exhibits, philatelists must have formed a juster estimate of the whole affair.

It must not be imagined that all the exhibits were equally bad. Prof. Muller's exhibit



was perfectly legitimate, Mr. Krishnarao's lot of Cabuls was valuable and Mr. Madhavrao had one good stamp in the midst of his heap of rubbish. Perhaps Mr. Graham's exhibit was a good one also, but the description given in the Catalogue is oracular in the extreme and like all good oracles, ambiguous.

We do not doubt that the old Treasurer will rejoice at the doings of his successor in office, but all the members of the Society who care for its good name and still hope to convert it into an instrument of usefulness must regret the hole-and-corner arrangement, which resulted in this exhibition of ignorance and incompetence. Aping is not imitating.

### Forgers and their Methods.

We were so often told from Calcutta that Bombay was the sole haunt of forgers, that we had begun to accept the statement as indisputable. Well, it appears that we were mistaken. During the past few months we have received a couple of India, half-anna, red from Jallunder unused and another *used* specimen of the same stamp from Amritsar.

Even immaculate Calcutta is not without its shady dealers. One of them recently sent a batch of forgeries to a lady-collector on approval. They were the rare small service, without water-mark, and the red Scinde Dawk. The last at once proved to be an old acquaintance. It was the familiar Bombay-Karachi forgery, which has been so often exposed, but which appears from unexpected quarters. We have seen it advertised for sale from Jallunder, Patiala and Alwar, besides being handled now by a Calcutta dealer.

The small service type was quite different from those sold by Mr. N. H. Mama, of the Great Philatelic Co. of this city. In the Bombay forgery, the letters are large—specially the S is too broad. In this new type we notice that the printing is less bold than in the original and the S is longer and thinner than in the genuine.

The Calcutta dealers carried their impudence to the length of furnishing a so-called guarantee of genuineness. As none of the stamps were marked for identification, the guarantee had not the value of the paper on which it was written.

The wording of the guarantee is curious and we transcribe it for the benefit of our readers;—

"This is to certify the following stamps

sold by us to Mrs.—as genuine stamps as far as they are genuine to our ideas and are agreeable to refund the amount paid for them within two months from this date if any can be proved bogus.

Stamps supplied

Red Scinde Dawke

4 as.	Small service,	Indian,	1st issue
8 "	"	"	"
8 pies.	"	"	"

The 8 anna stamp was watermarked elephant's head and bore traces of an inverted overprint, which had been rubbed off to receive another in the proper direction. The price asked for this lot was about a tenth of the real market value of the genuine stamps.

We need hardly impress upon collectors the necessity of dealing only with people of good standing. Doubtful stamps should be at once submitted not to "experts" who have assumed certificates of competence they do not possess, but to people who have a knowledge of the wares they handle.

### The Problem of the Day.

Philately has to face two serious dangers. One of them is the production of unnecessary issues, and of stamps that are tainted with the bane of speculation. The made-for-collector variety is so prone to abuse that the collector's only remedy is to close the pages of his album against it. For this, knowledge is requisite and if the publishers of philatelic journals, the dealers and the catalogue and Album-makers did their duty, there would be less risk of the average collector being taken in. No catalogue or Album brings spaces for the Bolivia newspaper stamps, for the Mellila fraud and the Sedang rubbish. Why not apply the rule a little further and sternly banish all stamps, that have been brought into existence simply to victimize the unwary collector? The legitimate interests of philately demand this determined attitude from those who by their position and knowledge are looked upon as the guides and the leaders of our science. Stamps are issued for postal purposes and for the exigencies of the postal service. When they are issued for some other purpose, they cease to be stamps to be something else. Much has been said and written on this subject. Surely philatelic opinion is sufficiently educated on this point and all we require is that the leading organizations should take the matter up and come to

same practical resolution. The problem must be faced or it will overwhelm us. An authoritative pronouncement on the character of each issue as it comes out, cannot fail to have a good effect. It will deter speculators, well as inform collectors as to the attitude they should adopt with regard to them.

The second danger is the multiplication of forgeries. The shrinkage of rarities and their steady disappearance from the market have brought into existence the forger and faker. Here again it is the unscrupulous dealer who preys on the over-confiding collector. School-boys, without any knowledge or experience, proclaim themselves experts and are ready to buy any stamps and sell them again as "bargains." Now, it ought to be understood once for all that rare stamps have always their price and that no dealer is called upon to dispose of them at a greatly reduced figure in the present state of the market. The cheap "bargain" offered by some man of no standing is generally a deception.

Philatelic Societies can do much towards minimizing these two dangers. They can exchange unnecessary issues, like the Wuhu locals, instead of heralding their appearance and placing them in their album; they can expose forgers and forgeries instead of cloaking them by their tolerance of and communion with, them. When societies, which are bodies constituted for the promotion of philatelic knowledge, convert themselves into the haunt of unscrupulous experts, they do more harm to the cause of philately than any real good. Unless they take the lead in extirpating the two enemies of philately, they lead but a platonic existence, where mutual admiration and platitudes take the place of solid and earnest work.

All those who have the interests of philately at heart, should convince themselves that it is their duty to combat these two evils and they ought to act by their conviction. The stamp-speculator will then find his stock unsaleable and the "expert" dealer who palms off forgeries on his customer will find his trade gone. And when this happens, philately will be rid of two of its most serious dangers.

## New Issues.

**BHOPAL.**—We have not done with novelties here. Among the latest arrivals is a  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna green, without letters in corners. The ground round the inscription is composed of oval lines, instead of horizontal ones. There are 8 stamps on each sheet. The sheet we saw bore the inscription Shah Jan.

Adhesive.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. green.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—A three-cent stamp of a permanent design has replaced the provisional.

Adhesive.

3 c. carmine.

**SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.**—In addition to the 6d. two new values have appeared in the new design. Evidently no alteration has yet been made as intended:—

Adhesives.

2 d. olive.

1 d. carmine.

**SAN MARINO.**—Yet fresh colours for this little republic.

Adhesives.

20 c. violet.

1 lira, blue.

**SARAWAK.**—A few fresh values have been issued here. The stamps are very handsome and bear the portrait of Rajah Brooke.

Adhesives.

2 c. brown.

4 c. black.

6 c. violet.

8 c. green.

**GUATEMALA.**—The dearth of the low values continues in this republic; so we have a fresh surcharge.

Adhesive.

1 c. on 2 c. black and brown.

**PORTUGUESE INDIA.**—The stamps of the new design, supplied to all Portuguese Colonies is replacing the old ones, gradually. So far we have seen two values.

Adhesives.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  reis, black.

6 reis, green.

## Notes and News.

The story that the late Czar collected stamps is a myth.

We are informed that "War" stamps are used by the Japanese Army.

It is said that the Parcel Post Stamps of Belgium will be soon replaced by a new issue.

The demand for U. S. Postage Due stamps is phenomenal, says one of the magazines.

The Canada, 1877, 3 cent red, envelope has been seen on wove paper.

A new edition of "How to Deal in Foreign Stamps" is announced by its publisher.

The new Chinese Stamps seem to be of the same philatelic value as the Treaty Port issues.

From a letter received by an English firm, it appears that the Fez-Sefro stamps are locals.

The *Union Filatetica*, says a paper, is making efforts to prove the Mellila stamps genuine.

Mr. Gilbert Harrison's collection of U. S. envelopes is offered for sale by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. of New York, by Auction.

All philatelic papers have a good word to say for the latest edition of the Scott Catalogue.

The boom in West Indians still continues. A dealer is offering to buy all Nevis stamps at Scott's latest quotations.

There seem to be two distinct varieties of the Bosnia 15 n. stamp. The difference is in the figure 1 at the angles.

Chili has adopted a large rectangular stamp, with the head of Columbus, as its "officially sealed" stamp.

Mr. E. G. Rusbridge, of Colombo, has sent us a new five-cents wrapper, which has just been issued by the Ceylon Post Office. It is yellow on buff paper.

A new penny stamp will be issued in South Australia, which will bear a view of the General Post-Office at Adelaide, instead of the Queen's effigy.

The "Monthly Journal" confesses to grave doubts whether the Nyassaland labels will ever be rehabilitated. They do not deserve rehabilitation.

More surcharges are chronicled from the Oil Rivers Protectorate. The regular issues ought to be enough for the collector with any common sense.

The London Philatelic Society has appointed a small Committee to report on the possibility of adopting a uniform system of measuring perforations.

Though Mr. W. Brown has stopped selling his Nyassaland stamps, other dealers have not imitated his example. On what ground are they selling them?

Owing to the depreciation in the currency, the postage rate will be raised in Mauritius. The *Timbre-Poste* says that the stamp of 15c. will be replaced by one of 18c.

The rare provisional 40 paras on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red, English Levant has been steadily declining in price. The reason is to be found in the very large number of forgeries of this stamp, that have been placed on the market.

The high values of Brazil do not bring the head of Liberty. Instead of it, we have a head, which is said to be that of Mercury, but the appearance of the god is unlike that of most portraits we have seen.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips has had a high time of it in the States. It was a successful business trip that and may form an annual feature in the operations of the firm of the Strand. Mr. Phillips purchased yet another collection. This time it was Mr. Charles T. Harbeck's and the price paid 15,000 dollars or a little over £3000.

*Le Monde Philatelique* is informed that some Jubilee stamps will be issued in Portugal to commemorate the seventh Centenary of St. Anthony, who was born in Lisbon. We fear the news is too true.

The Director of Telegraphs of Costa Rica invites tenders for stamps used on the telegraph forms. Collectors should be careful in admitting these stamps into their albums in place of postal labels.

The Stamps of the Principality of Trinidad still continue to merit some discussion in philatelic papers. But as the island is uninhabited, we do not see how there can be a postal service there.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd. have followed up their Standard Catalogue with a 64 pp. list of sets, publications and coins. Our readers will appreciate the advantage of dealing with a thoroughly reliable firm.

Twenty-five cents is a small sum for a useful book. Mr. Staebeler has compiled a book on counterfeits, giving a list of the better-known ones and describing the method of distinguishing forged from genuine stamps.

Mr. Walter Morley, the well-known specialist of English stamps, has published a catalogue of the same, including revenues and telegraphs. The price of publication is only 1/- which is very reasonable indeed.

Among the new lists is one from Messrs. Harold Conne & Co. The prices of certain stamps will come upon many as a revelation of cheapness. Dealers should not do without it.

Collectors are already familiar with the Lincoln Albums. Mr. W. S. Lincoln has now placed on the market a shilling Album for beginners. The book has a pretty appearance and will be welcome to young collectors.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are now advertising the sale of stamps. Major Evans calls them the latest wholesale dealers. They offer for sale by tender the Revenue stamps of Stellaland. There are 18,000 of these stamps and still they are called "unique" in the circular.

The *Philatelic Record* mentions the Nyassaland, Abyssinia, and the Principality of Trinidad stamps among the "philatelic gains" of the year. There is nothing surprising after this if collectors put these stamps in their albums.

Though Salvador has had two issues, not to say three, during the year, it does not mean that any of them will be over-scarce. Mr. Seebeck has the plates and according to the terms of his contract will, no doubt, be able to supply complete sets, at a modest figure.

The latest voice raised in the denunciation of speculative issues is Mr. M. P. Castle's. And yet dealers of repute feel no scruples in putting these labels on the market. If the philatelic papers, the Catalogue makers and the dealers would leave these stamps alone, the Collector would not go out of his way to hunt for them.

The question of the genuineness of the Abyssinian issue has been further elucidated by the receipt of a letter by M. Maury franked with these labels. As the country of the Negus has not been admitted into the Postal Union, the letter had to be franked again with French stamps to be forwarded to Paris. They are, therefore, strictly local issues so far and vastly superior to the Nyassaland rubbish.

Mr. T. A. Plumpton, of 256, Stockport Road, Manchester, has formed a society called the "Evercirculator" society. A paper is circulated among its members, who have besides the privilege of participating in an Exchange. The subscription is 2/- per annum and for that modest sum, members will be allowed to advertise their wants free, besides participating in the advantages of the membership.

Mr. Gregson, the Wuhu Post master, who enriched our local Society's collection with a complete set of his stamps, is making insane efforts to give them a public character. If they were not made for collectors, why all this anxiety to improve their reputation the eyes of philatelists? Stamps issued for legitimate postal purposes should be satisfied with doing their work. Whether they are collected or not is a matter that should not concern self-appointed post masters.

Forged official stamps of Uruguay of 1877-84 are common. The printing of the forged surcharged is rough and dirty. The inking of the overprint is also very irregular, being light in some places and heavy in others. The red surcharge in the genuine is of a delicate red, while in the forged stamp the colour is a dark vermillion. The following stamps only were issued with the surcharge in red; 1877, 50 centesimos and 1 peso; 1881, 7 centesimos, blue and 1888, 5 centesimos, blue. All other values surcharged in red are forgeries.

By an order of the Director of Posts, the 9 pies stamp has been withdrawn from use by soldiers, as well as the 9 pies envelopes. The new rate for soldiers' letters is one anna. The whole stock of 9 pies envelopes will be surcharged "one anna" and issued to soldiers from April. Any 9 pies stamps or envelopes presented by soldiers after this date, will be exchanged for one anna stamps or envelopes, on the payment of the difference.

Collectors are warned against buying any so-called 2nd issues of Portuguese India, Faridkot lithographed stamps and Scinde Dawks on covers. The first stamp is generally of a later issue while in the latter two, either the stamps or the covers are fraudulent. It is quite a common practice also with a certain class of dealers to affix Portuguese Indian stamps of a later issue, on covers passed through the post in 1871.

The white ant is credited with many sins. It is alleged to have destroyed the entire stock of the Mauritius envelope 1/- yellow. It is *not* the gum that attracts it, but it seems to have a particular fondness for paper and clothes of all kinds and destroys these articles wherever it can reach them. We have known instances in which stamps and books have been irreparably damaged by these voracious creatures in the space of 24 hours.

There are a great many revenue stamps, which are allowed to be used as postage stamps, and in postally used condition are sometimes scarce. Some of these revenue stamps have very fast colours, and, as a lot of different acids are known for removing ink stains, a good many stamps are dealt with in this way, and afterwards cancelled by some obliging postmaster with genuine postal

cancellations, and sold at good prices. It is well to be exceedingly careful in handling this line of stamps. They will generally be known by an experienced collector, on account of some faint trace of a yellow spot or something similar where the ink originally was, and all specimens should be carefully examined before being placed in a collection.

MR. HAROLD FREDERIC foresees another boom in old Europeans. In one of the latest instalments of his fascinating "Stamp Album" articles in the *Million*, he writes:—"If 1895 does not bring about a change in their favour, that change will come none the less in the near future. The chase into Colonial and other remoter fields has nearly run its course. The re-action will surely come. Luxemburg, Spain, Modena and Tuscany, the older Thurn and Taxis, and Denmark, are as interesting as Nova Scotia or St. Christopher. Our readers will be wise if they accept our prophecy about a coming advance in Europeans, and make haste to fill up vacant places in their albums before it arrives."

*O Philatelist* publishes a Ministerial order censuring the postmaster of S. Thome and Principe for playing into the hands of speculators and allowing the 5 reis stamp to be bought up. The postmaster is warned against a recurrence of the incident. After all, there are scrupulous officials in Portugal and its colonies. Quite recently, there were no 1½ reis in stock in Portuguese India and the newspapers had to use the stamps of 4½ reis for a whole fortnight, until a new supply was received from Lisbon. Just now the stock of this value having again run out, it has been resolved to frank newspapers on the receipt of payment in money.

## Oceanic Catalogue.

(*Australian Philatelist*.)

FIJI.—(Continued.)

In June, 1871, a Government under British protection was established in Fiji, with Cakobau as king. The *Fiji Times*, of October 11th, 1871, contains a "Public Mail Notice," stating that due arrangements had been made for the receipt and transmission of mails, and that from and after the 9th October Levuka mails would be delivered at

the General Post Office free of charge when properly stamped.

The foreign rates of postage were given as follows:—

Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	... 12 cents.
„ over $\frac{1}{2}$ and exceeding 1 oz.	... 18 „
For each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	... 6 „
Newspapers	... 4 „

It was not till December of that year, however, that "The Postal Act, 1871," was passed. This Act provided for the appointment of a Chief Postmaster, for the fixing rates of postage, and for the providing of postage stamps. It was to come into force on the date of passing. Mr. John Mitchel Haslitt was the first Chief Postmaster appointed under this Act.

The first series of stamps issued under the authority of the Act was of simple design, bearing the initials C. R. (Cakobau Rex) beneath a crown in the centre, with the name "Fiji" above, and value in *pence* below. They were engraved and printed from electroplates at the Government Printing Office, Sydney.

It is evident that the stamps were ordered in anticipation of the passing of the Act, and at some subsequent period it was decided to adopt the American currency. However, for a short period the stamps were used without any alteration being made in the expressed currency.

Mr. E. D. Bacon is of opinion that the stamps were first issued on the 9th October, 1871, but in view of the date of the Act it seems more likely that in December of that year the stamps were first brought into use.

As early as March, 1872, *Le Timbre Poste* chronicled the stamps with value surcharged in cents.

On the 10th October, 1874, the Islands were formally ceded to Great Britain, and in a notice of the 13th October of that year the postal rates were expressed in British currency.

In consequence of Fiji having become a British colony, the stamps were surcharged V.R. This change appears to have taken place at the date of cession, or immediately afterwards. There is a specimen of the one penny, postmarked Nov. 10, 1874, in the National Collection.

REFERENCE LIST.

Dec. (?), 1871. Printed from electros, at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, in colour, on medium white wove paper, water-marked "FIJI POSTAGE" in small single-lined letters, once in each sheet of stamps, and extending, therefore, over the middle row of stamps only; white gum; perf. 12½.

ld. blue, shades.

3d. green „

6. carmine, „ shades.

Varieties, imperforate—ld., blue.

3d., green.

6d., carmine.

NOTE.—The imperforate varieties are not known used, and have probably been obtained "by favour." This remark also applies to the imperforate varieties of the following issue.

Jan. (?), 1872.—The same stamps surcharged with value above the crown, and "cents" beneath the initials C.R. Surcharge in black, with initial capitals. Paper, watermark and perforation as in previous issue.

2 cents. on ld. blue, shades

6 „ 3d. green „

12 „ 6d. carmine „

Varieties, imperforate—2 cents, blue

6 „ green

12 „ carmine

October 10th, 1874.—Same stamps as last, with the additional surcharge of "V.R." in black. The letters V.R. are printed in two types, (a) plain Roman capitals with full stop after each letter, (b) ornamental Gothic capitals with punctuation to match. Both types of surcharge are found upon the same sheet of stamps. Watermark and perforation as before.

(a). Surcharged in Roman capitals—

2 cents, blue, shades

6 „ green „

12 „ carmine, shades

Variety, 12 c., carmine, surcharge V.R. inverted.

(b). Surcharged in Gothic capitals—

2 cents., blue, shades

6 „ green „

12 „ carmine „

Varieties, 12c., carmine, surcharge V.R. inverted.

With the letters V.R. punctuated by a Maltese Cross—

2 cents., blue

6 „ green

12 „ carmine

12 „ „ with V.R. inverted

With inverted Gothic "A" instead of "V."—

2 cents., blue

9 „ green

12 „ carmine

Gothic V.R. with plain, instead of ornamental periods—

6 cents., green

Plain period after Gothic V—

12 cents., carmine.

## Issue of Postal Service postage stamps.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of postage stamps overprinted with the words "Postal Service" for sale to post offices without any allowance on account of discount. Indian postage stamps bearing this overprint will hereafter be known as *Postal service postage stamps*.

2. For the present issue the of Postal service postage stamps will be confined to the denomi-

* $\frac{1}{2}$ anna 1 " 2 annas 4 " 8 " 1 Rupee	}	Ordinary Indian adhesive postage stamps overprinted in black with the Words "Postal Service."	nations noted in the margin;* and until further orders these stamps will be used for the sole purpose of accounting for
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sums collected as *customs duty* on parcels delivered in India. Sums collected as *postage* on parcels delivered in India will continue to be brought to account by means of ordinary postage stamps. Postal service postage stamps are not to be sold to the public either by treasuries or by post offices.

3. Ordinarily only Head offices will be authorised to keep supplies of Postal service postage stamps. The Head of the Circle may, however, specially authorise any sub-office at which inward foreign parcels are usually or frequently received for delivery to keep a supply of these stamps. The names of the sub-offices specially authorised in this behalf will be communicated by the Head of the Circle to their Head offices the divisional supervising officers, and the Circle Examiner.

4. Postal service postage stamps will be obtained by post offices from the same sources of supply and in the same way as ordinary postage stamps, except that no discount will be allowed on purchases of the former; and the stock of Postal service postage stamps held in an office will form part of its cash balance in the same way as its stock of ordinary postage stamps.

5. Postal service postage stamps will be brought into use, for the purpose of accounting for sums collected as customs duty on parcels delivered, with effect from the 1st April 1895. All Head offices and sub-offices specially authorised to keep these stamps should obtain supplies before that date.

6. On and after 1st April 1895, when a parcel charged with customs duty is received for delivery at a Head office or a sub-office authorised to keep a supply of Postal service postage stamps, the whole amount due on the

parcel will be recovered as at present in cash before delivery: and if the whole amount recovered represents customs duty it will be converted into Postal service postage stamps, which will be affixed to the parcel receipt. If only part of the amount recovered represents customs duty, Postal service postage stamps will be affixed to the parcel receipt to denote the amount of customs duty, while the remainder (*i. e.*, the postage due) will be denoted as at present by ordinary postage stamps affixed to the receipt.

7. When a parcel charged with customs duty is received at a sub-office which does not keep a supply of Postal service postage stamps for delivery from the office or from one of its Branch offices, the sub-postmaster will send a requisition at once to the Head office for the necessary Postal service postage stamps required to bring the amount of customs duty to account when collected. The parcel will be delivered by the sub-office or sent to the Branch office for delivery as the case may be, in the ordinary course; but if it is delivered by the sub-office or if the parcel receipt for the delivered parcel is returned by the Branch office before the Postal service stamps are received from the Head office, the amount recovered as customs duty will be kept in the office safe and be brought to account when the Postal service stamps reach the sub-office by affixing them to the parcel receipt. So long as such sums are kept out of account, a note of the amount will be made day by day in the column for remarks of the sub-office account and sub-office daily account.

8. When a parcel charged with customs duty is delivered at Branch office, the amount collected will be disposed of as follows:—

- (1) The amount which represents postage due (if any) will be converted into ordinary postage stamps which will be affixed to the parcel receipt as at present by the Branch Postmaster.
- (2) The amount which represents customs duty will be sent in cash to the Account office at the same time as the parcel receipt, entered on the Branch office daily account in the place for the entry of documents sent to the Account office. Such sum will *not* be shown in the accounts as cash remittances from the Branch office to the Account office.
- (3) In the Account office the amount will be converted into Postal service postage stamps which will be affixed to the receipt. If the Ac-

count office is a sub-office which does not keep a supply of Postal service stamps, the sub-postmaster will obtain the necessary Postal service stamps from his Head office and affix them to the receipt in accordance with the procedure described in paragraph 7 above.

9. The value of the Postal service postage stamps sent from a Head office to a sub-office will be treated like a cash remittance from the Head office to the sub-office in the same way as the value of ordinary postage stamps sent to a sub-office on its requisition, except that there will be no allowance on account of discount.

10. Should a sub-office to which Postal service postage stamps have been sent under the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8 above be unable to use the stamps owing to the non-delivery of the parcels, the stamps will be returned to the Head office, the amount being treated as a cash remittance.

11. The Postal service postage stamps affixed to a parcel receipt to denote the amount of customs duty collected will be checked and defaced in the Head or sub-office of delivery in the same way as the ordinary postage stamps affixed to a parcel receipt to denote amount of postage due collected. The Circle Examiner will check and deal with both classes of stamps in the same way, but he must in future also see that on and after the 1st April 1895, amounts collected as *customs duty* on parcels delivered are no longer brought to account by means of ordinary postage stamps.

12. In consequence of Head offices and certain selected sub-offices being required in future to keep Postal service postage stamps in addition to ordinary postage stamps, some revision of the maximum stamp balances which they are at present authorised to hold may be necessary, although the Postal service stamps will take the place of the ordinary stamps that are now used to denote customs duty collections.

Heads of Circles and Superintendents should arrange as soon as practicable for any such revisions that may be required.

March 2.

K. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director General.

U. S., 1857, 5c. Ornaments Cut Off.

The 5-cent stamps of the first perforated series of the United States, known as the 5-cent brown,

1856, and the 5-cent brown, 1857, with ornaments at the top and bottom cut off, are of considerable interest to collectors.

A glance at the 5-cent stamps of 1851-57 will show a fine outer line passing entirely about them. Unlike the 5-cent of 1861, there is no ornamental work at the corners of the stamp outside of this line; the corners are rounded but otherwise perfectly plain. At the centre of both sides and of the top and bottom of the stamp, and covering about one-third of the distance from corner to corner, are flat projections. These are the ornaments which the catalogue refers to, and they are found in the 5-cent brown, 1851, imperforated, the 5-cent brown, 1856, perforated, and the 5-cent red-brown, 1857, perforated.

The 5-cent brown, Jefferson, was first issued in 1851, imperforated and had full ornaments at the top, bottom and both sides. In 1856 it was issued perforated, still having the full ornaments. The stamps were too close in the sheet to allow sufficient room for the perforations, and it frequently happened that the latter cut into the design of the stamp. To correct this defect the ornaments at the top and bottom of the stamp were removed, making the top and bottom plain and flat, and giving us a new and distinct variety. This was done in 1857, the year following the appearance of the perforated stamp.

As all of these stamps are quite scarce, ranging in value from \$2 to \$7.50 for used specimens and from \$2 to \$25 for unused specimens, many collectors will possess but one of them. To these a means of placing it properly without the second die variety for comparison will be useful. As before stated, the ornaments appear at both sides and at the top and bottom of the stamps having full ornaments. They are of the same depth—i. e., extend out from the body of the stamp at equal distance—and shape at the sides and at the top and bottom. In the stamp with ornaments at the top and bottom cut off, the side ornaments do not differ from those on the stamp with full ornaments. Hence, if you have a stamp with projections at the top and bottom of the same depth and shape as those at the sides you have one of the scarcer varieties—which one you can readily tell with the aid of your catalogue. If your stamp appears flat and straight at the top and bottom it is the variety without ornaments. A glance will suffice to show whether or not the top and bottom of the stamp are similar to the sides and thus determine the issue.—*The American Philatelic Magazine.*



## The Shrinkage of Racities.

(From *Stamp News*.)

BY M. P. CASTLE.

Although I have never laid claim to any practical knowledge of astronomy, I have often read with absorbing interest articles and essays upon this planet and its more immediate surrounding in the shadow world that is vaguely known as "space" by poor terrestrials. The great centre of our solar system forms an endless source of scientific speculation, and many have been the suggestions as to how the gigantic mass of incandescent heat that is called the sun, can maintain, apparently for all time, the furnaces that heat and light our universe. Among other calculations that I remember to have read was one which held that the unabated heat power of the sun was caused by its enormous *Shrinkage*—the act of contraction producing thereby a friction, or perhaps electricity, that fed the solar fires.

From the sublime of astronomy to the ridiculous (i) of philately is but a step! Has not the fire and ardour that have latterly created buyers at ever-increasing prices, at auction and dealers' stores alike, been of such an increasing quantity that we may well, with the astronomers, ask, what keeps up this glow? An answer that will certainly meet the case in point is—like the sun—the *shrinkage*! As the quantity of heat (and stamps) diminishes, so the heat of what remains increases, by the mere fact of its own retrogressive action. The philatelist who occasionally only gets an opportunity of seeing a desired rare stamp, bewails his want of courage at letting the earlier specimens pass him, and plunges headforemost, regardless of expense, to secure his copy when next it turns up. *After him the Deluge*. And so *da capo* and *da capo*! Then wondereth the multitude (with ever-growing adherents) "how it is that stamps can fetch such a price?" The competition becomes keener and keener, the rivalry inevitably more selfish, and the race to secure the finest specimens in these specializing days must tend to drive the prices higher and higher—until the shrinking fails to generate the heat of higher prices—when there will be a gray and glacial world of philately.

There can be no doubt but that the difficulty of the chase increases the ardour of the pursuit,

and collectors have indeed latterly required a keen scent to be in at the death. It is this question of the increasing difficulty of securing *fine* specimens that has led me to make these few notes (in response to an especial invitation from the publishers). What are the determining causes of this action? I am alluding now mainly to choice and perfect specimens of scarce to rare and "unique" stamps, and not so much to those minor varieties and more modern issues, which will probably undergo a long series of attacks before they yield to exhaustion. In reply I should suggest:

I. The increasing number of collectors in general.

II. The increasing absorptive power of special-ists.

III. The increasing power of purchase—caused by the growth of wealth—in the *average* of the whole world.

IV. The *decreasing* quantity of all obsolete stamps.

Nos. I. and II. will hardly need any affirmative support.

No. III. implies that there are always some parts of the world flourishing, and even plethoric of wealth—hence the demand is certain in the aggregate to be progressive.

The diminishing quantity in No. IV. is the one that calls for closer attention. With regard to all the older issues, and in greater ratio in accordance with their limit of use, there must inevitably arrive a time when the "funds" of long obsolete stamps will cease, practically, if not absolutely, and thus fail, as has already frequently happened, to provide a supply proportionate to the demand. In view of this certain failing of the supply at some future date, of all the now scarce old issues, we have to consider the "staying power" of the specimens now extant. This, I venture to think is not a fixed or stationary item, but a *diminishing* quantity, as I shall proceed to point out, from the following causes.

1. Accident. The collector who has never had a mishap or loss with any stamp is indeed a lucky person. In addition to a total loss or damage, that of a partial one, i. e., the disfigurement in any way of a stamp, brings it within my category of the future desideratum of rare stamps in perfect condition. Carelessness in handling by tyros, grease, or oil from lamps, scissors, loss of pocket books, children, fires, creases, unlayings, water—from rain to ocean

disaster—damp, insects, and chemical changes, natural or acquired, are only a few causes that momentarily occur to me as all tending to bring to a diminishing quantity the number of rarities in perfect condition. The greatest attraction to stamp collecting is the extreme portability of the objects collected, but the penalty attaching thereto is a heavy one, in the nature of the extreme frailty of a little coloured square of paper. If all the foregoing causes, *cum multis aliis*, be added together all over the varying climatic considerations of the world—irrespective of wars, revolutions, earthquakes, etc.—it will be seen that in the aggregate the existent quantity of rarities will gradually and surely, in ratio to the quantities originally issued, *ever steadily but surely diminish*.

2. The absorption of stamps in particular hands is also an even more potent factor in the "shrinkage of rarities." There always have been, and will be, a large number in the world of those fortunate people "to whom money is no object." Some of these have been, and more will be, attracted by philately, and where stamps come into the possession of those very wealthy people, they are practically, if not absolutely, absorbed beyond the reach of any one, and thus materially affect the market. Those who read these lines will readily call to mind many notable names among collectors who come within this patrician or Croesus class, from royalty to millionaire; and their philatelic acquirements rest upon a widely different basis from those of the philatelist, however active, ardent, or well off, with whom fashion or decaying interest or financial misfortune, may again cause their stamps to change ownership. A second class, that has already attained some importance, and is likely in the future to grow to an extent at present little dreamt of, is the formation of philatelic museums. The idea of such would probably have been scoffed at a few years since, but since stamp collecting has attained its present widespread and solid dimensions, it has found increasing favour. The Tapling Collection in the British Museum is, of course, an ever-present example, and alone has irrevocably locked up a collection of rarities, which are rapidly attaining a priceless value. The Berlin Imperial Museum is worthily following on these lines. Amsterdam has, I believe, also a fine collection. The Vienna Museum of Mr. S. Friedl is also widely known; there is another at Dresden; and there are, without doubt, other cities which have

started. This idea is one that is sure to grow, and wealthy collectors, who can afford to ignore the pecuniary element, will, without doubt, in the future elect to know that their labour of love shall not be lost, but handed down intact to posterity.

These, then, are the two main determining causes in the shrinkage of the available quantity of first-class stamps. The enormous demand for fine specimens and rare stamps on the part of scientific collectors, and the great absorption at the hands of specialists, combined with the foregoing causes, is the palpable cause of the revolutionary rise in the philatelic market that has taken place during the last ten years. Nor, having regard to the causes I have been endeavouring to point out, do I see that, for the present, there is likely to be any diminution of this rise in value. The old saying is that "there must be an end to all things," and probably even stamps are included in this! But the end is not yet, and I fail to see anything to cause a fall in prices for years to come. A European war would doubtless prevent any material rise for a few years, but a rebound would certainly follow. In this year of grace, 1895, collectors and even specialists resign themselves with a sigh to the inevitable, and class as "unattainables" the great rarities—as Mauritius (post office), Sandwich Islands (first issue), British Guiana (early issue), Reunion, Moldavians, and others. In the course of a few years other stamps that are still now *procurable* will be also unattainable, and will be *lacune* to the great bulk of collectors. One of the greatest charms of philately, however, is that its interest is not necessarily wrapped up in rarities, but that in almost any section of stamps a *philatelist* can find solace for his worries, and amusement for his leisure, in the careful and scientific arrangement of specimens that will probably be always forthcoming during the lifetime of the present generation. The existence and continued prosperity of our science may therefore confidently be anticipated, irrespective of any "shrinkage of rarities"—a consummation which readers and writer most devoutly wish.

### The U. S. Official Collection.

BY GEO. S. SZYMOUR.

The post office department has turned philatelist. The new museum recently opened in its

building contains what is to be the official stamp collection of this country. In the year of the World's fair at the request of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, every foreign nation contributed for exhibition a complete series of its current adhesive and envelope stamps, postal cards and wrappers, and in many cases where the officials were liberally inclined, sets of all the issues were sent from the date of their introduction. These were mounted on sheets, surrounded by an elaborate design, and framed by the topographer of the department. Since the postal museum was opened to the public, October 22 last, these stamps, lining the walls on every side, have formed a conspicuous part of the display. It is in charge of Mr. Stanley I. Slack, an agreeable and progressive gentleman, who may be called the official collector of the government.

The gems of the collection are probably a pair of Cape of Good Hope triangular wood-blocks; but alas! like all the others, they are pasted tightly upon a sheet of bristol board. A complete set of Japanese stamps mounted in an album, sent by that government, each stamp separately labelled in Japanese and English, is of interest; also a frame from India, including the native surcharges, complete.

A frame which owing to lack of room is not yet on exhibition contains the first sheet of Columbian stamps struck off by the American Bank Note Company; a valuable curiosity. A set of rare Guadalajaras and other Mexican provisionals, including a 2-real green, 1867, perforated, is also in reserve.

In one of the cases is a photograph of the Mulready envelope, personally presented by Sir Rowland Hill to Ex-Postmaster-General James, and by him deposited in the museum. Near this is an illustration of the first post-office of Omaha, showing the postmaster distributing mail from his hat. The book in which Benjamin Franklin kept the postal accounts, in his own handwriting, is in the museum.

The scope of the official collection will be rather restricted by certain considerations. The most important of these is the lack of an appropriation, making it necessary to depend upon gifts for its enlargement. Another is the necessity of excluding some classes which contain many rarities, as the Confederate stamps, and errors and unintentional varieties, for obvious reasons. But as it is, the collection is of great importance to philately.—*American Philatelic Magazine.*

## It Did not Work.

An old gentleman dealer who had no intention of defrauding his customers, but who always tried to oblige them, had a good call for used Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which are as everybody knows, at present great rarities, and were even at that time quite scarce. To meet the demand the old gentleman sent a sheet of good unused remainders, that were bought from the government before 1870, to a little place in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, where he had a friend in the post-office, and this friend forgot his duty so far as to oblige the old man by cancelling the whole sheet with the genuine cancellation. But, O horrors! When the stamps arrived my friend found that the style of cancellation had changed entirely, and, besides, his good friend had not taken the trouble to alter the date, so the good old stamps that should have been used in the early 60's bore in nice, fresh and clean letters the cancellation "Mirow, 15th of April, 1882," and the old gentleman, instead of obliging his anxious customers, was obliged to throw the whole sheet away.—*Carl Ludwig in Filatelic Facts and Follacies.*

## Auction Sales.

Mr. Cheveley held his sixty-fifth sale on February 18th, when some fine things were offered for sale.

		£.	s.	d.
1	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/3g.*	4	0	0
2	Tuscany, 1q., on white, block of 40* ... ..	16	0	0
3	Gt. Britain, 8d. brown, pair*	9	10	0
4	" 8d. brown, single*	4	15	0
128	Gwalior, 1st issue, set* ...	2	15	0
201	Tasmania, 1d. blue, strip of 3	6	10	0
203	" 1863, 1d., wmk. 2, penmarked...	2	10	0
211	" 4d. orange, plate ii, reconstructed	3	10	0
212	" 4d. blue, strip of 4* ... ..	5	10	0
222	N. Zealand, Fiscal, £50, used postally ... ..	2	2	0
225	W. Australia, 1st issue, 4d. blue, roul* ... ..	3	3	0
501	B. Guiana, 1862, 1c., pearls*	16	0	0
502	" " 2c., crossed hearts* ...	9	10	0
503	" " 4c., rosaces*	18	10	0

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper held their fifty-third sale on February 20th, 21st, and 22nd, when some fine things were disposed of.

		£.	s.	d.
125	Gt. Britain, 2/- red brown,			
	fine ... ..	2	6	0
184	Gt. Britain, Anchor, 10/- and £1 ... ..	3	12	6
187	" " £1 Specimen ...	4	10	0
139	" " £5... ..	2	14	0
140	" " £5, on bluish	2	12	6
141	" " £5, strip of 3	5	15	0
165	" " 1d., plate numbers complete,* with duplicates used and* (493)	5	10	0
226	Hanover, 10g.* ...	2	17	6
235	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/3g.*	4	0	0
245	" " 3rd issue, 1/3g.*	2	2	0
256	Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 6k.*	2	2	0
290	Monaco, 1st issue, 5Fr.* ...	2	4	0
292	Naples, 50g. ... ..	2	16	0
296	Norway, 1st issue, 4s.* ...	2	0	0
340	Ceylon, imperf., 8d. brown.	6	15	0
343	" " 1/9* ... ..	2	6	0
344	" " 1/9 ... ..	2	10	0
345	" " 2/ ... ..	3	3	0
349	" perf., 8d. yellow-brown*	4	0	0
350	" " 8d. brown*	5	5	0
357	" " 2.. 50c. ... ..	2	6	0
371	India, 4a., block of 12*	14	0	0
372	" ditto, but more margins	23	0	0
374	" " 2a. green* ... ..	3	12	6
375	" " service, 4a., mended...	2	0	0
376	" " 8a. ... ..	10	0	0
384	Labuan, 1st issue, set of 4 (12c. used rest*).	10	0	0
385	" " 8c. on 12c., used.	2	2	0
389	Philippines, 1st issue, 1r., surch. H. P. N. ... ..	3	0	0
398	B. East Africa, 1st issue, set	3	3	0
401-3	Cape, woodblock, 1d. £5 5s., £2 15s. &	1	8	0
404	" " 4d. red ...	32	0	0

		£.	s.	d.
420	Gold Coast, 20/- green and carmine* ... ..	4	10	0
422	Lagos, 2/6 olive* ... ..	4	4	0
427-8	Mauritius, 1848, 1d.. early £4 &	2	0	0
434	" " 2d., early Penoe ...	7	0	0
435	" " ditto but later ...	4	0	0
457	Natal, 1d. blue, strip of 3, penstroked* ...	5	5	0
465	" " 1/-, Postage, 12mm.	3	10	0
490-1	Canada, 6d. green ... £3 30 &	2	8	0
492	" " 10d.* ... ..	3	10	0
493	N. Brunswick, 6d....	3	7	6
494	" " 1/ ... ..	13	0	0
495	" " The Connell, perfs. partly cut* ...	12	0	0
498	Nova Scotia, 1/- ... ..	23	0	0
502	Newfoundland, 6d. orang ...	2	15	0
514	U.S., 1856, 90c.* ... ..	2	15	0
521	" " 1869, no grill, 15, 30, 90c.* ... ..	6	12	6
523	" " Columbus, set* ... ..	4	7	6
525	" " Agriculture, set ... ..	3	5	0
526	" " Executive, 3, 6, 10c.	3	10	0
527	" " Justice, set ... ..	7	7	6
529	" " Navy, set ... ..	2	8	0
539	Antigua, imperf., 6d.* ...	5	0	0
541	Barbados, 5/- pink* ...	4	8	0
542	" " 1d. on 1/2 5/- ...	4	10	0
557	Montserrat, 4d., C.A. ...	5	0	0
559-60	Nevis, 4d. rose, ... £2 15s. &	2	17	6
562	" " 6d.* ... ..	2	4	0
564	" " 1/- on bluish ... ..	5	0	0
565	" " 1/- on greyish* ... ..	3	5	0
569	" " 1/- yellow-green ... ..	3	0	0
571	" " 1886, 6d. green ... ..	6	10	0
572	St. Christopher, 6d. olive...	3	7	6
576	St. Vincent, 4d. orange ...	2	7	6
584	Trinidad, 1859, 1d. red, pair imperf. vertically* ...	2	12	6
608	Brazil, 2nd issue, 18or. ...	2	0	0
628	Pacific S.N.C., 1r. blue, used	5	10	0
629	" " ditto torn ... ..	4	4	0
638	Sydney, 1d., plate 1, (2)* stained ...	20	0	0

		£.	s.	d.
639	„ 1d., plate 1., strip of 3... ..	8	0	0
642	„ 2d., plate 2 ...	8	12	6
658	N. S. W., 1851, 1d., pair, one no leaves...	2	12	6
668	„ large square, 6d., wmk. 8* ...	4	0	0
667	N. Zealand on blue, 2d., strip of 8 from bottom of sheet*	40	0	0
668	„ „ 1/- ...	2	0	0
Mr. Hadlow held his forty-seventh and forty-eighth sales on February 25th and 27th consisting chiefly of wholesale lots. The following lots are worth recording:—				
25	Schleswig, 1st issue, 1s., 2s.*	2	8	0
74	Spain, 1835, 19c., block of 4*	3	10	0
84	„ H.-p.-La Junta Rev. 50m. ... ..	2	2	0
85	„ H.-p.-La Nac. (Saragoza), 50m. ... ..	2	2	0
90	„ ditto, on 19c. (1868)*	2	0	0
92	„ ditto, on 19c. 1869)*	2	2	0
147	Straits. 5 cents on 8c., sheet of 60* ... ..	8	0	0
161	Mauritius, 1848 1d., medium*	3	3	0
162-8	„ ditto, late* £2 10s &	2	0	0

The fifth Calcutta sale was held on April 6 and though there were only 80 lots, more than one-fourth were unsold. We do not know how many were bought in. The stamps offered were of a very inferior description.

1	India, 1854, 1 anna, pointed bust, pair ...	2	6/-
2	„ 1854, 2 as. green (proof)* 1874, 1 rupee*	2	4/-
3	„ 1867, "Service Postage" in green, on revenues, 2, 4 & and 8 as. long rect. (Reprints)* ...	3	20/-
4	Gt. Britain, 1884, £1, (crowns) 1888, £1, (orbs 1891, £1 green ... ..	3	19/8

		£.	s.	d.
5	Puttialla, 8 as. straight surcharge in black, error "Auttialla"* ... ..	1	20/-	
6	Gwalior, top print, 1 and 2 as.	2	2/8	
7	Gibraltar, 1886, (on Bermuda) ½d. 1d. 4d., 1886, 2½d. 1889, 25c. on 2½d.* ...	5	5/-	
8	Mauritius, 2d. blue, small fillet, very fine state of plate, vertical pair ...	2	80/-	
9	„ a single copy, (worn) ... ..	1	13/8	
10	„ a similar stamp (cut very close)..	1	5/-	
11	„ 1859-61, 6d. blue Britannia, fine pair ... ..	2	10/-	
12	„ 1860-63, no wmk. 6d. lilac ... ..	1	5/8	
13	„ another copy ... ..	1	4/-	
14	„ 6d. green ... ..	1	8/-	
15	„ 1s. buff ... ..	1	8/-	
16	„ another copy ... ..	1	6/-	
17	„ 1s. green, fine ... ..	1	24/-	
18	„ 1868-64, c. c. 5s. violet ... ..	1	5/-	
21	Ceylon, 5c. on 32c., 5c. on 64c., perf. 12½ × 14 ... ..	2	4/-	
29	U. States, 1863, 30c. grilled.	1	4/8	
47	Mauritius, 2d. blue, no wmk. perfs. slightly cut* ... ..	1	5/-	
70	Queensland, 1882, £1 green*	1	16/-	
71	Hongkong, \$ 5 on \$ 10.* ... ..	1	14/-	
72	Gt. Britain, 1888, £1 (orbs).	1	11/-	
72	„ 1882, 2s. 6d. bleute paper ... ..	1	3/4	
73	„ 1878, 10s. slate (cross) slightly mended ... ..	1	8/-	
75	Gwalior, 1 rupee, red surcharge, pair* ... ..	2	3/-	
76	Straits, 1892, "One Cent" on 2c. 4c. 6c. 8c. (green) 8c. (orange) and 12c.* ... ..	6	4/-	
78	Argentine Republic, 1892, centenary, 2 and 5c. ... ..	2	2/12	

### Notice to Correspondents.

ENQUIRER—The stamp is catalogued by Scott's 55th as no. 301. It is a frank stamp granted to the Portuguese Red-Cross Society.

MRS. B. W.—The small service are forgeries. The red Scinde Dawk belongs to the Mama variety.

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## BUSINESS CARDS.

 Rupees 2-8 for twelve insertions not exceeding 3 lines and 1 Rupee for every extra line.

**BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.**,—29, Meadows Street, Fort; 250, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta; and Frere Street, Karachi.—Stamp Dealers and Philatelic Agents. Specialists in Portuguese Indian Stamps. Price list free.

**DADAR STAMP EXCHANGE**,—Dadar, Bombay, India.—Reliable Agents for large quantities of Native States Stamps; either used or unused. Wholesale lists wanted. Correspondence and exchange solicited.

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**WANTED** large lots of used Native Stamps at wholesale quotations, for which prompt cash will be paid on receipt. The stamps must all be sent on approval, and after the rates have been definitely settled by previous correspondence.

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Reference to the Editor of this paper.

Dadar Post Office, BOMBAY.

## Exchange Wanted.

FROM 30 TO 50 STAMPS.

Any sending above number of stamps of his country will receive an equal number of Indian and Native States in return. No duplicates. Registered letters only.

W. DOBROVICH,

Member of Committee, "Bombay Philatelic Society," Poste Restante,

BOMBAY, INDIA.

		£.	s.	d.
639	„ 1d., plate 1., strip of 3... ..	8	0	0
642	„ 2d., plate 2 ...	3	12	6
653	N. S. W., 1851, 1d., pair, one no leaves...	2	12	6
663	„ largesquare, 6d., wmk. 8* ...	4	0	0
667	N. Zealand on blue, 2d., strip of 8 from bottom of sheet*	40	0	0
668	„ „ 1/- ...	2	0	0
Mr. Hadlow held his forty-seventh and forty-eighth sales on February 25th and 27th consisting chiefly of wholesale lots. The following lots are worth recording:—				
25	Schleswig, 1st issue, 1s., 2s.*	2	8	0
74	Spain, 1835, 19c., block of 4*	3	10	0
84	„ H.-p.-La Junta Rev. 50m. ...	2	2	0
85	„ H.-p.-La Nac. (Saragoza), 50m. ...	2	2	0
90	„ ditto, on 19c. (1868)*	2	0	0
92	„ ditto, on 19c. 1869)*	2	2	0
147	Straits. 5 cents on 8c., sheet of 60* ...	8	0	0
161	Mauritius, 1848 1d., medium*	3	3	0
162-3	„ ditto, late* £2 10s &	2	0	0

The fifth Calcutta sale was held on April 6 and though there were only 80 lots, more than one-fourth were unsold. We do not know how many were bought in. The stamps offered were of a very inferior description.

1	India, 1854, 1 anna, pointed bust, pair ...	2	6/-
2	„ 1854, 2 as. green (proof)* 1874, 1 rupee*	2	4/-
3	„ 1867, "Service Postage" in green, on revenues, 2, 4 & and 8 as. long rect. (Re-prints)* ...	3	20/-
4	Gt. Britain, 1884, £1, (crowns) 1888, £1, (orbs 1891, £1 green ...	3	19/8

		£.	s.	d.
5	Puttialla, 8 as. straight surcharge in black, error "Auttialla"* ...	1	20/-	
6	Gwalior, top print, 1 and 2 as.	2	2/8	
7	Gibraltar, 1886, (on Bermuda) ½d. 1d. 4d., 1886, 2½d. 1889, 25c. on 2½d.* ...	5	5/-	
8	Mauritius, 2d. blue, small fillet, very fine state of plate, vertical pair ...	2	80/-	
9	„ a single copy, (worn) ...	1	13/8	
10	„ a similar stamp (cut very close)..	1	5/-	
11	„ 1859-61, 6d. blue Britannia, fine pair ...	2	10/-	
12	„ 1860-63, no wmk. 6d. lilac ...	1	5/8	
13	„ another copy ...	1	4/-	
14	„ 6d. green ...	1	8/-	
15	„ 1s. buff ...	1	8/-	
16	„ another copy ...	1	6/-	
17	„ 1s. green, fine ...	1	24/-	
18	„ 1863-64, c. c. 5s. violet ...	1	5/-	
21	Ceylon, 5c. on 32c., 5c. on 64c., perf. 12½ × 14 ...	2	4/-	
29	U. States, 1863, 30c. grilled.	1	4/8	
47	Mauritius, 2d. blue, no wmk. perfs. slightly cut* ...	1	5/-	
70	Queensland, 1882, £1 green*	1	16/-	
71	Hongkong, \$ 5 on \$ 10.* ...	1	14/-	
72	Gt. Britain, 1888, £1 (orbs).	1	11/-	
72	„ 1882, 2s. 6d. bleute paper ...	1	3/4	
73	„ 1878, 10s. slate (cross) slightly mended ...	1	8/-	
75	Gwalior, 1 rupee, red surcharge, pair* ...	2	3/-	
76	Straits, 1892, "One Cent" on 2c. 4c. 6c. 8c. (green) 8c. (orange) and 12c.* ...	6	4/-	
78	Argentine Republic, 1892, centenary, 2 and 5c. ...	2	2/12	

### Notice to Correspondents.

**INQUIRER**—The stamp is catalogued by Scott's 55th as no. 301. It is a frank stamp granted to the Portuguese Red-Cross Society.

**MRS. B. W.**—The small service are forgeries. The red Scinde Dawk belongs to the Mama variety.

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

Philatelic Monthly published in the interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. 1. ]

BOMBAY, MAY 1, 1894.

[ No. 1.

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W. DOBROVICH,

Member of Committee, "Bombay Philatelic Society," Poste Restante,

BOMBAY, INDIA.



# Indian Philatelist

THE FIRST PHILATELIC JOURNAL  
OF INDIA

Published on the 1st of every Month.

**Communications.**—Should reach the Editor by the 20th of each month.

**Sample Copies**—Of the paper will be sent free to any address on the receipt of a post card.

**Rates of Subscription.**—The subscription will be one Rupee per annum, post free to all parts of the world, and Rs. 1½ for those who wish their copies to be franked with a nine ples carmine stamp.

**Exchange Advertisements.**—One pice per word to subscribers and one pice per word to non-subscribers. These advertisements cannot pay less than four annas.

**Business Cards.**—Containing name and address merely and not exceeding three lines, Rs. 2-8 for twelve insertions. For every additional line, one rupee.

**Other Advertisements.**—For a single insertion, one page Rs. 12, half a page Rs. 7, quarter page Rs. 5, and one-eighth of a page Rs. 3-8. For three insertions a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed, for six insertions 20 per cent and for 12 insertions 30 per cent.

**Payments.**—Should be made by Money Order. Small amounts can be sent in unused Stamps of the lowest denominations current.

**Exchange.**—With all Philatelic Journals is solicited.

All these rates are payable in advance. Liberal terms to Agents. For every rupee paid by any advertiser he will be entitled to have a copy posted to any address he may indicate.

Buenos-Aires, 10 Décembre 1893.



J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que je vais faire paraître prochainement dans cette ville, un journal Timbrologique, mensuel, écrit en Français et en Espagnol, sous le titre de

## “BUENOS AIRES POSTAL”

Abonnements : un an.....2 fr. 50.  
Annonces : la ligne .....0 20.  
le ¼ de page... 5 francs.  
la ½ page ..... 8 „  
page entière...15 „

Les annonces répétées 6 fois bénéficieront de 20 % de Remise ; 30 % celles annuelles.

Tout abonné d'un an a droit à une insertion de trois lignes dans un numéro du journal.

Un numéro spécimen sera adressé à toute personne qui en fera la demande par Carte Postale avec réponse payée (ou contre frs. 0,25 en timbres neufs petites valeurs.)

Nous prions les publications spéciales de bien vouloir insérer le présent avis, leur offrant à titre de réciprocité la gratuité de nos colonnes pour leurs avis, etc.

## “BUENOS AIRES POSTAL”

solicite l'échange des publications Philatéliques et accepte des agents et correspondants en tous pays.

Veuillez agréer, M \_\_\_\_\_, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Le Directeur,  
Maurice JUHEL RENOY.

Casilla de Correo 648.

# BARGAINS FOR MAY.

Those marked with a star are unused. \* All the rest are used

	Ra. a.		Ra. a.
ANTIGUA 1d. carmine ...	0 6	DOMINICA 1877 ½d olive...	1 8
BAHAMAS 1d. carmine (Queen's bust)...	0 6	" " ½d. green ...	0 6
" 1d. rose * ...	0 3	" " 1d. rose... ..	0 6
" 4d. orange ...	0 0	" " 4d. grey... ..	1 4
" 1sh. green ...	0 12	FALKLAND ISLANDS 1d. brown *	0 4
BARBADOS 1875. ½d. green .....	0 4	FIJI ISLAND 2d. green... ..	0 4
" " 1d. blue. ...	0 4	GAMBIA 2½d. blue... ..	0 6
" 1882 ½d. green c.a. ...	0 2	" " 4d. brown ...	0 8
" " 1d. rose c.a. ...	0 1	GOLD COAST ½d. green ...	0 2
" " 2½d. blue c.a. ...	0 3	" " 1d. carmine ...	0 2
" " 4d. brown c.a. ...	0 8	" " 2d. grey ...	0 3
BRITISH BECHUANALAND black and		" " 2½d. blue and orange	0 3
green ½d.* ...	0 6	" " 4d. magenta ...	0 8
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA 1d. ...	0 4	GRENADA ½d. green * ...	0 2
BRITISH EAST AFRICA ½a.* ...	0 1	" " 1d. carmine ...	0 2
" " " 1a. green * ...	0 2	" " 2½d. blue ...	0 3
" " " 3a. red * ...	0 6	INDIA 1854 ½a. blue... ..	0 4
BRITISH GUIANA 1882 1c. gray ...	0 1	" " 1a. red ...	0 4
" " " 2c. orange ...	0 1	" " 2 as green ...	0 12
" " " 8c. carmine ...	0 8	" " 4 as and red blue.....	1 8
" " 1889 2 cents		" " 4 as red & blue, cut square (fine)	3 8
purple and orange ...	0 2	" " 1855 ½ a. blue no wmk. ...	0 4
" 1891 1 cent green ...	0 2	" " 1 a. brown ...	0 4
" " 2 blue ...	0 4	" " 2 a. orange ...	0 10
BRITISH HONDURAS Surcharged 1c.		" " 2 a. buff ...	0 10
black and green * ...	0 3	" " 2 a. pink ...	0 12
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA ½d.*... ..	0 2	" " 2 a. yellow ...	0 12
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TRIANGULAR		" " 4 a. green ...	3 0
4d. blue... ..	1 0	" " 4 a. black ...	0 8
CEYLON 1857 unperf. 1d. blue ...	1 0	" " 8 a. rose ...	0 12
" " 2d. green ...	2 0	" " 4a. on blue paper ...	0 2
" " 5d. red brown... ..	5 0	" " 8. pies, wmk. elephant's head	0 4
" 1861 perf. 1d. blue ...	1 0	LABUAN 2c. carmine * c. a. ...	0 8
" " 2d. green ..	4 0	LAGOS ½d. green ...	0 2
" " 4 oct. rose ...	18 0	" " 1d. carmine... ..	0 2
" 1864 1d. blue ...	0 8	" " 2d. lilac and blue... ..	0 3
" " 2d. green ...	3 0	" " 2½d. blue !... ..	0 3
" " 2d. yellow ...	3 0	ST. CHRISTOPHER ½d. green * ...	0 3
" " 5d. purple... ..	15 0	" " 1d. rose ...	0 4
" 1868 1d. blue ...	0 8	ST. HELENA ½d. black and green *	0 2
" " 3d. rose ...	1 0	ST. VINCENT 1d. carmine... ..	0 4
PORTUGUESE INDIES 1877 5 reis black	0 4	ST. LUCIA ½d. green * ...	0 2
" " " 10 green... 1 0		" " 2½d. blue... ..	0 4
" " " 10 yellow. 1 0		SEYCHELLES 2 cents ...	0 2
" " " 25 rose ... 1 0		SIERRA LEONE ½d. green ...	0 2
" " " 25 ash ... 1 8		" " 1d. rose... ..	0 2
" " " 50 green... 1 8		" " 2d. grey... ..	0 4
" " " 100 lilac... 1 8		" " 2½d. blue ...	0 3
" 1883 provisional 1½ on 5 black	0 4	" " 4d. brown ...	0 8
" " 4½ on 5 black ... 4 0		SWAZIELAND ½d. grey *... ..	0 4
" " 4½ on 20 bistre... 3 0		TOBAGO ½d. green *... ..	0 2
" " 4 t on 10 green ... 5 0		" " 1d. carmine ...	0 3
" " 4 t on 50 green... 2 8		TONGA 1d. rose * ...	0 4
" " 8 t on 20 bistre ... 15 0		VIRGIN ISLAND ½d. green * ..	0 6
" " 8 t on 100 lilac... 15 0		ZULULAND ½d. red and black *... ..	0 3
" " 8 t on 200 orange 7 8			
" " 8 t on 300 brown 15 0			

Cash in Advance—Postage Extra. Orders should be addressed to:

**BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.,**

29, Medows Street, Fort, -BOMBAY,

# BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE

## DEALERS IN STAMPS.

We offer the following beautiful sets of Stamps, all unused and in brilliant condition :

No.	Name of country.	No. in set.	Price.
1.	COSTA RICA, 1889 ; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 20 c. ... ..	6 ...	1 8 0
2.	COSTA RICA, 1889 ; official 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 c. ... ..	5 ...	1 8 0
3.	GUATEMALA, 1875 ; complete ... ..	4 ...	1 0 0
4.	GUATEMALA, 1877 ; complete ... ..	4 ...	1 4 0
5.	GUATEMALA, 1886 ; complete provisionals ... ..	5 ...	2 4 0
6.	HONDURAS, 1879 ; complete ... ..	7 ...	2 0 0
7.	HONDURAS, 1890 ; complete ... ..	11 ...	2 0 0
8.	HONDURAS, 1890 ; complete official ... ..	11 ...	1 0 0
9.	HONDURAS, 1891 ; 1 centavo to 1 peso ... ..	11 ...	2 0 0
10.	HONDURAS, 1891 ; 2, 5 and 10 pesos ... ..	3 ...	2 0 0
11.	NICARAGUA, 1882 ; complete ... ..	7 ...	2 8 0
12.	NICARAGUA, 1890 ; complete ... ..	10 ...	2 0 0
13.	NICARAGUA, 1890 ; complete, official ... ..	10 ...	2 0 0
14.	NICARAGUA, 1891 ; complete ... ..	10 ...	2 0 0
15.	NICARAGUA, 1891 ; complete, official ... ..	10 ...	2 0 0
16.	NICARAGUA, 1892 ; complete, ... ..	10 ...	2 0 0
17.	NICARAGUA, 1892 ; complete official... ..	10 ...	2 0 0
18.	SALVADOR, 1890 ; complete ... ..	9 ...	1 8 0
19.	NEW BRUNSWICK ; 1, 2, 5 and 17 cents ... ..	4 ...	1 8 0
20.	FRENCH COLONIES, obsolete, unpaid stamps... ..	4 ...	0 8 0

**CASH IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE EXTRA.**

All orders should be sent by post to

**THE BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE,  
DADAR P.O.  
BOMBAY.**

# INDIAN PHILATELIST

Philatelic Monthly published in the interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. I. ]

BOMBAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

[ No. 2.

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**CLARKE & Co.**,—Bushey, Herts, England—Wholesale and Retail dealers. Price lists free on application.

**FISHER, TITLEY & Co.**, Stamp Importers,—Bath, England.—Large 36 p.p. Illustrated Catalogue, for Collectors or Dealers. Lists post free on receipt of one anna or reply post-card. Exchanges desired.

**HENRY JORDAN & Co.**,—9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, India. Stamp dealers and agents for philatelic publications.

**T. H. HINTON**, I. P. U., A. P. A. 5, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, London, S. W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail.

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**EXCHANGE** desired on basis of Stanley Gibbons, Scott's or Senf's catalogues. I am general collector besides my specialities are British Colonies, and Old Italian States. Whoever sends me 100 Native States Stamps will get in exchange 100 well assorted European-American Stamps. Wanted to purchase Old Ceylon and Mauritius and any good British India Stamp. **G. F. CHECCACCI**, 22, Royal Street, Calcutta. Member Philatelic Society of Bengal.

Established 1880.

## A. WEISZ,

Dealer in Postage Stamps,

**Vaczi Korut, 4, Budapest. (Hungary.)**

The largest stock of Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, South Bulgaria, East Roumelia, Montenegro, Turkey, Greece, Persia. Rarities of every country.

**SELL, BUY, EXCHANGE.**

Parcels of Stamps, Rarities, Errors. Desires to buy a Collection of Postage Stamps. Requests offers for Sale or exchange.

I send gratis my Price List.

## Exchange Wanted.

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## NOW READY

OUR complete Catalogue and Price list of the Stamps of Turkey, Levant Post Offices and the Eastern European States for the year 1894. This catalogue is sent free for 4d. in unused stamps, which is allowed on first order. An order sent to us is always followed by another; this is the best proof we can give of our carefulness in filling orders, and of the good quality of our merchandise, ever since our business was started.

J. TCHAKIDJI & Co.,

5, Zindjirli-Han, Constantinople.

Member of the Birmingham P.S., and of Sixteen other Philatelic Societies.

## BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE

Offers the following beautiful sets of Stamps, all used unless marked with a \* :

No.	Name of country.	No. in set.	Price
			Rs. a.
1.	*COSTA RICA, 1889; 1—50c. ...	6	1 0
2.	*COSTA RICA, 1889; off. 1—20 c. ...	5	1 8
3.	*GUATEMALA, 1875; complete ...	4	1 0
4.	*GUATEMALA, 1877; complete ...	4	1 4
5.	*GUATEMALA, 1886; provla ...	5	2 4
6.	*HONDURAS, 1879; complete ...	7	2 0
7.	*HONDURAS, 1890; complete ...	11	2 0
8.	*HONDURAS, 1890; official... ...	11	1 0
9.	*HONDURAS, 1891; 1c —1 p. ...	11	2 0
10.	*HONDURAS, 1891; 2—10 pesos ...	3	2 0
11.	*NICARAGUA, 1882; complete ...	7	2 8
12.	*NICARAGUA, 1890; complete ...	10	2 0
13.	*NICARAGUA, 1890; official ...	10	2 0
14.	*NICARAGUA, 1891; complete ...	10	2 0
15.	*NICARAGUA, 1891; official ...	10	2 0
16.	*NICARAGUA, 1892; complete ...	10	2 0
17.	*NICARAGUA, 1892; official ...	10	2 0
18.	*SALVADOR, 1890; complete ...	9	1 8
19.	*NEW BRUNSWICK, 1c.—17 c. ...	4	1 8
20.	*FRENCH COLONIES, unpaid ...	4	0 8
21.	BARBADOS, 1875-92. ...	7	0 12
22.	BARBADOS, 1882-5. ...	4	0 8
23.	B. BECHUANALAND, '89-92. ...	5	1 12
24.	BRITISH GUIANA 1882-5. ...	4	0 8
25.	CHINA, 1886. ...	3	0 10
26.	GOLD COAST, ½d.—6d. ...	5	1 0
27.	GREENADA, ½d.—4d. ...	4	0 10
28.	JAMAICA, official ...	4	0 8
29.	N. S. WALES ½d.—1/- ...	8	0 12
30.	N. S. WALES 1d.—1/- official... ...	6	0 12
31.	ORANGE FREE STATE, ...	4	0 6
32.	ST. LUCIA, ½d., 1d., 2½d., ...	3	0 6
33.	SIERRA LEONE ½d., 1d., 2½d., ...	3	0 6
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Philatelic Monthly published in the interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.

Vol. 1. ]

BOMBAY, JULY 1, 1894.

[ No. 3.

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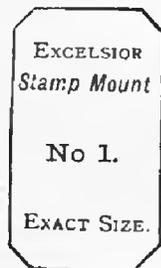
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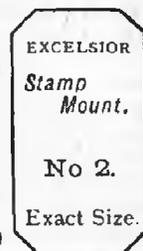


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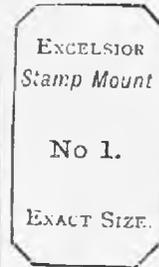
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Philatelic Monthly published in the Interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

Vol. 1. ]

BOMBAY, AUGUST 1, 1894.

[ No 4.

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**DIOGENES NORONHA**, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, solicits foreign correspondence with a view to exchange. He is a collector, only and has rare Portuguese India and Colonies to dispose of. The exchanges should be on the basis of a catalogue and from sheets on approval. No common stamps wanted.

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Je donne en exchange timbres rares et ordinaires, de Roumanie 1858-94 (Moldavie), Bulgarie, Roumelie, Autriche 1850-94, Serbie, Grece, Turquie, Russie, Bosnie, Montenegro, Monaco, Anciens Etats d'Italie, Levant Austrian, Italian, Russe, Allemand, et Francais, contre timbres de Caboul, Indies Natives, Ceylon, Inde Portugaise, et Australiens, et timbres telegraphe. Je desire recevoir des feuilles a choix et je reprendrais, de meme. Je ne veux que *deux* ou *trois* pieces en plus d'un meme valeur—Correspondence francaise. **C. Moroin**, membre et directeur d'exchange de la Societe Romaine de Timbrologie—Str. Morfen 6.—Bucarest—Roumanie.

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France, 15 c, green, 1850 .....	5	0
France, 1 franc, 1858.....	10	0
France, 5 francs, 1876-77 .....	0	8
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Holland, 2 gulden 50 cents, obsolete...	2	8
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Hawaii, 5 cents, blue .....	0	4
Hawaii, 10 cents, brown .....	0	12
India, 6 as. 8 pies, grey .....	1	8
India, 8 as. on blue paper.....	1	0
India, 12 as., brown on red .....	0	4
India, 1 rupee, bi-coloured. ....	0	4
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Newfoundland, 3 cents, grey .....	0	2
Newfoundland, 5 cents, blue .....	0	3
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Philatelic Monthly published in the Interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

Vol. 1. ]

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

[ No 5.

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Vol. 1. ]

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

[ No 6.

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Vol. 1. ]

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

[ No 7.

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„ 1890, 12, 20 or 30kr.....		4 0	35 0
„ 1891, 30kr.....		1 6	14 0
„ „ 24 or 50kr .....		0 11	8 6
Austrian Levant, 1867 or 1883, 2 soldi .....	0 10	6 6	60 0
„ „ 3 soldi .....	1 0	8 0	75 0
„ „ 5 soldi .....	1 7	15 0	140 0
„ 1886 or 1888, 10p. or 1890 8p. ....	0 9	7 0	65 0
„ 1888 or 1890, 20p. ....	1 7	15 0	
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„ 1891, 15 or 30 st .....	1 5	12 0	110 0
Servia, well mixed, 8-10 varieties .....		1 6	14 0
Belgium, Sunday stamps with coupon, well mixed .....		1 4	12 0
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Roumania, 1886, well mixed .....		0 9	7 0
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„ 1890, do. do. ....		2 0	15 0
„ 1891, 1½-50 bani, well mixed .....		0 6	4 10
Roumania, Taxe, 2b. used.....		4 0	35 0
„ Bands, entire 1½b. used .....		5 0	45 0
Turkey, extra well mixed.....		2 0	18 0
Greece, mixed.....		0 9	7 0
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„ 3kr green .....	0 7	4 6	40 0
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500 varieties.	No duplicates.	Offered at the low price of	5s.
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1250 do.	do.	do.	30s.
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The 30s. and 65s. packets contain 30, 40 or 65 good stamps of the value (catalogued) of at least 30s., 40s. or 60s., so customers get the remainder 1250-1935 varieties GRATIS!!! I warrant that the catalogue value is 5 or 6 times higher than priced above, and suits especially small dealers, and collectors completing. If I were to arrange separate sales for these packets, I would not be able to give them at twice the money. No locals, telegraphs or fiscals. Cash in advance. No Exchange.

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	PER 10		100		1000	
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Austria, 1850-63, blue, red and brown.....			1	0	8	0
" 1890, 1, 15 or 20kr (1891) .....			0	5	3	6
" 1890, 12, 20 or 30kr.....			4	0	35	0
" 1891, 30kr.....			1	6	14	0
" " " 24 or 50kr .....			0	11	8	6
Austrian Levant, 1867 or 1883, 2 soldi .....	0	10	6	6	60	0
" " " 3 soldi .....	1	0	8	0	75	0
" " " 5 soldi .....	1	7	15	0	140	0
" 1886 or 1888, 10p. or 1890 8p. ....	0	9	7	0	65	0
" 1888 or 1890, 20p. ....	1	7	15	0		
" 1890, 2pia, very rare .....	8	0	75	0		
" " " 5pia, " .....	16	0	150	0		
Bulgaria " 50 st .....	1	8	15	0		
" 1891, 15 or 30 st .....	1	5	12	0	110	0
Servia, well mixed, 8-10 varieties .....			1	6	14	0
Belgium, Sunday stamps with coupon, well mixed .....			1	4	12	0
" " " without coupon.....			0	8	6	0
Roumania, 1886, well mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" 1888, avec filligram 1½-25b .....			5	0		
" 1890, do. do. ....			2	0	15	0
" 1891, 1½-50 bani, well mixed .....			0	6	4	10
Roumania, Taxe, 2b. used.....			4	0	35	0
" Bands, entire 1½b. used .....			5	0	45	0
Turkey, extra well mixed.....			2	0	18	0
Greece, mixed.....			0	9	7	0
" 20 varieties, extra quality .....			2	0	15	0
Austria, 1867, mixed, 2, 3, 10, 15kr (10,000 30s.).....			0	5	3	6
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" 1883 or 1890 mixed (10,000) 3s. 6d. ....					0	5
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Bosnia, 1kr Gray .....	0	5	3	0	28	0
" 2kr yellow.....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" 3kr green .....	0	7	4	6	40	0
" 5kr red .....	0	2	1	0	9	0
" 10kr blue .....	0	4	2	0	18	0
" 15kr brown.....	0	6	4	0	35	0
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Philatelic Monthly published in the Interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

VOL. 1. ]

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

[ No 8.

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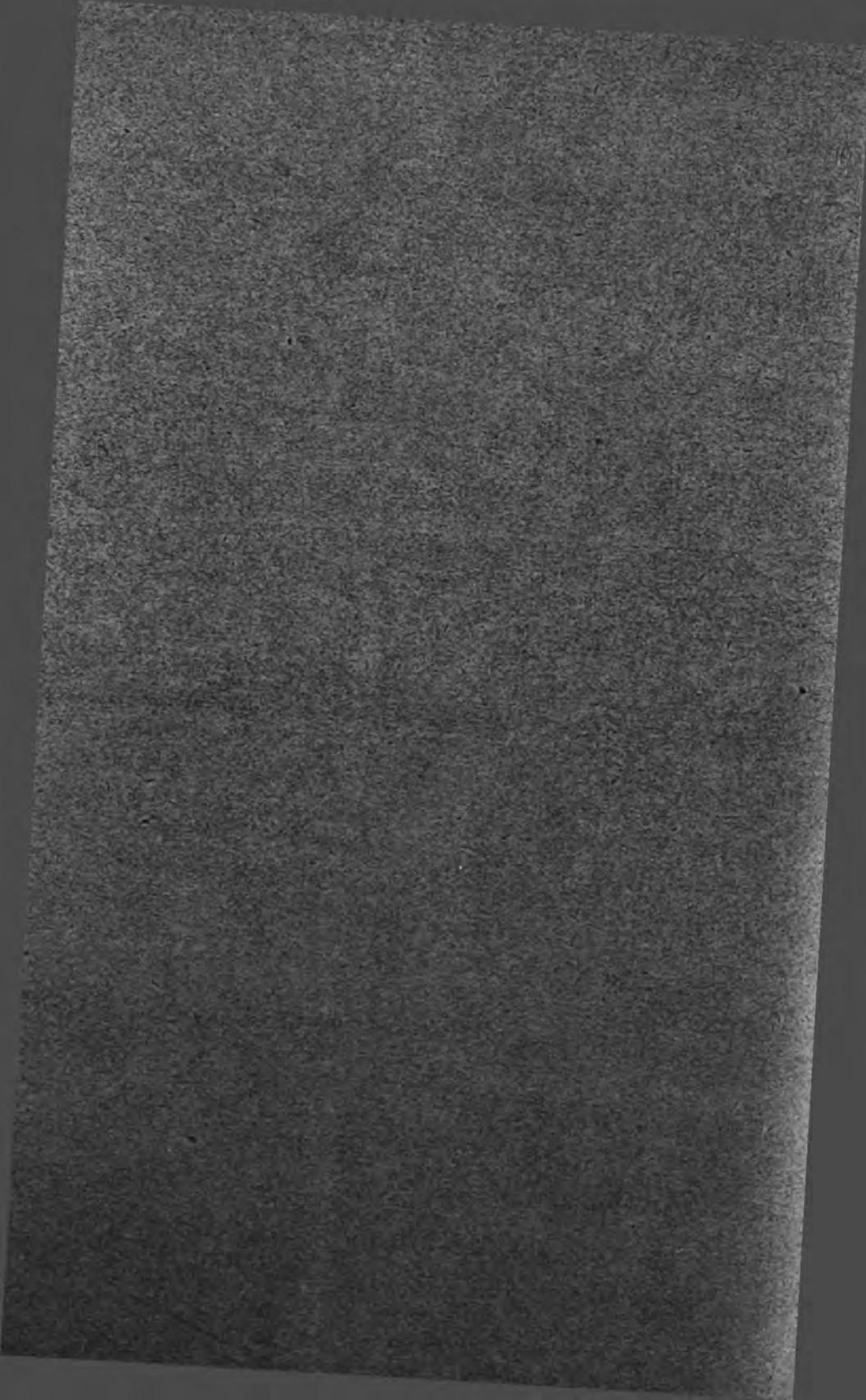
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9*Salvador, 1890, 1c. to 1p.....	1	4
10*Salvador, 1891, complete.....	2	0
10*Salvador, 1892, complete.....	2	0
10*Salvador, 1893, 1c. to 1p.....	2	0
3*Salvador, 1893, 2, 5 and 10 pesos .....	2	0
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3*Saxony, ½, 1, 2, 3, 3 .....	0	6
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13*Senegal, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5	0
3 Selangor, 1, 2 and 5c. (tiger) .....	0	6
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3 Sierra Leone, ½d., 1d., 2½d.....	0	6
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2 St. Vincent, ½d. and 1d. ....	0	4
3 St. Lucia, ½d., 1d., 2½d.....	0	6
13*St. P'et Miquelon, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5	0
2 S. Ujong, 2c. and 5c. (tiger).....	0	6
4*Suriname, 1, 2, 2½ and 3 .....	0	8
9*Switzerland, 1862, 2c.—1 fc. ....	0	6
11 Sweden, official, 2 ore—1kr. ....	0	12
35 Sweden, 1858-1892, including unpaid		
and official .....	0	12
10 Sweden, more recent issues 1 to 50 ore	0	4
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4 Tonga, 1d., 2d., 6 and 1/- .....	1	12
7 Transvaal, ½d.—1/- .....	0	12
6 Transvaal, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 1/- .....	0	10
4 Travancore, ½, 1, 2, 4ch. wmk. ....	0	8
3 Travancore, 1, 2, 4ch. no wmk. ....	1	0
5 Travancore, ½, 1, 2, 2. 4ch., wmk. ....	1	0
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Unpaid, green, 7 var. ....	0	6	4	0	37	6
<b>SERVIA, 1880, 6 var.</b> ....*						
.....	0	5	2	9	24	0

\*— unused, all others used. Prices quoted in Shill. and pence Brit. sterling and strictly *Nett*.  
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In making consignments the party should state whether the Stamps wanted in exchange are for a Dealer or Collector, as in the latter case we will not send Duplicates.

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500 varieties.	No duplicates.	Offered at the low price of	5s.
750	do.	do.	do.
1000	do.	do.	do.
1250	do.	do.	do.
1500	do.	do.	do.
2000	do.	do.	do.

The 30s. and 65s. packets contain 30, 40 or 65 good stamps of the value (catalogued) of at least 30s., 40s. or 60s., so customers get the remainder 1250-1935 varieties GRATIS!!! I warrant that the catalogue value is 5 or 6 times higher than priced above, and suits especially small dealers, and collectors completing. If I were to arrange separate sales for these packets, I would not be able to give them at twice the money. No locals, telegraphs or fiscals. Cash in advance. No Exchange.

**1 Offer for Cash, or Good Exchange.**

	PER 10	100	1000
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Austria, 1850-63, blue, red and brown .....		1 0	8 0
1890, 1, 15 or 20kr (1891) .....		0 5	3 6
1890, 12, 20 or 30kr.....		4 0	35 0
1891, 30kr. ....		1 6	14 0
" " 24 or 50kr .....		0 11	8 6
Austrian Levant, 1867 or 1883, 2 soldi .....	0 10	6 6	60 0
" " 3 soldi.....	1 0	8 0	75 0
" " 5 soldi .....	1 7	15 0	140 0
1886 or 1888, 10p. or 1890 8p.....	0 9	7 0	65 0
1888 or 1890, 20p. ....	1 7	15 0	
1890, 2pia, very rare .....	8 0	75 0	
" " 5pia, " .....	16 0	150 0	
Bulgaria " 50 st .....	1 8	15 0	
" " 1891, 15 or 30 st .....	1 5	12 0	110 0
Servia, well mixed, 8-10 varieties .....		1 6	14 0
Belgium, Sunday stamps with coupon, well mixed .....		1 4	12 0
" " without coupon.....		0 8	6 0
Roumania, 1886, well mixed .....		0 9	7 0
" " 1888, avec filigram 1½-25b .....		5 0	
" " 1890, do. do. ....		2 0	15 0
" " 1891, 1½-50 bani, well mixed .....		0 6	4 10
Roumania, Taxe, 2b. used .....		4 0	35 0
" " Bands, entire 1½b. used .....		5 0	45 0
Turkey, extra well mixed .....		2 0	18 0
Greece, mixed .....		0 9	7 0
" " 20 varieties, extra quality .....		2 0	15 0
Austria, 1867, mixed, 2, 3, 10, 15kr (10,000 30s.) .....		0 5	3 6
" " 5kr, red (10,000 8s.) .....		0 2	1 0
" " 1883 or 1890 mixed (10,000) 3s. 6d. ....			0 5
" " Journal stamps (10,000 4s. 6d.) .....			0 7
Hungary, 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, 50kr mixed, (10,000 40s.) ..		0 7	5 0
Bosnia, 1kr Gray .....	0 5	3 0	28 0
" " 2kr yellow .....	0 6	4 0	35 0
" " 3kr green .....	0 7	4 6	40 0
" " 5kr red .....	0 2	1 0	9 0
" " 10kr blue .....	0 4	2 0	18 0
" " 15kr brown .....	0 6	4 0	35 0
" " 25kr violet .....	1 3	10 0	

Also per 1, 10 and 100 sets the various issues of Montenegro, Bosnia, Luxemburg, Austria, Austrian Levant, Lombardy, Hamburg, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, &c.

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750 do.	do.	do.	10s.
1000 do.	do.	do.	20s.
1250 do.	do.	do.	30s.
1500 do.	do.	do.	40s.
2000 do.	do.	do.	65s.

The 30s. and 65s. packets contain 30, 40 or 65 good stamps of the value (catalogued) of at least 30s., 40s. or 60s., so customers get the remainder 1250-1935 varieties GRATIS!!! I warrant that the catalogue value is 5 or 6 times higher than priced above, and suits especially small dealers, and collectors completing. If I were to arrange separate sales for these packets, I would not be able to give them at twice the money. No locals, telegraphs or fiscals. Cash in advance. No Exchange.

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1890, 1, 15 or 20kr (1891) .....			0	5	3	6
1890, 12, 20 or 30kr.....			4	0	35	0
1891, 30kr. ....			1	6	14	0
" " 24 or 50kr .....			0	11	8	6
Austrian Levant, 1867 or 1883, 2 soldi .....	0	10	6	6	60	0
" " 3 soldi.....	1	0	8	0	75	0
" " 5 soldi .....	1	7	15	0	140	0
1886 or 1888, 10p. or 1890 8p.....	0	9	7	0	65	0
1888 or 1890, 20p. ....	1	7	15	0		
1890, 2pia, very rare .....	8	0	75	0		
" " 5pia, " .....	16	0	150	0		
Bulgaria " 50 st .....	1	8	15	0		
" " 1891, 15 or 30 st .....	1	5	12	0	110	0
Servia, well mixed, 8-10 varieties .....			1	6	14	0
Belgium, Sunday stamps with coupon, well mixed .....			1	4	12	0
" " without coupon.....			0	8	6	0
Roumania, 1886, well mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 1888, avec filigram 1½-25b .....			5	0		
" " 1890, do. do. ....			2	0	15	0
" " 1891, 1½-50 bani, well mixed .....			0	6	4	10
Roumania, Taxe, 2b. used .....			4	0	35	0
" " Bands, entire 1½b. used .....			5	0	45	0
Turkey, extra well mixed .....			2	0	18	0
Greece, mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 20 varieties, extra quality .....			2	0	15	0
Austria, 1867, mixed, 2, 3, 10, 15kr (10,000 30s.) .....			0	5	3	6
" " 5kr, red (10,000 8s.).....			0	2	1	0
" " 1883 or 1890 mixed (10,000) 3s. 6d. ....					0	5
" " Journal stamps (10,000 4s. 6d.) .....					0	7
Hungary, 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, 50kr mixed, (10,000 40s.) ..			0	7	5	0
Bosnia, 1kr Gray .....	0	5	3	0	28	0
" " 2kr yellow .....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" " 3kr green .....	0	7	4	6	40	0
" " 5kr red .....	0	2	1	0	9	0
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" " 15kr brown .....	0	6	4	0	35	0
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Philatelic Monthly published in the Interest of Collectors and Dealers.

CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

Vol. 1. ]

BOMBAY, JANUARY 1, 1895.

[ No 9.

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2 Alwar, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1a.	0 2	50 France, .....	1 4
5 Antigua, $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 1d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., and 6d.	3 0	6 French Colonies, (eagle), 1860 complete, 1c.—80c.	2 8
13* Anjouan, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0	14 French Colonies, 1881-86, complete, 1c.—1 fr.	4 8
2 Argentine, Centennial	3 8	4 French Colonies, unpaid, black, 1c., 2c., 4c., and 5c.	0 8
10 Argentine, 1892, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, 50c.	1 4	8 French Colonies, 1881, 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., and 25c.	0 18
4 Austria, 1850, 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	0 6	13* French Guiana, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0
4 Austria, 1858,* 2, 5, 10, and 15 kr.	0 6	13* French Congo, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0
5 Austria, 1864, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 kr.	0 6	13* French Guinea, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0
6 Austria, 1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50kr.	0 6	5 Gambia, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d.	1 8
13 Austria, 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50, 1 and 2 fl.	2 0	13* Golfe de Benin, 1c. to 1 franc	5 8
12 Austria, 1850-1860	0 8	5 Gold Coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	1 0
40 Austria, 1850-1891, a grand set	1 4	3 Great Britain, 6d., 10d; 1sh. embossed	6 0
4 Bahamas, 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 4d.; and 1/-	1 4	3 Great Britain, 1855-56, 4d., 6d., and 1/-(no letters)	0 12
7 Bamra, $\frac{1}{2}$ a—1 Re.	2 8	5 Great Britain, 1858-64, 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., and 1/-(small letters)	3 0
8* Bamra, .....	0 12	9 Great Britain, 1865-69, 3d., 4d., 6d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1/- and 2/-	4 0
7 Barbados, 1875-92.	0 12	3 Grenada. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0 6
4 Barbados, 1882-5, $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and 4d.	0 8	4 Grenada. $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d.	0 10
6 Belgium, Parcel Post	0 10	10 Greece, three issues	0 6
2 Bermuda, 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0 4	13* Guadaloupe. 1c. to 1 franc	5 0
6 B. Bechuanaland, '86-92, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., to 6d., ...	1 12	5* Guatemala, 1882, (Birds)	1 0
12* Bhopal, perforate and imperforate	1 0	5* Guatemala, 1886, Provisionals	2 4
2 Bhor, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1a.	0 3	11 Guatemala, 1886, 1c.-200c.	10 0
6 Bolivia, 1894, 1c. 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c.	1 0	13* Heligoland.	1 0
5 Bolivia, 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20c.	0 8	7 Holland, 1872, 5c.—50c.	0 6
7 Bosnia, 1 kr. to 25 kr.	0 8	9 Holland, 1891-92, 3c. 5c., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 10c., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 15c., 20c., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 25c.	0 12
30 Brazil, fine	2 0	4 Holkar, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 as.	0 8
9 British Borneo, 1886-90, $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., and 10c.	2 0	7 Honduras, 1878, 1c., to 1 peso, complete	2 0
5 British Guiana, 1882, 1, 2, 4, 6, & 8c.	1 0	11 Honduras, 1890, 1c., to 1 peso, complete	2 0
5 British Guiana, 1882-5.	0 8	11* Honduras, 1891, 1 centavo to 1 peso	2 0
9* British North Borneo, 1894, 1c-24c.	4 0	3* Honduras, 1891, 2 to 10 pesos.	2 0
9 Bulgaria, 1882-87, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50.	0 12	13 Hungary. 1 kr. to 1 florin	0 6
2 Canada, registration.	0 2	13* Indo China, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0
4 Cape, 1d; 4d; 6d. and 1/- triangular	16 0	36 India, current and obsolete	2 4
8 Cape of Good Hope, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1/-	0 10	4 India, 1854, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4 as.	3 0
9 Cape of Good Hope, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—5/-	1 0	6 Italy, Valevole	0 6
9* Chamba, Ordinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 1 Re. complete	5 0	8 Italy, Humbert. 5c. to 1 lira	0 3
9* Chamba, Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 1 Re. complete	5 0	9 Italy, official, 2c. on all values	0 8
3 China, 1886, 1, 2 & 5c., used or unused	0 10	16 Italy, unpaid 1c.—10 lire, including 3 surch.	1 0
4 Chili, 1, 2, 5 and 10c.	0 3	4 Jamaica. official $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d.	0 8
3 Cochin, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 puttans.	0 6	15 Japan, a fine set	0 10
7* Costa Rica, 1889; 1c.,—1 peso	1 0	5* Jhind, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 8as., native type, perf. and imperf.	1 8
6* Costa Rica, 1889, official 1c.,—50c.	1 8	7 Johore, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c. and 1 dollar	5 0
6* Cuba, 1894, pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ mil to 8 mils	0 6	6 Johore, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., and 6c.	1 12
6* Cuba, 1892, olive, $\frac{1}{2}$ mil to 8 mils	0 6	5 Kashmir, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4 and 8as., black.	2 0
4* Curacao, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3c	0 8	9* Labuan, 1894, 1c., to 24c.	4 0
25 Denmark, 1851-85, including official and unpaid	0 12	3 Liberia, 1892, 1c., 2c., 4c.	0 8
13* Diego Suarez, 1c. to 1 franc.	5 8	13* Martinique, 1c. to 1 franc.	5 0
4 Dominica, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and 4d.	3 0	13* Mayotte, 1c. to 1 franc	5 8
11* Ecuador, 1c.-1 peso	2 0	4 Mexico. 1, 3, 5, 10 centavos	0 3
6 Faridkot, surcharged	0 12	4* Mexico, 1874, 5, 10, 10, & 25 centavos	0 6
25 Faridkot, native print	1 8	7 Montenegro, 2-25, Jubilee	1 8
6 Finland, 1889, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 & 1 mark	0 8	7 Montenegro, 1-25	1 4
		7 Mozambique, head, 5r.—100r.	0 10
		8 Mozambique, head, 5r.—200r.	1 8

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	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
9 Mozambique, head, complete to 300r.	2 8	4*Salvador, 1867, 1r.—4r. complete	1 4
13*Nabha, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 Re., 1 Re. (2 red surcharges)	7 0	9*Salvador, 1890, 1c. to 1p.	1 4
8*Nabha, ¼, to 12as., service	3 0	10*Salvador, 1891, complete	2 0
4 New Brunswick, 1c., 2c., 5c., and 17c.	2 0	10*Salvador, 1892, complete	2 0
3 N. Sembilan, 1, 2, and 5c.	0 6	10*Salvador, 1893, 1c. to 1p.	2 0
6 Newfoundland, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 5	0 12	3*Salvador, 1893, 2, 5 and 10 pesos	2 0
13*New Caledonia, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0	10*Sarawak, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 25c.	4 0
8 N. S. Wales, ½d.—1/-	0 12	8*Samoa, 1d.—5/- 1877	0 12
6 N. S. Wales, 1880-92, 1d.—1/- official	1 0	8 Samoa, 1887-92, palm & head, complete	2 0
8 New South Wales, 1871, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-	1 12	5*Saxony, ½, 1, 2, 3, 3	0 6
9 New South Wales, 1888-92, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/- and 5/-	3 0	100Scandinavian, no cards, covers or locals	2 8
7 New South Wales, 1880, official, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-	2 8	13*Senegal, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0
7 New South Wales, 1888-92, official, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-	1 8	3 Selangor, 1, 2 and 5c. (tiger)	0 6
7 New South Wales, Postage due, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.	4 0	3 Shanghai, 1893, surcharged Jubilee, ½, 1, and 2c.	0 6
10 New Zealand, 1882-92, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-	1 8	8 Siam, 1 att. to 64 atts. complete	2 4
5*Nicaragua, 1869-71, perforated, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.	1 0	7 Siam, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 and 24 atts.	0 12
5*Nicaragua, 1878, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.	1 4	9 Sierra Leone, ½d.—1/-	3 0
10*Nicaragua, 1890, 1c.—10p.	2 0	5 Sierra Leone, ½d. 1d. 2½d., and 4d.	0 12
10*Nicaragua, 1890, official	2 0	3 Sierra Leone, ½d., 1d., 2½d.	0 6
10*Nicaragua, 1891, complete	2 0	9 Sirmoor, head, complete	1 4
10*Nicaragua, 1892, official	2 0	4 Sirmoor, 1894, ½, 1, 1 and 2as.	0 8
10*Nicaragua, 1892, complete	2 0	2 Soruth, 1 and 4as. perforate	0 4
10*Nicaragua, 1893, 1c.—10p.	2 0	2 Soruth, 1 and 4as. imperforate	0 4
11*Nicaragua, 1893, official, complete	2 0	4 St. Christopher, ½d.—4d.	2 8
20 Norway, 1856-1889, including unpaid	0 12	2 St. Vincent, ½d. and 1d.	0 4
40 Norway, 1854-1894, including several rare values	3 4	3 St. Lucia, ½d., 1d., 2½d.	0 6
3*Nowanagur, 1, 2 and 3 docras, current	0 3	13*St. P'et Miquelon, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0
13*Obock, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0	2 S. Ujong, 2c. and 5c. (tiger)	0 6
13*Oceania, 1c. to 1 franc	5 0	4*Suriname, 1, 2, 2 and 3	0 8
4 Orange F. State, ½d., 1d., 2d. and 6d.	0 4	9*Switzerland, 1862, 2c.—1 fc.	0 6
2 Pahang, 2 and 5c. (tiger)	0 12	11 Sweden, official, 2 ore—1kr.	0 12
3*Paraguay, 1, 2 and 4	0 6	35 Sweden, 1858-1892, including unpaid and official	0 12
9 Patiala, Service, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 Re. used or unused	3 8	10 Sweden, more recent issues 1 to 50 ore	0 4
6 Patiala, Service, ½, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4,	0 12	9 Sweden, unpa id, 1 ore to 1kr.	0 12
7*Patiala, ½, 9 pies, 1, 1½, 3, 6 and 12	2 0	14 Sweden, official, 1 ore to 1 krona, com- plete	1 0
4*Patiala, 2as., 4as., green and 1 Re. (red surcharge) and 8as. blk. sur.	4 0	2 Tobago, ½d. and 1d.	0 4
3 Perak, 1, 2, and 5c. (tiger)	0 6	4 Tonga, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1/-	1 12
4*Persia, 1881, service, 1, 2, 5, & 10sh.	0 12	7 Transvaal, ½d.—1/-	0 12
4 Peru, 1, 2, 5 and 10c.	0 3	6 Transvaal, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 1/-	0 10
4 Philippines, (Alphonso)	0 8	4 Travancore, ½, 1, 2, 4ch. wmk.	0 8
5 Poonch, official, complete	1 8	3 Travancore, 1, 2, 4ch., no wmk.	1 0
5*Poonch, ½, 1, 2 and 4as.	1 0	5 Travancore, ½, 1, 2, 2, 4ch., wmk.	1 0
5*Poonch, ½, 1, 2 and 4as., official	1 0	4 Trinidad, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.	0 6
6*Porto Rico, (Baby king)	0 6	5 Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15c.	0 4
7 Portuguese India, head, 1½r.—8t.	1 0	8 United States, Columbus, 1c. to 10c.	2 0
10 Portuguese India, crown and head	0 8	25 United States, several scarce	1 4
13 Portugal, 1871-1887, 2½r.—150r.	0 10	10 United States, 1893, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, and 30 cents.	4 0
7 Queensland, ½d.—1/-	0 10	7*Venezuela, 5c. to 10 bolivares	1 0
9 Queensland, 1882-90, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- and 2/-	2 0	16*Venezuela, very fine, including 5 sur- charged	1 8
2*Rajmandgaon, ½ and 2as.	0 4	9 Western Australia, obsolete & current	1 8
13*Reunion, 1c. to 1 franc	5 6	9 Victoria, ½d.—1/-	0 12
6 Roumania, 1889, 1½—25 bani	0 4	14 Wurtemberg, including official	0 8
20 Roumania, several issues	1 0	20 Wurtemberg,	1 0
		5*Zanzibar, ½, 1, 2½, 5 and 10 annas	2 8
		2*Zanzibar, ½, and 1 anna	0 4

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MONTENEGRO, ordinary complete set of 7 .....	1 1	
LUXEMBOURG, 1882, official 1c. to 1 franc, 11 different .....	2 9	

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**WANTED** stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichhorngasse, Brunn, Austria.

**EXCHANGE WANTED** with all foreign countries. I offer common British, and sets, Postcards, Wrappers, envelopes, &c. &c., in any quantities for foreign countries. Send me a parcel, and I will return, what you desire of British (common for common, rare for rare) priced according to any British catalogue, or write me with offer. First class reference submitted. George H. Irvine, "Rose Bank," East Road, Egremont, Cumberland, England

**TO** any one sending me 50 to 500 perfect postage stamps and envelopes (no postal cards) of his country, I will send in return same number and value U. S. in old envelope. Correspondence English, German and French. Fred. C. Rollmann, 619 Franklin, St. Philadelphia, U.S.A.

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**WHOEVER** sends me 25—500 stamps and entire of his country, receives the same quantity of Old German States. Use stamped envelope. Benno Dux, Koeslin, Germany.

**ALBERT PLISNIER**, Trieste (Austria), Secretary of the Societa Fil. Triestina, solicita Addresses and Rules of Philatelic Societies.

**REAL EXCHANGE.** I request real exchange relations and give for stamps and covers, retail of all countries, same quantity of better European stamps and particularly taxes. Sendings reciprocally registered in official cover. Jacob Lauer, Dietesheim, near Frankfurt a/M. Germany.

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**WANTED** 3d. English stamps with small letters in corners, 8d., 10d. and 2/- blue in exchange for other English or foreign stamps, on the basis of any catalogue. More than one copy of a kind exchanged. Send stamps with want list to the Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar.

**EXCHANGE.** Send me 50—200 *better class* stamps and you will receive same value in good European ones, also old Belgian, Dominical and Antwerp Exhibition stamps if desired. Registered. A. Devos, Venus Street, 22, Antwerp, Belgium, member of the Société Philatologique, Anveroise.

**EXCHANGE** wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each collector should send the stamps of his country only (2) that the stamps should be worth over 4/- per 100 wholesale (3) that all should be fixed on approval sheets and priced by any given Catalogue (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s.- (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s.- at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Registered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar, India.



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(For this month only)

* Barbados, 1852, blue paper, ½d ; green .....	Rs.	10	0
" " " 1d ; blue pair.....	"	30	0
" " " 4d ; red pair .....	"	35	0
* Trinidad, 1851, " 1d ; red .....	"	20	0
" " " 1d ; brown violet .....	"	20	0
" " " 1d ; brown.....	"	20	0
" " " 1d ; blue pair .....	"	50	0
" 1854, white paper 1d ; dull violet .....	"	25	0
" 1859, " 4d ; .....	"	25	0
" " " 1sh ; blue black.....	"	25	0
* St. Vincent, 1861, 1 sh. slate .....	"	25	0
* Queensland, 1861, 1sh. yellow registration.....	"	10	0
New South Wales, 1851, 3d ; green, on cover.....	"	10	0
New South Wales, 1854, 3d ; green, on cover.....	"	7	8
British East Africa, 1a. on 2d ; black, green and red .....	"	16	8
Ceylon, 5d ; star, perforated, pair splendid .....	"	10	0
Scinde Dawk, red, fine, guaranteed .....	"	75	0

## RARE SETS.

<i>Soruth</i> , hand-stamped black on white, hand stamped black on bluish, type set, black on white black on blue, and black on pink, on covers .....	set of 5	Rs.	25	0
Portuguese India, 1877, crown, 5, 10 yellow, 10 green, 20 bistre, 25 red, 25 grey, 50 green, 100, 200 and 300 reils.....	" 10	"	25	0
Portuguese India, 1881, provisional, (crown) 1½ on 5 black, 1½ on 10 green, 1½ on 20 bistre, 4½ on 5 black, 4½ on 2½ bistre, 6 on 25 grey, 6 on 25 lilac, 1 Tanga on 40 blue and the rare 2 T on 50 green, .....	" 9	"	30	0
Portuguese India, 1881, provisional (crown) 4 Tanga on 10 green, 4 T on 50 green, 8 T on 20 bistre, 8 T on 100 lilac, 8 T on 200 orange and 8 on 300 brown .....	" 6	"	75	0

The catalogue price of this set is £ 6.

The above single stamps are splendid specimens and are guaranteed genuine. The sets contain only five picked specimens. We are willing to send any of the above or approval to responsible collectors who have had previous dealings with us. Others must send a cash deposit for the full amount of their order or a good local reference. The stock of the above stamps being very limited an early application is necessary.

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	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Abyssinia, 1894, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ g. (2).....	0	6	Siam, 1887, 3 atts.....	0	4
*Azores, 1894, 5—25 r. (5).....	1	6	"    "    4    "    .....	0	6
Chefoo, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ —10 c. (5).....	1	4	"    1894, 1 atts on 64 atts.....	0	3
China, (Fr.) 1894, 5 and 10 c. (2) ...	0	6	"    "    2    "    on 64    "    .....	0	6
Chin Kiang, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 c. (5).....	1	0	"    "    2    "    on 64    "    .....	0	12
Dominican Rep. 1891, 2c. on 20c.....	0	12	Soudan, (Fr.), 1894, 1—5 c. (4).....	0	5
Gambia, 1887, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.....	0	2	* Sweden, 1891-92, 1c—50 ore (9) ...	0	12
Hawaii, 1894, 1c.—10c. (4).....	1	4	Tonga, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s. ....	0	8
Jamaica, 1885, 6d. ....	0	12	"    "    2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 8d. ....	1	0
Japan, 1894, Jubilee 2 and 5c. (2) ...	1	4	Turks Isl. 1882, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0	2
Labuan, 1894, 1—3c. ....	0	6	"    1880, 1d. ....	0	3
Lagos, 1894, 5d. ....	0	12	"    1893, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.....	0	7
"    "    7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.....	1	4	"    1894, 4d. ....	0	8
"    "    10d. ....	1	12	Turks Isl., 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (New issue) ...	0	2
Natal, 1891, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0	3	U. S. A., (Columbus) 1—10c. (8) ...	2	4
Newfoundland, 1866-87, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 24 c. (10).....	6	4	"    1887, 3c. ....	0	8
Nicaragua, 1893, 1c.—10p, (10).....	2	0	Victoria, 1891, P. Due. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0	2
"    official, 1c.—10p. (11).....	2	4	Zululand, 1888, 2d. on English.....	0	5
St. Helena, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d.....	0	2	"    "    3d.    "    .....	0	8
"    "    2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d. ....	0	6	"    1890, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.    "    .....	0	6
St. Marie 1894, 1—5c. (4).....	0	5	"    1894, 6d. (only 4,000 issued)	2	0
Salvador, 1892, 1c. on 5 c.....	0	8	"    " $\frac{1}{2}$ d. New issue.....	0	2
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"    "    1c. on 25 c. ....	0	12	Priced Catalogue of all Postals and Telegraph adhesives of Great Britain	5	0
Samoa, 1894, Flag, 5d.....	0	8	Complete priced Catalogue of English stamps, including plate-numbers ...	0	8
Seychelles, 1890, 2 c.....	0	2	Illustrated Catalogue of all Reprints known, a valuable guide to Collectors.	1	8
"    "    4 c.....	0	3	Duplicate Stock-book 4" x 6".....	2	0
"    "    16 c.....	0	9	Perforation Gauges—"Ideal".....	0	8
"    1894, 3 c.....	0	3	"    "    Gelatine.....	0	6
"    "    12 c. ....	0	7	Stamp Hinges—best—per 1000.....	2	0
"    "    15 c. ....	0	8	"    "    in books of 256 Ea. ....	0	8
"    1892, 3 c. on 4 c. ....	0	4	☛ This list is revised every month and cancels all previous ones.		
"    "    12 c. on 16 c.....	0	10			
"    "    15 c. on 16 c.....	0	12			
Shanghai, Jubilee, large, 2 c. ....	1	2			
"    1893, P. Due. 1 and 5 c... ..	0	8			

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	per 1	per 10	per 100	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
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20 var .....	0	6	3	9 30 0
40 var .....	3	0	28	0
LOCALS, 50 var. ....		0	32	0
Do 100 do .....	2	0		
ASSORTED, 3 kinds per 1000	1	9	14	0
Do 10 do do ...	3	9	30	0
<b>SWEDEN.</b>				
35 var.....	0	7	4	0 30 0
50 var.....	0	6	10	0 85 0
SERVICE, 14 var.....	0	7	4	9 45 0
UNPAID, 10 do.....	0	7	5	0 47 6
1889. Povls. 4 var.....	1	0	7	2
ASSORTED, 29 var per 1000	3	6	28	0
Do. Service 6 var per 1000.....	7	0	65	0
<b>DENMARK.</b>				
25 var.....	0	7	4	3 37 0
35 var.....	2	0		
LOCALS, 100 var.....	2	0	14	6
Do. 200 var.....	8	0		
ASSD. no 4 & 8, 10 var. per 1000 .....	3	6	8	0
<b>ICELAND.</b>				
1873, 7 var.....	15	0		
1873, 4 var.....	4	0		
1876, 20 our violet.....*	1	0	7	6
24 var. complete.....	20	0		
10 var. ....	1	3	9	6
10 var. assd.....				6 6
<b>FINLAND.</b>				
20 var. (incl 2a 1 M.)...	1	0	6	9 60 0
1890, 5 Mark .....	4	0		
10 Mark .....	5	0		
ARGENTINE, 20 var. ....	1	0	7	6
<b>BELGIUM.</b>				
Parcel post, 12 var. ...	0	8	4	6
<b>BULGARIA.</b>				
1884 provls. 3 vas.....	3	0		
CURAÇAO, 25 on 30c.....*	1	9		
<b>GUATEMALA.</b>				
1886, 1—200c. 11 var....	7	6		
<b>HUNGARY.</b>				
1886, incl. 3fl., 9 var... 0	6	3	9	35 0
<b>ITALY.</b>				
SEGNATASSE, 1—10 lire				
5 var. ....	0	3	1	9 15 0
SEGNATASSE, 10/2 & 30/2				4 0
IONIAN ISLANDS, 2 var...*	3	0		
<b>MONTENEGRO.</b>				
2—25kr., 7 var.....	1	9	12	0
<b>RUSSIA, 3½ &amp; 7 Roubles...</b>	13	6		
Do. 20 var. ....	0	4	2	0 15 0
<b>SWITZERLAND.</b>				
Unpaid, green, 7 var....	0	6	4	0 37 6
<b>SERVIA, 1880, 6 var.....*</b>	0	5	2	9 24 0

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Pieces				s.	d.
1	Turkey 1862	20	paras yellow .....	1	3
1	" "	1	piastre grey lilac .....	1	3
1	" "	2	" blue .....	1	3
1	" "	5	" carmine .....	2	0
1	Persia 1875	1	shabi .....	1	0
1	" "	2	" blue .....	1	6
1	" "	4	" red .....	1	4
1	" "	8	" green .....	2	3
100	Turkey 1885/92 well mixed	20	kinds .....	1	6
100	Russia Levant	"	" 7 .....	2	3
100	Austria "	"	" 14 .....	1	9
500	Persia "	"	" 20 .....	30	0
1000	Oriental stamps	"	" 75 .....	12	0

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Canada, 1859, 1, 5, 10, 12½, 17cents.....	2	3
" 2c. Red .....	1	0
New South Wales, 1860, 6d. lilac ... ..	0	6
" 1/- red .....	0	10
Nova Scotia, 12½c. Black .....	1	3

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1000 do.	do.	do.	20s.
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	PER 10		100		1000	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Austria, 1850-63, blue, red and brown .....			1	0	8	0
1890, 1, 15 or 20kr (1891) .....			0	5	3	6
1890, 12, 20 or 30kr.....			4	0	25	0
1891, 30kr. ....			1	6	14	0
" " 24 or 50kr .....			0	11	8	6
Austrian Levant, 1867 or 1883, 2 soldi .....	0	10	6	6	60	0
" " 3 soldi.....	1	0	8	0	75	0
" " 5 soldi .....	1	7	15	0	140	0
1886 or 1888, 10p. or 1890 8p.....	0	9	7	0	65	0
1888 or 1890, 20p. ....	1	7	15	0		
1890, 2pia, very rare .....	8	0	75	0		
" " 5pia. ....	16	0	150	0		
Bulgaria " 50 st .....	1	8	15	0		
" " 1891, 15 or 30 st .....	1	5	12	0	110	0
Servia, well mixed, 8-10 varieties .....			1	6	14	0
Belgium, Sunday stamps with coupon, well mixed .....			1	4	12	0
" " without coupon .....			0	8	6	0
Roumania " 1886, well mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 1888, avec filligram 1½-25b .....			5	0		
" " 1890, do. do. ....			2	0	15	0
" " 1891, 1½-50 bani, well mixed .....			0	6	4	10
Roumania, Taxe, 2b. used .....			4	0	35	0
" " Bands, entire 1½b. used .....			5	0	45	0
Turkey, extra well mixed .....			2	0	18	0
Greece, mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 20 varieties, extra quality .....			2	0	15	0
Austria, 1867, mixed, 2, 3, 10, 15kr (10,000 30s.).....			0	5	3	6
" " 5kr, red (10,000 8s.) .....			0	2	1	0
" " 1883 or 1890 mixed (10,000) 3s. 6d.....					0	5
" " Journal stamps (10,000 4s. 6d.) .....						0 7
Hungary, 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, 50kr mixed, (10,000 40s.) ..			0	7	5	0
Bosnia, 1kr Gray.....	0	5	3	0	28	0
" " 2kr yellow .....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" " 3kr green .....	0	7	4	6	40	0
" " 5kr red .....	0	2	1	0	9	0
" " 10kr blue .....	0	4	2	0	18	0
" " 15kr brown.....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" " 25kr violet .....	1	3	10	0		

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VOL. I. ]

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

[ No 10.

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7 Barbados, 1875-92. ....	0 12
4 — 1882-5, $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and 4d. ....	0 8
2 Belgium, Parcel Post .....	0 10
6 Bermuda, 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0 4
6 B. Bechuanaland, '86-92, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., to 6d., ...	1 12
6 Bolivia, 1894, 1c. 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c. ...	1 0
5 — 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20c. ....	0 8
7 Bosnia, 1 kr. to 25 kr. ....	0 8
9 British Borneo, 1886-90, $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., and 10c. ....	2 0
9* — 1894, 1c-24c. ....	4 0
5 British Guiana, 1882, 1, 2, 4, 6, & 8c. ...	1 0
5 — 1882-5 .....	0 8
9 Bulgaria, 1882-87, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50. ....	0 12
2 Canada, registration. ....	0 2
4 Cape, 1d; 4d; 6d. and 1/- triangular ...	16 0
8 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1/- .....	0 10
9 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—5/- .....	1 0
3 China, 1886, 1, 2 & 5c., used or unused	0 10
4 Chili, 1, 2, 5 and 10c. ....	0 3
7* Costa Rica, 1889; 1c.—1 peso .....	1 0
6* — 1889, official 1c.—50c. ....	1 8
6* Cuba, 1894, pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ mil to 8 mils .....	0 6
6* — 1892, olive, $\frac{1}{2}$ mil to 8 mils. ....	0 6
4* Curacao, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3c .....	0 8
3 Cyprus, $\frac{1}{2}$ p., 1p., and 2p. ....	0 4
25 Denmark, 1851-85, including official and unpaid .....	0 12
13* Diego Suarez, 1c. to 1 franc. ....	5 8
4 Dominica, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and 4d. ....	4 0
11* Ecuador, 1c.-1 peso, 1872-87 .....	2 0
8* — 1c. to 5 sucres, 1892, complete ...	2 0
20 Egypt, various issues, .....	1 8
6 Finland, 1889, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 & 1 mark	0 8
20 — including two of 1 mark. ....	1 4
50 France, .....	1 4
6 French Colonies, (eagle), 1860 com- plete, 1c.—80c. ....	2 8
14 — 1881-86, complete, 1c.—1 fr. ....	4 8
4 — unpaid, black, 1c., 2c., 4c., and 5c.	0 8

	Rs. as.
8 French Colonies, 1881, 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., and 25c. ....	0 8
13* — Guinea, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0
13* — Guiana, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0
13* — Congo, 1c. to 1 franc. ....	5 0
5 Gambia, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. ....	1 8
13* Golfe de Benin, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 8
5 Gold Coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., and 6d. ....	1 0
7 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-	2 8
3 Great Britain, 6d., 10d; 1sh. embossed	6 0
3 — 1855-56, 4d., 6d., and 1/- (no letters)	0 12
5 — 1858-64, 4d., 4d., 6d., 9d., and 1/- (small letters). ....	3 0
9 — 1865-69, 3d., 4d., 6d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1/- and 2/- .....	4 0
3 Grenada, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0 6
4 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. ....	0 10
10 Greece, three issues .....	0 6
13* Guadaloupe, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0
5* Guatemala, 1882, (Birds). ....	1 0
5* — 1886, Provisionals. ....	2 4
11 — 1886, 1c.-200c. ....	10 0
7 Holland, 1872, 5c.—50c. ....	0 6
9 — 1891-92, 3c., 5c., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 10c., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 15c., 20c., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 25c. ....	0 12
3 — 1852, 5, 10 and 15c. complete. ...	1 0
3 — 1865, 5, 10 and 15c. complete. ...	1 0
7 Honduras, 1878, 1c., to 1 peso, complete	2 0
11 — 1890, 1c., to 1 peso, complete. ....	2 0
11* — 1891, 1 centavo to 1 peso .....	2 0
3* — 1891, 2 to 10 pesos. ....	2 0
13 Hungary, 1 kr. to 1 florin .....	0 6
13* Indo China, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0
6 Italy, Valevole .....	0 6
8 — Humbert. 5c. to 1 lira. ....	0 3
9 — official, 2c. on all values. ....	0 8
16 — unpaid 1c.—10 lire, including 3 surch. ....	1 0
75 — including surcharged, official, un- paid, Parcel post and old States, a truly grand set. ....	3 0
4 Jamaica, official $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. ...	0 8
15 Japan, a fine set .....	0 10
7 Johore, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c. and 1 dollar ...	5 0
6 — 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., and 6c. ....	1 12
9* Labuan, 1894, 1c., to 24c. ....	4 0
3 Liberia, 1892, 1c., 2c., 4c. ....	0 8
13* Martinique, 1c. to 1 franc. ....	5 0
13* Mayotte, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 8
4 Mexico, 1, 3, 5, 10 centavos .....	0 3
4* — 1874, 5, 10, 10, & 25 centavos. ...	0 6
7 Montenegro, 2-25, Jubilee .....	1 8
7 — 2-25 .....	1 4
7 Mozambique, head, 5r.—100r. ....	0 10
8 — head, 5r.—200r. ....	1 4
9 Mozambique, head, complete to 300r.	2 8
4 New Brunswick, 1c., 2c., 5c., and 17c. ...	2 0
3 N. Sembilan, 1, 2, and 5c. ....	1 8
6 Newfoundland, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 5. ....	0 12
13* New Caledonia, 1c. to 1 franc. ....	5 0
8 New South Wales, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1/-.....	0 12
6 — 1880-92, 1d.—1/- official. ....	1 0
8 — 1871, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/- .....	1 12

	Rs. as.
9 N. S. Wales 1888-92, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/- and 5/-.....	3 0
7 — 1880, official, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-.....	2 8
7 — 1888-92, official, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-.....	1 8
7 — Postage due, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.....	4 0
10 New Zealand, 1882-92, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-.....	1 8
7 — ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-.....	0 8
5* Nicaragua, 1869-71, perforated, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.....	1 0
5* — 1878, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.....	1 4
10* — 1890, 1c.—10p.....	2 0
10* — 1890, official.....	2 0
10* — 1891, complete.....	2 0
10* — 1892, official.....	2 0
10* — 1892, complete.....	2 0
10* — 1893, 1c.—10p.....	2 0
11* — 1893, official, complete.....	2 0
10 — 1891, official, complete.....	2 0
20 Norway, 1856-1889, including unpaid...	0 12
40 — 1854-1894, including several rare values.....	4 8
13*Obock, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0
13*Oceania, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0
4 Orange F. State, ½d., 1d., 2d. and 6d....	0 4
2 Pahang, 2 and 5c. (tiger).....	0 12
3*Paraguay, 1, 2 and 4.....	0 6
3 Perak, 1, 2, and 5c., (tiger).....	0 6
4*Persia, 1881, service, 1, 2, 5, & 10sh....	0 12
7 — 1884, 1, 2, 5, 5 and 10 sh. and 1kr. and 5kr.....	1 8
9 — 1892, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 14s. and 1, 2 and 5kr.....	1 8
4 Peru, 1, 2, 5 and 10c.....	0 3
4 Philippines, (Alphonso).....	0 8
6*Porto Rico, (Baby king).....	0 6
7 Portuguese India, head, 1½r.—8t.....	1 0
10 Portuguese India, crown and head.....	0 8
13 Portugal, 1871-1887, 2½r.—150r.....	0 10
7 Queensland, ½d.—1/-.....	0 10
9 — 1882-90, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- and 2/-.....	2 0
8 — ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-.....	1 0
13*Reunion, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 6
6 Roumania, 1889, 1½—25 bani.....	0 4
20 — several issues.....	1 0
4*Salvador, 1867, ½r.—4r. complete.....	1 4
9* — 1890, 1c. to 1p.....	1 4
10* — 1891, complete.....	2 0
10* — 1892, complete.....	2 0
10* — 1893, 1c. to 1p.....	2 0
3* — 1893, 2, 5 and 10 pesos.....	2 0
10*Sarawak, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 25c.	4 0
8 Samoa, 1887-92, palm & head, complete	2 0
5*Saxony, ½, 1, 2, 3, 3.....	0 6
100Scandinavian, no cards, covers or locals	2 8
13*Senegal, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0
3 Selangor, 1, 2 and 5c. (tiger).....	0 6
8 Siam, 1 att. to 64 atts. complete.....	2 4
9 Sierra Leone, ½d.—1/-.....	3 0
5 — ½d. 1d. 2½d., and 4d.....	0 12

	Rs. as.
3 Sierra Leone, ½d., 1d., 2½d.....	0 6
4 St. Christopher, ½d.,—4d.....	2 8
2 St. Vincent, ½d. and 1d.....	0 4
3 St. Lucia, ½d., 1d., 2½d.....	0 6
4 — ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.....	0 12
13*St. P'et Miquelon, 1c. to 1 franc.....	5 0
48 Spain,.....	2 0
2 S. Ujong, 2c. and 5c. (tiger).....	0 12
4*Suriname, 1, 2, 2 ½ and 3c.....	0 8
9*Switzerland, 1862, 2c.—1 fc.....	0 6
11 Sweden, official, 2 ore—1kr.....	0 12
5 — 1858-1892, including unpaid and official.....	0 12
10 — more recent issues 1 to 50 ore... ..	0 4
10 — unpaid, 1 ore to 1kr. complete.....	0 12
14 — official, 1 ore to 1 krona, complete	1 0
2 Tobago, ½d. and 1d.....	0 4
3 — ½d., 1d., and 2½d.....	0 8
4 Tonga, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1/-.....	1 12
7 Transvaal, ½d.—1/-.....	0 12
6 — ½, 1, 2, 4, 6d., and 1/-.....	0 10
4 Trinidad, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.....	0 6
5 Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15c.....	0 4
8 United States, Columbus, 1c. to 10c....	2 0
25 — several scarce.....	1 4
10 — 1893, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, and 30 cents.....	4 0
7*Venezuela, 5c. to 10 bolivares.....	1 0
16* — very fine, including 5 surcharged	1 8
9 Western Australia, obsolete & current	1 8
9 Victoria, ½d—1/-.....	0 12
14 Wurtemberg, including official.....	0 8
20 — several rare.....	1 0
5*Zanzibar, ½, 1, 2½, 5 and 10 annas.....	2 8
2* — ½ and 1 anna.....	0 4

INDIAN.

2 Alwar, ½ and 1a.....	0 2
7 Bamra, ¼a—1 Re., complete.....	2 8
8* — small p and large p.....	0 12
12*Bhopal, perforate and imperforate ...	1 0
2 Bhor, ½ and 1a.....	0 3
9*Chamba, Ordinary, ¼a. to 1 Re. complete	5 0
9* — Service, ¼a. to 1 Re. complete... ..	5 0
3 Cochin, ½, 1, 2 puttans.....	0 6
6 Faridkot, surcharged.....	0 12
25 — native print.....	1 8
4 Holkar, ¼, ½, 1 and 2 as.....	0 8
36 India, current and obsolete.....	2 4
4 — 1854, ½, 1, 2 and 4 as.....	3 0
8 Jhind, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8as. and Re. 1.....	4 0
5* — ¼a. to 8as., native type, imperf.	1 8
5 — ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8as. service.....	1 8
5 Kashmir, ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8as., black.....	2 0
13*Nabha, ½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 Re., 1 Re. (2 red surcharges) ...	7 0
8* — ¼a. to 12as., service.....	3 0
3*Nowanagur, 1, 2 and 3 docras, current..	0 3
9 Patiala, Service, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 Re. used.....	3 8
6 — Service, ½, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, .....	0 12
7* — ½, 9 pies, 1, 1½, 3, 6 and 12.....	2 0
4* — 2as., 4as., green and 1 Re. (red surcharge) and 8as. blk. sur.....	4 0
5 Poonch, official, complete.....	1 8



	Rs.	as.
5*Poonch, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4as.....	1	0
5* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4as., official .....	1	0
2*Rajmandgaon, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2as. ....	0	4
9 Sirmoor, head, complete .....	1	4
4 — 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2as. ....	0	8
16 — all issues. complete .....	1	12
2 Soruth, 1 and 4as. perforate .....	0	4
2 — 1 and 4as. imperforate .....	0	4
4 Travancore, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4ch. wmk. ....	0	8
3 — 1, 2, 4ch., no wmk. ....	1	0
5 — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2, 4ch., wmk. ....	1	0

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„ the above with the 1 Re. red surcharge ... ..	11	7 8
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Philatelic Monthly published in the Interest of Collectors and Dealers.

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VOL. I. ]

BOMBAY, MARCH 10, 1895.

[ No 11.

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CARSHALTON, ENGLAND.

**FOREIGN STAMP IMPORTERS**

AND

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

Will have pleasure in supplying Artists' Colors; Bags; Books; Boots  
 Carpets; China Clothing; (Gentlemen's and Boys); Ladies' Cos-  
 tumes, Drapery; Fancy Goods; Furniture; Groceries; Hats;  
 Ironmongery; Jewellery; Lamps; Music; Photographic  
 apparatus; Plate; Provisions; Saddlery; Shirts;  
 Stationery; Wines; or

**ANY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS**

AND WILL ALSO BE PLEASED TO TAKE

**FOREIGN STAMPS**

IN

**PAYMENT OR PART PAYMENT.**

Persons who have large quantities of stamps on hand

SEND YOUR OFFERS TO

**HOWARTH, EVERSLEIGH & Co.**

CARSHALTON, ENGLAND.

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Bankers—London and South Western Bank, here.

**WANTED.**

Consignments of good Indian stamps wanted for cash or good exchange in West Indian or South American stamps.

Our approval sheets against good references or cash deposit.

Correspondence wanted.

**COELHO AND FERNANDO.**

136, Fenchurch Street,  
London, E. C.

**THE AUSTRALIAN STAMP COLLECTOR AND PHILATELIC ADVERTISER.**

Price 3/- Per annum; posted 4/.

The only monthly stamp journal receiving advertisements in Australia. Circulates among 2,000 collectors throughout the Colonies

1 inch advertisements, 4/6 cash.

**T. WEBB, Publisher.**

199, Spring Street, Melbourne,—Victoria.

**Hopkins Bros.**

**Dealers in Rare Stamps.**

*Crouch End, London, Eng.*

**OFFERS**

Canada, 1859, 1, 5, 10, 12½, 17cents.....	2	3
"    2c. Red .....	1	0
New South Wales, 1860, 6d. lilac .....	0	6
"    1/- red .....	0	10
Nova Scotia, 12½c. Black .....	1	3

**Publishers of the London Auction Record.**

**ADVERTISEMENT RATES.**

1 Page 10 Rs., ½ Page 6 Rs., ¼ Page 3½ Rs.  
Private column 24 words 4 annas. 3 insertions at price of 2. Subscription 6 annas per annum, post free.

Send for Price list and Specimen copy off the A. R.

WANTED in exchange Indian 1854, ½, 1 and 4 annas used in quantities. Good exchange from list or cash.

**SMALL ENVELOPES.**

All orders promptly executed and sent carriage paid,—No. 1—2 inches square 500 2/6; 1000 4/4, 2,500 4/0, and 5000 3/9, per 1000. No. 2. Size 3½ × 2¼ inc. 500 2/9; 1000 5/0; 2,500 4/7 and 5000 4/4 per 1,000. No. 3 Size 4¾ × 2¾ inc., **light tissue paper, and recommended for a foreign trade** 500 3/6; 1000 6/8; 2500 6/0; 5000 5/9 and 10,000 5/6 per 1000. All carriage paid.

Sample order; Sample order, 250 each of, the 3 sizes (750 in all) sent carriage paid for 4/8. Try a sample and test them.

Price for printing any one size, one side any wording and style is 1000 1/0; 2500 2/0 5000 3/6.

Envelopes of any description manufactured in not less quantities than 20,000, delivered at very cheap prices. Write us.

*Established 1885.*

**WILLIAM LEWTHWAITE.**

Manufacturing Stationer and Trade Printer.  
*East Road, Egremont, Cumberland, England.*

**“OUR LEADER.”**

Packet contains 50 different Indian Native States stamps including rare Bhopal error, obsolete Cashmere, Sirmoor 3 pies brown, Poonch obsolete, Puttiala and Nabha curved surcharges, used Bhor, Holkar large ½s. obsolete, Bamra and others too numerous to mention. This is the finest packet ever put up for the money and contains a good many really rare and valuable stamps which if purchased singly would cost double the amount. No cards, envelopes, damaged stamps or trashy reprints included. Only guaranteed genuine adhesive postage stamps in finest possible condition.

**A good exchange packet.**

This packet is for sale till 31st May 1895, orders arriving after that date cannot be executed. Price Rs. 5 only, cash or V. P. P. Cash refunded if buyer not satisfied.

**Free.** To every 10th purchaser of this valuable packet we present with a set of Decan 1868, *official*, ½, 1 and 2 a, black or red surcharge, worth Rs. 5. A list of purchasers will be published next month. Stephen Abgar, Calcutta, 24, Wellesley Lane.

**CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.**  
FOR SALE BY THE  
**BOMBAY STAMPEXCHANGE.**  
**DADAR P. O.**  
**FOREIGN.**

	Rs. as.
2* Abyssinia, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ guerche .....	0 5
5 Antigua, $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 1d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., and 6d. ....	4 0
4 Austria, 1850, 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr. ....	0 6
4 — 1858, * 2, 5, 10, and 15 kr. ....	0 6
5 — 1864, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 kr. ....	0 6
6 — 1867, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25kr. ....	0 6
6 — 1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50kr. ....	0 6
13 — 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24 30, 50, 1 and 2 fl. ....	2 0
12 — 1850-1860. ....	0 8
40 — 1850-1891, a grand set .....	1 4
7* Alsace Lorraine, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 25c. ....	1 0
8 Argentine, 1867-80, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 24c. ....	0 12
7 — lithographed, 1888, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20c. ....	0 12
8 — 1889-90, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10c. ....	0 10
2 — Centennial .....	3 8
10 — 1892, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 50c. ....	1 4
3 Antwerp Exhibition, 5, 10 and 25c. ...	0 12
4 Bahamas, 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 4d.; and 1/- .....	1 8
7 Barbades, 1875-92. ....	0 12
4 — 1882-5, $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and 4d. ....	0 8
5 British Guiana, 1882-5 .....	0 8
6 Belgium, Parcel Post .....	0 10
2 Bermuda, 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0 4
6 B. Bechuanaland, '86-92, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., to 6d., ...	1 12
4 Bolivia, 1887, rouletted, 1, 2, 5 and 10c	0 8
6 — 1894, 1c. 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c. ....	1 0
5 — 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20c. ....	0 8
7 Bosnia, 1 kr. to 25 kr. ....	0 8
30 Brazil, all obsolete .....	2 4
9 British Borneo, 1886-90, $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., and 10c. ....	2 0
9* — 1894, 1c-24c. ....	4 0
9 Bulgaria, 1882-87, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50. ....	0 12
8 Bavaria, 1849-62, 1, 1, 3, 3, 6, 6, 9, 9kr.	0 8
9 Bulgaria, 1889 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50 .....	0 12
2 Canada, registration .....	0 2
4 Cape, 1d; 4d; 6d. and 1/- triangular ...	16 0
8 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1/- .....	0 10
9 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—5/- .....	1 0
3 China, 1886, 1, 2 & 5c., used or unused	0 10
4 Chili, 1, 2, 5 and 10c. ....	0 3
7* Costa Rica, 1889; 1c.—1 peso .....	1 0
6* — 1889, official 1c.—50c. ....	1 8
6* Cuba, 1894, pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ mil to 8 mils .....	0 6
6* — 1892, olive, $\frac{1}{2}$ mil to 8 mils .....	0 6
4* Curacao, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3c .....	0 8
3 Cyprus, $\frac{1}{2}$ p., 1p., and 2p. ....	0 4
3 Congo, 1895, 25, 50 and 1fc. ....	2 8
4 Dominica, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 4d. ....	4 0

	Rs. as.
11* Ecuador, 1c.-1 peso, 1872-87 .....	2 0
8* — 1c. to 5 sucres, 1892, complete ...	2 0
20 Egypt, various issues, .....	1 8
6 Finland, 1889, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 & 1 mark	0 8
50 France, .....	1 8
14 French Colonies, 1881-86, complete, 1c.—1 fr. ....	4 8
4 — unpaid, black, 1c., 2c., 4c., and 5c.	0 8
8 French Colonies, 1881, 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., and 25c. ....	0 8
13* — Guinea, 1c. to 1 franc .....	5 0
13* — Congo, 1c. to 1 franc. ....	5 0
5 Gold Coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. ...	1 0
7 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-	2 8
3 Grenada, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0 6
4 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. ....	0 10
10 Greece, three issues .....	0 6
4 Guatemala, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 r. and 1 peso..	1 4
5* Guatemala, 1882, (Birds) .....	1 0
5* — 1886, Provisionals. ....	2 4
11 — 1886, 1c.-200c. ....	10 0
7 Gibraltar, 1884, provisionals 5, 10 25c. on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., unused and 25c. on 2d., 40, 50 and 75c. used, complete, catalogued at 30/- for .....	20 0
6* Grenada, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.,	5 0
7 Honduras, 1878, 1c., to 1 peso, complete	2 0
11 — 1890, 1c., to 1 peso, complete. ....	2 0
11* — 1891, 1 centavo to 1 peso .....	2 0
3* — 1891, 2 to 10 pesos .....	2 0
13 Hungary, 1 kr. to 1 florin .....	0 6
21 Heligoland .....	1 4
6 Italy, Valevole .....	0 6
8 — Humbert, 5c. to 1 lira. ....	0 3
9 — official, 2c. on all values. ....	0 8
75 — including surcharged, official, un- paid, Parcel post and old States, a truly grand set. ....	3 0
4 Jamaica, official $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. ...	0 8
6 Johore, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., and 6c. ...	1 12
22 Japan, including the 1 yen .....	1 8
9* Labuan, 1894, 1c., to 24c. ....	4 0
7 — engraved, 1892 complete. ....	15 0
5 Liberia, 1880, 1, 2, 6, 12 24 c. ....	7 8
6 — 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6 8, 12 c. ....	3 8
6 — 1892, the same official. ....	4 0
3 Liberia, 1892, 1c., 2c., 4c. ....	0 8
7* Leeward Islands, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., 7d., 1/- .....	5 8
4 — Islands, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4d., .....	0 12
8 Luxembourg, 1875-82, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 10, 20 and 25c. ....	0 8
4 Mexico, 1, 3, 5, 10 centavos .....	0 3
4* — 1874, 5, 10, 10, & 25 centavos. ...	0 6
7 Montenegro, 2-25, Jubilee .....	1 8
7 — 2-25 .....	1 4
7 Mozambique, head, 5r.—100r. ....	0 10
8 — head, 5r.—200r. ....	1 4
9 — head, complete to 300r. ....	2 8
4 Montserrat, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 4d., very scarce .....	10 0
4 New Brunswick, 1c., 2c., 5c., and 17c. ...	2 8
6 Newfoundland, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 5. ....	0 12
8 New South Wales, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1/- .....	0 12
6 — 1880-92, 1d.—1/- official. ....	1 0

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

v.

	Ra. as.
9 N. S. Wales 1888-92, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/- and 5/-.....	3 0
8 — 1871, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-.....	1 12
7 — 1880, official, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-.....	2 8
7 — 1888-92, official, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-.....	1 8
7 — Postage due, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.....	4 0
10 New Zealand, 1882-92, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-.....	1 8
7 — ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-.....	0 8
5* Nicaragua, 1869-71, perforated, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.....	1 0
5* — 1878, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.....	1 4
10* — 1890, 1c.—10p.....	2 0
10* — 1890, official.....	2 0
10* — 1891, complete.....	2 0
10* — 1892, official.....	2 0
10* — 1892, complete.....	2 0
10* — 1893, 1c.—10p.....	2 0
11* — 1893, official, complete.....	2 0
10 — 1891, official, complete.....	2 0
7 — 1882, 1, 2, 4, 10, 15, 20, 50 c....	2 4
20 Norway, 1856-1889, including unpaid...	0 12
40 — 1854-1894, including several rare values.....	4 8
6* New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½c and 17c.....	5 0
4 Nevis ½, 1, 2½, and 4d.....	10 0
4 Orange F. State, ½d., 1d., 2d. and 6d....	0 4
2 Pahang, 2 and 5c. (tiger).....	0 12
3* Paraguay, 1, 2 and 4.....	0 6
3 Perak, 1, 2, and 5c., (tiger).....	0 6
4* Persia, 1881, service, 1, 2, 5, & 10sh....	0 12
7 — 1884, 1, 2, 5, 5 and 10 sh. and 1kr. and 5kr.....	1 8
9 — 1892, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 14s. and 1, 2 and 5kr.....	1 8
4 Peru, 1, 2, 5 and 10c.....	0 3
4 Philippines, (Alphonso).....	0 8
6* Porto Rico, (Baby king).....	0 6
13 Portugal, 1871-1887, 2½r—150r.....	0 10
6 Prussia, head 1, 2, 3gr; eagle 1, 2, 3gr.....	0 8
7 Queensland, ½d.—1/-.....	0 10
9 — 1882-90, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- and 2/-.....	2 0
8 — ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-.....	1 0
6 Roumania, 1889, 1½—25 bani.....	0 4
20 — several issues.....	1 0
20 Russia,.....	0 12
25 — grand.....	1 0
4* Salvador, 1867, ½r.—4r. complete.....	1 8
9* — 1890, 1c. to 1p.....	1 8
10* — 1891, complete.....	2 0
10* — 1892, complete.....	2 0
10* — 1893, 1c. to 1p.....	2 0
3* — 1893, 2, 5 and 10 pesos.....	2 0
8 Samoa, 1887-92, palm & head, complete	2 0
5 Sarawak, 1875, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 12 c.....	3 0
5* Saxony, ½, 1, 2, 3.....	0 6
100 Scandinavian, no cards, covers or locals	2 8
3 Selangor, 1, 2 and 5c. (tiger).....	0 6
9 Sierra Leone, ½d.—1/-.....	3 0

	Rs. as.
5 — ½d. 1d. 2½d., and 4d.....	0 12
3 — ½d., 1d., 2½d.....	0 6
4 St. Christopher, ½d.—4d.....	2 8
2 St. Vincent, ½d. and 1d.....	0 4
3 St. Lucia, ½d., 1d., 2½d.....	0 6
4 — ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.....	0 12
48 Spain,.....	2 0
2 S. Ujoag, 2c. and 5c. (tiger).....	0 12
4* Suriname, 1, 2, 2½ and 3c.....	0 8
35 Sweden, 1858-1892, including unpaid and official.....	0 12
10 — unpaid, 1 ore to 1kr. complete.....	0 12
14 — official, 1 ore to 1 krona, complete	1 0
8* St. Helena, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-.....	5 0
6* St. Vincent, ½d., 1d., 4d., 5d., on 6d., and 1/-.....	5 0
20 Serbia, several rare, 1869-1894.....	1 8
9* Switzerland, 1862, 2c.—1 fc.....	0 6
10 — 1862, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 1fr.....	1 0
12 — 1882, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50, 1 and 3fr.....	1 0
2 Tobago, ½d. and 1d.....	0 4
3 — ½d., 1d., and 2½d.....	0 8
4 Tonga, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1/-.....	1 12
7 Transvaal, ½d.—1/-.....	0 12
6 — ½, 1, 2, 4, 6d., and 1/-.....	0 10
4 Trinidad, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.....	0 6
5 Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10. and 15c.....	0 4
8 United States, Columbus, 1c. to 10c....	2 0
25 — several scarce.....	1 4
10 — 1893, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, and 30 cents.....	4 0
10 — Envelopes, cut square.....	0 8
7* Venezuela, 5c. to 10 bolivars.....	1 0
8 — the same with the 20 bolivars....	2 0
16* — very fine, including 5 surcharged.	1 8
9 Western Australia, obsolete & current	1 8
9 Victoria, ½d.—1/-.....	0 12
14 Wurtemberg, including official.....	0 8
20 — several rare.....	1 0
5* Zanzibar, ½, 1, 2½, 5 and 10 annas.....	2 8
2* — ½ and 1 anna.....	0 4

## INDIAN.

2 Alwar, ½ and 1a.....	0 2
7 Bamra, ½a—1 Re., complete.....	2 8
8* — small p and large p.....	0 12
12* Bhopal, perforate and imperforate ...	1 0
2 Bhor, ½ and 1a.....	0 3
9* Chamba, Ordinary, ½a. to 1 Re. complete	5 0
9* — Service, ½a. to 1 Re. complete...	5 0
3 Cochin, ½, 1, 2 puttans.....	0 6
6 Faridkot, surcharged.....	0 12
25 — native print.....	1 8
4 Holkar, ½, 1, 2 and 2 as.....	0 8
36 India, current and obsolete.....	2 4
4 — 1854, ½, 1, 2 and 4 as.....	3 0
8 Jhind, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8as. and Re. 1.....	4 0
5* — ½a. to 8as., native type, imperf.	1 8
5 — ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8as. service.....	1 8
5 Kashmir, ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8as., black.....	2 0
13* Nabha, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 Re., 1 Re. (2 red surcharges) ...	7 0



	Ra. as.
8* — $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 12as., service .....	3 0
3*Nowanagur, 1, 2 and 3 docras, current..	0 3
9 Patiala, Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12,	
1 Re. used .....	3 8
6 — Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, .....	0 12
7* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 9 pies, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 6 and 12 .....	2 0
4* — 2as., 4as., green and 1 Re. (red	
surcharge) and 8as. blk. sur.....	4 0
5 Poonch, official, complete .....	1 8
7 Portuguese India, head, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.—8t. ....	1 0
10 Portuguese India, crown and head.....	0 8
7 Portuguese India, 1882, complete.....	1 8
5*Poonch, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4as.....	1 0
5* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4as., official .....	1 0
2*Rajnandgaon, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2as. ....	0 4
9 Sirmoor, head, complete .....	1 4
4 — 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2as. ....	0 8
16 — all issues. complete .....	1 12
2 Soruth, 1 and 4as. perforate .....	0 4
2 — 1 and 4as imperforate .....	0 4
4 Travancore, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4ch. wmk. ....	0 8
3 — 1, 2, 4ch., no wmk. ....	1 0
5 — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2, 4ch. wmk. ....	1 0

SETS marked \* are unused.

This list is revised every month and cancels all previous ones.

All stamps are perfect and any failing to give satisfaction can be returned.

Cash in advance—Postage Extra in all cases.

## Le Monde Philatelique.

*Belgian Journal of Philately.*

Published at Gand on 1st of the month.

Subscription: *Belgium and the Postal*

*Union:—Frs. 2 per annum.*

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 Page.....	Fr. 35	1/16 .....	Fr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	" 18	One line.....	" $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ " .....	" 9	Least insertion	
$\frac{1}{8}$ " .....	" 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 lines	

Subscriptions and advertisements are only payable by Money Order. Unused Belgian Stamps can only be received for sums under 10 francs. Standing advertisements will have a reduction of 10 to 20%.

This monthly journal deals with all subjects that concern the dealer and the collector. Each number contains a good original philatelic article, a complete chronicle of New Issues, auction sale reports, the addresses of foreign collectors, and a large amount of useful information for collectors.

Specimen copy for a reply post card.

NOTE—Every subscriber is entitled to a gratis insertion of 4 lines. Address all correspondence to R. Demanez, Gand, Belgium.

Exchange with Philatelic Journals wanted.

Every paper reproducing the above advertisement, will be entitled to an advertisement of the same size in the "Monde Philatelique."

Agent for India:—Mr. Julio Ribeiro, Dadar.

## Indian Philatelist.

The first and representative paper in India.

DADAR, BOMBAY, INDIA.

Has a wide circulation, and contains the latest and most original information, making it a thoroughly high-class magazine. 24 pp. Royal octavo on the 1st of each month. Subscription 2s. 6d. per annum copies franked with a 9 pies carmine stamp. Sample copies 2d. each on receipt of a reply postcard. Business card 8s. for 12 insertions. Four line exchange notices to subscribers 3s. 6d. for 12 insertions. Other Advertisements—16s. per page, 9s. for half page, 6s. 6d. for  $\frac{1}{4}$  page and 4s. 6d. for  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a page for a single insertion. Discounts of 10, 20 and 30% on those continued for 3, 6, or 12 months respectively.

N. B.—Any paper inserting the above can have a similar insertion in the "Indian Philatelist."

### Our Subscription.

Owing to the increased expense of producing this paper, we are compelled to charge 3 As. for each specimen copy. Back numbers being already scarce will be supplied at the following rates:—

No. 1.....As. 4	No. 6.....As. 3
No. 2.....As. 3	No. 7.....As. 3
No. 3.....As. 3	No. 8.....As. 3
No. 4.....As. 6	No. 9.....As. 4
No. 5.....As. 3	No. 10.....As. 3

As the *Indian Philatelist* is superior to many papers, published at three times the price and is truly representative, for it represents all interests, collectors in India, Burmah and Ceylon who see a copy should send their subscriptions at once.

## THE GRIMSBY PHILATELIC ADVERTISER.

Is undoubtedly one of the best mediums you can use at the present time. Advertisement rates and sample copy, free on application to the publisher. Payment for advts. received in part stamps and part cash. Approval sheets stamps sent on approval against references. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. Clearance sale of cheap stamps now on.

A. MOORE & Co.

3, George Street.  
Grimsby, England.

# BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.

29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

	No. in set	Rs. as.
Argentine, many issues ... ..	15	1 0
Bolivia, lithographed, and engraved ... ..	16	1 12
Cuba, old and new ... ..	15	0 12
Chili, many issues ... ..	15	1 8
Denmark, ... ..	20	0 10
Hungary, complete obsolete to 1 florin ... ..	13	0 8
Italy, several issues all obsolete ... ..	21	0 12
Greece, several issues ... ..	20	1 8
Mozambique, 1886, 5 reis to 100... ..	7	0 10
Iceland ... ..	10	1 8
Norway, including unpaid ... ..	20	0 12
Persia, 4 issues, all obsolete ... ..	10	0 8
Roumania ... ..	20	1 0
Russia ... ..	20	0 12
Thurn and Taxis, several issues ... ..	10	1 0
U. S. America, Columbus ... ..	8	2 0

The above bargains are offered for March only. Over 300 sets and Packets are Priced in our new List 5th Edition. Send for it at once.

## INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

*We offer the following sets of Indian Stamps at reduced prices. All unused.*

	No in set.	Rs. as.
Chamba, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 as. and 1 Re. ... ..	9	5 0
„ Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 as. and 1 Re. ... ..	9	5 0
Faridkot, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 1 Re. ... ..	8	4 0
„ Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 as. ... ..	7	2 8
Gwalior, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 as. and 1 Re. ... ..	10	5 4
„ the above with the 1 Re. red surcharge ... ..	11	7 8
Nabha, 9 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 as. 1 Re., (old) 1 Re. (new)... ..	13	7 0
„ Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 as. ... ..	8	3 0
Patiala, 9 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 as. and 1 Re. ... ..	11	6 0
Patiala, Service, used, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 as. and 1 Re. ... ..	9	3 8

BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.,

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## EXCHANGE WANTED.

We desire consignments of Stamps from any part of Asia or Africa and will give best of Exchange in payment or if rare Stamps are sent at reasonable prices we will remit cash by return mail for those selected if Exchange is not desired.

We are ready at all times to supply the wants of advanced collectors or will send sheets of stamps on approval against a deposit of dlr. 5 cash.

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For which we will give in exchange good stamps of American Countries.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Old Indian and Native States a speciality.

TERMS:—Cash with order or V. P. P. (Indian only). Postage and registration Extra.

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	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
2	Abyssinia, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ querche .....	0	6	3	Seychelles, 1890, 2, 4, and 16 c. 0 15
5	*Azores, 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 r. ....	1	6	3	"    1894, 3, 12, and 15 c. 1 2
5	Chefoo, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 5, and 10 c. 1 4			"    1892, 3 c. on 4 c. ... 0 4	
2	China, (Fr.)1894,(sur)5 and 10 c. 0 6			"    "    12 c. on 16 c.... 0 10	
6	Chin Kiang, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 c.....	1	6	"    "    15 c. on 16 c.... 0 12	
	Dominican Rep. 1891, 2c. on 20c. 0 12			Shanghai, Jubilee, (large,) 2 c.... 1 2	
	Gambia, 1887, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green .....	0	2	2	"    1893, P. Due. 1 and 5 c. 0 8
4	Hawaii, 1894, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c... 1 4			2	Siam, 1887, 3 and 4 atts .....
	Jamaica, 1885, 6d. ....	0	12	"    1894, 1 atts on 64 atts .....	
2	Japan, 1894, Jubilee 2 and 5c... 1 4			"    "    2 " on 64 ,, (2 types) 1 2	
3	Labuan, 1894, 1, 2, and 3c..... 0 6			4	Soudan, (Fr.), 1894, 1, 2, 4 & 5c. 0 5
3	Lagos, 1894, 5, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10d. ....	3	12	St. Helena, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d..... 0 2	
2	Mexico, 1874, 50 and 100 c..... 1 12			"    "    2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d. ... 0 6	
7	"    1879-82, 5, 10, 12, 25, 50 85, and 100 c. ....	9	12	4	St. Marie, 1894, 1, 2, 4 and 5 c... 0 5
2	* "    1884-85, 20 and 25 c. ... 1 12			S. Ujong, 1894,(Tiger) 1c. on 5c. green .....	
2	"    1894, official blue..... 0 8			"    "    3c. on 5c. rose ... 0 5	
2	Monaco, 1885, 1 and 2 c..... 0 4			9	*Sweden, 1891-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 ore..... 0 12
2	"    1891, 1 and 5 c. .... 0 4			Tonga, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s. .... 0 8	
7	*Montenegro Jubilee 2—25 n. ... 3 0			"    "    2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 8d. .... 1 0	
6	*Mozambique, 1876 (crown) 25 r. 0 7			2	Turks Isl. 1880-82, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.. 0 5
	"    1886, (head) 5, 10, 20, 40, 50, and 100 r. 2 12			2	"    1893-94, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d.... 0 15
	"    1893, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. .... 0 2			1	* "    1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (New issue) ... 0 2
	"    1894, (New issue) 5 r. 0 2			8	U. S. A., (Columbus) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10c..... 2 4
3	Mozambique Co. 1893-94, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, and 10 r. ....	0	9	"    1887, 3c. Vermilion... 0 8	
	"    1894, (New Issue) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. 0 2			Victoria, 1891, P. Due. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. .... 0 2	
	Natal, 1885, 3d. ....	1	8	Zululand, 1888, 2d. on English... 0 4	
	"    1891, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d. .... 1 0			"    "    3d. " ... 0 7	
	"    "    2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. .... 0 3			"    1890, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " ... 0 5	
6	New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 17 c. ....	4	12	"    1894, 6d. " Natal. 2 0	
	Newfoundland, 1863 6d. lake ... 1 8			"    " $\frac{1}{2}$ d. New issue ... 0 2	
10	"    1866-87, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 24 c. 5 10				
4	Porto Rico, 1892, 5 c. green ... 0 7				
7	"    1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4 mils. 0 4				
	"    "    1c. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 & 20c. 2 8				
	Salvador, 1892, 1c. on 5 c. .... 0 8				
	"    "    1c. on 20 c. ... 0 8				
	"    "    1c. on 25 c. ... 0 12				
	Samoa, 1894, Flag, 5d. .... 0 8				
	Selangor, 1894, (Tiger) 3c. on 5c. rosc.....	0	5		

## STAMP COLLECTOR'S ACCESSORIES.

Priced Catalogue of all Postals and Telegraph adhesives of Great Britain	5	0
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"    "    Gelatine .....	0	6
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"    "    in books of 256 Ea.....	0	8
☛ This list is revised every month and cancels all previous ones.		

## Exchange Notices.

☛ *Not exceeding 4 lines 4 annas. Every extra line 1 anna. Double these rates to non-subscribers.*

**I DESIRE EXCHANGE** with collectors. I want good stamps only of Ceylon, Portuguese India and Native States on the basis of Senf, 1894, or Scott's 53rd Edition. E. Christiansen, Gustafsmine, Hesselunda, Sweden. Member of the Philatelic Societies of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Scandinavia.

**I HAVE** Jhind, Nabha, Patiala, Gwalior, Chamba, Faridkote etc., to exchange against South American States, Australia, and Africa. No issue after 1892 required. Exchanges to be effected on basis of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Send approval sheet to Hon. Sec. Burma Philatelic Society, Rangoon.

**WANTED** Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**P. J. PAINTER**, 9, Third Avenue, Queen's P. Park, London, England, desires exchange with collectors. Stamps to be priced at Gibbon's 9th or Scott's 53rd catalogue. No common stamps wanted.

**THOSE** who send me 100—300 Indian and Asiatic stamps get by return of Mail, the same variety and value in European stamps, especially Holland, Belgium, Sweden. Stamped envelope preferred. Miss Harriet Jurgens, Kreuzstraat, Osch, Holland.

**WANTED**—The large non-adhesive Indian deed or document stamps in any quantity or other postage or revenue stamps for cash or exchange. H. Clark, Angmering, Working, England, Member American Philatelic Association.

**WANTED** stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichborngasse, Brunn, Austria.

**EXCHANGE WANTED** with all foreign countries. I offer common British, and sets, Postcards, Wrappers, envelopes, &c. &c., in any quantities for foreign countries. Send me a parcel, and I will return, what you desire of British (common for common, rare for rare) priced according to any British catalogue, or write me with offer. First class reference submitted. George H. Irvine, "Rose Bank," East Road, Egremont, Cumberland, England.

**WHOEVER** sends me 25—300 stamps and entire of his country, receives the same quantity of Old German States. Use stamped envelope. Benno Dux; Koeslin, Germany.

**TO** any one sending me 50 to 500 perfect postage stamps and envelopes (no postal cards) of his country, I will send in return same number and value U.S. in old envelope. Correspondence English, German and French. Fred. C. Rollmann, 619 Franklin, St. Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**EXCHANGE! EXCHANGE!** Whoever wishes to complete his collection of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Greece, Roumania, Austria, Hungary, Levant, Lombardy, should send me British Colonials in registration envelope. Edward Trevisani, Trieste, Austria.

**I HAVE** good Sirmoor, Patiala and Kashmir for exchange against good stamps of any country. No locals wanted. Address Wm. St. A. Jordan P.S. of America. Lowrie's Hotel, Kalka.

**WE OFFER** one 4 as India of 1854 cut to shape, catalogued at 2/6 each, for three 2 as. of the same issue, catalogued at 9 d. each.—Bombay Stamp Exchange—Dadar.

**WANTED** to Exchange. English stamps, especially plate numbers, on the basis of Ewens' Catalogue. F. A. Campbell, Uisoor, Bangalore.

**NUMISMATIC** and Philatelic Agency. Coins and Stamps bought and sold. Austin & Co., Madras.

**WANTED** 3d. English Stamps with small letters in corners, 8d., 10d. and 2/- blue in exchange for other English or foreign stamps, on the basis of any catalogue. More than one copy of a kind exchanged. Send stamps with want list to the Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar.

**EXCHANGE** wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each collector should send the stamps of his country only (2) that the stamps should be worth over 4/- per 100 wholesale (3) that all should be fixed on approval sheets and priced by any given Catalogue (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s./- (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s./- at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Registered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar, India.

**All** persons desiring to obtain unused U.S. Columbian Stamps pleased address. R. W. Ford, Bristol, Conn. U. S. A.

**EXCHANGE**—Rare, quantities (postage stamps catalogued at 3 cents and upward). Stamp for reply, any country. Wholesale list to dealers. H. A. Smedberg, Station S., New York, U. S. A.

**100** EUROPEAN stamps of same quality and variety as sent, will be mailed in exchange for 50 Indian. William Matthews, Rockhead, Beckenham, Kent, England.

**EXCHANGE WANTED.** For 50 to 200 stamps I send European stamps of equal value; also old issues of Prussia &c. Correspondence in English, French or German. All letters answered. Carl Waskowskz. Witten-on-the-Rhine. Germany.

**EXCHANGE SOLICITED.** I will send nice revenue stamps of Canada & U.S. for revenue stamps of India and Straits Settlements not in my collection. Want list sent on demand. C. C. Morency. P. O. Box, 513 Quebec, Canada.

**HOPKINS BROS** Crouch, End, London, England. Send Reply card and Receive English Reply in exchange.

**ANY** one sending me 50-100 good stamps and entire of his country will receive same number and value of Holland and Colonies. H. Van Weerd, 54, Boomegaardstraat, Rotterdam, Holland.

**ANY** one sending me used Asiatic stamps will receive double the number of used Belgian stamps Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Noever, 8, rue des Champs, Ghent, Belgium.

**R. DEMANEZ**, Editor of the *Monde Philatelique* Ghent, Belgium, offers, 50-500 Belgian Stamps (Sabbatical, Exhibition and obsolete) or entire for 40-400 stamps of countries beyond the seas. Exchanges 25-50 different Belgian stamps for as many varieties of other countries, consignments solicited.

**PHILATELIC JOURNALS TO EXCHANGE FOR SAME.** Send want and duplicate lists. Exchange desired in good stamps and entire. William Matthews, Rockhead, Beckenham, Kent, England.

**I HAVE** Mexican stamps in lots of 100 to 1,000, which I would like to exchange for stamps from the English Colonies—Also rare Mexican stamps for other rare ones. In sending stamps have letters registered. R. Farias, P. O. Box, 615 Mexico City, Mexico.

**J. RIGAUX**—Rue Royale, 104, Bruxelles, Belgium wishes to receive 50-150 different stamps of British Colonies for double the number of different Europeans.

**MADemoiselle H. Laurent**, Neffe, Dinant, Belgium wishes for exchange relations with all countries. Registered letters and stamped envelopes. Wishes to receive philatelic journals.

**E. LEGGETT**, Karachi, will be glad to exchange Foreign and Native State stamps for those of Portuguese India on the basis of Stanley Gibbons catalogue.

**EXCHANGE!!** Whoever sends me stamps, tickets and entire receives same quantity in exchange, better for better, common for common, use official envelopes or letter card Vörös Lajos. Városi mérnökö hivatal, Miskolc (Hungary).

**WHOEVER** sends me some good stamps will receive stamps of old German States in exchange. W. Werner, Alsterweg, 26, Hamburg.

**EXCHANGE.** Whoever sends me different stamps of his country receives different old Austrian and Taxes. Better for better stamps. Josef Zach. Raudnitz a/c Boemia, Austria.

**WHOEVER** sends me 25-200 stamps of his country receives double quantity of Thurn, Taxis, Prussia, Sassonia, Nord Germany. R. Stainback Mulhausen i/Th. Germany.

**EXCHANGE!** Whoever sends me stamps or entire in any quantity receives same value of Austria, Levant, Hungary, Bosnia. Envelope official. Oscar Paupie. Ober-Hermsdorf by Fauering. Austria.

**EXCHANGE!** Exchange with collectors of all countries desired. Hellring. Reichenbach. Slesia, Austria.

**FREE—TAXES** of Austria 1-10 Kreuzer to whomsoever sends me better stamps of English colonies in exchange.—Josef Waller. Via Forni 4, Trieste. Austria.

**WHOEVER** sends me 100 or more stamps of Asia or Levant receives same value of old German, French, Austria, stamps &c., &c. Rare for Rare-Exchange relations desired on the basis of sheets on approval. E. Hauschel, 9 Rue Mittelbach, Mulhouse, Alsace.

**RUDOLF HERZOG**. Viluna II. Taborstrasse 85, desires relations of exchange with collectors of the world. He gives in exchange Austria 1850-94, Taxes, Hungary, Bosnie, cartes of exhibition &c. Desires rules of societies, and phil. papers.

**I WILL** exchange the following U. S. Envelopes unused and entire in the finest possible condition for stamps or envelopes of equal catalogue values.

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- 1882 4 c. green on white paper. 20 c.
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  - 1886 2 c. brown on manila amber paper 25 c.
  - 1886 2 c. brown on oriental buff paper. 20 c.
  - 1886 4 c. green on manila amber paper 25 c.
- unused stamps to pay the return postages must be enclosed by those who send stamps for exchange.

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**GEORGE D. WOODWARD.**

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U. S. A.

## Exchange Wanted.

John Soutomayor, residing 673 Esmeralda street, Buenos Ayres (South America) wants postage stamps of Western countries in exchange of South American ones.—Registered letters only—Reference to the Editor of this paper.

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Any one sending 30 to 50 ordinary and surcharged stamps and entire postcards of his country will receive an equal number of used Indian and Native States in return. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, German, Spanish and Greek. No duplicates wanted or sent in return. Registered letters only.

**W. DOBROVICH**,

Member of Committee, "Bombay,

Philatelic Society," Poste Restante,  
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We would like to Exchange stamps with you. If the reader will send us a parcel of 500 to 5,000 well assorted, of his country, we will send a parcel of United States stamps of the same number sent and with the same number of kinds sent. Our mixture will contain a good number of the Columbian issue. We have hundreds of thousands of stamps to exchange. This is our 20th year in the stamp business. Hoping to receive a good sized parcel from you by return post.

I am yours,

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750 do.	do.	do.	10s.
1000 do.	do.	do.	20s.
1250 do.	do.	do.	30s.
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The 30s. and 65s. packets contain 30, 40 or 65 good stamps of the value (catalogued) of at least 30s., 40s. or 60s., so customers get the remainder 1250-1935 varieties GRATIS!!! I warrant that the catalogue value is 5 or 6 times higher than priced above, and suits especially small dealers, and collectors completing. If I were to arrange separate sales for these packets, I would not be able to give them at twice the money. No locals, telegraphs or fiscals. Cash in advance. No Exchange.

**1 Offer for Cash, or Good Exchange.**

	PER 10		100		1000	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Austria, 1850-63, blue, red and brown .....			1	0	8	0
1890, 1, 15 or 20kr (1891) .....			0	5	3	6
1890, 12, 20 or 30kr.....			4	0	35	0
1891, 30kr. ....			1	6	14	0
" " 24 or 50kr .....			0	11	8	6
Austrian Levant, 1867 or 1883 2 soldi .....	0	10	6	6	60	0
" " 3 soldi.....	1	0	8	0	75	0
" " 5 soldi .....	1	7	15	0	140	0
1886 or 1888, 10p. or 1890 8p.....	0	9	7	0	65	0
1888 or 1890, 20p. ....	1	7	15	0		
1890, 2pia, very rare .....	8	0	75	0		
" " 5pia, .....	16	0	150	0		
Bulgaria " 50 st .....	1	8	15	0		
" " 1891, 15 or 30 st .....	1	5	12	0	110	0
Servia, well mixed, 8-10 varieties .....			1	6	14	0
Belgium, Sunday stamps with coupon, well mixed .....			1	4	12	0
" " without coupon .....			0	8	6	0
Roumania " 1886, well mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 1888, avec filligram 1½-25b .....			5	0		
" " 1890, do. do. ....			2	0	15	0
" " 1891, 1½-50 bani, well mixed .....			0	6	4	10
Roumania, Taxe, 2b. used .....			4	0	35	0
" " Bands, entire 1½b. used .....			5	0	45	0
Turkey, extra well mixed .....			2	0	18	0
Greece, mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 20 varieties, extra quality .....			2	0	15	0
Austria, 1867, mixed, 2, 3, 10, 15kr (10,000 30s.).....			0	5	3	6
" " 5kr, red (10,000 8s.) .....			0	2	1	0
" " 1883 or 1890 mixed (10,000) 3s. 6d.....					0	5
" " Journal stamps (10,000 4s. 6d.) .....					0	7
Hungary, 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, 50kr mixed, (10,000 40s.) ..			0	7	5	0
Bosnia, 1kr Gray.....	0	5	3	0	28	0
" " 2kr yellow .....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" " 3kr green .....	0	7	4	6	40	0
" " 5kr red .....	0	2	1	0	9	0
" " 10kr blue .....	0	4	2	0	18	0
" " 15kr brown.....	0	6	4	0	35	0
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CONDUCTED BY JULIO RIBEIRO, M. A.

Vol. 1

BOMBAY, APRIL 10, 1895.

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**DADAR P. O.**  
**FOREIGN.**

No. in set.	Rs. as.
2* Abyssinia, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ guerche .....	0 5
5 Antigua, $\frac{1}{4}$ d; 1d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., and 6d. ....	5 8
4 Austria, 1850, 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr. ....	0 6
4 — 1858, * 2, 5, 10, and 15 kr. ....	0 6
5 — 1864, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 kr. ....	0 6
6 — 1867, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25kr. ....	0 6
6 — 1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50kr. ....	0 6
13 — 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24 30, 50, 1 and 2 fl. ....	2 0
12 — 1850-1860. ....	0 8
40 — 1850-1891, a grand set .....	1 4
7* Alsace-Lorraine, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 25c. ....	1 0
8 Argentine, 1867-80, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 24c. ....	0 12
7 — lithographed, 1888, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20c. ....	0 12
8 — 1889-90, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10c. ....	0 10
2 — Centennial .....	3 8
10 — 1892, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 50c. ....	1 4
15 — a cheap set, .....	0 12
3 Antwerp Exhibition, 5, 10 and 25c. ....	0 12
4 Bahamas, 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 4d.; and 1/- .....	1 8
7 Barbados, 1875-92. ....	0 10
4 — 1882-5, $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and 4d. ....	0 6
5 British Guiana, two issues .....	0 6
8 Bavaria, 1849-62, 1, 1, 3, 3, 6, 6, 9, 9kr. ....	0 8
2 Belgium, 1849, 10 and 20c .....	0 8
4 — 1863, 1c, 10c, 20c, and 40c .....	0 12
4 — 1865, 10, 20, 30, 40c .....	0 6
7 — 1869-75, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c and 1 fr .....	0 8
10 — 1866-84, newspapers, 1 & 2c (lion) 1, 2, 5, 8, 1, 1, 5, and 2c .....	1 4
4 — 1883, 10, 20, 25 and 50c .....	0 12
7 — 1884-91, 10, 20, 25, 50, 1 fr. 2 fr. and 35c. ....	0 12
10 — 1893-94, with labels, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 50, & 1 fr. ....	1 0
12 — Parcel Post, complete .....	1 0
6 — Parcel Post .....	0 8
2 Bermuda, 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0 4
6 B. Bechuanaland, '86-92, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., to 6d., ...	1 12
4 Bolivia, 1887, rouletted, 1, 2, 5 and 10c — 1894, 1c. 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c. ....	1 0
5 — 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20c. ....	0 6
7 Bosnia, 1 kr. to 25 kr. ....	0 8
30 Brazil, all obsolete ..	2 4
20 — obsolete and current .....	1 0
10 — obsolete and current .....	0 6
9 British Borneo, 1886-90, $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., and 10c. ....	2 0
9* — 1894, 1c-24c. ....	4 0
9 Bulgaria, 1882-87, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50. ....	0 12
9 — 1889 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50 .....	0 12

No. in set.	Rs. as.
2 Canada, registration .....	0 2
8 — $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8 cents, including Regis- tration .....	0 6
4 Cape, 1d; 4d; 6d. and 1/- triangular ...	16 0
8 — $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 6d. and 1/- .....	0 10
9 — the same and 5/- .....	1 0
3 China, 1886, 1, 2 & 5c., used or unused	0 10
6* Costa Rica, 1889, official 1c.,—50c. ....	1 8
6* Cuba, 1894, pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ mil to 8 mils. ....	0 6
6* — 1892, olive, $\frac{1}{2}$ mil to 8 mils. ....	0 6
4* Curacao, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3c .....	0 8
3 Cyprus, $\frac{1}{2}$ p., 1p., and 2p. ....	0 4
3 Congo, 1895, 25, 50 and 1 franc. ....	2 8
25 Denmark, 1851-85, including unpaid and official .....	0 12
4 Dominica, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and 4d. ....	5 0
11* Ecuador, 1c.-1 peso, 1872-87 .....	2 0
8* — 1c. to 5 sucres, 1892, complete ...	2 0
20 Egypt, various issues, .....	1 8
6 Finland, 1889, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 & 1 mark	0 6
11 — including 2 of 1 mark ... ..	0 10
20 — including 2 of 1 mark .....	1 4
13 French India, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, and 1 fr. ....	5 0
50 France, cheap. ....	1 8
14 French Colonies, 1881-86, complete, 1c.—1 fr. ....	4 8
4 — unpaid, black, 1c., 2c., 4c., and 5c.	0 8
8 — 1881, 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., and 25c .....	0 8
5 Gambia, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., and 4d., ...	1 8
5 Gold Coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. ....	1 0
7 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-	2 8
3 Grenada, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	0 4
4 — $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. ....	0 10
10 Greece, three issues .....	0 6
4* Guatemala, 1877, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 r. and 1 peso..	1 4
5* — 1882, (Birds) .....	1 0
5* — 1886, Provisionals. ....	2 4
11 — 1886, 1c.-200c. ....	10 0
7* Honduras, 1878, 1c., to 1 peso, complete	2 0
11 — 1890, 1c., to 1 peso, complete. ....	2 0
11* — 1890, official, complete .....	1 4
11* — 1891, 1 centavo to 1 peso .....	2 0
3* — 1891, 2 to 10 pesos .....	2 0
11* — 1892, complete .....	2 0
13 Hungary, 1 kr. to 1 florin .....	0 6
3 Holland, 1852, 5c., 10c., and 15c. com- plete, imperf orate. ....	1 0
3 — 1864, 5c., 10c., and 15c. complete, perf orate. ....	1 4
6 Italy, vauole .....	0 6
8 — Humbert, 5c. to 1 lira. ....	0 3
9 — official, 2c. on all values. ....	0 8
75 — including surcharged, official, un- paid, Parcel post and old States, a truly grand set .....	3 0
22 Japan, including the 1 yen .....	1 8
6 Johore, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., and 6c. ...	1 12
7 — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6c., and 1 dollar	5 0
9* Labuan, 1894, 1c., to 24c. ....	4 0
7 — engraved, 1892, complete. ....	15 0
6 Liberia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12c. ...	3 8
6 — 1892, the same, official. ....	4 0
4 Leeward Islands, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4d., .....	0 12

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

v.

No. in set.	Rs. as.	No. in set.	Rs. as.
8 Luxembourg, 1875-82, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 10, 20 and 25c. ....	0 8	8 — ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6., and 1/-.....	1 0
6 Malta, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 1/-	1 4	6 Roumania, 1889, 1½—25 bani.....	0 4
4* Mexico, 1874, 5, 10, 10, & 25 centavos	0 6	20 — several issues .....	1 0
7 Montenegro, 2-25, Jubilee .....	1 12	20 Russia, a cheap set .....	0 8
7 — 2-25 .....	1 8	25 — grand .....	0 12
7 Mozambique, head, 1886, 5r.—100r....	0 12	4*Salvador, 1867, ½r.—4r. complete .....	1 8
8 — head, 5r.—200r. ....	1 12	9* — 1890, 1c. to 1p. ....	1 8
9 — head, complete to 300r. ....	3 8	10* — 1891, complete .....	2 0
4 Montserrat, ½, 1, 2½, and 4d., very scarce	10 0	10* — 1893, 1c. to 1p. ....	2 0
4 New Brunswick, 1c., 2c., 5c., and 17c....	2 8	3* — 1893, 2, 5 and 10 pesos.....	2 0
6 Newfoundland, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, and 5c....	0 12	8* Samoa, 1877, 1 d. to 5/- complete ...	0 12
8 New South Wales, ½d.—1/-.....	0 12	8 — 1887-92, palm & head, complete	2 0
6*New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½c. and 17c. ....	5 0	5 Sarawak, 1875, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 c....	3 0
4 Nevis ½, 1, 2½, and 4d.....	10 0	5* Saxony, ½, 1, 2, 3, 3 .....	0 6
9 N. S. Wales 1888-92, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/- and 5/-.....	3 0	100Scandinavian, no cards, covers or locals	2 8
8 — 1871, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/- .....	1 12	3 Selangor, 1, 2 and 5c. (tiger) .....	0 6
7 — 1880, official, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/- .....	2 8	3 Shanghai, Jubilee, ½, 1 & 2c. ....	0 8
7 — 1888-92, official, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-.....	1 8	9 Sierra Leone, ½d.—1/-.....	3 0
7 — Postage due, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d. ....	4 0	5 — ½d. 1d. 2½d., and 4d.....	0 12
10 New Zealand, 1882-92, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/- .....	1 8	3 — ½d., 1d., 2½d. ....	0 6
7 — ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-	0 8	4 St. Christopher, ½d.,—4d. ....	4 0
3 Negri Sembilan, 1c, 2c, and 5c. (tiger)	0 8	2 St. Vincent, ½d. and 1d. ....	0 4
5*Nicaragua, 1869-71, perforated, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25c. ....	1 0	3 St. Lucia, ½d., 1d., 2½d. ....	0 6
5* — 1878, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.	1 4	4 — ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.....	0 12
10* — 1890, 1c.—10p. ....	2 0	48 Spain, many issues .....	2 0
7 — 1882, 1, 2, 4, 10, 15, 20, 50 c. ...	2 4	2 S. Ujong, 2c. and 5c. (tiger).....	0 12
10* — 1891, complete .....	2 0	4*Suriname, 1, 2, 2½ and 3c. ....	0 8
10 — 1891, official, complete.....	2 0	35 Sweden, 1858-1892, including unpaid and official .....	0 12
10* — 1892, official .....	2 0	10 — more recent issues .....	0 4
10* — 1892, complete .....	2 0	10 — unpaid, 1 ore to 1kr. complete.	0 12
10* — 1893, 1c.—10p. ....	2 0	14 — official, 1 ore to 1krona, complete	1 0
11* — 1893, official, complete.....	2 0	8*St. Helena, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-.....	5 0
20 Norway, 1856-1889, including unpaid...	0 10	20 Serbia, several rare, 1869-1894 .....	1 8
25 — 1856-94 .....	0 12	9*Switzerland, 1862, 2c.—1 fc. ....	0 6
40 — 1854-1894, including several rare values .....	4 8	10 — 1862, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 1fr. ....	1 0
6*Oil Rivers, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 1/- .....	10 0	12 — 1882, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50, 1 and 3fr. ....	1 0
4 Orange F. State, ½d., 1d., 2d. and 6d....	0 4	2 Tobago, ½d. and 1d. ....	0 4
8 Paraguay, 1891, official, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 50 c. complete .....	6 0	3 — ½d., 1d., and 2½d.....	0 8
3 Perak, 1, 2, and 5c., (tiger) .....	0 6	4 Tonga, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1/-.....	1 12
7 Persia 1884, 1, 2, 5, 5 and 10 sh. and 1kr. and 5kr. ....	1 8	7 Transvaal, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6d., and 1/-.....	0 12
9 — 1892, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 14s. and 1, 2 and 5kr. ....	1 8	6 — ½, 1, 2, 4, 6d., and 1/-.....	0 10
4 Peru, 1, 2, 5 and 10c. ....	0 3	4 Trinidad, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d. ....	0 6
4*Philippines, (Alphonso) .....	0 8	9 — complete, unpaid ½d., to 1/- .....	10 0
4* — Baby .....	0 6	6 — ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1/- ...	2 8
6*Porto Rico, (Baby king).....	0 6	5 Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15c. ....	0 4
13 Portugal, 1871-1887, 2½r.—150r.....	0 10	8 United States, Columbus, 1c. to 10c....	2 0
6 Prussia, head 1, 2, 3gr; eagle 1, 2, 3gr.	0 8	25 — several scarce and all obsolete...	1 4
7 Queensland, ½d.—1/- .....	0 10	10 — 1893, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, and 30 cents. ....	4 0
9 — 1882-90, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- and 2/-.....	2 0	10 — Envelopes, cut square, cheap.....	0 6
		10 Uruguay, including rare .....	1 0
		7*Venezuela, 5c. to 10 bolivares.....	1 0
		8 — the same with the 20 bolivares...	2 0
		16* — very fine, including 5 surcharged.	1 8
		9 Western Australia, obsolete & current	1 8
		9 Victoria, ½d.—1/- .....	0 12
		14 Wurtemberg, including official .....	0 3
		5*Zanzibar, ½, 1, 2½, 5 and 10 annas .....	2 8
		2* — ½ and 1 anna.....	0 4

## INDIAN.

	Rs. as.
2 Alwar, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1a. ....	0 2
7 Bamra, $\frac{1}{2}$ a—1 Re., complete.....	2 8
8* — small p and large p .....	0 12
12*Bhopal, perforate and imperforate ...	1 0
2 Bhor, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1a.....	0 3
9*Chamba, Ordinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 1 Re. complete	5 0
9* — Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 1 Re. complete...	5 0
3 Cochin, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 puttans.....	0 6
6 Faridkot, surcharged .....	0 12
25 — native print.....	1 8
4 Holkar, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 as. ....	0 8
36 India, current and obsolete .....	2 4
4 — 1854, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4 as.....	3 0
8 Jhind, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8as. and Re. 1.....	4 0
5* — $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 8as., native type, imperf.	1 8
5 — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4 and 8as. service.....	1 8
5 Kashmir, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4 and 8as., black.....	2 0
13*Nabha, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ , 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12,	7 0
1 Re., 1 Re. (2 red surcharges) ...	7 0
8* — $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 12as., service .....	3 0
7*Nowanagur, obsolete and current .....	0 8
9 Patiala, Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12,	3 8
1 Re. used .....	3 8
6 — Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, .....	0 12
7* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 9 pies, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 6 and 12 .....	2 0
4* — 2as., 4as., green and 1 Re. (red	4 0
surcharge) and 8as. blk. sur.....	4 0
5 Poonch, official, complete .....	1 8
5* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4as.....	1 0
5* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4as., official .....	1 0
7 Portuguese India, head, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.—8t. ....	1 0
10 — crown and head.....	0 8
7 — 1882, complete.....	1 8
2*Rajnandgaon, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2as. ....	0 4
9 Sirinoor, head, complete .....	1 4
4 — 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2as. ....	0 8
16 — all issues, complete .....	1 12
2 Soruth, 1 and 4as. perforate .....	0 4
2 — 1 and 4as. imperforate.....	0 4
4 Travancore, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4ch. wmk. ....	0 8
3 — 1, 2, 4ch., no wmk. ....	1 8
5 — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2, 4ch., wmk. ....	1 0

SETS marked \* are unused.

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* Beira (Mozambique Co.) 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 and 1,000 reis, grand set	15	30 0
Borneo, 1886, 90, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents	9	2 0
* Borneo, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24 cents	9	4 0
* Labuan, 1892, Complete, 2, 6, 10, 12, 16 and 40 cents	7	15 0
Liberia, 1880, 1, 2, 6, 8, 12 and 24 cents	5	7 8
* „ 1892, official 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 cents	6	4 0
* Labuan, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24 cents	9	4 0
* New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½ and 17 cents	6	5 0
Tonga, 1 d; 2 d; 6 d; and 1/ complete	4	1 12
Trinidad, unpaid, complete, ½ d; 1 d; 2 d; 3 d; 4 d; 6 d; 8 d; and 1/ a grand and cheap set	9	10 0
Samoa, palm and head, complete	8	2 0
* St. Helena, ½ d; 1 d; 2½ d; 4 d; 6 d; and 1/	7	5 0
* Turks Island, ½ d; 1 d; 2½ d; 4 d; 6 d; and 1/	6	4 8
Sierra Leone, ½ d; 1 d; 2 d; 2½ d; 4 d; 6 d; and 1/	7	4 0

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„ 1882, complete, 13 var. „ „	6 0	50 0	
„ official, 1882 complete, 12 var. „ „	6 9	58 0	
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„ 1894, 6 „ „ „ „	6 0	50 0	
„ unpaid, 1894, 8 „ „ „ „	1 3	10 0	90 0
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„ „ 40 „ „ „ „	2 6	22 0	
„ unpaid 4 var. „ „ „ „	0 3	1 10	16 0
„ „ 5 „ complete „ „	0 9	5 0	
Persia, 1892, 1, 2 and 5 karus „ „	0 6	3 8	35 0
Perak, Tiger, 1, 2 and 5 c. „ „	0 4	2 3	19 0
Portugal, Jubilee, 5 to 1000 reis, complete „ „	17 6	165 0	
Roumania, Jubilee, 1891, 5 var. complete „ „	5 0	44 0	
„ 1894, 6 var. „ „ „ „	0 3	1 3	11 0
„ unpaid, 1881, 6 var. complete... „ „	1 10	16 6	160 0
„ „ 1887 4 „ white „ „	0 10	7 0	62 0
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„ „ 1891, 5 „ „ „ „	1 0	8 0	75 0
Russia, 20 var. „ „ „ „	0 5	2 0	17 0
* Saxony, 1863, 5 var. „ „ „ „	0 3	1 5	11 6
* Servia, 1881, 6 „ complete „ „	0 4	2 0	17 6
„ 1890, 6 „ „ „ „	0 5	2 8	26 0
„ 1894, 6 „ „ „ „	0 8	4 3	40 0
* Straits, 3 on 32 c., 2 var „ „	0 4	2 4	21 0
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„ 1872-85 3-1 rdlr. 12 var... „ „	0 6	3 0	27 6
„ 1886-87 3-1 kr. 9 „ „ „ „	0 3	1 6	13 0
„ 1891-92 10 var. complete „ „	0 3	1 6	12 6
„ unpaid 10 „ „ „ „	0 9	5 0	43 6
„ official 10 „ „ „ „	0 5	2 3	19 6
„ „ 14 „ „ „ „	0 9	5 0	43 6
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„ 50 „ „ „ „ „ „	1 0	9 0	80 0
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Tunis 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15 c. 5 var. „ „	0 3	1 3	11 6
Turkey, imprimes, 1892, 4 var. „ „	0 5	2 8	24 0
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	PER 10		100		1000	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Austria, 1850-63, blue, red and brown .....			1	0	8	0
1890, 1, 15 or 20kr (1891) .....			0	5	3	6
1890, 12, 20 or 30kr.....			4	0	35	0
1891, 30kr. ....			1	6	14	0
" " 24 or 50kr .....			0	11	8	6
Austrian Levant, 1867 or 1883 2 soldi .....	0	10	6	6	60	0
" " 3 soldi.....	1	0	8	0	75	0
" " 5 soldi .....	1	7	15	0	140	0
1886 or 1888, 10p. or 1890 8p.....	0	9	7	0	65	0
1888 or 1890, 20p. ....	1	7	15	0		
1890, 2pia, very rare .....	8	0	75	0		
" " 5pia, .....	16	0	150	0		
Bulgaria " 50 st .....	1	8	15	0		
" " 1891, 15 or 30 st .....	1	5	12	0	110	0
Servia, well mixed, 8-10 varieties .....			1	6	14	0
Belgium, Sunday stamps with coupon, well mixed .....			1	4	12	0
" " without coupon .....			0	8	6	0
Roumania " 1886, well mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 1888, avec filigram 1½-25b .....			5	0		
" " 1890, do. do. ....			2	0	15	0
" " 1891, 1½-50 bani, well mixed .....			0	6	4	10
Roumania, Taxe, 2b. used .....			4	0	35	0
" " Bands, entire 1½b. used .....			5	0	45	0
Turkey, extra well mixed .....			2	0	18	0
Greece, mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 20 varieties, extra quality .....			2	0	15	0
Austria, 1867, mixed, 2, 3, 10, 15kr (10,000 30s.) .....			0	5	3	6
" " 5kr, red (10,000 8s.) .....			0	2	1	0
" " 1883 or 1890 mixed (10,000) 3s. 6d.....					0	5
" " Journal stamps (10,000 4s. 6d.) .....					0	7
Hungary, 1883, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, 50kr mixed, (10,000 40s.) ..			0	7	5	0
Bosnia, 1kr Gray.....	0	5	3	0	28	0
" " 2kr yellow .....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" " 3kr green .....	0	7	4	6	40	0
" " 5kr red .....	0	2	1	0	9	0
" " 10kr blue .....	0	4	2	0	18	0
" " 15kr brown.....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" " 25kr violet .....	1	3	10	0		

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**Stamps and Stamp Collecting,**

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

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**NEW PROSPECTUS FOR 1894**, with full details, of our Imperial, Philatelic, Improved and Duplicate Albums, and revised lists and many hundreds of Sets and Packets of Stamps, and full details of all our other Philatelic Publications, sent post free and gratis on application.

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**NEW WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FOR 1894**, entirely re-written and greatly enlarged, and with prices sold very greatly reduced, sent post free to any Dealer on application.

Stamp Importers.—**STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.**—Philatelic Publishers,  
891 STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

**A. KOLTSCHARSCH.****III, Landstr Hauptstr 20, Vienna (Austria).**

25—50% DISCOUNT according to the value of the stamps bought. I send stamps and entire cards, envelopes etc., to collectors and Philatelic Clubs. From collectors I request a deposit of at least of £2.

I offer packets, remainders of large collections (in stock for years, and containing therefore good old stamps), not specially put together for this purpose as other dealers do, who put up Central American "Novelties" that are highly-priced in catalogues, but really to be had for next to nothing,

500 varieties.	No duplicates.	Offered at the low price of	5s.
750 do.	do.	do.	10s.
1000 do.	do.	do.	20s.
1250 do.	do.	do.	30s.
1500 do.	do.	do.	40s.
2000 do.	do.	do.	65s.

The 30s. and 65s. packets contain 30, 40 or 65 good stamps of the value (catalogued) of at least 30s., 40s. or 60s., so customers get the remainder 1250-1935 varieties GRATIS!!! I warrant that the catalogue value is 5 or 6 times higher than priced above, and suits especially small dealers, and collectors completing. If I were to arrange separate sales for these packets, I would not be able to give them at twice the money. No locals, telegraphs or fiscals. Cash in advance. No Exchange.

**1 Offer for Cash, or Good Exchange.**

	PER 10		100		1000	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Austria, 1850-63, blue, red and brown .....			1	0	8	0
1890, 1, 15 or 20kr (1891) .....			0	5	3	6
1890, 12, 20 or 30kr.....			4	0	35	0
1891, 30kr. ....			1	6	14	0
" " 24 or 50kr .....			0	11	8	6
Austrian Levant, 1867 or 1883 2 soldi .....	0	10	6	6	60	0
" " 3 soldi.....	1	0	8	0	75	0
" " 5 soldi .....	1	7	15	9	140	0
1886 or 1888, 10p. or 1890 8p.....	0	9	7	0	65	0
1888 or 1890. 20p. ....	1	7	15	0		
1890, 2pia, very rare .....	8	0	75	0		
" " 5pia, .....	16	0	150	0		
" " 50 st .....	1	8	15	0		
" " 1891, 15 or 30 st .....	1	5	12	0	110	0
Servia, well mixed, 8-10 varieties .....			1	6	14	0
Belgium, Sunday stamps with coupon, well mixed .....			1	4	12	0
" " without coupon .....			0	8	6	0
Roumania " 1886, well mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 1888, avec filligram 1½-25b .....			5	0		
" " 1890, do. do. ....			2	0	15	0
" " 1891, 1½-50 bani, well mixed .....			0	6	4	10
Roumania, Taxe, 2b. used .....			4	0	35	0
" " Bands, entire 1½b. used .....			5	0	45	0
Turkey, extra well mixed .....			2	0	18	0
Greece, mixed .....			0	9	7	0
" " 20 varieties, extra quality .....			2	0	15	0
Austria, 1867, mixed, 2, 3, 10, 15kr (10,000 30s.) .....			0	5	3	6
" " 5kr, red (10,000 8s.) .....			0	2	1	0
" " 1883 or 1890 mixed (10,000) 3s. 6d.....					0	5
" " Journal stamps (10,000 4s. 6d.) .....					0	7
Hungary, 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, 50kr mixed, (10,000 40s.) ..			0	7	5	0
Bosnia, 1kr Gray.....	0	5	3	0	28	0
" " 2kr yellow .....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" " 3kr green .....	0	7	4	6	40	0
" " 5kr red .....	0	2	1	0	9	0
" " 10kr blue .....	0	4	2	0	18	0
" " 15kr brown.....	0	6	4	0	35	0
" " 25kr violet .....	1	3	10	0		

Also per 1, 10 and 100 sets the various issues of Montenegro, Bosnia, Luxemburg, Austria, Austrian Levant, Lombardy, Hamburg, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, c&

**I WANT** exchange, especially with India and the Transatlantic countries, and can use common mixed stamps in large quantities and good stamps, and offer all wholesale stamps (except packets), and good single stamps in return.

*Just published, a new Glossary for Philatelists.*

ENTITLED

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have just purchased a fine collection of Ceylon pence stamps. The specimens are all in the finest possible condition and mostly in grand pairs and strips. The following are among the collection. Prices for any particular specimen or for the whole collection on application. Preference will be given to any one making an offer for the whole collection. Ceylon stamps are the best investment a Collector could make now a days.

### 1851 Wmkd Star.

- 1 d ; blue.
  - 2 d ; green, a grand strip of six, lightly cancelled.
  - 2 d ; green, a fine pair.
  - 2 d ; green, another pair, darker shade.
  - 2 d ; " " " " "
  - 2 d ; green, unused and fine. "
  - 5 d ; chocolate, pair.
  - 6 d ; brown.
  - 1/ slate.
- ### 1861 unwmkd ½ d ; perf, fine specimen.
- ½ d ; lilac, pair splendid imperforate. wmkd star, perforate.
  - 1 d ; blue, strip of five.
  - 2 d ; green, strip of three, lightly cancelled.
  - 2 d ; " another fine strip of three.
  - 2 d ; " pair, darker shade.
  - 2 d ; " single specimen.
  - 4 d ; rose oct. splendid specimen.
  - 5 d ; chocolate pair, fine.
  - 5 d ; chocolate another pair.
  - 5 d ; chocolate single.
  - 6 d ; brown, splendid.
  - 8 d ; oct. yellow brown, very fine and scarce.
  - 10 d ; vermillion pair.
  - 1/ violet.
  - 2/ blue, fine.

### 1863 unwmkd, perf.

- 1 d ; blue strip of four.
  - 5 d ; reddish brown, scarce.
  - 6 d ; brown.
- ### 1864-67 wmkd crown and c. c.
- ½ d ; lilac, a fine strip of three.
  - 1 d ; blue a strip of four.
  - 2 d ; sea green, a grand strip of five.
  - 2 d ; sea green, a beautiful pair.
  - 2 d ; yellow, unused.
  - 2 d ; yellow, used.
  - 2 d ; yellow, darker shade.
  - 2 d ; buff, a strip of three.
  - 4 d ; rose, beautiful strip of three.
  - 5 d ; carmine brown, an unique strip of five.
  - 5 d ; " " a splendid pair.
  - 6 d ; brown.
  - 6 d ; brown, pair.
  - 6 d ; " strip of three.
  - 6 d ; " 2 single specimen, shades.
  - 6 d ; red brown.
  - 8 d ; " " a grand strip of three.
  - 9 d ; brown.
  - 10 d ; vermillion.
- ### 1867 5 d ; green, a pair.
- 5 d ; " two single specimens, shades.
- ### 1868 1 d ; blue, strip of five.
- 8 d ; rose, pair.
- ### 1869 2 d ; yellow, service, unused.

*We offer the following for cash or V. P. P.*

	Rs. as.
Ceylon, 1857, wmkd star, 4 d ; rose fine very scarce	250 0
Great Britain wmkd Maltese Cross 10/	15 0
" " wmkd anchor 10/	30 0
" " " " 10/ pair, splendid	75 0
" " " " £ 1 very fine	40 0
" " " spray of rose, 2 shillings, pale brown	40 0
Portuguese India, 1872 10, 20, 40, 100, 200, 300, 600 and 900, complete, used and unused set of 8 very rare stamps...	300 0
Portuguese India, 2 on 200 crown, used, very scarce	45 0
Portuguese India, 1½ on 100 crown a rarity	75 0
Mauritius 6d ; blue, strip of 6 on original	45 0
" 1/- vermillion, strip of 5 on original	80 0

N. B.—Any stamps not approved of can be returned. Cash willingly refunded.

## Bombay Philatelic Company.

*29, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.*

# The Indian Philatelist.

Vol. II.

MAY 25, 1895.

No. 1.

## Our New Volume.

WITH the last issue of this journal, we completed its first volume. When we started the paper, many were the prophets who foretold that we would not be able to pull on for a year. But India required a philatelic journal, and gradually subscribers took heart and subscriptions came in. Other papers were also started and showed that the field was wide and the number of active collectors here was not small. In fact, the support that has been accorded to us by Indian and foreign philatelists has been hearty in the extreme, and we venture to hope that it will be continued during the new year.

The first duty of a paper like the *Indian Philatelist* is to keep collectors well informed of forgers and their ways, both in India and abroad. This we shall continue to do and if collectors will refuse to take the warning, they will have themselves to thank for.

The second point that we shall try to bring forward is the character of the new issues, as they come out. There are stamps that are collectable, others that are less so, and still others that are not at all worth the collectors' attention.

In the reports of auction sales will be found an index to the market value of stamps, their rise and fall. The causes that determine this will also be explained wherever possible.

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We trust that this brief sketch of the work which we have chalked out for ourselves for the next twelve months will be deemed satisfactory, and as it is, to a certain extent, a reflex of what has been done in the past, will be looked upon without misgivings.

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- 2 d ; green, unused and fine.
- 5 d ; chocolate, pair.
- 6 d ; brown.
- 1/ slate.

**1861 unwmkd 1/2 d ; perf, fine specimen.**

- 1/2 d ; lilac, pair splendid imperforate. wmkd star, perforate.
- 1 d ; blue, strip of five.
- 2 d ; green, strip of three, lightly cancelled.
- 2 d ; " another fine strip of three.
- 2 d ; " pair, darker shade.
- 2 d ; " single specimen.
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- 1 d ; blue strip of four.
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- 6 d ; brown.

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- 2 d ; yellow, used.
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### The Bombay Society Again.

How not to do it, will fairly characterize the actions of the local Philatelic Society. The latest move of the Committee is the re-suscitation of the exchange rules and the exchange section. In this model exchange society, if a member wants to exchange his duplicates, he cannot do it. He must either buy or sell them. The restrictions on the pricing of stamps are simply childish. Stamps have to be priced by the latest edition of a catalogue that is already two years old. One may imagine the class of stamps that will be offered for sale (we say sale, advisedly, for there is no exchange absolutely) to the members. The whole manœuvre will merely benefit the few shady dealers, who are in friendly terms with the Committee and who cannot sell their goods in a legitimate way. This is not the purpose for which the Society exists, and after all the professed horror of harbouring dealers in the Society, we fail to see the consistency of the present step. The so-called exchange rules were expunged for a good cause, and on the day of their deletion, not one of the advocates of the system could adduce a single reason for their continuation. The philatelic experts will of course have an opportunity of sanctioning the genuineness of spurious stamps, and the members will continue to sell their bad duplicates, under the thin guise of exchanging them. But the Society at large will not be benefitted by the arrangement. There are members who have other ideas than sordid speculation for the Bombay Society, and we wish they will take the matter up in right earnest, and free it from the speculators who appear to be running it for their own purposes.

### A Chilean Novelty.

CHILI has been suffering of late from unmistakable symptoms of philatelic development.

Among recently issued stamps, we find a set of unpaid stamps of 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40, and 60 centavos and 1 peso. They are all red on yellow, and printed in sheets of 100 stamps, all the values appearing on the same sheet. The values are arranged as follows:—

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	40	40	40	40	40
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
50	50	50	60	60	60	80	80	1 \$	1 \$

These stamps are not sold at the Post Office, and as they are used for inland letters only, and the postal rates in Chili for inland correspondence are very low, it will be difficult to get a complete set of these interesting stamps—unless some benevolent Seebeck comes to the rescue of the perplexed philatelist.

### The Stamps of the Straits Settlements.

It is very seldom that one is called upon to review a work of such patient and painstaking research as the "Surcharged Stamps of the Straits," by Mr. William Brown. The book is produced in the best style of the printer's art, the paper is heavy, the type and print excellent, and the whole is profusely illustrated with photographic illustrations of particular types and reproductions of entire panes. The stamps of the Straits surcharged for use in Bangkok, Johor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong are all given. The various types are explained in a very intelligible manner, and the authority for the insertion of each variety is given in

every case. It is not everybody that can be a successful specialist of this interesting group of States, but no specialist can do without this work, and the general collector himself cannot fail to derive some benefit from it, by being able to locate intelligently the stamps he may possess.

### New Issues.

**Orange Free State.**—The uniform colours for the South Africa States are coming into effect. The old 2d stamp has been surcharged 2d. in black to distinguish it from the 1d., of the new colour.

*Adhesives.*

- 1 d., carmine.
- 1 shilling, green.
- 2 d., on 2 d., carmine, *black*.

**Philippines.**—Two values have appeared in new colours.

*Adhesives.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$  c., brown-violet.
- 2 c., grey-brown.

**India.**—The new wrappers have been issued to the public. The design is the same that was "howled off," in Mr. Nankivell's phrase, from the Jubilee coinage. But the Indian is more like that on the Niger Coast stamps than on the South Australian ones, and the effect is not displeasing. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 a. stamps are of the colour of the adhesives.

**Timor.**—The fears of Major Evans seem to have been realized and the *Aviary* has at last been started in Timor. The papers chronicle:

*Adhesives.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ avo	on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reis,	brown,	<i>black</i> .
1 "	" 5 "	black,	<i>red</i> .
3 avos	" 20 "	red,	<i>green</i> .
4 "	" 25 "	violet,	<i>black</i> .
6 "	" 40 "	chocolate,	<i>black</i> .
8 "	" 50 "	blue,	<i>red</i> .
13 "	" 80 "	gray,	<i>black</i> .
16 "	" 100 "	red-brown,	<i>black</i> .
31 "	" 200 "	lilac,	<i>black</i> .
47 "	" 300 "	orange,	<i>green</i> .

**Samoa.**—The surcharging business is both easy and profitable. We are told of two provisionals.

*Adhesives.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$  d., on 2 d., orange, *blue*.
- 3 d., on 2 d., orange, *black*.

**South African Republic.**—Another value is out here of the current design.

*Adhesive.*

- 1 shilling, green.

**Lorenzo Marquez.**—A full set, similar to that of the other colonies has been issued here.

**Greece.**—The one drachma stamp of the Athens print has been issued perforated, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Adhesive.*

- 1 drachma, grey.

**Madagascar.**—Another new French colony is a candidate for philatelic honours. While a new set of the Colonial type is in preparation, the whole set of current French stamps from 5 c. to 1 fr. has been issued with the surcharge "Poste—Francaise—Madagascar," in three lines in the thin, tall letters with which we are now tolerably familiar.

**San Marino.**—We do not recollect to have chronicled the stamps in the new colours.

*Adhesives.*

- 2 cent., rose.
- 20 " light violet.
- 1 lira, blue.

**Haiti.**—The 20 c. of the current type is out.

*Adhesive.*

- 20 c. brown.

**Belgium.**—Postal packet stamps of the new design have already appeared. The watermark is a coat of arms in the sheet. Perforated 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ . We have seen the following chronicled:—

*Adhesives.*

- 20 centavos, blue and black.
- 50 " carmine and black.

**Panama.**—We see the 20 centavos of the 1892 issue chronicled.

*Adhesive.*

- 20 centavos, lilac.

**Guatemala.**—An esteemed subscriber has sent us the new 6 c. stamp, just issued, of the current design. Also a new surcharge 1 c. on 5 c.

*Adhesives.*

- 6 centavos, mauve.
- 1 centavo on 5 centavos, *red*.

**Mexico.**—The 12 centavos of the numeral type has been issued and is bound to become rare. The new stamps are also out.

*Adhesives.*

12 centavos,	scarlet (numeral type)
1 "	" green.
2 centavos	carmine.
3 "	yellow-brown.
4 "	vermillion.
10 "	rose lilac.
12 "	olive.
15 "	bright, blue-green.
20 "	brown-lilac.
30 "	violet.
1 peso,	brown.
5 "	rose.
10 "	deep-blue.

### A Valuable Specimen.

A BROKEN PACKAGE OF FIRST TWO-CENT POSTAL STAMPS PRINTED IN 1884.

(From the "Boston Transcript.")

ONE very singular case is that of the 2-cent stamp of 1884. A test was made of the die, as originally turned out, but it was not satisfactory, and in July of that year an order was issued changing the colour of the stamp and the form of the die. A number of stamps had been struck off as a test, but it was supposed that none of these were issued, although it is now known that three of them got outside of the office. In May, 1893, instructions were sent to the Postmaster at Hartford, Conn., to clear up all the odds and ends at the office there, and in some way, which is not clearly understood to this day, a broken package of these stamps found their way into the Boston Post Office. One of them was given out in the regular routine of the office to a man who happened to be a stamp collector, and who knew the value of the stamp. Of course there was immediately a rush for them, and the company before mentioned secured sixteen out of the twenty-two that were given out. They are worth \$15 each.

### Notes and News.

FRENCH engravers have been invited by the French Postal authorities to send in designs for a new issue of stamps. The designs will be adjudicated upon in July next, so as to enable the department to prepare the new stamps by the beginning of 1896.

PORTUGUESE stamps will be changed every four years. To break the monotony, the intervals will, we suppose, be enlivened by jubilee celebrations.

THE City of London Philatelic Club has passed a resolution, advising dealers and collectors to combine to put a stop to unnecessary issues.

SUBSCRIBERS who have not renewed their subscriptions should keep the present number, if sent to them, as we cannot send it again on receipt of their subscriptions.

THE Bolivian current stamps appear in two varieties of paper—thick and thin. The perforations also vary.

A NEW variety of the 12 c. U. S. stamp, 1870, has been discovered. The variety seems to have been issued in 1873. The chief difference is in the second numeral of the figure of value.

CURRENT Costa Rica stamps are frequently used cut in half.

THE Fez-Sefro stamps are pronounced to be absolutely bogus. It takes a long time for a swindle to be exposed in the philatelic world, and in the meantime the faker has reaped a rich harvest.

THREE episodes in the life of St. Anthony will be depicted on the stamps. They are his (1) Ascension; (2) Preaching to the fishes; (3) Portrait.

THE *Philatelic World*, of Calcutta, has an article on the Bombay Philatelic Society Exhibition which we transcribe in another part of this journal.

PERU is on the eve of another fit of surcharges. While a brand new issue is in preparation, the remaining stock will be surcharged with the head of Caceres, as soon as the provisionals with the head of Bermudez are finished.

UNUSED stamps are becoming more and more popular with philatelists. No well-posted collector hugs the delusion that a postmark is a *cachet* of genuineness. More often it is used to disguise a clumsy forgery. One of our French exchange says that a Parisian merchant makes a speciality of furnishing the cancellation dies of all countries and he is doing a good business of it.

WITH the cessation of the war in the Far East and the opening up of fresh Treaty Ports, we may look out for another batch of Chinese Locals.

*La Philatelic Helvétique* brings an account of criminal proceedings taken against the makers of Swiss unpaid stamps, who changed the yellow green ones into blue green, by a chemical process. The two accused were fined 150 francs each and deprived of their civil rights for a year. They were made to pay all costs of the case and to indemnify the parties whom they had defrauded as well.

THE long-announced Mexican stamps were at last issued on April 2. Though the designs are varied, the execution is said not to be very artistic.

OF the 15c. stamp of the Argentine Republic, 1862, only 27,037 copies were issued. They are not catalogued at their proper value, as a number of forgeries are in the market and they take the place of the genuine stamps, even in the albums of "advanced" collectors.

It is said that the Canadian 20 cents and 50 cents stamps, issued in 1892, are very shortly to be withdrawn. If this is so, a jump in price may be expected. Neither of these are by any means plentiful at present.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the invention of post-cards was celebrated recently at Vienna. The half-penny card was not used in England till 1870, the year which saw also the reduction of the penny postage on newspapers to a half-penny. But in the year before that an Austrian named Dr. Emanuel Herman, who is still alive, invented the post-card, and it was introduced in Austria-Hungary. In 1873 it spread to Germany, and was adopted in 1880 by the International Postal Union. In Austria alone 100,000,000 cards are now used annually, the English Post Offices pass upwards of 250,000,000, and the total for the whole world is no less than a milliard (1,000,000,000).

THE stock of the 50 c. Congo, grey, is reported to be exhausted. As soon as the new stamps were issued, collectors bought up the old ones, thinking they would become rare.

IT may not be generally known that the crown stamps of the Portuguese colonies continued to be used till the middle of 1889, though the "head" series were issued in 1886. As the stock of remainders had been sold to a Lisbon firm, the Colonial Office issued pre-emptory orders to discontinue the use of the "Crown" stamps, and the stock in the various colonies was ordered to be sent to Lisbon. About this time also three metallic dies which were employed to manufacture the "Servico Postal" issue of 1883 in Portuguese India, were despatched to Portugal.

THE new issue of Mauritius will bear a Coat-of-Arms, it is said, instead of the Queen's head. But the stamps will be issued as the current ones become exhausted.

THERE is some doubt about the so-called provisional stamp, issued in Nicaragua, with the surcharge "Mosquito Provisional."

IT is curious that the surcharged Macau and the Don Carlos sets for the same colony are issued together. It is probable that the Don Carlos set is sold by the Colonial Postal Department in Lisbon. We have seen the set with the Macau postmark, which does not disprove our theory, but shows that postal clerks can oblige dealers and collectors, who have a weakness for postmarks.

THE papers note a shade in the carmine surcharge on French stamps used in China and the Levant.

NOVELTIES continue to come from the United States. The error 5c. is still a doubtful variety, but the *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles a 4c. and 5c. of 1890, imperforate.

**The U. S. 15c. Stamps of 1869.***(From the "American Philatelic Magazine")*

THE 1869 issue of the United States ranks as one of the most handsome series of stamps ever produced for legitimate postal duty. For over a score of years they were thought of as the most beautiful of the United States stamps, and it was not until the appearance of the Columbian issue that their beauty was even approached. It is not our intention to discuss the respective merits of the two series; there is room in our albums for both sets—aye, and in too many cases the room is not all taken. A great amount of interest is centred upon the 1869 issue, and even in an album crowded with choice specimens of rarities a complete set of these stamps secures a full measure of attention.

To the young collector who commences with the 3-cent value and builds both ways all is smooth sailing until the 15-cent stamp is reached. He does not understand the difference between picture framed and picture not framed, and vaguely hopes that the one he has somehow obtained is the rare variety. We, too, hope it is, and with a view to assisting him to decide will endeavour to make clear the material points of difference between the stamps.

The blue portion of the stamp is readily recognized as the "picture." A fine blue line passes around this in both varieties. The letters of the word POSTAGE are shaded at the bottom in both varieties. In the not framed variety the space between the shading of the letters and the fine blue line is blank. The blank is shaped somewhat like a brace and has the effect of giving that portion of the stamp an open or unfinished appearance. In the framed variety the space between the shading and the fine blue line is entirely filled by a portion of the frame. The frame is printed in brown. At the top the line of the frame curves so as to form a brace with the nose upward; the brace occupies about one-fifth of the width of the stamp, the nose being directly under the T of POSTAGE. Lines extend downward from it which join at the fine blue line, forming a small diamond shaped figure with the nose of the brace as the upper half of it.

In the picture framed variety the space between the shading of the T of POSTAGE and the fine blue line around the picture is occupied by the small diamond, which entirely fills it. In the not framed variety the space between the shading of the T of POSTAGE and the fine blue line around the picture is blank. The stamps described by dealers as "picture framed" and "with diamond" are the same.

No effort is made here to describe the frame minutely or accurately, the object being merely to point out to those not familiar with them a means of distinguishing the varieties.

NEW CALEDONIA stamps with the surcharge Wallis and Futuna are bogus.

ALL the Paraguay stamps of 10 centavos were punched with a round hole to prevent them from being used to receive a forged jubilee surcharge.

MR. NANKIVELL is looking out for a federation of the Australian Colonies and another of the States in South Africa. When this dream becomes a reality, the stamps of these colonies will rise in value, just as the West Indians have done.

**Some Facts and Figures of Uncle Sam's Mail.***(From the "Rocky Mountain Stamp.")*

THE average daily expenses of the post office department are \$231,000.

THE value of the stamps used in 1864 was \$1,526,300, and in 1894, \$54,000,678.

THE department handled 4,919,090,000 pieces of mail matter during 1894.

DURING the past year 7,711 pieces of registered mail were sent to the dead letter office.

TWO hundred and sixty-two money orders were either lost, stolen or destroyed by fire from July, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

THE bureau of engraving and printing manufactures an average of 1½ million postal cards per day.

IT cost twice as much to run the post office department in 1893 as it did in 1882, the amount for 1893 being \$81,000,000.

IT is estimated that the expenditures for the current year will exceed the revenue by \$6,000,000. and \$4,000,000 in 1896.

THERE were only 2,105 \$48 00 periodical stamps used last year, and 835,350 1 cent stamps during the same period.

OUT of 5,789,016 pounds of foreign mail sent last year, 4,239,956 pounds was trans-atlantic mail, the balance being for all other foreign countries.

DOMESTIC money orders to the number of 14,304,041 were issued during the year ending June 30, 1884, amounting to \$138,793,579.49, an average of \$9.70 each.

COLORADO people mailed 190,377 pieces of registered mail in 1894, of which number 10,250 were sent abroad.

THE transportation of mails by rail cost Uncle Sam \$27,150,000 (not including clerk hire, messenger service, etc.) last year; of this amount the Pacific roads got \$1,628,770.00.

FOR the year ending June 30, 1894, the Government realized \$70,200,000 from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers, letter sheets and postal cards.

LAST year the Government made a profit of \$82,487.30 in the special delivery department, handling 3,436,970 pieces of matter. The average time for delivery was 19 minutes.

THE distance travelled last year in transporting the inland mails was 396,809,866 miles, being equal to 16,000 times the distance around the world. Of this vast mileage the railroads have 264,717,595 miles to their credit.

FROM June 30, 1843, to June 30, 1844, the total mileage of Railway mail transportation was 5,747,355 miles; from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894, the railway mileage was 264,717,595 miles. Please note the increase in Uncle Sam's post office business in half a century.

### Variegated Stamps.

BY L. H. BENTON.

TALK about Joseph's coat of many colours! There are quite a few postage stamps which will put Joe's habiliments in the shade! Heligoland's 5-mark value shows green, rose, yellow and black, all within a space 18 by 21 millimetres.

AMONG the Russian rural stamps, Morschank gives us out of a total of something like 25 normal varieties 15 stamps in three colours and two in four colours. Nikolsk gives us one in five colours—black, blue, red, green and yellow,—all in a space 19 by 24 millimetres. Tichvin has four in five colours, one in four colours, besides more than a dozen embracing stamps of one, two and three colours. Most of the Russian rural stamps are in several colours, many being in three colours and not a few in four, among the latter of which are some of the stamps of Soroka, Stehigry, etc.

ITL venture to say that among the local stamps of the Czar's domain more are found in two or more colours than in one.

BUT for a variegated stamp, cast your optical organ upon San Marino's 5-lire "registration envelope" chrome in six colors, namely, brown, blue, red green, yellow and gold, and purporting to be a "jubilee" issue of that little, old republic.

IT is five and three-fourths by a little less than 8 inches (145 x 200 mm.) and would make a nobby circus-poster. The envelope on which this "stamp" is impressed is still larger, there being about three-eighths of an inch margin.

STILL this philatelic giant does not interfere with the largest postage stamp in the matter of holding the record. However, the next one to create a size record for the registration envelope stamp will have to have it engraved on the side of one of the peaks of the Himalayas!

### The 12c. U. S. Variety.

(From the "Philatelic Journal of America.")

CONSIDERABLE interest has recently been aroused in the study of United States stamps, by the discovery of a new variety of the 12c. stamp of the type of 1870. The principal difference consists in the shape of the numerals. By the comparison of our stock, we find that the second variety exists in the old colour of the 12c. and on the old paper. The Department stamps issued in 1873 have the 12c., in the second variety only. The dark, rich purplish colour is a peculiarity of the latter issue of 1882, and possibly the latter specimens were only printed in that colour. The first variety also comes in a dark purple, but it is not that rich reddish cast that distinguishes the purple shade of the second type. From an assortment of about 1,000 copies of the 12c., they were found to be about 65 per cent of the second type. In assorting them up into shades, eight varieties of the first type were found running from dark lilac to a dark purple. These eight shades were then almost identically matched from stamps of the second type, running from the dark lilac to the dark purple; but a rich, almost royal purple shade of the second type was found that did not

seem to exist in the first type. It is a question which of the types of the 12c. are the commoner, but there can be no doubt at all but what this dark rich shade of the second type is a much scarcer stamp than either of the other two.

### U. S. Periodical Stamps.

(From the "Philatelic Journal of America.")

IN connection with their stamps there is a little story that has been told regarding a certain *attaché* of the Legation in Washington of an esteemed European government to the effect that a set of these stamps was presented to him; they were packed away among his papers, and only came to light after his decease. The face value of the periodical set being the not inconsiderable sum of \$205.00, the executors of his estate though that they should realize something on this asset, but being at a loss to know how to proceed, addressed a note to one of the famous jewellery firms of New York City, inquiring if a part of the purchase money of a lot of diamonds could be paid in current unused postage stamps of the United States. This firm naturally regarded such stamps as being available at about face value, replied that an arrangement could be made, provided a slight discount was made from the face value of the stamps, with a result that the set of periodical stamps was sent as part payment for the diamonds. Their dismay can be easily imagined when this well-known firm of jewellers discovered that the stamps that they received, although current United States' stamps, had no actual value to them, and they could make no other use of them than to sell them to stamp dealers at about half their face value, the P. O. Department refusing to redeem them in cash.

### A Rapid Stamp Affixer.

A NEW machine has come out for rapidly affixing postage stamps or labels. It is claimed that with a little practice an average boy can work the machine so as to stamp 4,000 letters an hour, and as the number of letters stamped is registered on a dial inside the case, a check is kept on the stamps used, and secret pilfering is impossible. One good feature of the machine is that the stamps cannot get mislaid, as they are under lock and key, and there is no necessity for the operator to have access to the interior. A sheet of stamps is first placed upon a reel, which takes about two minutes. The case is then opened and the reel is dropped into position. As soon as the case is shut down and locked the machine is ready for use. By one revolution of the handle a stamp is projected, damped, detached and affixed to the letter or circular, the handle on the registering dial simultaneously moving one point. The rubber block which presses the stamp on the letter instantly returns to its position, and the stamping operation can be rapidly repeated until the supply of stamps is exhausted. There is a simple but clever arrangement whereby the machine is thrown out of gear for the night, so that it is impossible to work it from the outside until it has been reset, and the stamps cannot be withdrawn from the spool. The ordinary spool is made to hold 500 stamps, but a larger size can be obtained if desired. The machine can be adapted to the affixing of all kinds of small-sized labels.—Ex.

### Postal Notices.

#### Conditions under which Cards of Private Manufacture may be used as Postcards.

Cards of private manufacture bearing adhesive Indian postage stamps in payment of postage may now be sent as post-cards (both single and reply) from India to any Union country or place to which the rates of one anna for a single post-card and two annas for a reply post-card are applicable, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The cards must, as regards size and weight, be in conformity, as nearly as may be, with the post-cards issued by the Indian Post Office for international circulation;
  - (2) the word "post-card" must be printed on one side of each card at the top, with the addition of the word "Reply" in the case of the reply halves of double cards. In the case of double cards the public are recommended to have the words "British India" also printed on the reply-halves.
2. Cards of private manufacture posted as post-cards for transmission by the foreign post, will also be subject to the general rules of the Indian Post Office relating to international postcards.
3. As post-cards are sold in India at the face value of the stamps, it is not considered necessary at present to provide  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna adhesive postage stamps to enable the public to use cards of private manufacture as post-cards in the inland post.

H. M. KISCH,

*Offg. Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

CALCUTTA, the 9th April, 1895.

On and after the 1st May, stamped wrappers for newspapers and packets will be available for sale at all post offices, at the following rates:—

#### HALF-ANNA WRAPPERS.

Any number less than 6	...	...	each	0	0	7
Packets of 6	...	...	per packet	0	3	6

#### ONE-ANNA WRAPPERS.

Any number less than 6	...	...	each	0	1	1
Packet of 6	...	...	per packet	0	6	6

These wrappers can be used for the transmission of newspapers and packets by either the inland or foreign post, and additional adhesive stamps can be affixed to the wrappers when the weight is more than is covered by the stamps printed upon them.

H. M. KISCH,

*Offg. Director-General of the Post  
Office of India.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th April, 1895.

### A Reverie.

(From the "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.")

ENSCONCED one evening in my most comfortable armchair, before a blazing fire, with my feet on the mantelpiece, and my favourite briar in my mouth, I ought to have felt one of the most contented mortals on earth.

Nevertheless, I was most unhappy. By the last post I had received a shade that for years my soul had yearned for, but my conscience would not permit me to pay the price demanded. The more I reflected the more bitter grew my feelings.

But gradually, and whether it was through the influence of the hot fire, or the after effects of my dinner, or both combined, I do not know, but gradually I fell into a more contented frame of mind. I remembered when a little lad, fresh from school, my mother gave me my first album, as a reward for gaining a prize, and as an encouragement for still further efforts. I remembered the placid content I enjoyed in placing each stamp in its allotted space; no mercenary feelings prevailed then. The album cost me nothing, and the contents no more. I have it by me still. Ah! well, sometimes I have scorned it; sometimes I have thought, "had it not been for you, old album—"

At that moment my coffee came in. I shifted my position and relit my pipe. I was really growing quite sentimental. I drank my coffee and settled down again. I let my thoughts run on to the time when I began to collect in earnest and specialize in my favourite country, Great Britain. I remembered one of the early auctions I attended, held by Mr. Cheveley, in February, 1891, at which the Westoby Collection of English was dispersed. How dear they went, too, we thought. The V.R. for £6 15s. 0d., the 2s. brown, unused, for £1 16s. 0d., the 10s. and £1, both watermarks, for a trifle over double face, and were they not all record prices! A month ago—a short four years have passed—the V.R. goes at auction for £14 14s. 0d., the 2s. brown for £3 12s. 6d., the £1 Maltese Cross for £20 10s. 0d., and was not this latter, and the identical stamp too, bought for £2 12s. 6d. at Mr. Hadlow's sale in May, 1892! Many other cases also I thought of as I dozed.

In four years hence, I wondered, should we be regretting these as bargains lost, should we be grumbling then, as now, and as four years ago, at record prices! I yawned and stretched myself, and with a sudden impulse, rose, and—wrote the cheque!

T. E. RETLAW.

### The Bombay Philatelic Exhibition.

(From the "Philatelic World.")

COPYING the good example set by the Philatelic Society of Bengal, the Bombay Society has lately held an exhibition of Postage Stamps, but judging from the accounts which have reached us and the catalogue of exhibits which we have seen, the Exhibition does not appear to have been an unqualified success. This is rather to be deplored, as failures of this nature tend to detract from the value of exhibitions as a means of attracting votaries to our science. The Exhibition was planned and got up in too great a hurry. The exhibits were poor and wanting in variety, while the rule that stamps exhibited were to be *bona-fide* the property of the exhibitor was entirely ignored, one of the exhibitors, we believe, having borrowed the whole of his exhibit from a dealer who doubtless benefitted by the transaction.

Some of the stamps classified as rarities would have been more correctly classified as *forgeries*, one stamp, a Portuguese Indies 5 on 20 with small figure of value, being to our certain knowledge a forgery, and pronounced as such by the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison. It was purchased by a gentleman in Calcutta under a guarantee of genuineness, but which, on doubts being subsequently thrown on it, he sent to England for expert's opinion. The expert, Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, pronounced the stamp a forgery, and was supported by Mr. Harrison. When the vendor of

the stamp was informed of the fact, he took no notice of it, but we find the same stamp now exhibited among the rarities and unchronicled varieties, many, if not all, of which would not stand the test of examination. It seems to us the more surprising, as there are to our certain knowledge many good collections of Portuguese Indies in Bombay. Among other exhibitors we notice the names of Messrs. Kettle, Graham and Muller, the last-named gentleman's exhibit of Brazils being one of the best in the show.

There are many advanced collectors and many fine collections in Bombay, and it is a pity that a better assortment, even for a first attempt, could not be got together. We wish the Bombay Society better luck in its next venture, and we have little doubt that, granted more time for preparation, India's premier Philatelic Society will do itself more justice in its next Exhibition.

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### From my Note-Book.

By L. H. BENTON.

It will probably be a surprise to many, but it is a fact that to be "worth its weight in gold" the average-sized postage stamp need be valued at only three cents, one and a half pence, or two annas. The average stamp weighs a little over half a grain and a pound (5,760 grains) of gold is valued at 234 dollars, or about £48.

*Appropos* to the above, it might be mentioned that there is said to be in the Bank of England a gold-weighing machine so sensitive that an average postage stamp dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of six inches. Accordingly, a pound weight would send the index whizzing round until it had covered over a mile.

THERE is an island in the Grecian Archipelago by the name of *Stampalia*. Its area is about 50 square miles and the population is something like 1,500. Why does not Seebeck or Waterlow get out a special set of stamps for this island? The stamps would sell on their name.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL, of the U.S., has resigned his office, and will be succeeded by William L. Wilson; author of the famous, yet infamous, Wilson Tariff Bill. Wilson is probably the most cordially despised Government official in the country, not even excepting our unpopular president, Grover Cleveland.

WE stampists all like to see sneering, non-collecting sceptics "eat upon good and hard," and to those who wish to read the best thing ever printed in that line, I would suggest the initial paragraph in Nankivell's "English Letter" in the February *American Journal of Philately*.

P.S.—Don't read fifth paragraph!

AMONG the new philatelic journals in the United States, *The Michigan Philatelist* (Coldwater, Mich.) and the *Rocky Mountain Stamp* (Denver, Colorado), stand forth as models of typographic perfection.

It is said (?) that the different tastes of gum on our stamps are to constitute different varieties!

### Unnecessary Issues.

MR. EDWARD J. NANKIVELL deals with this question in his monthly letter to the *American Journal of Philately*. It is evidently the "Problem of the Day" as we called it last month. He says:—

"It is a pity that we have not some philatelic authority to pronounce upon the question of the admission or non-admission of new countries, and even certain new issues, to our philatelic lists. There should be some such authority, and it should be composed of dealers and collectors who should scrutinize the claim of every new State, and if any evidence was forthcoming that the issue was merely made for collectors, the issue should be excluded from all dealers' lists. Indeed, I am inclined to think the boycott should extend even to chronicling. This conspiracy of silence would put an end to the swindling rubbish which is increasing at such a rapid pace as to threaten to choke the life out of philately.

"Let the leading dealers put this suggestion into their pipes and smoke it. Now is the time to take action. If Moens, Gibbons, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and Senf, alone, were to put their heads together and say 'we will have a committee of experts made up of dealers and collectors, and we will submit the question of the admission of every new stamp-issuing State from this time forth, to the decision of that committee,' the business would be satisfactorily settled. I know I shall be faced with the question. 'But do you think any dealer in his senses will wait for the decision of that committee before he sells a supply which he may have received?' Not at all! no need to do that. Let every dealer do as he chooses in the matter of selling stamps received. Let him who buys and him who sells take the risk of the issue, being excluded from the catalogues if they will. The dealer who sells obvious rubbish at the risk, may put money into his pocket for a time, but it will be playing skittles with his reputation, and the collector who is so hasty to buy the rubbish deserves to find it excluded. The exclusion would render the stamps absolutely valueless. Who would give even five cents a thousand for an issue deliberately barred by the great firms I have mentioned?

"I appeal to my fellow-collectors in America to take up this question, and not to let it sleep until it is settled in such a way as shall safeguard our hobby in the future from the free admission of international swindlers. The forger is not half so much to be dreaded as the international blackguards who are now making a business of swindling collectors by the manufacture of bogus stamps, that are postage stamps only in name and not in reality. We blind fools of collectors are buying worthless rubbish by the million, solely because we are too apathetic to face the little exertion that is needed to put an end to the systematic robbery that goes on. We do protect each other from the forger and the re-printer, and we can protect ourselves also, if we like, from the manufacture of bogus novelties. Create an irresistible demand for revision, scrutiny and exclusion; flood your dealers with protests against the chronicling and advertising of rubbish: make life a burden to every man within your reach who deals in bogus novelties, and the end will assuredly come. Catalogues will be revised. Leading dealers will vie with each other in being most exclusive, and the sale will be unremuneratively restricted to the rag-tag and bobtail dealers in back streets, and the manufacturers will cease for lack of returns.

"Collectors may depend upon it, that unless something is done, and that before it is too late, the money that we locked up in our stamps will be in serious danger of panic or ruinous depreciation. We have put down the forger, we have squelched the re-printer, and now we must concentrate our attention on this latest parasite. To begin let us make out a black list of countries which should be excluded from all serious collecting.

"Once erect the barrier I suggest, and the stamp-issuing speculator will soon be in search of some more profitable means of keeping his carcass above the turf. If during the past five years every little State had to show cause, as we say in law, why it should be recognized as a legitimate stamp-issuing State, our stamp catalogues would not be half the size they are to-day, and genuine issues would be even more sought after than they are. Unless we do something to protect ourselves before long, every little rock in the ocean upon which a seafowl can find a resting place will be converted into a stamp-issuing principality à la principality of Trinidad.

## Oceania Catalogue.

(From the Australian Philatelist.)

Fiji.—Continued.

In October, 1874, the rate on letters to the Australian colonies was reduced to 2d. A new denomination being therefore required, two of the then current issue received an additional surcharge of "2d.," the values in "cents" currency being doubtless sold at their respective equivalent in pence.

### REFERENCE LIST.

End of 1875. Stamps of the issue of 10th October, 1874, with additional value. Perf. 12½.

(a) 2d. in black, on 6 c. green. V.R. in Roman capitals.

2d. " 12 c. carmine " "

Varieties: With period after the figure 2 " and before the d:—

2. d in black, on 6c. green  
2. d " 12c. carmine.

Without any period—

2d in black, on 12c. carmine.

Without period after the R. of V.R.—

2d. in black, on 6c. green.

(b) 2d. in red, on 6c. green.

Varieties: With period after the figure 2.—

2. d in red, on 6c. green.

Without period after the R of V.R.—

2d. in red, on 6c. green.

(c) 2d. in black, on 6c. green. V.R. in Gothic capitals.

2d. " 12c. carmine. " "

Varieties: 2d without any period—

2d in black, on 6c. green.

2d " 12c. carmine.

R. of V.R. punctuated by a Maltese Cross—

2d. in black, on 16c. green.

V.R. inverted—

2d. in black, on 6c. green.

2d. " 12c. carmine.

Double surcharge V.R.—

2d. in black, on 12c. carmine.

(d) 2d. in red, on 6c. green. V.R. in Gothic capitals.

Varieties: Without period after 2d.—

2d. in red, on 6c. green.

R. of V.R. punctuated by a Maltese Cross.

2d. in red, on 6c. green.

V.R. inverted—

2d. in red, on 6c. green.

NOTE.—The varieties with inverted Gothic "A" instead of V., doubtless exist also.

In January, 1876, a complete reversion to British currency took place, and a fresh series was printed from the original plates, and each value received the surcharge V.R. in an ornamental monogram in black. The three pence was converted into a new value by the surcharge "Two pence" in black.

January, 1876. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, on thick white wove paper. perf. 12½.

1d. blue (shades). | Twopence on 3d. green.

1d. ultramarine. | 6d. carmine (shades)

Varieties: Imperforate—

1d. Ultramarine

2d. on 3d. green

6d. carmine

Imperforate, and without surcharge V.R.—

1d. ultramarine

6d. carmine

NOTE.—These two last varieties can only be distinguished from the imperforate varieties of the first issue by the different texture of the paper.

Without Surcharge "Two pence"—

3d. green.

With double Surcharge "Two pence." imperforate.

Two pence on 3d. green.

In 1877 the paper was changed to laid.

1877-8. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, on thick white laid paper; perf. 12½.

1d. blue (shades). | Two pence on 3d. green.

1d. ultramarine. | 6d. carmine.

Varieties: Imperforate—

1d. ultramarine.

Two pence on 3d. green.

6d. carmine

Without any Surcharge—

1d. ultramarine.

3d. green.

6d. carmine.

In April, 1878, a new value was provided.

April 1878. Printed as last, laid paper, perforate 12½.

Four pence on 3d. lilac, surcharge in black.

Varieties: Imperforate—

Four pence on 3d. lilac.

Without any surcharge—

3d. lilac (?)

In 1879 the type was altered by the substitution of the letters V.R. in script capitals for the C.R. The first to appear was the 3d. value, which, however, was provisionally converted into a 2d. value by means of the surcharge "Two pence" in black. The other values followed in 1880, and the 3d. was permanently converted into 2d. by alteration of the value in label.

1879-82. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, on thick white wove paper. Perf. 12½.

Two pence on 3d. green (1870).

1d. ultramarine (shades) (1880).

2d. green (shades) (1880).

6d. carmine (shades) (1882).

Varieties: Imperforate—

1d. ultramarine.

2d. on 3d. green.

2d. green.



In 1882 two high values were prepared at the Government Printing Office, Sydney. The design consisted of the Queen's Head, printed from the plate engraved by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. for the New South Wales Duty Stamps of 1868, surrounded by an ornate frame inscribed with the name above, and value in two lines below.

January, 1882. Printed as above, on white wove paper. Perf. 10.

1s. <sup>c</sup>bistre.  
5s., brick-red, frame black.

In 1883 the perforation of the 1879-82 issue was altered to 10, and 4d. value was printed from the two-penny plate. Same paper, printing, &c. Perf. 10.

1d. ultramarine (shades).	Four pence on 2d.
2d. pale green	lilac, black sur-charge 6c. carmine.
	Perf. 10 x 12½

1d. ultramarine.	2d. pale green.
1d. blue.	6d. carmine.

In February, 1890, a fresh printing of a 4d. value took place, the 1d. plate being used on this occasion. Same printing, paper, etc., as last.

Four pence on 1d. lilac.

During 1891 a provisional and definitive value of 2½d. were prepared, and a plate made for printing the 4d. value perf. 10.

June, 1891, 2d. of 1883 surcharged 2½d. in large figures in black.

2½d. on 2d. green.

August, 1891. 2½d. brown. 4d. lilac.

In 1892 two more values were required, viz., ½d. and 5d. For the first, the 1d. of 1883 received the surcharge ½d. in large figures in black, pending the preparation of a new plate for that value, which was completed about the end of the year. The design of this definitive stamp differs slightly from the previous issue, in that the V.R. is more ornate and is in an upright position. For the 5d. value the 4d. was first surcharged "5d." in black and subsequently the 6d. received the surcharge "Five Pence" in two lines in black. Perf. 10.

1892. ½d. on 1d. blue, black surcharge.

½d. grey,  
5d. on 4d. lilac.

Five pence on 6d. carmine.

A design for a new series was forwarded to Sydney in 1892. Dies were engraved and plates prepared at the Government Printing Office, Sydney. The design consists of a native canoe on a still sea, with the sun setting in the background. Tropical foliage is mixed up intricably with the inscriptions, which consequently suffer, the name "Fiji" being almost illegible. The execution is wretched, and the production generally poor.

Jan., 1893. White wove paper, perf. 10 x 11, 11 x 10, 10.

1d. black  
2d. green  
5d. blue

NOTE.—A number of revenue stamps have been chronicled as postally used. These, at best, appear to have accidentally passed through the post without any authority being given for their postal use. Many are post-marked *par complaisance*, and we therefore omit a list until we can obtain more definite assurance of their claims to recognition.

We do not chronicle the official Frank Stamps, as they merely denote exemption from, and not prepayment of, postage.

### Auction Reports.

\* = unused. † on original.

The LONDON PHILATELIC COMPANY held their fourth sale on February 14th. The following were the best lots:—

	£	s.	d.
France, Empire, 1f., pair* ...	2	6	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., torn at top ...	3	15	0
N. Brunswick, Connell, corner stamp of sheet, imperf. two sides* ...	11	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d. orange ...	2	2	0
" 4d. orange ...	3	12	6
U. S., 1869, 90c., pair ...	4	10	0
" set ...	3	15	0
" 1893, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5¢* ...	4	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d. ...	9	10s.	7 15 0
" is., on laid paper, used ...	4	1	0
St. Vincent, 4d on 1s. ...	5	5	0
Virgin Isles. 1s.. double lined border* ...	2	12	6
Mr. CHEVELEY held his 65th sale on March 11th.			
Great Britain, 8d. brown* ...	4	5	0
Russia, Env., 1848, wide tail ...	2	10	0
Levant, provisional, 10p. ...	5	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d.* ...	13	10	0
W. Australia, 1st issue, 2d., mended* ...	4	7	9
N. Zealand, 2d., lozenge ...	2	12	0
N.S.W., Sydney, plate 1, 1d.* ...	11	0	0
" laureated, wmk., 1d., strip of 4, with margin* ...	5	15	0
Peru, ½d. yellow ...	2	10s.	2 14 0
N. Scotia, 1s., mended ...	2	10	0
Barbados, 5s.* ...	3	12	6
Peru, ½p. rose, clipped ...	6	10	0

Mr. HADLOW held his 49th sale on March 11th.

Afghanistan, 1290, shahi purple, pair, penmarked ..	3	5	0
" ditto, apparently* ...	5	0	0
" tablet, abasi, penmarked ...	6	6	0
P. Indies, 1st issue, 20r.† ...	2	0	0
" later issue, 20r., double perf. ...	2	10	0
" 1st issue, 20r.† ...	3	3	0
" 10r., pair† ...	5	5	0
Soruth, 2a. black on yellow† ...	10	0	0
N. Zealand, 1d., pelure, perf 13, perfs. cut one side ...	9	15	0
S. Australia, imperf., pair, 1d. deep green†	2	6	0
" ditto, yellow green ...	5	5	0
Victoria, Queen on Throne, litho., made up plate ...	5	0	0
Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held their fifty-fourth sale on March 13th and 14th, when, as usual, some good things were offered, but mostly in lots,			
Lubeck, 2½s., brown, error, pair* ...	2	16	0
Vaud, 4c., torn ...	7	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., corners clipped ...	2	12	6
India, 2a. green* ...	2	8s.	2 17 6
Philippines, 1st issue, 10c., made up plate* ...	45	0	0
Philippines, 1st issue, 2r., ditto, mostly* ...	42	0	0
Philippines litho., 5c* ...	2	15s.	3 5 0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., pair ...	5	2	6
" " 1d., strip of 3 ...	5	10	0
" " 2d., from ...	1	8s.	3 17 6
" apparently* from ...	1	14s.	5 0 0
" 1848, 2d.,* with gum ...	2	12	6
Suez Canal, set used ...	9	10	0
Tasmania, 1d. red, wmk. 2, penmarked ...	2	4	0
Victoria, Queen on throne, litho., made up plate ...	4	8	0
The LONDON PHILATELIC COMPANY held their fifth sale on March 20th.			
Great Britain, £5, used postally ...	2	14	0
Philippines, 1863, 2r., pair* ...	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
U.S., 1869, set ... ..	3	12	6
" " 90c., block of 6 ... ..	12	0	0
Nevis, litho, 4d.* ... ..	6	6	0
" 6d. green ... ..	8	0	0
" 6d. green* ... ..	10	10	0
St. Christopher, 6d. olive* ... ..	2	10	0
Torago, C.A., 6d. ochre* ... ..	10	0	0
Turks, 1s. prune ... ..	6	0	0
Tasmania, 1d. blue* ... ..	2	12	6
MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held their fifty-fifth sale on March 28th and 29th when a collection containing some fine things was broken up.			
Great Britain, V.R.* ... ..	11	0	0
" £5 ... ..	2	15	0
Hanover, 10gr. ... ..	2	10	0
Mecklenburg Schwerin, 2s. grey-lilac, used ... ..	3	3	0
" Strelitz, 1s. violet, used ... ..	4	10	0
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1gr. ... ..	5	5	0
Schleswig, 1st issue, pair* ... ..	4	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70k.* ... ..	3	0	0
France, 1f. vermilion ... ..	6	10	0
N. Caledonia, 1st issue, entire sheet* ... ..	6	17	6
Levant, provisional, 2pi.* ... ..	7	0	0
Naples, ½t., cross ... ..	4	0	0
" 50g. ... ..	2	12	6
Moldavia, 54 paras ... ..	13	0	0
" 108 paras ... ..	31	0	0
Roumania, 50b., with beard* ... ..	2	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2r.* ... ..	33	0	0
" 1852, 2r.* ... ..	20	0	0
" 1853, 2r. ... ..	5	5	0
" 1865, 19c., perf.* ... ..	2	0	0
Tuscany, 60c. ... ..	9	0	0
" 9c., on white ... ..	2	10	0
" 3l. ... ..	26	0	0
Cashmere, 1st issue, 1a. dark mauve* ... ..	4	0	0
" 1a. ultramarine* ... ..	2	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d. ... ..	20	0	0
" 1s. 9d., pair ... ..	11	0	0
" 2s.* ... ..	12	12	0
" service, set of 7* ... ..	3	12	6
" 2s. imperf.* ... ..	5	0	0
Philippines, 1st issue, 5c. ... ..	2	10	0
" litho, 5c.* ... ..	2	0	0
" 1863-4, 1r., 2r.* ... ..	4	15	0
" 1r., H.P.N. ... ..	2	4	0
Cape, wood block, 4d., dark blue ... ..	2	12	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d. ... ..	6	0	0
" 2d. earliest state ... ..	3	0	0
" Britannia, 4d., green ... ..	2	12	6
Barbados, 5s.* ... ..	3	10	0
Dominica ½d. in red on ½ 1d., pair, surcharge inverted † ... ..	6	10	0
Nevis, 1s. on blue ... ..	5	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s., black and orange* ... ..	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 4d. yellow* ... ..	2	15	0
" 4d. on 1/- ... ..	7	7	0
Trinidad, fine litho, blue ... ..	3	5	0
Virgin, Isles, 1/- single line border, used. ... ..	4	0	0
B. Columbia, perf. 12½. 50c.* ... ..	2	0	0
" " 10c.* ... ..	2	17	6
" " 1s. ... ..	2	15	0
Canada, 6d. green ... ..	2	2	0
" perf., 6d. black ... ..	3	10	0
N. Brunswick, 1s. ... ..	6	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d. orange ... ..	3	12	6
" 6½d. carmine* ... ..	5	12	6
" 1s. orange, cut in half ... ..	3	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cut ... ..	2	2	0
U.S., Battleboro 5c. buff ... ..	100	0	0
" St. Louis, 10c. ... ..	£18, £10 & 18	0	0
" 1857-60, 90c.* ... ..	2	10	0
" 1868, 3c., grill all over* ... ..	5	0	0
" 3c., grill 13 x 16* ... ..	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
U.S., 1869, 15c., inverted centre, damaged ... ..	5	10	0
" Executive 1. 2. 3. 10c.* ... ..	5	10	0
" Justice, set (10. 30c. used rest*) ... ..	7	15	0
Bolivia, 11 stars, 500c.* ... ..	3	5	0
Brazil, 2nd issue, 180r. ... ..	2	4	0
" " 300r.* ... ..	3	12	6
" " 600r. ... ..	4	4	0
Mexico, eagle 3c. surcharged* ... ..	4	7	6
" " 3c., no surcharge* ... ..	3	12	6
Peru, ½p. yellow ... ..	2	0	0
Uruguay, block letters, set of 3* ... ..	2	15	0
Sydney, 2d., Plate 1, superb ... ..	7	10	0
N.S.W., wmk. 5s., 2s. blue* ... ..	3	3	0
S. Australia, wmk. Crown SA., 10d. ... ..	7	0	0
" P.S. on 3d. red and blue ... ..	2	0	0
Tasmania, 1d., blue ... ..	2	2	0
W. Australia, 1st issue, 1s. red-brown ... ..	2	14	0
Mr. CHEVELEY held his sixty-seventh sale on April 3rd, and disposed of some good stamps.			
Hanover, 10g. ... ..	2	0	0
Gt. Britain, anchor, £1 on bluish ... ..	2	8	0
" 8d. brown, pair* ... ..	9	15	0
" plate 5, 6d., pane of 20* ... ..	13	10	0
Schleswig, 1st issue, 1, 2s.* ... ..	2	15	0
Saxony 3pf. ... ..	3	0	0
India, long service, 8a.* ... ..	9	10	0
" " 4a.* ... ..	5	10	0
" " 4a.* ... ..	4	10	0
" " 2a. short stamp black surch.* ... ..	4	15	0

## Exchange Notices.

Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1. Every extra line, 4 annas.

**A**LL Postage Stamps catalogued at 3 cents and upward taken in Exchange in large quantities. Many rarities in stock. Henry A. Smedberg, Station S., New York, U.S.A.

**A**NY one sending me Used and Entire Envelopes and Post-cards of his country will receive 25 per cent. extra in Indian and Native States, used for used, unused for unused, the latter preferred. Registered Letters and Stamped Envelopes. Address : Wm. St. A. Jordan, Queen's Road, Delhi.

**E**XCHANGE! I desire Exchange with Collectors in all parts of the World. John H. B. Ewart, Doonbalm, Chelmer, Brisbane, Queensland.

**E**XCHANGE—Rare, quantities (postage Stamps catalogued at 3 cents and upward). Stamp for reply, any country. Wholesale list to dealers. H. A. Smedberg, Station S., New York, U. S. A.

**E**XCHANGE wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each Collector should send the Stamps of his country only; (2) that the Stamps should be worth over 4s. per 100 wholesale; (3) that all should be fixed on approval sheets and priced by any given catalogue; (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s.; (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s. at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Registered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar, India.

**I** HAVE Mexican Stamps in lots of 100 to 1,000 which I would like to exchange for Stamps from the English Colonies.—Also Rare Mexican Stamps for other rare ones. In sending Stamps have letters registered. R. Farias, P. O. Box, 615 Mexico City, Mexico

**I** DESIRE EXCHANGE with Collectors. I want good Stamps only of Ceylon, Portuguese India and Native States on the basis of Senf, 1894 or Scott's 53rd Edition. E. Christiansen, Gustafsminne, Hesselunda, Sweden. Member of the Philatelic Societies of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Scandinavia.

**I** HAVE Jhino, Nabha, Patiala, Gwalior, Chamba, Faridkote, etc., to exchange against South American States, Australia, and Africa. No issue after 1892 required. Exchanges to be effected on basis of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Send approval sheet to Hon. Secretary, Burma Philatelic Society, Rangoon.

**J.** RIGAUX—Rue Royale, 104, Bruxelles, Belgium, wishes to receive 50-150 different Stamps of British Colonies for double the number of different Europeans.

**J**E donne en échange Timbres rares contre Etats Indiens, Chinois, Malaca, Ceylon, Australiens et Sud Africain. C. M. Moroui, St. Morfeue, 6 Bucuresci—Roumania. Direct. d'échange Soc. Timbrologie, Membre de 10 Sociétés.

**M**ADEMOISELLE H. Laurent, Neffe, Dinant, Belgium, wishes for exchange relations with all countries. Registered letters and stamped envelopes. Wishes to receive philatelic journals.

**M.** MANNAROUS SOUBRAMANIAM ABBAY—CHETTIAR, Member of the Société Philateliq. Française, 100, Rue Villenour, Pondicherry, exchanges Postage Stamps. Read his advertisements in this paper since issue No. 4.

**N**UMISMATIC and Philatelic Agency. Coins and Stamps bought and sold. Austin & Co., Madras.

**S**MITH, George, 6, Exeter Street, Brighton, Englan<sup>d</sup>, desires exchange of Stamps, 100 for 100 with Collectors.

**T**HOSE who send me 100—300 Indian and Asiatic Stamps get by return of Mail, the same variety and value in European Stamps, especially Holland, Belgium, Sweden. Stamped envelope preferred. Miss Harriet Jurgens, Kruisstraat, Osch, Holland.

**W**ANTED Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**W**ANTED 3d. English Stamps with small letters in corners, 8d., 10d. and 2s., blue in exchange for other English or Foreign Stamps, on the basis of any catalogue. More than one copy of a kind exchanged. Send Stamps with want list to the Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar.

**W**ANTED Stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No Stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, Professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichhornsgos, Braun, Austria.

## Business Cards.

**₹** Rupees 10 for twelve insertions not exceeding five lines, and Rupee for 2 every extra line.

**BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.**—29, Meadows St., Fort; Gangaihar Baboo's Lane, Calcutta, and Frere Street, Karachi. Stamp Dealers and Philatelic Agents. Specialists in Portuguese Indian Stamps. Price list free.

**BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE.**—Dadar, Bombay, India—Reliable Agents for large quantities of Native States Stamps; either used or unused. Wholesale lists wanted. Correspondence and exchange solicited.

**CALCUTTA STAMP EXCHANGE.**—S. A. Ghose & Co.—Foreign and Native Stamp Dealers. 21, Phears Lane, Calcutta.

**CLARKE & CO.**—Bushey, Herts, England—Wholesale and Retail Dealers. Price Lists free on application.

**FISHER, TITLEY & CO.**—Stamp Importers, Batu, England.—Large 36 pp. Illustrated Catalogue, for Collectors or Dealers. Lists post free on receipt of One Anna or reply post-card. Exchanges desired.

**T. H. HINTON, I. P. U. A. P. A.** 5, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, London, S. W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail.

**GILLMAYER,** Ed., Box 418, Buenos Aires, (Argentine Republic), cheapest Wholesale and Retail Price List post free.

**RAUCH,** A. Zittau (Germany), buys always for prompt cash lots of used Asiatic Stamps and entire Envelopes and Cards at wholesale quotations. Purchase list post free.

**UNIVERSAL STAMP EXCHANGE,** 18, Gora Chand Road, Entally, Calcutta. Wholesale and Retail. Established 1873.

**HOWARTH EVERSLEIGH & CO.**—General Merchants and Dealers in Foreign and Colonial Stamps, Wholesale and Retail. Carshalton, Surrey, England.

**RIBEIRO & CO., C. A.**—Singapore S. S. Wholesale and retail list of Asiatic Stamps. Wholesale list sent free. Retail list No. 2 mailed on receipt of unused stamps to the value of 8 annas.

**PIONEER STAMP & CO.**—Dealers in Native and Foreign Stamps, 71, Lall Bazaar, 2nd floor, Calcutta.

**HAROLD CONNE & CO.**—12 Grenville St., London, W. C. Wholesale Price List free. Specialty. Packets of 1,000 varieties for dealers. Wholesale Asiatic Stamps purchased.

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# The Indian Philatelist.

VOL. II.

JUNE, 1895.

No. 2.

## The New Crusade.

THE movement against unnecessary issues has at last come to a head and resulted in the formation of a committee of dealers and collectors, whose task it will be to pronounce on the character of each issue as it comes out. Most leading dealers and collectors have given their adhesion to this New Crusade, and have at last realized the serious danger to philately, which lay in the multiplication of purely speculative issues.

It is the fashion in the philatelic press to attack the various Governments who make frequent changes in their stamps, and it is said that one of the principal functions of the committee will be to bring pressure upon these Governments to induce them to forego the pleasure of changing their stamps too often. We are sure that this work would be much beyond the scope of the committee's functions, that the results would be small, and that the committee would be frittering away its energy in a wrong direction. It is foolish to expect any Government to give up a sure source of revenue, for the pleasure of obliging a London committee. Stamps are issued for the postal needs of a country and not for collectors. The moment there is evidence that they are made for collectors, they should be placed on the philatelic Index Expurgatorius. The preparation of this Index, after maturely weighing all the available evidence, should be the chief work of the committee.

Let it be borne in mind that the leading dealers themselves are to blame for the present state of affairs. It is they who set a

premium on every new issue; who are ready to advertise and sell it; it is they and their agents who create corners in particular values. If it were not for the trade, the Congo, Borneo, Fez-Sefro, Labuan, Abyssinia, Nyasaland and the U. S. 5c. error would not have the vogue they had. If we but turn to any price list, we see Scandinavian and German locals freely advertised and sold; the leading magazines chronicling Russian and Chinese locals; the leading Albums keeping spaces for all the gunpaps of the last few years.

The London committee will have to pass a self-denying ordinance, and insist on all the members of the League refusing to handle speculative issues. We do not wish the committee to be very draconic in its decisions, they may even err on the side of humanity, but their decisions should be without appeal and the members should agree to abide by them loyally. The evil after all lies more within ourselves than outside us. If collectors leave certain issues severely alone, it will not pay Governments to be constantly tampering and tinkering with their stamps. Stamp-issuing countries were quick enough to see that it was possible to make money out of collectors. They will be shrewd enough to see also that collectors refuse to be swindled any longer and they will not attempt it. The remedy lies really in our own hands. Collectors have no desire for new varieties. They are generally content with what the dealers provide for them, and now they will have the guidance of a Central Committee to assist them in rejecting worthless stamps. It is a mistake to imagine that philatelists are desir-

ous of new stamps being issued. On the contrary, they would like the work to go on more slowly so as to have time to collect them. At present stamps are issued so fast and changed so often, that it requires a great deal of care to keep oneself posted as to the exact state of affairs.

### A New Departure.

We receive frequent complaints against particular dealers and collectors, and we must declare once for all that admissions into our advertising columns are made with due care, and that we cannot accept further responsibility in the matter. We have, however, assisted always every philatelist who has applied to us, either for the recovery of approvable lots or the payment of debts.

From next month, we intend to reserve a section of this paper to the sale of good stamps, which any of our subscribers may wish to dispose of. The stamps must be worth at least Re. 1 a piece and marked moderately. They will be advertised for three months, and if unsold until then will be returned to the owners. A charge of 12½ per cent. will be deducted from the price of each lot for expenses, whether stamps are sold or not.

We have been induced to make this arrangement, as collectors find a great difficulty in securing good prices for their duplicates. By the present plan, the risks of loss or non-payment are entirely done away with, stamps to be included in the list should reach us before the 10th of each month.

### New Issues.

**British Bechuanaland.**—The Cape of Good Hope 2d. stamp has been surcharged vertically in two lines: "British Bechuanaland."

*Adhesive.*

2d., black and brown.

**British Central Africa.**—An entirely new set of stamps has been issued for this Colony. The design consists of the arms and supporters (two negroes) and motto below in centre and printed black.

The stamps appear to be lithographed, are unwatermarked and perforated 14.

*Adhesives.*

1d., black	3s., black and yellow.
2d., " and green.	5s., " olive.
4d., " orange.	£ 1 " orange.
6d., " blue.	£ 10 " vermilion.
1s., " rose.	£ 25 " blue-green.
2s. 6d., " violet.	

The two highest values, though bearing the legend "Postage and Revenue," will probably be used as fiscals.

**British Honduras.**—Some new values of the current type have been issued.

*Adhesives.*

1 c., green.  
5 c., blue.  
10 c., violet and green.

**Fernando Po.**—Two values have been surcharged here in a circle "Habilitado para Correos 50 cent. pta." in blue.

*Adhesives.*

59 c., in blue on 1 c., green.  
50 c., " on 5 c., blue.

**Italy.**—A stamp of 45 centesimi has been issued.

*Adhesive.*

45 cent., reseda-green.

**Luxembourg.**—The lower values appear now with the head of the Grand Duke. No watermark. Perforated 12½.

*Adhesives.*

1c., grey-lilas	5 c., green
2c., brown	10 c., rose.
4c., yellow-bistre	

**Natal.**—Two provisionals were issued here; one was made by surcharging Half-Penny on the 6d. stamp of 1864, and the other by surcharging HALF on the 1d. carmine.

*Adhesives.*

½ d., on 6d., violet, 1864.  
¼ d., on 1d., carmine.

**Peru.**—We are very glad to see that a reversion has been made to the llamas design of 1866-67 in the recently issued 20 centavos. This is better than the horrible surcharges.

*Adhesive.*

20 c., blue.

**Porto Rico.**—Another change of colour.

*Adhesive.*

3 c., greenish-blue.

**South African Republic.**—The 1d. and 1s. have been issued, re-engraved, the prairie wagon having now a pole instead of a pair of shafts. Perforated 12½.

*Adhesives.*

1d., rose.	1s., green.
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**United States.**—The 8c. with the corner ornaments has appeared

*Adhesive.*

8 c., plum.

## Notes and News.

WE find a report that it is intended to surcharge the current stamps of Indo-China, with the value in cents and piastres, owing to the constant fluctuations in exchange. Perhaps cents and dollars would be more correct.

ACCORDING to the *Timbre Poste*, the Norway 2s. yellow, of 1857, has been found on laid paper.

St. Helena shilling stamps come in a new variety of surcharge which measures 18 mm.

SERVIA is not going to be left behind the other Eastern Principalities. A new set of unpaid stamps is in preparation, with eagle and figure of value in centre.

SPAIN has printed its 15c. stamp in pale yellow for the use of Members of the Chamber of Deputies as an official frank.

A CONTRIBUTOR to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* contends that imitations of stamps should be placed in the Albums, as there are quite a number of stamps that may be classed as "unattainable." He argues further that as most Museums contain imitations of ancient masterpieces, without any indication that they are *facsimiles*, it is not necessary that stamps alone should bear a mark to indicate their status. To this Mr. Maury remarks that if the practice is not followed in other departments, it is one that *ought* to be followed—a sentiment with which all true philatelists will agree.

It is said that the two lower values of the new Congo issue in the old colours were bought up by a few dealers, on the distinct stipulation that no more would be issued in the same colours. As a matter of fact none of the stamps have done postal service, and it is difficult to see why they should be collected.

THE Belgian 5f. stamps are sold without guarantee of condition, and also without any warranty that further supplies will not be printed. On the other hand, it is surmised that there are merchants who hold a considerable stock of them, and that the stamp is by no means the great rarity that it is made out to be.

IN the new set which has been prepared for Portuguese-India will be included a new value altogether—the 9 reis. Certain papers in their eagerness to chronicle the issues of this country, gave it a series of the same denomination in reis as in the other colonies. There has been no change in the currency to warrant this assertion. Twelve reis still make one tanga, which is again the sixteenth part of a rupee.

HERE is a refinement of the Jubilee mania. A merchant of Caracas offered the Venezuela Government a whole set of Jubilee stamps, and the Government has accepted the offer. It is needless to say that this set ought to be excluded from any rationally made collection.

THE Mellis stamps have been surcharged with the words *Guerra de Cuba, 1895*. They will be upheld by the Barcelona print.

IT is said that the United States Post Office Department is making a collection of stamps.

It is estimated that the saving to the Government by the present contract for U. S. envelopes, under the new firm, will reach the sum of one million dollars during its four years' continuance.

NEARLY six million Orange special delivery stamps were issued during their short existence. According to these figures copies should not be rare for some time to come, but *quien sabe?* there may be a "corner" formed yet you know.

Mr. John K. Tiffany has discovered a variety in the 15c. stamp of the 1870 issue. The inscription, "United States Postage," at the top, and the value, "Fifteen cents," at the bottom, are in perfectly blank labels. In the common variety these labels are composed of a ground work of fine lines.

Mr. C. H. NUNN estimates that there are at least 1,000 genuine legitimate stamp dealers in Great Britain, and 50 Magazines devoted entirely to the subject.

A BILL is being prepared by the Russian Government to make the sale of forged stamps a criminal offence.

*Die Post*, in answer to a correspondent, states that the Suez Canal stamps are not stamps, because they were issued by a private company. Our contemporary also states that only the 20 centimes was used, an assertion with which we cannot agree. Used specimens—undoubtedly used—are known in most of the large general collections. The duplicates of his own, and the "Caillebotte" collections discarded by the late Mr. Tapling contained a set of all the four values, genuinely postmarked and used.

THERE is some talk of withdrawing the present one dollar black, owing to the cancellation not showing plainly. Should this be done this stamp will rival the one dollar Columbian, as they have been on sale only a few weeks.

THE high value Columbians are on sale at the Philadelphia Post Office, it being explained that they desire to dispose of the present supply before bringing out the new two and five dollar values. This will come rather hard on the dealer who has laid in a large stock. The 90c. orange can also be had.

UBIQUITOUS Mr. Benjamin continues to supply the English press with information regarding the Chinese Treaty Port issues. They are developing very fast, as might have been expected.

THE *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles the discovery of a 10c. U. S. stamp of 1870, grilled all over. It is maintained that the grill in question is one only, and not two joined together.

THE current 5c. stamp of the United States appears now with a thin line round the oval. The plate has been re-engraved.

SOME 240,000 of the 4d. Natal provisionals on the 6d. stamp of 1864 were issued, but they were bought up within four days of their appearance by local and Cape speculators, necessitating a further batch of provisionary on the 1d. carmine stamp. There are several errors in the former surcharge and it is quoted at several times its face value.

The current series of Mexican adhesives have appeared with the surcharge OFICIAL diagonally in black; the surcharge measures 3 by 16½ mm.

A GREATER number of philatelic journals have joined in the "conspiracy of silence" regarding "Chinese Locals." The first step of the Committee on Unnecessary Issues will probably be to expunge these stamps from existing albums and catalogues.

NOVELTIES continue to come from the United States in great profusion. The secret marks of the Continental Bank Note Co. on the 1, 3, 6 and 10 c. stamps of 1872 have now been discovered. In the 1c. the secret mark consists of a small dash in the ball immediately at the left of the figures, over the E of ONE. The 3c. mark consists of heavier shading of the lower part of the tail of the left ribbon. The 6c. has been marked by strengthening the first four vertical lines of the shading in the lower part of the left ribbon. In the 10c. stamp, it consists of a small semi-circle in the scroll at the right hand of the label inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE." The current 2c. stamp has been re-engraved, the difference being in the corner triangles, the inner lines of which are thinner and do not run through the stamp.

THE counterfeit 2c. stamps of the U. S. are lithographed from a plate obtained by some process of photogravure. They present a blurred appearance specially in the lines of shading. The size of the counterfeit is also ¼ mm. larger than of the genuine.

THE famous Harrison collection of U.S. envelopes was offered for sale in New York, on May 27th and 28th.

THE 2 and 3d. adhesives of the Cape of Good Hope were never surcharged for use in Griqualand, and the revenue stamps of this place were never used for postal purposes.

MR. E. C. Eberhardt, of Valparaiso, has discovered in a lot of 200 common stamps of Bolivia, a few forgeries of the 10c. lithographed issue of 1893. These stamps were evidently manufactured with the object of defrauding the revenue, for they were found used along with the genuine stamps of the same issue. They are produced from a wood block, and the engraving is even coarser than that of the lithographed series, which is saying a good deal. There is a notable difference in the Z of the value, the paper is thicker and better than in the original, where it is thin and common.

A NEW series of stamps will be shortly issued in Greece. They will be manufactured in Vienna. The design will represent as usual Mercury, but standing this time, and the figure will be reproduced from various statues discovered in Greece. The god, just starting on an errand from Jove, is buckling on his wings previous to starting on his aerial voyage.

THE ex-Postmaster of St. Thomas and Prince Islands is trying to defeat the legitimacy of the surcharged provisionals he manufactured while Postmaster, and for which he received a well-merited rebuff from the Portuguese Colonial Minister. There is little doubt that the surcharging was a little speculative venture of the ex-Postmaster. The documents on which he bases his defence are mis-translated.

THE revenue stamps of the Orange Free State never did postal service, and any offered so are frauds.

THE imperforate Turkish stamps, exhibited by the local Society, are regarded as unofficial and speculative, by the best catalogues.

THE stamps of Antigua, Cyprus, Grenada, Nevis, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands and Natal (2d. current) having the same design, though generally in one colour, are produced in two printings. The reason for this, says the *Questionneur Timbrophilique*, is that a number of sheets were struck at once, and the name of each colony and the values were added according to the needs of each colony.

THERE is a report that the colour of current Austrian stamps will be changed, and that unpaid stamps of 2, 6 and 7kr will be issued of the current design.

THE surcharge "Postal Service" on Indian stamps is in two lines of the same type as the surcharge on the stamps used for the Native States. The stamps are used to denote payment of Customs duty collected through the Post Office on letters and parcels.

IT is significant that the Bombay Philatelic Society has found a champion of its doings in the person of Mr. N. H. Mama, the gentleman whose connection with forged Sciade Daks and bogas Cabuls is well-known. It is well-known that Mr. Mama is the sole owner of the Great Philatelic Co., and it is painful to see members of the local Society parading themselves in the company of such "dead beats."

THE group of nine islands which comprise the Archipelago of Azores has been granted its administrative autonomy.

A SLIGHT change has been made in the Bavarian 3 pf. wrapper. The paper is now yellow instead of white.

A LIGHTER shade is now used for printing the current 1c. Morocco stamp.

THE Bamra Native post office has been closed from January 1, and no originals in a new setting can possibly be sold now unless they are forgeries.

DAHOMEY is going in for a set of stamps.

AN anonymous scribe, who has started as apologist of the Bombay Society's exhibit, finds it strange that two parties who were known for their not very cordial relations should hold an opinion in common. The allegations against the exhibition were—(1) that the stamps exhibited were worthless; (2) that forgeries were exhibited; and (3) that one exhibit was altogether borrowed and another party's. These charges are quite definite, and we are quite prepared to throw open our columns for any explanation or denial on the part of the Society. A member of the local Society palmed off a forgery on Mr. Larmour, and refused him reparation when he pointed out the character of the stamp. It is quite evident that roving certificates of genuineness granted to members by people who know nothing about stamps are quite useless and deceive nobody.

THE firm of Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. has failed in limiting itself, and will carry on its business under the old style.

THE current 5 c. and 20c. of France have been found with the paper coloured on the back.

MR. Harbeck, of New York, who sold his fine general collection to Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, is now disposing of his U. S. A. collection, retaining only the locals, on which he intends writing a book.

THE great Mekeel 5 cent *error* turns out after all to be a chemical changeling and the Mekeels are now refunding the money they took for the stamps. An application of the peroxide of hydrogen brought back the original colour in a very short time.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN is doing the *amende honor.* with regard to his Nyassaland stamps. He is refunding money to the purchasers. It was perfectly plain from the beginning that Mr W. Brown acted in good faith in this matter, and he could not possibly suspect that the stamps were unauthorized.

AN important piece of news from abroad, is the fact that the late Duchess of Galliera, who was the mother of the famous Parisian collector, Phillip von Ferrary, bequeathed to the city of Paris the sum of £240,000 and a large plot of land near the Trocadero, on the banks of the Seine, for the purpose of building a museum. This museum was opened on the 1st of April, and is called the Museum Galliera. In it will be exhibited works of art, chiefly statuary, enamels and tapestry, purchased from time to time by the city. It is believed that the celebrated Ferrary collection of stamps will eventually find a resting-place in this museum. Let us hope that this may be accomplished during the life time of Mr. Ferrary, rather than to wait until after his death.

"I HAVE alluded," says Francisus in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, "to the enormous rise in prices of Heligoland stamps. They have been the subject of a speculation far exceeding anything on the Stock Exchange. Especially keen were the transactions in entire sheets, as fashion commanded the collection of such. In 1892 a complete collection of Heligoland stamps (adhesives and stationery) cost, according to Seuf's catalogue, if unused the sum of £3, if used £4. Now, according to the list of the same firm, the prices asked amount to £22 and £68, respectively. I cannot but feel deep regret at seeing such eccentricities of speculation, which must tend to injure genuine collecting."

"WITH reference to Heligoland stamps, we have had an interesting case here (Berlin)," says the same writer "An expert in these stamps started examining them for other people, guaranteeing to pay for the stamps should his opinion prove to be wrong. He has now had to refund the money for some thousand 3 pfennig stamps, which he had declared originals, while two other experts deem them reprints. The case has shown that it is very difficult to distinguish between the originals and the reprints of certain values, and it is to be feared that this difficulty will increase every year, as the colours, gum, paper, etc., undergo alteration more or less, according to the care taken of the stamps. I may mention that a valuable paper, on Heligoland stamps and reprints, is to appear shortly from the able pen of one of our prominent collectors here."

## The U. S. 5c. Error.

THE following open letter has been issued by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., to purchasers of this celebrated error which gave rise to so much acrid controversy in the American Press:—

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—You have no doubt watched with interest the discussion that has taken place in the Philatelic Press with regard to the 5c. dark-brown so-called Error, issue of 1890.

These stamps were purchased by Mr. C. H. Mekeel in good faith, of Mr. Anton Amana, of Dayton, Ohio, upon guarantee that they were genuine errors in the colour of the 4c. stamp of 1890, and that he purchased them of the postmaster at Carthage, Ohio, and that he sold us all of the lot. We purchased these stamps in good faith and in the belief that they were *bona fide* errors as represented, and our opinion was concurred in by a number of prominent philatelists with whom we conferred in the matter. We have disposed to date of thirty-five copies at the uniform price of \$30 apiece upon the guarantee that the stamp was as represented, and that the money would be refunded in case they should prove to be more common than we had originally supposed, or if it should be proven that a changeling could be produced of the same colour as the genuine error. At our request, one of the errors has been submitted to a chemical experiment in the presence of John K. Tiffany, N. W. Chandler, and C. H. Mekeel, in which the application of peroxide of hydrogen with a camel's-hair brush to the left hand side of the stamp restored the colour to that of the ordinary 5c. stamp of 1890; therefore we are convinced that the colour of the 5c. so-called dark-brown *error* is not a fast colour, and we shall sell no more of them, and offer to return all money paid us for these stamps. The stamp you have purchased may be returned to us at once, or after reading a full history of the case, together with the full correspondence, copy of contract, etc., between Mr. Mekeel and Mr. Amana, which will be published in the next number of Mekeel's *Weekly Stamp News* and the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, both of which papers will reach you during the week ending April 13. We have taken the earliest opportunity to notify you of the result of our investigation in this matter, and do not think it necessary for us to assure you that we have acted in good faith.

We are always ready and willing to make good any error of judgment, and it is wise for philatelists to always deal with firms that are inclined and able to take this course.—We remain, etc.,

C. H. MEKEEL,  
Stamp and Publishing Co.

SOME very amusing things have occurred in connection with the newly discovered varieties of the type of 1870 U. S. stamps. Of course it is quite apparent that all grilled stamps are necessarily of the earliest of each of these varieties, so that when the forger of grills proceeds, he will have to be careful which variety he operates upon in order that his fraud may not be too transparent. These varieties not having been known to the fraudulent manipulator of the grill, it is not surprising that some of the collectors are waking up to the fact that the grilled specimens in their collections happened to be of the wrong variety.



## Correspondence.

### The Bombay Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN PHILATELIST."

SIR,—I am glad to see that you have taken a determined stand against that fabric of fraud and fudge known as the Bombay Philatelic Society. Really it is time that somebody should tell what *real* work has been done by the Society up to this time. To this inquiry somebody makes the grandiloquent assertion: "Look at the files of Stanley Gibbon's Journal!" I have searched the files and have failed to find anything of importance in them. On the contrary, it appears that we are brought face to face with a sort of Philatelic Golden Gang, whose objects are to give a name and a standing to people who would otherwise find no status in the philatelic world.

The Indian philatelic papers have denounced their last exhibit in no unmeasured terms, and have done a public service thereby. There has been no adequate reply to the very definite and precise charges made, but it appears that the Paco collection holds a general certificate of genuineness from an expert of this Society.

I happened to have seen a certificate emanating from this man, but as the stamp which was certified to was very vaguely described, the certificate was a mere trap to deceive the unwary and nothing more. It is a trade device which may facilitate the sale of the rubbish which certain members buy in the Bombay bazaars at a low price, and then palm off on outsiders as rarities of the first water.

Much is made of the contention that this Society does not admit dealers. Will anybody explain to me which of the members does not deal in stamps?

Of course in such a body there must be well-meaning philatelists, who not being acquainted with the wheels within wheels are satisfied with appearances and are deceived by them.

But the attitude of Bombay collectors is one of utter distrust, and member after member has left the Society in sheer disgust at the pretence of work, which forms the enormous labour of this premier society in India.

I am quite prepared to enter into details of the work which has been left undone, and of the other that has been badly done. One thing, however, is quite certain. No respectable Society forms a connection with notorious frauds and forgers. The object of all

Societies and of all philatelists is to discourage forgers and their ways. Members of the Bombay Philatelic Society seem to think otherwise.

It is doing a public service after this to divulge these facts, that respectable members may choose better associates and that outsiders may know exactly the credit that ought to be attached to the reports of great progress which are exported to Europe, simply because they find no credit here. Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

### A Letter from Persia.

AN esteemed subscriber writes to us from Persia:—The new issue Persians is printed in Holland, not Paris, as you state. I believe the firm is "Dunlop." The Toman stamp is "rose and gold." There are—International post-cards 4sh. Rose on buff; Local, 2sh. Green on buff; Reply International, 4 x 4 on buff, Reply Local 2 x 2 on buff.

I think that the only solution to this continual stamp manufacture for collectors, is to do as I myself have done, and make a stop at a certain year, (in my case 1892), and there is more pleasure in getting one old stamp than a full set of some Chinese local town issue. If more did this, I am sure it would stop the rush. And our big firms who countenance this are, to my mind, spoiling their own trade in Albums at least, as take an up-to-date Album, in the course of one year it is out of date, as naturally the issues are far above the spaces provided, and still the old issue-spaces are blank—an eyesore, I am sure. My idea is to continually go backward and fill up these blanks, and in, say, ten years, the new issues, which are unlimited, will not be a ruinous price even then. One does not think of collecting modern crockery, but antique; then why collect speculative issues, which in time, and even now, are increasing at an alarming rate, with nothing to recommend them, except to be looked upon as a lure to school-boys, who like plenty and cheapness? No true philatelist, to my mind, will notice these labels, which in some cases never leave the mother country, and no satisfaction surely can exist under these circumstances.

*Apropos* of this "speculation," there is a 16sh. adhesive also, but not one has, to my knowledge, been used, and I have it on good authority that the whole lot (the 16sh.) have been sold to a firm in Boston. This, I presume, is to make them scarce, although it would be well to say that they have never been issued in Persia for *bona fide* postal purposes, and they are not purchasable, though I have tried Teheran, Spahan, Shiraz, and Bushire. I also hear that another stamp has been brought out in blue, but cannot say for certain what it is, but will let you know later—I think it is the Toman, as I have repeatedly tried to obtain one, but without success.

A CERTAIN collector has been very proud of the 12c. grilled, that he secured of a New York dealer at something below auction price, and he is now very much disappointed to find that his grill is on the second variety, the stamp that was probably not issued until 1873; at all events there is no doubt at all but that the grill is a forgery. Collectors may well scrutinize their grilled stamps.

**The Postal Issues of Heligoland.**

By L. H. BENTON.

It seems remarkable that while the two little villages on the rock in the North Sea, known as Heligoland, were the cause of the issuance of over two and one half millions of postage stamps, there are so few original specimens to be had,—while there are reprints by the million; no limit. Heligoland's stamps were first reprinted in 1879, and since then all, except the mark values, have been struck off on-demand.

Of the first issue, in 1867, 570,000 originals left the printing-office. In 1873 the second issue brought forth 275,000 specimens. Two years later, the heaviest issue was turned out—1,200,000. In 1876 the fourth issue showed up with 480,000. The fifth and last appeared in the autumn of 1879 and consisted of but thirty thousand copies—20,000 of the 1 mark value and ten thousand of the 5-mark. The latter value was issued all at one printing.

THE 3 and 20 pfenning of 1876 were tri-coloured stamps, as was the one mark of 1879. The 5-mark, however, was in four colours:—Frame in green, name in rose, value in black, and the garter in three colours,—green, red and yellow. This stamp is naturally the scarcest, there having been only 10,000 issued, and accordingly the greatest number of complete sets of adhesives possible is that number. A used specimen is worth six or seven dollars, while an unused one is valued at \$2 or so. The much commoner 10 pfg. wrapper is said to have been issued only to the number of 10,000 also. I question the latter figure. Of the 10 pfg. adhesives of 1876, 490,000 were issued, in five printings.

SPECIMENS of the mark values are found with large perforations. They are said to be essays, accidentally sent out from the printing-office.

GREEN is represented in every adhesive stamp of Heligoland.

IN 1875, one hundred thousand stamped envelopes were issued, a part of which were surcharged in 1878. In that year 55,000 wrappers were printed. The 3 pfg. was withdrawn the next year.

FROM 1871 to 1879 over 437,000 postal cards were issued.

SCOTT'S No. 9 is an error, the colours being reversed. One hundred thousand were printed, and the error was not discovered until about 25,000 had been sold by the post office. The remaining 75,000 were recalled by the Imperial Printing Office and burned.

A COMPLETE set of the postal issues of Heligoland—37 pieces—are worth in an unused state about \$20, while in a cancelled condition it is nearer one hundred dollars, and considerably more where the adhesives are on the original covers and the envelopes and wrappers are entire.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co. have bought up the remainders of Stellegand Revenues. They have no interest for collectors of postage stamps.

A HILL State, near Simla, has gone in for an issue of stamps. We have seen the stamps, they purport to be issued by the Bissahir State.

**Nyassa.***(From the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.")*

IN our February number we announced that in consequence of a misunderstanding which had arisen between the Nyassa Company and the Portuguese Government, there was a doubt which required clearing up as to whether the stamps issued by the Company were duly legalized by the Home Government. It has now been ascertained by the expenditure of a considerable amount of labour that although the Company was entirely in their right in issuing postage stamps, they failed to comply with the internal regulations of the Portuguese Government, which require that all stamps of Portugal and its colonies and dependencies should be issued directly from the Royal Mint at Lisbon. We are inclined to think that the Nyassa Company acted in good faith in this matter, and we were encouraged to hope that, as the issue of negotiations then pending between the Company and the Portuguese Government, this particular issue, which was stated to have been sent out to the Company's territories for use there before this difficulty arose, would be legalized. We now find that this is not likely to be the case, and that the flaw in the method of the issue will not be condoned by the authorities at Lisbon. That being so, Mr. William Brown asks those who have purchased Nyassa Stamps from him to communicate with him and return those stamps for which he will be happy to send back such sums as have been paid by them to him on this account, or, if preferred, Mr. Brown will let them have other stamps to the same value in exchange. With regard to the legal liability of the Company to Mr. Brown, this is not the place to speak, as negotiations are at present proceeding between the legal advisers of both parties with a view to a settlement, and as legal proceedings may possibly ensue, we forbear to make any comment thereon at present. This is not a case of an issue of postage stamps by unauthorised persons, but of one printed for postal purposes by a competent authority, who failed in their method of printing to comply with all the regulations. It is difficult to see how any English trader could at the outset have foreseen this difficulty, which even the concessionaires of a great company (most of them gentlemen of distinguished names and careers) had apparently overlooked.

It only remains for Mr. William Brown to tender his best thanks to the stamp trade and Philatelists generally for the courtesy and trust they have shown in this matter. They assumed, and rightly, that he would not let the matter rest, and that their interests would be safe in his hands. What perhaps they do not know is the amount of anxious work it has taken to settle the thing, and how difficult it has been to obtain a final and authoritative opinion. Even in home matters British Departmental wheels go slowly, but the speed of English bureaucracy is as lightning compared to that of some foreign Administrations. Be that as it may, we have thrashed the matter out and obtained a clear and final decision, and we will see that no one of our clients is in any way the loser. Next month we hope to lay before our readers the whole history of the matter.

The Ceylon 2 cents wrapper appears now in brown colour, identical to the paper of the 5 cents value. Mr. E. G. Rusbridge, of Colombo, has been kind enough to send specimens of the same.

## A Gem from the North.

BY L. H. BENTON.

(From the "Rocky Mountain Stamp.")

ON September 6th, 1851, New Brunswick issued a set of three postage stamps; value: 3 pence, 6 pence and 1 shilling.

Now, while the shilling value is priced the highest, and is probably the most valuable, it is nevertheless a fact that fewer of the 6-pence yellows are met with in auction sales. It is noticeable how seldom one is listed in an auction sale catalogue, when at the same time a shilling value in one shade or another is quite frequently listed.

This stamp is found in two shades, yellow and reddish yellow or orange yellow.

In the 18th edition of the Scott (then J. W.) catalogue, issued early in 1870, it was priced at 50 cents used. In the 23rd edition, issued in November, 1871, the price for an unused specimen was \$1.50; not priced cancelled. There was no change in the 24th, issued the next year. The prices in the 27th (1873), 32nd (1875), and 39th (1881) are all the same: \$2.50, unused—\$1.50, used; hence it is presumable that those prices were stationary throughout the entire period from 1873 to 1881. In the 47th, 48th, 49th, and 50th, issued in 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, respectively, there were no prices given to unused specimens, but used copies were listed at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, and \$2.50, respectively. The various prices to date are as follows:

51st Edition, 1890,—	\$10, unused;	\$3.50	used
52nd " 1891,—	12, "	5.00	"
53rd " 1892,—	12, "	6.00	"
54th " 1893,—	15, "	6.00	"
54th (Revised) 1894,—	15, "	10.00	"
55th " 1895,—	20, "	17.50	"

Here are a few prices by other authorities:

Durbin's 8th edition, 1861, \$1.50, used; same in the 14th of 1885 and 15th of 1886. In the 18th, 1891, \$3.50 was the figure. In Collins' 5th edition, 1885, a used copy was just \$1.50. J. W. Scott in 1889 asked \$2.50 and in 1891 wanted \$2.50—and he got it. In McKeel's 1st edition of his American catalogue (1889) \$2.50 was desired for a copy (used, of course), while in his 4th, 1892, a five dollar bill was required to carry away the gem. For an unused copy, \$12 was wanted. In his World's catalogue, recently issued, only \$6 is wanted for a used specimen. The catalogue was so long in getting out that when it did appear, most of the prices were stale, and in the case of the stamp under discussion McKeel's selling price (as alleged) was about what most other dealers would use for a buying price. The price for a new specimen is \$10 or \$12, I forget which. This is about the only recent catalogue of which I do not own a copy, the reason being that I consider it as being worth less than the room it takes up (even the pocket edition), for how can it be otherwise, with stale prices and poor cuts! The appendix, however, will probably be worth having, worth the price of the whole catalogue if decent electrotyping is done. 'Tis the appendix that sells the catalogue. A few other catalogue prices are as follows:

Trifet's 17th, 1886.	...	...	\$1.75, used.
Gremmel's, 1893,	...	...	\$12, new; 5.50 "
Stanley Gibbons' 9th, 1893,	...	...	25 shil. "
" Sept., 1872,	...	...	5 shil. "
Parker's 59th, Feb., '93,	...	...	\$6.00 "
"Our," 1894	...	...	\$15, new; 6.00 "
Evans' Philatelic Cat., 1890,	...	...	1.50 "

In Albrecht's 16th sale, in November, 1893, a used

copy brought \$7. At the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 119th sale in February, same year, \$7.10 was realized.

At the famous DuCoppet sale of April (still the same year) an unused copy brought \$14.05, while a cancelled specimen went for \$7.25. One half of same used as 3p. on piece of letter brought \$10.25.

So much for a rare and rising "piece of property."

## British Colonials.

BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

(From the "American Philatelic Magazine.")

No issues of stamps have excited among collectors a greater and more general interest than those which have been used by the various British colonies. The varieties of design and colouring are aids to the arousing of this interest, but the universal liking for these stamps undoubtedly owes its existence to the fact that collectors with all kinds of tastes find in them satisfaction for their desires.

The majority of collectors desire bright and pleasing issues. These are found in all grades from the clearly printed and tasteful issues of St. Vincent to the gaudy but finely engraved stamps of Borneo. The collector of rarities finds in the early issues of Ceylon, Mauritius or Newfoundland stamps which please and which absorb much spare cash in the collecting. The later issues of the same countries appeal forcibly to collectors of more limited resources, but with equal desires for the pleasing stamps which they hope will some time be rare. Since no classes of collectors have as yet met with great disappointments in their expectations concerning these stamps their popularity steadily increases.

Certain authorities in Great Britain have directed the attention of philatelists during the last year or two to the desirability of gathering the early issues of stamps of Great Britain which were used in the colonies. Since these stamps were authorized to be thus used, before special sets were issued for the separate possessions, it is argued that they are to be regarded as British colonial stamps rather than as stamps of Great Britain. This reasonable argument has resulted in a general desire among collectors in the United Kingdom to secure the early stamps of Great Britain with colonial postmarks.

The postal authorities of Great Britain, about 1864, sent out to colonies which had no issues of their own supplies of British stamps, which were used until special sets were provided. These may be discovered by the examination of postmarks. The familiar A02 of the postmark of Antigua when found upon an early stamp of Great Britain indicates that the stamp was an authorized British colonial used from that island or one of the group prior to 1862, when special stamps were first provided.

There may also be found in addition to this early authorized use of British stamps in the colonies specimens whose use appears to have been permitted even after special issues were made. We have before us, for instance, a 3-penny Great Britain stamp of the issue of 1867, bearing a circular postmark containing a letter E at the top, the word MALTA through the centre, and the date M 17, '70 below. These varieties are also thought worthy a place in a collection of British colonials.

Again, British stamps have been used in foreign places where native governments have allowed the establishment of British post-offices. A 9-penny, small letters in corners, issue of 1862, in our posses-

sion bears the B02 postmark of letters mailed at Suez. This use, however, was not discontinued with the issuing of special sets for the colonies, for we have also some 4-penny stamps, vermilion, of the issue of 1876, bearing the C51 of St. Thomas, one of them also having upon it the circular postmark with the name "St. Thomas." Thus we see that the use of British stamps is still continued from foreign ports not themselves British colonies. Such stamps are also thought by many worthy a place in a collection of colonials.

The opportunities of American collectors for gathering these interesting varieties are great, since general attention has not been directed as yet to their existence and desirability. Rare specimens command good prices in England, and it is only a question of time when our own specialists in British colonials will be eagerly searching for the scarcer varieties.

Some of these stamps have remarkable historical interest, and for the collector who makes his stamps a help in study we can imagine nothing more interesting than a 1-penny or 2-penny stamp of the issue of 1854 cancelled "Post office British Army" in circle with the date. These stamps were used from the east during the Crimean war, memorable on account of the terrible charge of the Six Hundred, so forcibly depicted in Tennyson's great poem.

Many American collectors have a special interest in the colonials of North America from the feeling that the manifest destiny of these countries is to become a part of the great republic. An anonymous writer from Canada who saw some statements of ours in relation to the probability of such a finality sent us not long since a statement of the relative number of collectors of United States stamps in Canada and of Canadian stamps in the United States. He argued that as the number of the former was little more than a tenth, proportionately, that of the latter, annexation to the United States was not probable, since the sentiment of collectors might be taken to be a fair exponent of popular feeling. We know little of present popular feeling in Canada in relation to annexation, but we do know that the prosperity of North America is one; that Canada will never reach its proper position among the nations until it unites, on terms mutually honourable, with the United States. Hence, we hold that collectors of colonials are right in holding a special interest in the stamps of British North America, and that those United States specialists who add these stamps to their collections are the wisest of the wise.

### Natal ½d. Surcharge.—New Issue.

(From the 'Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.')

QUITE recently the stock of ½d. stamps in Petermaritzburg became exhausted, and a provisional was created by surcharging 240,000 of the old 6l. violet, wmk, CC., which were snapped up in the usual idiotic manner, and a fresh supply had to be manufactured. This time, they took the ordinary 1d. rose and surcharged it in bold letters "Half." When our correspondent left Africa they were still printing and issuing these stamps, they are therefore by no means rare, although we are informed that £8 to £10 is asked for a sheet of 120 stamps (face value, 5s.) which means a modest premium, 4,000 per cent.

### Queensland 1s Imperforate.

(From the "Australian Philatelist.")

MR. M. P. CASTLE, commenting in the *London Philatelist* on a specimen of the 1s. first issue Queensland which was sold by auction as an imperforate stamp, and brought £25, says:—"The margins of the stamp were certainly wider than any I have ever seen, and I fail to see how it ever could have been perforated." Thus once more the ghost that I thought so comfortably laid, comes out from the shades and gibbers at the collector, clamouring for the reinstatement of his space in the album!

But before yielding, let us carefully examine the facts. When writing my papers on the stamps of Queensland, I expressed my firm opinion that no imperforate sheets of the 1s. value were sent out by the printers. Mr. E. D. Bacon, with the books of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., before him, says (see Sept. A. P.): "It is clear that the one shilling value was not sent out imperforate, and collectors may henceforth expunge this variety from their list of wants."

Thus far the evidence is conclusive against the intentional issue of the stamp in an imperforate state. There still remains, however, the possibility that it may exist *accidentally* imperforate. There is a copy of the 2d. of the same issue chronicled wanting perforation on one side. Possibly such a partial perforation may have existed in a sheet of the 1s. value, and a keen pair of scissors would do the rest! However, the *London Philatelist* contains an autotype illustration of the stamp under discussion, and while conceding that the side margins are fairly wide, I do not think those at the top and bottom are at all conclusive. The stamp has been removed from the original cover, but even had it not been so removed I should not take the evidence to be any more in its favour, as it is possible to remove the stamp carefully, trim off the perforation, and replace it. Such a process was successfully performed in Sydney quite recently with a number of 2d. Queensland, and they were purchased at a fairly reasonable price, had they been genuine, but on removing one, the purchaser found the watermark to be script! I think, on the whole, I will not reinstate the imperforate 1s. on the strength of the £25 copy—not even as an "accidental."

A. F. BASSET HULL.

### Oceania Catalogue.

(From the "Australian Philatelist.")

#### HAWAII (KINGDOM).

A POSTAL Service for the conveyance of letters, etc. between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, was established by Act of the Privy Council on 21st December, 1850. The rates were fixed by this Act at 5 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof for letters, and 2 cents for each newspaper for the Hawaiian proportion. The rate to Oregon and California was 12 cents, and east of the Rocky Mountains, 13 cents per half-ounce letter, if prepaid; the newspaper postage being 5 cents, in addition to the 2 cents chargeable for the Hawaiian rate. Prior to the passing of this Act the rate was 50 cents per half ounce letter. Mr. H. M. Whitney was appointed Postmaster under this Act. In 1851 the Legislature ratified this Act of the Privy Council, and authorised the Postmaster to issue stamps of the necessary denominations.

Although the "Hawaiian rate" was specified in the Act, there was no system of inter-island postal communication until 1859, the above rate being merely the proportion reserved by the Hawaiian Government out of the total postage.

1st October, 1851. Type printed at the Government Printing Office, Honolulu, on thin white wove paper, imperf. Inscribed "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE."  
2 cents, light blue (two varieties of type).

5 " " " " "  
5 " greenish blue " "  
13 " light blue " "

At the end of 1852, the inscription on the 13 cents was changed to "H. I. & U. S. Postage." Same paper, printing etc., as last.

13 cents, light blue (two varieties of type).

Engraved plates for two values were obtained from Boston in 1853. The lower value was inscribed "Honolulu—Hawaiian Is", and the higher value, "Hawaiian 5 cts.—United States, 8 cts.—Honolulu Hawaiian Is. 13cts."

May, 1853. Engraved on steel, and printed at Boston, U.S.A., on various papers, imperf.

(a.) White wove paper.

5 cents, blue.  
5 " deep blue  
13 " red (shades).\*

(b.) Thin bluish white wove paper.

5 cents, blue.

(c.) Blue wove paper.

5 cents, blue.

Varieties: With a vertical line before "Five."

5 cents, blue.

With a dash below period under "S" in the right hand inscription.

\* cents, blue.

NOTE.—These varieties occur in the plate, and are found on all three varieties of paper. The dies were returned to the engravers in 1867, and the plates were defaced. The remaining stock was surcharged "Specimen," and sold to collectors. Subsequently the defaced plates were sent (16th Dec., 1887) to the American Bank Note Co., to be restored. This restoration was effected, and on 14th January, 1889, an order was sent for 10,000 of each value. These were supplied on the 6th September following. They were not intended for postal use, but were sold as *fac-simile* copies of the originals, without any overprint from 1889 to 1892, when Postmaster-General Hill had the balance of stock surcharged "Reprint." The reprints can with difficulty be distinguished from the originals; the latter are somewhat different in shade, and on a fine quality paper. The plate varieties of the 5 cents disappeared in the process of restoring the plates. A 2-cent value, to bear a portrait of King Kamehameha, was ordered from Boston shortly after the issue of the 1853 stamps, and a supply was forwarded and issued in 1855.

\* A variety of this stamp, with pen and ink figure 5, has been catalogued, but the figure appears to be merely a cancellation.

### More Wrinkles about Watermarks.

(From the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.")

WE recently clipped from the *Bazaar's* "Philatelists' Supplement," a hint on the detection of watermarks. But there are cases in which the plan there indicated might prove ineffectual, so very indistinct are the watermarks of certain kinds of stamps. A good plan in such cases is to try the effect of light falling upon the back of the stamp in different ways. Thus, sometimes a watermark, otherwise invisible, shows up when the stamp is pressed close against a window pane or laid flat, face downwards, on some smooth dark surface—say American cloth. The evening, after the gas is lit, is one of the best times for trying this experiment,

as the different ways in which the rays of light fall upon the stamp are often of great assistance, a watermark invisible from one point of view being often most distinct from another. In case this method does not succeed, the following is an almost infallible one, provided the stamp is not either printed in fugitive colours or unused with original gum which it is desirable to retain.

First soak the stamp thoroughly in water, then, after lightly blotting up the superfluous moisture, press it firmly face downwards against a bit of black American cloth or some similar substance, and await developments. Just before the stamp dries the watermark will show up with surprising distinctness.

Yet another plan is to drop a little benzine on the back of the stamp instead of wetting it, which is said to have much the same effect, as the liquid evaporates and does not injure either gum or colour in the slightest degree. But those who use benzine should always remember that it is very inflammable both in its liquid and gaseous form, and that, therefore, the operation should not take place too near a fire or gas jet.

### Auction Reports.

\* = unused. † on original.

Mr. W. RIDOUT held two sales on March 12th and March 22nd, which we have not yet reported. The lots consisted almost entirely of wholesale lots.

Mr. HADLOW held his jubilee sale on April 5th.

Schleswig, 1st issue, pair .. .. .	2 10 0
Saxony, 3pf. .. .. .	4 17 6
Basil, 2½r. .. .. .	4 17 0
Brunswick, 1sg. black on yellow, perçé ..	3 15 0
Portuguese Indies, 1st issue, 2or. † ..	4 0 0
B. Guiane, 1862, 2c., pearls .. .. .	2 15 0

THE LONDON PHILATELIC CO. held their sixth sale on April 8th.

Gt. Britain, 2s. brown .. .. .	2 4 0
" id., Plate 191, imperf. pair ..	4 4 0
Heligoland, complete collection, originals* .. .. .	6 0 0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s. .. .. .	4 4 0
Portuguese Indies, 1½r. black, 33 lines in back ground .. .. .	£1 3s. & 3 3 0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., early, slight mend ..	6 10 0
Canada, 7½d. green .. .. .	2 15 0
B. Columbia, 5c. rose, imperf. * .. ..	5 0 0
U. S., 1869, 90c., pair .. .. .	4 4 0
Montserrat, 4d., CA .. .. .	3 0 0

Messrs. VENTON, BULL, and COOPER held their fifty-sixth sale on April 18th and 19th.

Gt. Britain, Oct, 10d., Die 3* .. .. .	2 2 0
" 4d., small garter * .. .. .	3 10 0
" 9d., hair lines, damaged .. .. .	2 10 0
" 2s., brown * .. .. .	3 0 0
Hanover, 10g., very fine .. .. .	2 6 0
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1-3g. .. .. .	2 8 0
" 3rd issue, 1-4g. postmarked .. ..	2 15 0
Saxony, 3pf. .... .. .	3 11 0
Finland, error, top. brown on lilac * ..	2 6 0
Naples, cross, 1-2t., four on † .. .. .	22 0 0
" 1-2t., * .. .. .	3 17 0
" 50g. and 20g. † .. .. .	2 12 6
" 50g. .. .. .	£2-2-0, £1-10-0, and 0 14 0
Spain, 1865, 19c., perf. * .. .. .	2 8 0
Basil, 2½r. .. .. .	4 4 0
Tuscany, 60c. .. .. .	8 12 6
Ceylon, imperf., 8d. .... .. .	1 0 0
" 8d., cut close .. .. .	4 0 0
" 9d., violet-brown .. .. .	2 4 0

Ceylon, perf. 8d., brown ... ..	3	6	0	The LONDON PHILATELIC Co. held their seventh			
" 8d., yellow-brown ... ..	2	15	0	sale on May 1st.			
B. East Africa, 1s. on 3s., each ...	3	0	0	Gt. Britain, oct., 6l.* ... ..	3	7	6
Cape woodblock, rd. ... ..	2	4	0	Hanover, 10g., with margin* ...	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., 2d., early, a splen-				Oldenburg, 3rd issue, ½g., used ...	3	0	0
did pair ... ..	25	0	0	" 2nd issue, 3g. ... ..	2	0	0
" 1848, 1d., early ... ..	3	0	0	Ceylon, imperf. 8d. ... ..	18	0	0
Natal, 1s. buff, fine ... ..	9	0	0	" " 1s., strips of 5† ... ..	7	0	0
Oil Rivers, a lot of surcharges were offered,				" no wmk., 6d.* ... ..	5	5	0
and we understand were bought in.				Newfoundland, 1s., vermilion ...	13	10	0
Canada, 7½d. green, from 15s. to ...	2	2	0	N. Brunswick, 6d. ... ..	3	3	0
N. Brunswick, 1s., mauve ... ..	10	0	0	" 1s., mauve ... ..	7	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange ..	2	0	0	Nova Scotia, 6l., deep green* ...	3	15	0
" 6d. ... ..	2	0	0	U.S., 1855-60, 90c. ... ..	2	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet ... ..	14	10	0	" 1869, reprint, 24c. ... ..	2	0	0
U.S., 1855-60, 90c. ... ..	2	15	0	" Justice, 9c.* ... ..	4	10	0
Bahamas, no wmk perf. 14½ 4d., rose *	4	10	0	B. Guiana, 1851, 1c., pair ... ..	7	0	0
Bermuda, 3d. on 1d. * ... ..	2	6	0	" 1856, 4c., magenta ... ..	£6 & 8	10	0
B. Guiana, 1st issue, 12c., cut round	6	0	0	" " oct. ... ..	5	15	0
" 1862, 2c. pearls ... ..	4	0	0	Montserrat, 4d., CA. ... ..	4	5	0
Montserrat, 4d., CA. ... ..	4	15	0	Nevis, perf. 13, 1s., green ... ..	2	2	0
Nevis, on bluish, 4d. rose * ... ..	4	0	0	" perf. 15, 1s., blue-green* ...	3	0	0
" 6d. ... ..	2	2	0	" 1s., yellow-green* ... ..	9	0	0
" litho., 8s., dark green, strip of 3 *	3	10	0	" 6d., litho.* ... ..	9	10	0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, damaged *	5	0	0	St. Christopheer, 6d., olive* ...	2	6	0
" 1s. indigo, imperf., pair * ...	3	10	0	Tobago, CA., 6d., ochre ... ..	11	0	0
Brazil, slanting figures, 60cr. ... ..	2	8	0	Trinidad, imperf., 6d., green* ...	7	7	0
Peru, ½d., rose ... ..	10	0	0	Colombia, 1861, 2½c. ... ..	2	4	0
Sydney, 3d., superb... ..	4	4	0	" 1862, 20c. ... ..	3	15	0
Queensland, imperf., 2d. * ... ..	2	10	0	Toluwa, 5c., black on blue, on laid, pair	2	0	0
S. Australia, imperf., 1d., strip of 4	4	0	0	" 5c., black on buff* ... ..	2	2	0
" " 1s., orange, pair ... ..	2	14	0	W. Australia, 6d, bronze ... ..	3	6	0
" " 1s., orange, almost* ...	2	0	0	Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON held a sale on			
" 9d., grey, perf. and roul. † ...	2	15	0	March 27th when some fine copies of the first			
" O.S. on 8d. * ... ..	2	0	0	issue Guiana fetched tall prices.			
Victoria, 5d., blue on yellow, slight tear †	2	12	6	Schleswig, 1st issue, pair* ... ..	3	0	0
W. Australia, 6d., bronze ... ..	3	0	0	Portugal, 1st issue, 100r., fine ...	2	0	0
" 1s., block of 4* ... ..	3	0	0	B. Guiana, 1851, 4c., bluet ... ..	8	0	0
Mr. RIDOUT held a sale on April 26th and included				" ditto† ... ..	6	15	0
in the sale some very nice stamps.				" 1st issue, 12c. circular† ...	14	0	0
Gt. Britain, 9l., 4 fls., strip of 3* ...	4	15	0	" " ditto† ... ..	12	10	0
" 4d., small garter, pair imperf,				" " 8c., circular† ... ..	20	0	0
one stamp, damaged † ... ..	2	0	0	" " " ... ..	24	0	0
" £5 ... ..	2	16	0	" " 8c., 4c., both square,			
Meck. Schwerin, ½s., dotted ground block				and on one Envelope ... ..	120	0	0
of '84 ... ..	4	12	6	" " 4c., pelure, square† ...	60	0	0
Tuscany, 3l ... ..	30	0	0	ditto ... ..	60	0	0
" 60c. ... ..	10	15	0	Cape, wood-block, 1d. ... ..	2	4	0
France, 1f., orange ... ..	3	12	6	Nevis, 1st issue, 4d.* ... ..	2	15	0
Brunswick, 1sg., black on orange, percc ...	5	0	0	" " 6d.* ... ..	2	6	0
Ceylon, C.C. 2d., yellow green ... ..	12	0	0	" " 1s.* ... ..	2	0	0
" imperf., 8d. ... ..	9	5	0				
" " 4d. ... ..	9	0	0				
" perf., 8d., brown ... ..	3	17	6				
Natal, 3d., star wmk. ... ..	10	10	0				
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., medium, pair ...	5	0	0				
" " 1d., late * ... ..	2	0	0				
" " 1d., medium * ... ..	3	0	0				
" " 2d., medium ... ..	3	5	0				
Buenos Ayres, 3p. green (ship) ... ..	3	10	0				
B. Columbia, imperf., 10c., blue ... ..	2	18	0				
B. Guiana 1c., magenta ... ..	5	0	0				
Turks Islands, 1s., prune ... ..	13	15	0				
Canada, 12d. black, on wove * ... ..	53	0	0				
" 6d., perf. ... ..	5	5	0				
" 10l., on thin paper ... ..	2	0	0				
" 10d., on thick wove ... ..	2	8	0				
B. Columbia, perf., 12½, 25c., pair * ...	3	5	0				
Newfoundland, 8d. vermilion, used	2	10	0				
† 1s., vermilion—6d. † ... ..	8	10	0				
Brazil, standing figures, 300r. † ...	2	10	0				
Victoria, litho., 2d., pair* ... ..	2	12	0				
S. Australia, 3d., in red on 4d.* ...	2	15	0				
N. Zealand, N.Z., 1s., perf. 6 by 13 ...	2	0	0				

Notice to Correspondents.

Dr. Rollmann (Landau).—All advertisements must be fully prepaid.

Miguel Marzo (Belem-Para).—The subscription is now 2s. 6d. Please remit in rarer used Brazilian Stamps and we shall send the back numbers. Send letters unregistered.

A. V. Michaud & Cie. (45, Boulevard du Hainaut, Bruxelles).—A registered letter was returned to us, as you were not known at the above address.

Maurice Jupel Renoy (Buenos Aires).—It is not a case of mutual trust as you imagine. Having failed to be paid for one advertisement, ordinary prudence requires us to be careful with you, and no advertisement of yours can be admitted without previous payment.

Geo. W. Bye (Rutledge-Pa).—We have received repeated complaints against the Parsi firm in question. We are careful to exclude such shady firms from our columns, though they are openly patronized by our local Society.

## Exchange Notices.

☛ Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1. Every extra line, 4 annas.

**ALL** Postage Stamps catalogued at 3 cents and upward taken in Exchange in large quantities. Many rarities in stock. Henry A. Smedberg, Station S., New York, U.S.A.

**B**AVARIA—Whoever sends me 30-50 better stamps of his country receives same quality of Bavarian Stamps, stamped envelopes required. F. B. Sec muller, Glockenback, 32, Munchen, Bavaria.

**E**XCHANGE Duplicates with Herman Wallenberger, 428, La Salle Ave, Chicago, U. S. A. Use Stamped Envelopes or Letter Card.

**E**XCHANGE!—Whoever sends me 50-100 stamps, old and new, receives Germany 1868-89 very well mixed. Rare for rare. Specimens of Phil. Journals asked. Martin Teuber, Doernham, b/ Wustteizersdorf, Silesia, Germany.

**E**XCHANGE wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each Collector should send the Stamps of his country only; (2) that the Stamps should be worth over 4s. per 100 wholesale; (3) that all should be fixed on approval sheets and priced by any given catalogue; (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s.; (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s. at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Unregistered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar, India.

**F**IELD AND FIRESIDE, 16 pages, monthly, 25 cents per year. Stories, collecting articles, etc. Stephenson and Pope, 4 Burnet St., Utica, N. Y.

**F**OR 50-100 Stamps and Entirets of any country, I send same quantity of Austria. Alfred Stross, Wien I., Franz Josefs Quai 7.

**I** HAVE Mexican Stamps in lots of 100 to 1,000, which I would like to exchange for Stamps from the English Colonies.—Also Rare Mexican Stamps for other rare ones. In sending Stamps have letters registered. R. Farias, P. O. Box, 615 Mexico City, Mexico.

**I** DESIRE EXCHANGE with Collectors. I want good Stamps only of Ceylon, Portuguese India and Native States on the basis of Senf, 1894, or Scott's 53rd Edition. E Christiansen, Gustafsmine, Hesselunda, Sweden. Member of the Philatelic Societies of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Scandinavia.

**I** HAVE Jhind, Nabha, Patiala, Gwalior, Chamba, Faridkote, etc., to exchange against South American States, Australia, and Africa. No issue after 1892 required. Exchanges to be effected on basis of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Send approval sheet to Hon. Secretary, Burma Philatelic Society, Rangoon.

**J.** RIGAUX—Rue Royale, 104. Bruxelles, Belgium, wishes to receive 50-150 different Stamps of British Colonies for double the number of different Europeans.

**J**E donneen échange Timbres rares contre Etats Indiens, Chinois, Malnea, Ceylon, Australiens et Sud Africain. C. M. Morion, St Morfeu, 6, Bucuresci—Roumania, Direct. d'échange Soc. Timbrologie, Membre de 10 Sociétés.

**M**ADEMOISELLE H. Laurent, Neffe, Dinant, Belgium, wishes for exchange relations with all countries. Registered letters and stamped envelopes. Wishes to receive philatelic journals.

**N**UMISMATIC and Philatelic Agency. Coins and Stamps bought and sold. Austin & Co., Madras.

**R**EAL EXCHANGE in Stamps and Entirets wanted. Use Stamped Envelope. Gives old German States in exchange. P. Hener, Coeslin, Bergstrasse, 7, Germany.

**S**MITH, George, 6 Exeter Street, Brighton, England, desires exchange of Stamps. 100 for 100 with Collectors.

**S**OUTH AMERICA—Wanted exchange relations with Asia. Very common stamps are not accepted. Aug. Klockemeyer, Vina del Mar., Chili.

**T**HOSE who send me 100-300 Indian and Asiatic Stamps get by return of Mail, the same variety and value in European Stamps, especially Holland, Belgium, Sweden. Stamped envelope preferred. Miss Harriet Jurgens, Kruisstraat, Osch, Holland.

**W**ANTED exchange relations with the whole world in Stamps and Entirets. Counterfeit in philatelic papers wished. Otto Lange, Muhlhausen, Germany. (Answer always).

**W**ANTED Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**W**ANTED 3d. English Stamps with small letters in corners, 8d., 10d. and 2s., blue in exchange for other English or Foreign Stamps on the basis of any catalogue. More than one copy of a kind exchanged. Send Stamps with want list to the Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar.

**W**HOEVER sends me 50-100 good stamps of his country will receive in exchange an equal number of Italy, San Marino, Tuscany, Papal States, Levant, &c., D. C. Uberti, Via Ricasoli, 24, Livorno, Toscana, Italy.

**W**ANTED Stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No Stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, Professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichhornsgasse, Brann, Austria.

# The Indian Philatelist.

Vol. II.

JULY, 1895.

No. 3.

## The New Crusaders.

WE publish elsewhere the first decree of the "Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps," and we are glad to see that the first practical step has been taken towards achieving the aims of the Society. Philatelists everywhere should give their sincere adherence to the decisions of the Society as they are published. We see, however, that some of the leading journals are not altogether consistent. The editor condemns an issue, but the publishers advertise it, and invite the public to purchase it. Such a thing should not occur. It is not only necessary that philatelists should not buy certain stamps, but even dealers of note should absolutely refuse to handle them. Of course, just in the beginning it was impossible to foresee what stamps would be included in the lists of the S.S.S.S., but now that the list is before the public, there can be no pretext for ignoring the Society's decision.

One result of the new Society will be to enhance the value of older issues, and of all stamps that have no speculative character. And if vested interests are sufficiently strong, it is also likely that several speculative issues, having once crossed the bar, will continue to occupy a corner of our Albums. But an improvement in the published Albums will be quite necessary in the light of the new movement. The crusaders should not rest before all respectable lists begin to exclude Scandinavian, German and Russian locals.

At present, the greatest apostles of the new movement seem to be also the greatest

sinners in this direction. It is not only necessary that we should be consistent and refuse to deal in stamps which we condemn, but we should all go a step further and place our conduct above all suspicion. For once let the idea get abroad that some of the adherents of the movement do not act up to their professions, mutual distrust will be engendered and the effectiveness of the crusade weakened.

We shall be glad also to see that continental philatelists do not withhold their support from the new movement. If they do not wish to join the London Society, they may form one for themselves, but they must have the same aims in view as the S.S.S.S. Recent continental journals are favourable to the Society, but they have yet done nothing to show that they will obey the injunctions of the London Committee. Everybody on the Continent seems to have a supply of "Antoninos," and is ready to sell it. This is not as it should be, and we hope that a change will soon be made in the right direction.

The membership of the Society is open to all persons (not under 21) who are stamp collectors, stamp dealers or importers, proprietors and publishers of stamp catalogues, albums or journals, and philatelic journalists or writers. The fee is 5 shillings per annum. We think all Indian philatelists of any standing should join this Society and give it early intimation of all speculative issues. When these are banished from our Albums, there will be enough of stamps left to occupy our spare time and absorb our surplus cash.



### Notice.

#### THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

391, Strand, London, W.C., 10th June, 1895.

Notice is hereby given, that the Society having taken into consideration the Stamps (or other postal matter) enumerated below, has decided and do declare the same to be speculative or unnecessary, and warns all whom it may concern not to deal in or collect the same:—

1. Portugal. "Santo Antonio" Centennial Stamps.
2. Chinese Locals: that is to say, any issues for Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chinking, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Tientsin or Wuhu appearing after this date, or for any other place in China of a like nature.
3. North Borneo and Labuan. The 4, 10, 20, 30 and 40 cent. surcharged on 1 dollar red appear to be unnecessary.

By Order,  
GORDON SMITH,  
Secretary.

### New Issues.

**Austria.**—The new unpaid values announced here have appeared. The *Echo* has seen the following:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
2 kreuzer,	brown and bistre.
6 "	" "
7 "	" "

**New Zealand.**—A new  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been issued with head of Queen, similar to that on the  $\frac{2}{3}$ d. There is no difference in the watermark and perforation.

*Adhesive.*  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black.

**Peru.**—The new set of an entirely novel design is gradually making its appearance. The 2c. value has a shield with arms in the centre. The inscription at the top reads "Republica Peruana" on white tablets, and at the bottom "centavos," with the value in each corner. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Adhesive.*  
2c., slate.

**Queensland.**—In addition to the 1d., without coloured ground, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green has also been printed without it. For a short time 1d. stamps were printed in the old type on paper with *burclé* stripe on the back, and when this paper was exhausted the background was removed, and a small printing made on unwatermarked paper.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
1d.,	orange on <i>burclé</i> paper.
1d.,	" without watermark new type.
1d.,	" watermark Crown and Q. "
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	green " "

**Servia.**—The unpaid set for this country has been issued. It brings the inscription *POSTO MARKA* at the top, and the value in *paras* below. The centre is taken up by a crowned, double-headed eagle. The impression is on thin granite paper, with red threads on it. Perforated 13.

### *Adhesives.*

5 p., magente. 20 p., orange.  
10 p., blue. 30 p., green.  
50 p., carmine.

**Tonga.**—Still another surcharge.

*Adhesive.*  
 $\frac{2}{3}$ d., on 1sh. first issue, green and black.

**Tunis.**—The 75c. in the new colour has at last come into use.

*Adhesive.*  
75c., black on yellow.

### Notes and News.

A GIBRALTAR 10 centimos stamps of the current type has been seen without value.

At a recent auction sale in London, the first series of Portuguese Indies fetched £11 10s.

MR. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., has been appointed President of the International Philatelic Union.

THERE is a rumour that all the remainders of French Colonial Stamps previous to 1892 will be destroyed.

THE membership of the American Philatelic Association is now 902, the Bombay Philatelic Society has 12 Resident members.

ALBUMS for special countries are becoming the fashion. MM. Yvert and Tellier have issued one for "France and Colonies."

MR. Luis Sobrino, the well-known South American Philatelist, has taken up the proprietorship of *El Filatelista Sud-Americano*.

CONTINENTAL papers have begun to chronicle the  $\frac{2}{3}$ as. current Indian Stamp, with the over print H. M. S. Does the stamp exist?

A GREEK collector has discovered an error in the figures at the back of the 10 l. of 1861, Paris impression. The figure is 01 instead of 10.

THERE seems to have been a good deal of speculation over the surcharged Zululand stamps, which it is supposed will raise their value in a short time.

AN attempt is being made to obtain the retrial of John Hooper, the well-known Canadian collector, who is in gaol for an attempt to murder his wife.

ALL the values of the new series of U. S. newspaper stamps have been issued. The stamps are of a smaller size, and they are pronounced to be prettier than the old series.

A RECENT fire in Samoa destroyed the Post Office and almost the whole stock of stamps in hand. The postmaster is now issuing the 1s. stamps cut diagonally for almost any amount of postage.

THE Borneo and Labuan surcharges recently issued are condemned, and therefore we do not chronicle them. They are offered, it appears, by the Company, at a discount from the face value.

IN spite of the ban under which the *Antonios* have been placed, the 24 reis value was exhausted on the day of issue. The design and execution are better than of the Don Henrique celebration.

THE *Monthly Journal* is informed that the 16 shahi and 5 and 10 kraus Persia are used only for official documents, and therefore are not sold to the public; also that there is a 50 kraus stamp, to which the same remarks apply.

It appears that a plate of the 10c. first issue of Holland got into the hands of a collector who proceeded at once to make "proof" impressions from the same in a variety of colours. The plate was recalled by the authorities, who will deface it.

THERE is nothing that can equal the absurdities of an official who is a slave to red-tape. The chronicle of new issues in Mekeel's Magazine brings now only parts of illustrations of stamps, in order to avoid the law which prohibits the reproduction of the entire design.

A LONDON paper speaks of the serious loss sustained by Mr. Webb, a local collector. The stamps lost were ten approval sheets belonging to the Bombay Philatelic Co. The sheets were recovered the very day, the driver having returned them at the Police Station.

MR. OTTONI VIEIRA informs the *Gazette Timbrilologique* that the Island of Trinidad still belongs to Brazil. It has no harbours, and is uninhabited. Even the vegetation is scanty and stunted. So much for a very audacious attempt to palm off an issue upon collectors.

MR. FREDRICK R. GINN, Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association, has been addressing a letter to the press, giving particulars of some of the work done by the Society. It is plain that many of the strictures which were passed on that body were groundless and uncalled for.

MESSES. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in conjunction with Mr. William Brown announce the issue of the "British Empire Postage Stamp Album," devoted exclusively to the collection of Great Britain and Colonies. The work was designed and the details carried out by Mr. S. C. Skipton.

THE theory that there is money in Jubilee issues is not yet exploded. We hear of the city of Liege intending to honour St. Lambert, its founder, by the issue of a commemorative set. It is needless to say that the stamps, if ever issued, will be placed under the ban of the S.S.S.S.

STRANGE news reaches the *Monthly Journal* from Zululand. The Natal 4d. stamps with the overprint for Zululand are said to have been illicitly put into circulation by private individuals who originated them. It is so easy to victimise collectors that few seem to be able to resist the temptation.

THE New Zealand Government is inviting designs for a new issue for the Colony. Each design must include a representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery. The size may be either the Columbian size or the ordinary one. The Postmaster, it is clear, has set his heart upon an attractive series.

A QUESTION has been raised as to who was the Peter Hermit of the New Philatelic crusade. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is of opinion that Mr. Harold Frederic went straight for unnecessary issues from the first number of his "Stamp Album" in July 1894, and that he was one of the first to do so.

THE Mexico 12 c. vermilion of the old design was in use for a short time only, from February 11 to April 1 of the current year, and was superseded by the present issue, which came in use on April 2. Originally 5,000 only were printed, but we learn that a further batch of 5,000 were printed at the request of a collector, who bought up the lot.

THE whole series of Portuguese Indian stamps has not yet been issued to the public. Some of our contemporaries have probably seen the series, having obtained it from the Colonial Office at Lisbon. The colours do not correspond to those of the embossed series, the 1 tangas is now light blue, the 2 tangas is rose, the 4 tangas is blue and the 8 tangas is violet.

A GROUP of Continental papers has resolved not to accept the advertisements of dealers who may have figured in the black list of any of them. If this movement of adhesion should extend, it will be impossible for international swindlers to carry on their nefarious operations. We are preparing a list of "bad" advertisers for the benefit of the philatelic public. This list will appear in our next number.

SOME very dangerous forgeries of the early Spanish stamps are now in the market. The execution is said to be almost faultless, and it is only by the closest comparison with genuine specimens that it is possible to detect that they are forgeries. The stamps are the 2, 6 and 10 reales of 1851 and the 2 and 6 reales of 1853. It may be useful to add that they are being offered for sale by one V. Gomez Novilla, of Valencia.

*L'Echo* has received a letter from M. de Marceilly, Vice-Consul at Fez, in which he affirms that there exists a weekly postal service between Fez and Sefro. The stamps in that case would have the same status as those of Mazagan-Marakesh and Tanger-Fez being locals pure and simple. We have no sympathy with the attempt to rehabilitate these stamps, but as they have been pronounced to be a swindle, it may be as well to give this version also.

PRIVATE enterprise has furnished 40,000 letter-cards, free of charge, to the French Expeditionary Force now in Madagascar. The soldiers can send their letters free, but very often fail to write, owing to lack of stationery. Philatelic philanthropy has, however, come to the rescue and thoughtfully corrected an oversight of the French War Office. The letter-card in question bears an appropriate inscription. It will be a curiosity which may well take rank with the Mellida Stamp.

WE regret to see that one of the members of our local Society is black-listed in a South American publication. We are in receipt also of two complaints, one from Australia, and the other from the Straits against two very prominent members of an Indian Society. A membership confers responsibilities over and above the ordinary one of being

honest, and we would like to see members placing themselves above suspicion, not for their own sakes only, but also for the good name of the Societies to which they belong.

THE new Indian stamps of 2, 3 and 5 rupees will probably be issued in a short time. They were registered on the 19th and 25th April and the 2nd of May respectively. All the stamps are of a large upright rectangular shape and in two colours. The colour of the two-rupee is yellow-brown with rose-carmine centre, the three-rupee stamp will be green and dark-brown and the five-rupee, violet and bright ultramarine; the effigy of the Queen will be, as we said before, after the well-known Jubilee picture by Angeli.

MESSRS Alfred Smith & Son announce their intention of renewing the publication of their catalogue of stamps, for which new cuts are being prepared. Messrs. Theodor Bull & Co., who began the publication of one in 1892, have not yet completed it, though they declare that one of the parts published is quite of print. This same firm advertises a wholesale list, which was published several years ago. We doubt whether anybody could be found with confidence enough in the quotations to send an order for stamps priced in it.

THE following list of Natal Provisionals is not without interest. It was supplied to Stanley Gibbons Ltd., by a high official at Pietermaritzburg.

Date of issue.	Description.	No. issued.
	1d. yellow, Surcharged 'POSTAGE' 14 mm long	24,000
Feb. 12, 1877	3 on 1d. red. Surcharged "1" and the word "half" in two varieties	23,760
Oct. 7, 1877	half penny on 1d., yellow	56,610
Oct. 10, 1877	one penny on 6d., violet	234,960
Feb. 12, 1879	" 6d. rose	96,000
Jan. 26, 1885	1/2d. on 1d. red	53,040
April, 1891	2 1/2d. on 4d., brown	47,994
March 12, 1895	1/2d. on 6d., violet	216,000
March 18, 1895	1/2d. on 1d. red about	1,000,000

THE following story illustrates how forgeries find their way into collections. Several philatelists became aware that the rare stamps they purchased at Brussels turned out to be, in the majority of cases, forgeries. Information was given to the Police, who discovered that a large parcel of forgeries was sold in London for 5,000 dollars, and that London dealers had disposed of their purchases on the Continent. It is true that most of the good things find their way to London, but it is equally true that many bad things emanate from London. In connection with forgeries, we may mention that a German firm in Spa advertises 10 sets of Argentine Jubilee for 10 marks. These sets must be forgeries, for in spite of depreciation, the stamps in question are nowhere sold so cheap and their market value is much higher.

It is said that the new issue for Central Africa has given rise to considerable speculation. What new issue is now free from this taint? "The remainders of the United States Columbian stamps that were placed on sale at the Washington Post Office," says the *Philatelic Journal of America*, "are being exhausted very fast. The only denominations that remain are the 1c., 6c., \$3, \$4, and \$5. It is rumoured that a syndicate recently put a large sum of money in all of the values up to, and including the

\$2 stamps thereby exhausting them. The probability is, that prices will now advance materially. A good many dealers have cancelled their current quotations on all denominations above 10c. and below \$3." All this may be true, but it is hardly convincing. The Columbian issue was one of the foremost speculative issues. Dealers have been hoarding them, collectors have saved them. The time for unloading has surely come. To our mind, it is doubtful whether dealers with all their rings and corners and syndicates will be able to maintain the inflation of prices long.

## Miscellaneous Notes.

By L. H. BENTON.

THE extreme difference in value which may exist between a used and unused stamp is well illustrated in the case of the 3-kreuzers, black on yellow, stamp of Wurtemberg's 1857 issue. The Standard price for an uncanceled specimen is thirty dollars, while for a used one but four cents is asked. All the values of the early issues seem to be inclined that way.

FOR another extreme difference, note the one penny red stamp, issued by the Cape Colony from 1853 to 1863. The one with the regular anchor watermark is valued at half a dollar for a used specimen and a whole dollar for an unused copy, while the same stamp with the error watermark "C. C." is valued at 75 dollars if cancelled and 100 dollars if not.

A LUDICROUS typographical error occurred in the review column of *O Philatelist* for May. Stanley Gibbons' paper was referred to as the *Monthly Journal*.

A SMALL boy asks to be informed in regard to where dead letters are buried!

THIS reminds me of the Irish woman who, on receiving a letter from the the Dead Letter Office at Washington, cried: "Och, wirra, and it must be from me ould mon, Pat, who died seven months ago."

THE *American Journal of Philately* has, since January, 1888, comprised over four thousand pages, and good, solid reading-matter at that. The seven volumes from 1888 to 1894 inclusive, have contained nearly 7,100 cuts of stamps, besides about 1,200 other cuts, such as illustrations of watermarks, shapes of envelopes, etc. Volume 6 had the greatest number of pages, 660. Volume 7 (616 pages) contained just 1,425 cuts of stamps, while Vol. 6 had but 806. Vols. 3, 4 and 5 each had over 1,100, and the second had 866, while the whole seven volumes was footed by the first with 653 cuts. This is a rare example of quality and quantity. What other journal can make even a semblance of touching these figures!—certainly none in America.

THE lecturer on "Woman" shouted: "Take away woman, and what would follow?" and a masculine voice in the audience responded "He would."

But what has this to do with Philately?  
Nothing; who said it did?

## Stamps and Stamp Collectors.

(From the "Montreal Daily Star.")

A COLLECTION WORTH \$25,000 IN THE CITY.

*Interesting Notes about the Stamps of various Countries—Great Britain led the way in Introducing them.*

THERE is a gentleman in this city who has a stamp collection which is worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000. During the thirty years which he has spent in this direction, Mr. Lachlan Gibb has gathered together from twenty to thirty thousand postage stamps, the rarest one of which is worth some £50 sterling.

"And my advice to all young collectors," said Mr. Gibb to a STAR reporter to-day "is to collect the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies and the United States. Of course the great difficulty with beginners," continued Mr. Gibb, "is that all the albums give you Central American stamps, as well as other countries, but these stamps were issued largely for the purpose of selling them to philatelists, and, consequently, the young collectors of stamps see great quantities of these, and fill up their collection with them. But they are really buying trash, as these stamps hardly rise in value at all and are in many cases waste paper.

The London Philatelic Society, of which Mr. Gibb is one of the oldest members, has always set its face against the issuing of stamps for collecting purposes only, as they feel that it is a very bad thing. The sole aim of the London Society is to get the collection of stamps on a good healthy basis, so that people may, by judiciously buying from responsible people, eventually receive a good return for the money which they expend for this purpose. This society, which numbered only twelve or fourteen members fifteen years ago, has now several hundred members, among whom may be mentioned the Duke of York, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and the Czar of Russia, (1) besides a large number of wealthy merchants, who have found in this "hobby" if it may be so called, plenty of scope for amusement.

### OUT OF THEIR BUSINESS HOURS.

Another interesting fact,—and one which probably very few outside of philatelists have noticed—is that while Great Britain was the first country to issue stamps, it is the only country in the world which does not put her name on them. Great Britain first issued stamps in 1840, and strange to say her successor had to come from this side of the Atlantic, Brazil issuing them in 1843, and even France did not issue any until 1849.

Mr. Gibb's collection is a very interesting one. His British collection commences with the famous Mulready penny and two penny envelopes which were issued in 1840. These envelopes were really nothing more nor less than wrappers which could be folded around whatever was placed inside, and on the back were printed the terms of postage, etc. The face of the wrapper when folded was embellished with a number of designs, among which may be mentioned a scene of a man reading to a sick person, a man and his wife reading together, negroes closing up the heads of sugar barrels, a Laplander on his sleigh to which is attached a reindeer, Indians conversing with white men (probably Penn, of Pennsylvania), camels and elephants, and even the "beathen Chinese" is not overlooked. A penny jubilee lot of post office cards were issued in

1890 and were sold at a *conversazione* held in the Guildhall for the benefit of the British post office orphans for sixpence apiece, and were then withdrawn. They will command as high as fifteen shillings apiece now. In England the custom obtains of allowing either the use of a postage, receipt or bill stamp for letters, and as the government controls the telegraph system, all

### TELEGRAMS HAVE TO BE STAMPED.

The highest issued is a £5 stamp. It might also be mentioned that although the English stamps of 1840 are the oldest in the world, yet the penny black stamp is only worth about twice that sum even at this late day.

Coming to Canada, stamps were first issued in Lower Canada in 1851, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1857, and British Columbia in 1861. Some Newfoundland stamps have brought £10 to £20, and an old issue of a New Brunswick stamp realized about \$100 in 1890. Canada is one of the few countries that has not made many changes in the design of her stamps. She has been very conservative in this regard and has never given away to the evil of "surcharging" her stamps like many of the West Indian Islands. For instance about two years ago, the St. Vincent Post Office wanted to paint and whitewash their building and they issued about £80 or £90 worth of "surcharged" stamps, which were immediately bought up by the dealers. These stamps are known amongst collectors as the whitewashers' stamp. Among the designs on the Canadian stamps are the heads of the Prince Consort, Jacques Cartier, and the Queen, as well as the beaver. A stamp which young Canadians are always on the lookout for is the black 12d. issued in 1851, copies of which have brought as much as \$100.

New South Wales first issued stamps in 1849, the central design representing a woman with three children, whom she is evidently teaching and "the little church on the hill" is seen in the distance. In this connection, Mr. Gibb relates an interesting reminiscence as showing how easily some are deceived into buying stamps which are not real. A set of New South Wales stamps was sold at auction in London a few years ago, bringing £200, but they were afterwards found to be

### VERY CLEVER REPRINTS.

Such instances make people afraid to buy.

"I have never seen a forged or false stamp yet that I could not detect," added Mr. Gibb.

Victoria first issued a stamp in 1850 and the design representing the Queen sitting on the throne was very pretty. A two shilling one which was in use for only a few months has brought £7 sterling. A jubilee stamp which was issued by South Australia in 1888 has already sold for £3, by auction. The United States realized over \$2,000,000 for her issue of jubilee stamps. In New Zealand they have bill stamps which run as high as £10.

A remarkable fact about the Sandwich Islands stamps is that the post office department there has always been in conjunction with the United States mail. The Barbadoes stamp has for a central design Britannia riding on the sea in one of Neptune's cars. A Nevis stamp of 1861 has a very odd design for a stamp, the representation showing a young lady fanning another, while still another holds a cup of water to her lips. A Virgin Island stamp of 1867 has for one design a dancing girl and for a second a young lady of more sedate demeanour. (2)

(1) This is not a fact, though a member of the Imperial House was a member until his death quite recently.

(2) A strange error this. Both the designs represent the Virgin in different attitudes.

The British Guiana stamps of 1850 are very scarce, and there is a great demand for them for collecting purposes.

The Brazil stamp of 1843 is commonly called the "bull's eye," being very plain with large figures covering almost the entire face of the stamp. Later the head of the Emperor, Dom Pedro, appeared upon them. A noticeable fact is that the design of the Brazilian stamps are not so pretty since the Republic was formed.

France, who first issued stamps in 1849, has had what might be called three eras of stamps,—first under the Republic, then under the Empire and back again to the Republic. A Naples stamp has brought £20 sterling and a three-lire stamp of Tuscany as much as £30.

The Grecian stamp has one of the prettiest designs in this line, the central representation being the head of mercury. Austrian, French and English stamps with the words "un piastre" printed across them

#### ARE IN USE IN TURKEY.

This is explained by the fact that the inscrutable Turk is not allowed to handle any of the foreign post office correspondence.

The Cape of Good Hope revels in a very peculiarly shaped stamp, triangular in form, the central figure representing "Hope" in a reclining position. A one-penny stamp was printed by mistake and passed as 4d. in 1867. This stamp has already obtained a price as high as £50, and one sold in London recently brought over £200. Transvaal issued stamps in 1870, with "V. R." on them; then in 1878 the Queen's head appears, and now the country with its gold mines has been given back to the Boers. Mauritius first issued stamps in 1847. The earliest one in Mr. Gibb's possession is 1848. A pair of 1847 stamps of the above country were sold in London a little over a year ago for £685.

As an instance of the fact that there is money in the judicious collection of stamps Mr. Gibb refers to Mr. Stanley Gibbons, a stamp dealer of London, England, who, after 25 years, formed a joint stock company, retaining for himself a guarantee of £2,500 sterling a year for fifteen years. The late Mr. T. E. Tapling, M.P., left to the British Museum, on his death, a few years ago, his collection of stamps then worth £30,000 to £40,000. To-day this collection is worth not less than £60,000 and would realise this sum at public auction in New York or London.

"I have collected stamps for about 30 years," added Mr. Gibb, "and if I were to place my collection to be sold by auction either in New York or London, it would bring such an amount as would pay me eight per cent. compound interest for the money I have put into it."

"Would it be better to have a two-cent stamp in Canada the same as in Great Britain?" Mr. Gibb was asked, "No," he replied, "I think it would be a very heavy loss to the department. The distances here are very much greater than in the Old Country, and our good neighbours in the United States have found to their cost a great loss in revenue since they reduced their postage from three to two cents."

THERE is going to be an Universal Exhibition in Brussels in 1897, and this city will issue stamps similar to those of Antwerp of the values of 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes, which will be in use for a year. By that time the forces of the Suppression Society will be more strongly organised and another Belgium speculation will end in failure.

## The Situation.

(From the "Philatelic Record.")

CONTINUING our observations on the present situation, the wire-pullers, having made themselves masters of the market, proceed to realise, and the prices that they may ask are influenced by various circumstances. The dealers who ordinarily obtain their supplies direct from the post, or through their correspondents, now find that they are shut out, as the whole available supply is under the control of the speculators, in whose hands they are mere puppets.

The value of one stamp over another is not a thing which is now judged by the ordinary rules that govern the sale of an article of merchandise or bric-à-brac. According to these, all articles blemished in the course of manufacture are of less value than those which are perfect, and a lower price is accepted in order to get rid of them. But it is the reverse in the stamp business as it exists at the present day. Every trifling deviation, every blot in the printing, every mistake made by a careless workman, is eagerly sought after, and the more stupid the error the more it is esteemed. We mention this not for the purpose of decrying the collection of real errors, but for the purpose of showing that it is in the interest of all the parties connected with a surcharging operation, to render the stamps as marketable as possible among collectors, and for that reason an indiscriminate collection of what we think have been somewhat erroneously described as "dealers' errors," tends to foster the disposition to make errors in the surcharges.

If the stamps are surcharged by hand, though the surcharges may be alike, yet no two are applied exactly in the same place, or in the same position on the stamp. If therefore, a collector deems this to constitute a variety, it is of no use for him to take a sheet and fancy he has all the varieties: one may have several topsyturvy surcharges and another none at all. If the stamps are surcharged in the printing press, it is rare to find a sheet, or a block, free from some sort of error arising from broken letters, letters of a wrong fount, one letter substituted for another, etc., unless the surcharges are done by a plate, and even then they are not always repeated from the original setting up. We do not say that the errors are intentional in either species of surcharge, but at all events they have the reputation of being so in many cases, and, as we have stated above, it is in the interest of those concerned that there should be such, more especially as regards the speculators on the spot, for the price they demand from the dealers is regulated accordingly. As an example, let us take the recent surcharge of "POSTAGE Halfpenny" on the old Natal stamps of sixpence, watermarked Crown CC. These were printed in sheets of 120, and were surcharged in blocks of sixty. It is said that the price amongst the speculators on the spot at one moment touched £10 per sheet, but perhaps this must be taken *cum grano salis*, and we will say that a dealer had to give as much as £5 for a sheet. It would not be extravagant for him to attempt to make £1 profit out of the half sheet of sixty stamps bought at such a rate. Out of the sixty stamps seventeen only had the simple surcharge in what may be termed the normal form. In thirty-eight of the others there was an admixture of rustic capitals in the word "POSTAGE," as six had a rustic P, six a rustic T, three a

rustic A, seven had rustic P A, six had P T, six had r A, and four had P T A. Besides these, in one there was no stop, in two there was a comma in place of a full stop, in one "Halfpenny" was "Ealfpenny, and in one the "y" had lost its tail and looked like "v." It is said that a limited number of stamps were so surcharged, and were all, or almost all, bought up immediately. We ask, What would have been the real value of a sheet of these stamps without all these blunders? But if the dealer has given £2 10s for a block of sixty stamps, and wishes to realise a profit of £1, he prices them, not at 1s. 2d. each, but somewhat in this way: The seventeen perfect ones at 4d., those in which blunders appear six times at 1s., those in which they appear four times at 1s. 6d., those in which there are only two or three at 3s. or 2s. each, and the single ones at 6s. And this is invariably the case, for the price of the errors varies according to their number on the sheet; that is, according to their relative scarcity.

These blunders of the workman, whether intentional or not, or whether caused by his want of necessary printing material, show nothing of the history of the stamp, and are simply a record of the blunders themselves; but there are collectors who esteem the blemished more than the perfect.

To gratify these, the first thing that a dealer does when he receives a sheet of surcharged stamps is to go over the whole with his Coddington in search of printers' blunders, which are all carefully reserved for the special collectors; and to such an extent is this carried out, that we have seen so-called errors made out of an accidental slip of part of the sheet in the printing, or of a speck of something having stuck to the sheet and caused a blank spot on the printed stamp. So long as collectors are found who will give large prices for every mistake that may occur in making these surcharges, they will find that the supply is ever ready to meet the demand. There can be none more ready than we are to counsel a collector to secure every legitimate variety, especially those which tend to evidence some epoch in a stamp's history; but we see very little to be gained by stretching one's imagination to make an "F" out of a mutilated "E," a "J" out of an "SE" with a broken foot, a "V" from a "Y" that has lost its tail: but if there are collectors who think otherwise, by all means let them indulge in an assortment of these cripples, for we are far from wishing to become a second Mr. Blotton, who put such a damper on the antiquarian researches of Mr. Pickwick. The speculators on the spot are a tribe that have only recently sprung up and we are convinced that the multiplication of surcharges and their concomitant varieties is in a great measure due to them. It is with these wire-pullers that we are more especially at war. During the inundation of surcharges from the French colonial dependencies, it was shown clearly enough that in most cases the surcharges were not only unnecessarily made, but were being made for speculative purposes in which some official parties were directly interested, and that collectors of them were therefore being duped.\* So long, however, as these will rush wildly after unmeaning errors, no effectual stop can be put to the multiplication of them, or to the development of the art of surcharging.

The multiplication of necessary stamps is another of the great evils which collectors have to face. Of late years their number has increased enormously, quite out of all proportion to the legi-

mate requirements of the Post-office service. The farming out of the stamps by the small Central States of America is not of such great consequence as the system of making stamps for exhibitions, eleemosynary purposes, speculations of governments and individuals. The United States, with its Columbus issue, we regard as being the most important as well as the deepest dyed sinner in this respect. We cannot defend our own issue of Jubilee post-cards and envelopes, commemorative of the introduction of the uniform penny post, though it was for a charitable purpose connected with the Post-office servants; for we think that it was a mistake, entirely wrong in principle. In practice it was most unfortunate, for it was quoted by Postmaster-General Wauamaker, as a precedent in his defence of the introduction of the Columbus issue, which he cynically admitted in his report was made solely on the anticipation that collectors would be the parties from whom the profits were to be made. We all know what has followed, and how unholy gains have tempted the necessities of some countries and the cupidity of more. The Belgian Minister, who seems chiefly to distinguish himself by restlessly tinkering the postage stamps, authorised a special issue for the Antwerp Exhibition, not for the benefit of the Exhibition, but to try and increase the volume for the Post-office sale of stamps. The Portuguese Government, not content with having flooded us with series after series of a dozen values for almost every division of its colonies, and overprinting a mass of old stock, issued the Dom Henrique stamps for the purpose of taxing collectors to pay for a statue of a worthy for whom they did not care one doit; and are now about to resuscitate a Saint with a similar object of raising money out of collectors—who, however, as a body failed to be deluded by the first experiment, as it did not prove to be a financial success; and we hope they will still more effectually repudiate the one now contemplated. We could go on descanting on the beggarly trade that Governments condescend to enter upon for making ill-gotten gains out of collectors, but the matter has now become so self-evident, that no denunciation on our part is necessary to prove it. Those Governments that practise it are diverting the Post-office from its proper duties by turning it into an establishment for trading in its stamps.

And if responsible Governments do such things, is it to be wondered at that Indian and petty States, impecunious companies and individuals "drest out in a little brief authority," should endeavour to imitate them, and eke out their slender revenues by cheating collectors? We terminate this portion of our paper by relating what we have seen within the last few days. A trading company, which has been very fruitful already in supplying collectors with a considerable amount of rubbish, has just issued a fresh series of stamps, manufactured in London, and which are supposed to be for the purpose of defraying postage in the East.

\* We read the following in the *Timbre-poste* for November, 1891, under the heading of "Madagascar": "As regards these stamps, this is what they write to us: 'It is almost impossible to procure the stamps of Madagascar or Diégo Suarez for this reason, that a relative of a stamp dealer in Paris employed on board one of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes that do the service between these ports and Europe, is on exceedingly good terms with the French authorities in Madagascar, and it is for his benefit that all these surcharges are made. A few are passed through the post, but all the rest after having been obliterated at the post, are sent by him to his relative in Paris, who sells them at one hundred times their value.'"

**Stamps (?) of Madagascar.***(From the "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.")*

As long ago as the latter part of March our publishers were in correspondence with Messrs. John Haddon & Co., of Salisbury Square, as to the status of a certain alleged postal system called the "British Inland Mail" of Madagascar. Till now we have held the matter back in the hope of being able to inform our readers definitely as to the status of these labels. Though we cannot yet give chapter and verse for the statement, we are convinced that this is once again the old, old story of the gumpap.

But here is the correspondence. It will be noticed that Messrs. Haddon approached our publishers, and not *vice versa*. And furthermore, the man who can read between the lines will decide for himself what motive actuated Messrs. Haddon & Co. in thus circularising the leading stamp dealers when the stamps offered by them were being issued for use and not for profit!

MESSRS. HILCKES & Co., LTD.,  
64, Cheapside, Bouverie House,  
Salisbury Square, Fleet St., E.C.,  
London, March 26th, 1895.

DEAR SIRS.—We have issued, in conjunction with the British Inland Mail, Madagascar, a stamp for use by this Postal Service; and we think perhaps it might interest you, so we send you along advanced specimens, showing the different values.

You will notice the value is printed in both English and Malagasy. The stamps of different denominations will be printed in different colours.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HADDON & Co.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON & Co.,  
Salisbury Square, E.C.  
64, Cheapside, London, E.C.  
March 26th, 1895.

DEAR SIRS.—We are obliged for yours of 20th inst., with specimen of new British Inland Mail Stamps. Before, however, taking notice of these stamps, we wish to have answers to the following questions: (1) Under whose control is the Postal Service of the British Inland Mail; (2) do these stamps pay postage from Madagascar home to England, or are they only available for postage within a limited district; (3) when are these stamps to be issued; (4) what company or what authority receive the revenue for all stamps sold. We enclose a copy of our paper, which gives you the reason why we wish to know about these stamps, and remain, dear sirs, yours faithfully,

HARRY HILCKES & Co., Ltd.

MESSRS. H. HILCKES & Co.,  
64, Cheapside, E.C. Bouverie House,  
Salisbury Square, Fleet St., E.C.,  
London, March 27th, 1895.

DEAR SIRS.—Replying to yours of the 26th inst., the British Inland Mail Service of Madagascar is in the hands of English traders. The stamps in question are only available for the interior. The stamps offered you are now being used. The committee who manage these simply pay expenses, and do not run the show with a view to making any profit out of it.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HADDON & Co.

**Our Chinese Letter.***(From "Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.")*

*In consideration of the interesting events in progress in the East, we despatched a special correspondent to China, who at the same time is a friend and philatelist, to report on things in general.*

I TOLD you in my last from Woosung that things out here were a good deal mixed, and that it was not easy to distinguish at first between Chinamen, Japanese, and owing to either language being quite unfamiliar to me, my progress was necessarily slow. (*This letter we never received.*—ED.) Since then matters have much improved; I have picked up a few words of Chinese, and being celestially dressed feel more at home.

On arriving at Chinki-yang on the 24th of February, I found the whole town (which is a particularly dirty one) in a great state of excitement, for, in the first place, it was somebody's birthday—I never quite got at whose. At one moment I was told it was the Governor's, Li-Hung-Chi; next moment somebody said, "No, it was the Postmaster's Ching-Chow-Hi." And, in the next place, the Japanese were hourly expected in force. This was awkward. However, the word Postmaster reminded me of Philately, which I feel has been rather neglected by me since my arrival. I remember well your last words when we parted: "Whatever you do, don't neglect any opportunity of getting new issues, and always try and bribe the Postmasters, where you find any, to issue a provisional, or a special stamp, on account of your arrival." (*We have no recollection of this.*—ED.) I discovered him, the Postmaster after some trouble, up four pairs of stairs, in a very back street, and after a preliminary palaver, found him quite agreeable to issue, for a consideration (I won't mention the amount, but it was not large), a special birthday stamp in his own honour; only 5,000,000 copies to be printed, and the plate publicly destroyed.

26th February (5 p.m.)—The special birthday stamps just issued; great rush for them; 140 unfortunate applicants much damaged by the crush on the stairs.

6 p.m.—Excitement increased tenfold; 150 men of the 1st Brigade of Imperial Guards specially despatched from Peking to guard the Postmaster, who is getting nervous.

7 p.m.—Special birthday stamps all sold; they now stand at 50 per cent. premium. Some Celestials have parted with their pig-tails to get one. This, I am told, is very unusual.

7-30 p.m.—An alarm given that the Japanese are in sight; in consequence a general stampede and evacuation of the town. I think it wiser to move on to On-Choo-Foo.

February 27 (10 a.m.)—Arrived safely at midnight. I find that I omitted to give you a description of the birthday stamp: *design*, a blue bottle seated on a chrysanthemum, with landscape and pagoda in the distance; *taille-douce* engraving; *value*, 2 cands; *colour*, peacock-blue; *perf.* 9; very chaste, and will be rare! I was able to secure one sheet of 50, which Ching-Chow-Hi surcharged for me, as a favour (for a consideration), "1 Cand" in a variety of types, and *rose-carmine*. These are to make my fortune when I return.

February 28.—Heard last night that the Japanese were within a mile of the town, so went on by the next train to Hang-Foo-Choo. (*This is remarkable; we had no idea that rail roads had reached so far into the interior of China.*—ED.)

March 1.—I forgot to tell you that the stamps of Corea are much in demand. I hear that they are reprinting by night and by day to satisfy the enormous orders received daily from Europe. Can this be true? Shall probably go on to Corea, and reorganize the Post-office there. Hang-Fou-Choo is a charming town, and so peaceful; no police station, no postoffice, and above all no Japanese—as yet. This morning I interviewed some of the principal inhabitants, and suggested that a post-office, and particularly postage stamps, were the only things needed to make the place perfect, and pointed out how the generations yet unborn would bless their benefactors, not to mention the collectors and dealers already in existence.

They did not see it at first, but on my explaining at some length how necessary it was that philately should not die for want of a new stamp or two, and that in consequence of their creation the imperial treasury would be some thousand taels richer, they grew more sensible, and I eventually prevailed. They were kind enough to offer me the appointment of postmaster. I need hardly say I lost no time, found a native engraver, and in 48 hours prepared and issued a magnificent set of 8 adhesives, 3 envelopes, and 2 wrappers—works of art. I enclose specimens; no time at present for descriptions or anything else. My duties are numerous, and one of them—that of obliterating sheets of stamps previous to sending off—keeps me up half the night. (*The specimens sent appear to have been confiscated by the Japanese—as Contraband of War?*—ED.)

March 7.—The Celestials have taken madly to philately. Auctions grow apace; prices rise daily. In spite of bad trade, war, and the influenza, everybody finds money some how to speculate in stamps generally, and my new issue in particular. What do you say to a cow and 30 taels (not with 30 tails) for a 3d. Sydney, on *Lilac*, not in every first rate condition—nor was the cow, for that matter!

Friend Ching-Chow-Hi tells me that it is intended by all the best collectors to boycott the unnecessary issues which we receive so continuously from the West. He thinks the French are the worst sinners, but believes that Belgium has now a different stamp for every day in the week. Is this so? If so, shame! Some such step is no doubt desirable, so that philately may be benefited, prices elevated, dealers reformed, and the general moral aspect of the world improved. Suppose you begin it. It is rumoured that peace is concluded. Start at once for Corea; will write you from there. Look out for a boom! (*We have not yet heard again from our correspondent, and are rather doubtful as to his whereabouts.*—ED.)

### The One Penny Lilac, 1881.

(From the "Monthly Post.")

THE current 1d. English stamp is popularly supposed to be one of the commonest issues in existence. No doubt this is correct, but there is a variety of it concerning which very little seems to be generally known. This variety differs from the 1d. stamp now in use by having *fourteen* white dots in each corner, whereas the current issue has *sixteen*. The latter also has the letters, "O" in ONE and POSTAGE of a more circular shape than the earlier issues. Scott's 55th Catalogue quotes 1/3 as the present market value of an unused specimen of this variety, but there is little doubt that in course of time this price will be very largely increased, while even postmarked copies will become valuable ere long. The "14 dots" issue was in use from June, 1881, to some time in 1882.

### The Postage Stamps of Chile.

BY RAYMOND S. BAKER.

(From the "American Philatelic Magazine.")

CHILE is the most powerful and progressive of the South American States, and ranks among the leading nations of the world. No better proof of the progress and prosperity of its people can be had than that furnished by its excellent postal system. This affords a clearer and more accurate insight into national advancement than is generally supposed, showing by its own growth the steady increase in the amount of business or trade carried on by the inhabitants of a prosperous country.

In 1852, only a few years behind Great Britain, Chile issued its first set of postage stamps. It consisted of six varieties, of the following values: 5-centavo, 10-centavo and 20-centavo. The colour of the 5-centavo was brown-red and later red; the 10-centavo blue, and the 20-centavo green. The 5-centavo brown red and the 10-centavo blue are found on bluish paper. The head of Columbus will be found not only on this, but on all other issues to the present time, which tends to show the regard of the people for the great discoverer. Ten years later, in 1862, another value appeared, the 1-centavo yellow. This series is imperforate and watermarked a small double lined numeral. In 1862 the 5-centavo red appeared on paper watermarked a large doubled lined numeral. Although rather unrefined in execution these stamps are about as artistic as any issued at that time.

In 1867 further changes took place. A new design was adopted, the colour of the 1-centavo was changed from yellow to orange, and the remainder of the series appeared in brighter shades of red, blue and green. A new value was also added, the 2-centavo black. The stamps of this issue are far more artistic and are a great deal prettier than those of the earlier issue. They are perforated, but not watermarked.

Not until a decade had passed away, or in 1877, was another series issued. The stamps of this series are the best in every respect that Chile has ever issued, and are among the most striking stamps of the South American States. They are little larger than the former issues; the bust of Columbus is still the central feature, surrounded by most intricate and beautiful scrolls. This issue has the same denominations as the preceding, *viz.*: 1-centavo, 2-centavo, 5-centavo, 10-centavo and 20-centavo. The colour of the 1-centavo was again changed, this time from orange to grey; the 2-centavo was changed from black to orange, and the 5-centavo from red to lake. They are rouletted, as are all the succeeding issues.

The little republic was making a name for itself, the country was opening up, and the population increasing, and consequently many more and heavier articles were being sent through the mails. Therefore in the next year, 1878, a 50-centavo stamp was added to the series. The colour of this stamp was violet; in size it is somewhat smaller than the stamps of the preceding issues. In 1881 some further changes in colour were made. The 1-centavo was changed to green, the 2-centavo to pink, and in 1883 the 5-centavo lake was changed to blue. In 1885 the 10-centavo was changed to orange, and a year later the 20-centavo green was changed to gray, and the 50-centavo appeared in mauve. In 1892 three new values appeared, 15-centavo dark green, 25-centavo red-brown and 1-peso dark brown and black. In 1893, the postal needs still increas-



ing. Chile issued a 5-peso (\$4.00) stamp, printed in vermilion and black.

While other countries may hold out various inducements which serve to allure the philatelists to them Chile offers many attractions to the stamp collector which should by no means be overlooked. In the first place the number of varieties of stamps issued by Chile is very small. In fact, from 1852 to 1895, a period of over forty years, less than thirty distinct varieties of adhesives have been issued, leaving out, of course, the revenue stamps and telegraph stamps which have been used postally. Thus as far as the number of varieties is concerned, it is a comparatively easy matter to obtain a complete set. Then the several issues being in use for so long a time, a great number of the stamps have been preserved, which accounts for the cheapness of Chilean stamps. A complete set either used or unused can be obtained for a moderate sum. Again, the adhesives of Chile are every one a straight postage stamp. They have been neither surcharged nor Seebeckized, which cannot be said of the stamps of every country.

Therefore I cordially commend the stamps of Chile to all, and especially to those collectors attempting the impossible by endeavouring to obtain a complete series of British North American, British colonial or United States stamps.

**The Bureau of Sale.**

SUBSCRIBERS can advertise their stamps worth over 1s. a-piece, free of charge, for 3 months under the following conditions:—

1. The stamps must be sent to this office not later than the 10th of each month with the prices clearly stated.
2. The stamps will be advertised for 3 months, and in case of sale 12½ per cent. will be deducted from the price as commission.
3. Only perfect and genuine copies will be advertised under this heading.
4. Intending purchasers may either remit in advance, with sufficient for postage and registration, or receive goods V.-P. P.
5. In ordering only numbers need be quoted.

No.		Rs. a.
1	*Trinidad, 1851, 1d. red, on bluish paper	25 0
2	" " " brown violet	" 25 0
3	" " " brown	" 25 0
4	" " " deep blue	" 25 0
5	" " " 1854, dull violet	" 30 0
6	Bahamas, 1850, 1d., pale lake	... 35 0
7	*Barbados, 1852, 1d., blue paper	... 15 0
8	" " " 4d. "	... 22 8
9	" " " 1861, 1sh. black	... 6 8
10	*Brazil, 100 reis, tête-bêche, blue and red	5 0
11	*Liberia, 1dollar, O. S.	... 6 8
12	" " 2 dollars, O. S.	... 12 8
13	Mexico, 1 peso, new issue	... 3 0
14	Wurtemberg, 18kr., 1863...	... 15 0
15	Tasmania, 1d. wmkd. 10	... 7 8
16	" " 2½ on 9d., deep blue	... 7 8
17	*India, 8as, small service	... 3 8
18	*Virgin Islands, 6d. lilac	... 10 0
19	*Canada, officially scaled	... 7 8
20	*Newfoundland, 24 cents	... 2 0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1894	... 1 8

**Auction Reports.**

IN our report last month of Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER's fifty-sixth sale held on April 18th and 19th, we mentioned that a number of surcharged Oil Rivers we understood were bought in. This is incorrect, as every lot was sold. We therefore hasten to mention the fact.

\* unused. † on original.

Messrs. CHEVELY & Co. held their sixty-eighth sale on April 30th, when the following Stamps were sold:—

	£	s.	d.
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½gr.*	...	4	6 0
Alsace, inverted net, 1c., 2c., 2c.†	...	3	3 0
Naples, 50gr....	...	2	0 0
" arms, ½t. blue	...	13	0 0
Bulgaria, 5s. 10set†	...	5	15 0
Moldavia, 1st issue, 54p. green†	...	15	10 0
India, ½a. red*	...	7	5 0
" 6a., provisional, strip of 5*	...	3	15 0
Natal, 1st issue, 1s. + 3d. + 3d.†	...	5	0 0
B. Guiana, 1862, 2c., crossed ovals	...	2	10 0
N. Scotia, 1s. plum, mended	...	2	10 0
Newfoundland, 6d. orange	...	2	2 0
St. Lucia, 1s. orange, pair*	...	7	15 0
U. S., 1869, 9oc., pair	...	3	14 0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, and COOPER held their fifty-seventh Sale, on May 7th and 8th, when they disposed of a number of rarities, and also a large number of New South Wales, Sydneys and laureated.

Gt. Britain, Oct., 6l., block of 4*	...	4	10 0
" " £5. pair	...	5	5 0
France, 1st issue, 1f., strip of 6, one stamp tête bêche †	...	6	0 0
Turkey, 1854-6. 25 pl. black and grey*	...	2	10 0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d....	...	16	0 0
" " 8d. ....	...	13	0 0
" " 9d. ....	...	2	4 0
Labuan, 6c. on 16s., perf. cut one side	...	10	10 0
" " used, but damaged	...	1	12 0
P. Indies, 1873, red, no figures of value†	...	4	4 0
Sydney, 1d., Plate I, ... from 15s. to	...	2	12 6
" 1d. " ii. ... " 20s. "	...	3	1 0
" 2d. " i. ... " 25s. "	...	3	12 6
" 2d. " Retouch " 20s. "	...	3	12 6
" 2d. " ii., ... " 20s. "	...	3	12 6
" 2d. " iii., ... " 11s. "	...	1	1 0
" 2d. " iv., ... " 14s. "	...	1	12 6
" 2d. " v., ... " 7 4. "	...	2	2 0
" 3d. " v., ... " 14s. "	...	2	7 6
N. S. W., Laureated, 8d from 16s.	...	3	3 0
Natal, 1st issue, set penmarked, 3d., 6s. 9d., 1s., cut to shape	...	20	0 0
B. Columbia, perf. 12½, 10c.	...	2	17 6
Canada, imperf., ½d., strip of 3†	...	4	10 0
" " ½ l., on ribbed, strip of 6†	...	9	0 0
" imperf., 6½ l., green*	...	5	10 0
N. Brunswick, ½ 6d.=3d.†	...	3	15 0
Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine	...	14	0 0
N. Scotia, 1d., strip of 3†	...	5	0 0
" ½ 6l.=3d.†	...	3	10 0
" ½ 10c.=5c.†	...	2	15 0
P. Edward I., ½ 4d.=2d.†	...	3	15 0
" " ½ 6c.=3c.†	...	3	12 6
U. S., 1869, 9oc., pair*	...	9	0 0
" Columbus issue, set*	...	5	10 0
Trinidad, litho., red, pair used	...	3	17 0
" " blue, fine	...	2	17 0
" imperf., 6l....	...	3	5 0
Turks I., type 1. 4 on 1d., inverted	...	4	10 0
" " ii, " "	...	4	10 0

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**G.** NETHERCOTT, Kadpadi, Madras, India, solicits exchange relations with collectors abroad. Basis—Scott or Gibbons, latest.

**I** HAVE Mexican Stamps in lots of 100 to 1,000, which I would like to exchange for Stamps from the English Colonies.—Also Rare Mexican Stamps for other rare ones. In sending Stamps have letters registered. R. Farias, P. O. Box, 615 Mexico City, Mexico.

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**W**ANTED Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**W**HOWER sends me 50-100 good stamps of his country will receive in exchange an equal number of Italy. San Marino, Tuscany, Papal States, Levant, &c., D. C. Uberti, Via Ricasoli, 24, Livorno, Toscana, Italy.

**W**ANTED Stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No Stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, Professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichhornsgasse, Braun, Austria.

# The Indian Philatelist.

VOL. II.

AUGUST, 1895.

No. 4.

## Seebecks and Kindred Issues.

WE have been all along against Seebecks, but in this number we give the views of the party most interested in it, and the arguments in favour of these stamps are by no means light. With the majority of young collectors, the fact that they are cheap and beautiful militates in their favour. They wish also to cover the largest amount of space in the shortest time possible, and Seebecks answer this purpose very well. From the investor's point of view, of course, these stamps are quite valueless; their supply is unlimited, and they can never rise in price, as long as the Hamilton Bank Note Co. are in possession of the plates.

But the simple fact of the supply being under the control of one firm, does not mean that the stamps are either unnecessary or speculative. They do postal service for a whole year—and this is a recommendation which every issue does not possess. And as things go, it is a relief to know that each of these fiery republics will not have more than one issue during a year. The stamps do not suffer a fictitious inflation in prices by corners of collectors on the spot or dealers abroad, who in the end, extort high prices from their customers—higher indeed for single specimens than the whole lot of Seebecks costs in complete sets.

Take the example of Peru, Brazil and Mexico, which are not seebeckized States by any means. What do we see? Are collectors better treated in any way? Errors and surcharges abound, and the existence of each issue is as brief as

that of the roses. When every Chinese Port, barbarous chieftain and impecunious trading corporation, can have their full set of postal stationery, when every municipality and town can embark on jubilee festivals, it is hard that the beautiful stamps of the Central American States should be so ruthlessly condemned.

Let us be consistent by all means. Wholesale condemnations are often unjust. The denouncing of the Fez-Sefro stamps as a swindle has already called forth protests, which show that the Extremists will be soon discredited if they are not more careful with their facts. Philately is a cosmopolitan pursuit, and our patriotic predilections should not be allowed to warp our judgment.

Already one writer points out that the West Indian Islands, that most prized of British Colonies from a philatelic standpoint, issued five times as many stamps, during a given period, as Bolivia, one of the much-abused American States. And the population of Bolivia is ten times as large as that of the West Indies, and it has issued no surcharged stamps. Of course, specialists are entitled to their predilections, but they gain nothing by sweeping generalizations, which convince nobody and only lead to opposition. The condemning of all French and Portuguese colonial stamps has already led to the comparative study of the merit of the stamps of the respective colonies, and these comparisons are not always favourable to the British colonies. The new French colonial stamps are to a certain extent a guarantee that there will not be the frequency of surcharges—many of them speculative, which was the despair of

collectors. The face value of the highest stamp in the set is only one franc, or 10d., and this will make the stamps more accessible to the majority of philatelists than those of the British colonies. It is true that there are 25 colonies now, and there were fewer before, but the fluctuations in exchange and the administrative system are in the majority of cases responsible for this multiplication of sets.

The same remark may apply to the Portuguese colonies. There has been no notable expansion of colonial power, it is true, during recent years, but separate administrations have been granted to several districts, having to keep their accounts quite separate, and this has necessitated the making of a few more separate issues. The present series of stamps has appeared after an interval of eight years, and nobody can maintain that the Don Luis series should have continued in use so long after his death. The number of surcharges in this group of countries has been small and mostly confined to the 2½ reis denomination, which was the rate of postage for newspapers. The Ministry decreed the reduction in postage, but the supply of stamps of that value was not sent out till long after. Newspapers that were benefited by the reduction clamoured against the dearth of stamps of the new value, and in a few cases, Colonial Governors yielded to the demand, by ordering a surcharge to be made. There is a plan now to renew the issues every four years, but this is better than the Seebeck system, and the face value of the whole series is not high, the highest denomination not exceeding 1s. in value. The stamps of the old issue have in the meanwhile been burnt—a sure guarantee that vested interests have been respected, and that no depreciated stock will now flood the market.

Extremists do more harm than good by their passionate advocacy of ruthless measures. They have done their work in stirring up the attention of collectors to gross abuses. Now

the S. S. S. S. can devote itself to practical measures, taking good care not to offend susceptibilities and adopting a policy of conciliation.

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### A Question of References.

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WE are frequently annoyed by receiving communications from people, who have been duped by parties giving our name as reference. We must say once for all that we have not authorized anybody to use our name as a guarantee of their good faith. It is just possible that certain correspondents may give every satisfaction to ourselves, but have no intention of doing so when dealing with others. In every case a reference when given by another party invoking our name, without consulting us in any way, must be perfectly useless. When, however, such a reference is allowed by our consent, it must be limited by our knowledge of the parties and conveys no responsibility whatever on our part. Several parties who were allowed to advertise in this paper have not turned out as respectable as they ought to have been. Whenever we had the slightest ground to suspect the good faith of any of these people, we stopped their advertisements, and wrote to them on the subject. But, of course, we have to be extremely careful with correspondents abroad, and allow them ample time to explain any circumstances that may appear suspicious against them. Our readers would do well by communicating with us as soon as they have any grounds of complaint against parties who make use of our advertising columns for a bad purpose. The number of international swindlers who get consignments for which they never pay, or receive money for orders which they never execute, is by no means small. We shall certainly publish the names of such, for the protection of our own readers, when we are quite sure that complaints are well-grounded.

### New Issues.

**Danish West Indies.**—Since 1887 there have been no issues in these islands. We have now a provisional, the 50c. violet having become 10c. with a black surcharge 10 cents, 1895, in three lines.

*Adhesive.*

10c. on 50 cents, violet and black.

**Fernando Po.**—The 10c. of current type is in claret.

*Adhesive.*

10c., claret.

**Italy.**—The 20 centesimi comes now in a new type which resembles the 25 centesimi. This is an indication that the various values will undergo similar changes.

*Adhesive.*

20c. yellow.

**Luxembourg.**—The new values from 1 to 10 centimes have received the surcharge S. P. for official purposes.

**Turks Islands.**—The 4d. of 1881 in an octagonal frame appears in two colours, the frame is violet, and the inscriptions at the top and the bottom are blue.

*Adhesive.*

4d., violet and blue.

### As Others See Us.

(From the "Idler.")

THE collector of postage stamps is, if possible, more gratuitously foolish than the collector of first editions and of suppressed books, and he is infinitely more numerous. He spends millions every year on his unprofitable hobby. The other day it was announced that an ingenious American is about to build an island on a shoal, situated a little more than three leagues from the American Coast. When the island is built, the owner of it will be an independent monarch, without subjects, but with all the rights and privileges appertaining to independent monarchs, except that of being blown up with dynamite. None seems to have thought of the true reason why this American republican desires to reign in solitary state over a mere speck of an island, but a little reflection will show that he will have the right to issue postage stamps, and sell them to collectors. Now the number of persons who take comfort in heaping up to themselves postage stamps, new and old, is so enormous that certain impecunious countries derive a great deal of their revenues from the new patterns of postage stamps they issue every few years. A country may change all its postage stamps once every six months if it pleases, and still the collectors will have to furnish themselves with specimens of each new issue, if they wish to have anything like a complete collection of stamps. The American who is going to build an island of his own, can easily sell to collectors \$40,000 worth of postage stamps every year, and he can issue new varieties and new patterns whenever he pleases.

The mania for collecting postage stamps is certainly a curious one, and I can explain it only on the hypothesis that it is the work of a microbe. I am told that this view is also held by an eminent German physician, who is now making experiments

with a view of discovering some germicide that will slay this microbe. He claims to have found that the injection of serum from the veins of a donkey is sometimes, though not always, fatal to the postage stamp microbe. Let us hope that he is on the right path, and that, before very long, the spectacle of men and women devoting their lives to the acquisition of postage stamps will no longer sadden the thoughtful philanthropist.

### Notes and News.

THE stamps of British East Africa now appear with a surcharge.

THERE are 2,491 newspapers in Paris, of which 152 are dailies.

GUATEMALA is to have an entirely new set of postage stamps.

FROM July 1st Italian unpaid stamps of 50 and 100 lire were withdrawn from use.

DURING October, 1894, fiscal stamps of 2 cents were used in Hayti for postal purposes, owing to a dearth of the regular issues.

A DEAL was consummated in New York recently, whereby 250 of the 90c. adhesives of 1890 changed hands at one dollar each.

LONDON Auction Sales realized £20,000 during the last season. The upward tendency in prices has been well maintained.

SAN MARINO JUBILEE STAMPS are now offered at a heavy discount by the Government of the little republic to purchasers of 100 francs worth and over.

WE have seen the 150 reis of Macau, 1895, without surcharge, genuinely used on a letter received in Bombay. Both sets seem to be used simultaneously.

THE five distinct varieties of the current 2 cent U. S. Stamp are the pink, the lined triangle, the plain triangle and the lined and plain triangle watermarked.

THE surcharging business in the Niger Coast must be a profitable one. The values of 1s., 5s., and 10s. are now surcharged on the low values of the first issue. Are not these unnecessary issues?

WE are informed that a new edition of Ewen's Catalogue of English stamps is in preparation. We are expecting a small supply, and will send it free to all paid-up subscribers to the present volume.

THE Centenary mania has spread from Portugal to some Colonies. We have seen the 50 reis of Mozambique, of the 1886 and 1894 issues surcharged L. MARQUES—CENTENARIO DE S. ANTONIO—MDCCXCV.

THE attempt to characterize the Columbian issue as the chief of the unnecessary and speculative ones has naturally caused some indignation in the United States. It is the old story of vested interests again.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, have purchased yet another collection. This time it is the Wilbey collection, consisting of thirty volumes. Most of the stamps are used and the scarce Europeans are well presented.

MR. JOHN N. LUFF publishes a list of the plate numbers on U. S. Stamps. These numbers are not to be found on the stamps themselves, but on the margins of the sheets, which renders their cataloguing a difficulty.

IN the plates of certain French Stamps, made by the late M. Hulot, there is one which is topsy-turvy or *tête-bêche*, as it is called. It is not known whether this was a mistake on the part of the engraver, or deliberate purpose.

MESSRS. R. F. Albrecht & Co. have issued a "Complete catalogue of the postage stamps of British North America and the West Indies." The catalogue contains notable advances in the quotations for some of the stamps over Scott's prices.

SOME man travelling on the Congo and sister rivers has been offering dealers the concession for issuing stamps, which he obtained from some negro chief. He wants only £100 for it—and that only for two years. Such enterprise is effectually discouraged by the S.S.S.S.

THE *Philatelic Journal of America* will in future be issued twice a year only. The *Meehl's Weekly Stamp News* will, however, appear with additional pages, and in a great measure take the place of the older publication. The semi-annual numbers of the latter will be very large volumes.

THE *Stamp News* brings the information that a plate No. 126 of the 1d. red Great Britain has been found. On examination of the stamp by experts, it was pronounced to be a plate No. 120. Many so-called discoveries often exist in the imagination of the discoverers themselves.

THE London Philatelic Society has referred a letter of the Secretary of the British North Borneo Company, regarding the lithographed series of Labuan, with the Queen's head, to their Committee on "speculative issues." We may, therefore, expect some further news on the subject.

AT last Abyssinian stamps have been received by an English firm genuinely used on an unregistered letter. As the country has not been admitted into the Postal Union, the letter was carried as far as Djibouti, and was then franked with the stamps of this colony to enable it to reach its destination.

THE effort made to raise the price of the \$2 Columbian has so far limited itself to a circular offering to buy all the stamps of that denomination at a certain price. This circular has been sent the round of the dealers, and it is expected that it will have the effect of forcing prices up.

AMERICAN collectors are already counting on a new issue of stamps from the Cuban republic. This fact shows the sympathy that is felt in the States for the struggle for freedom now being made by Cuban patriots. The rising of 1873 also led to similar hopes, and the designs of a stamp were ready.

THE latest news is that the Island of Trinidad has been annexed by Great Britain, so that the sovereignty of Baron Hickey is now a thing of the past. It will only be remembered in philatelic circles for its bold attempt to palm off an issue of stamps on collectors. Brazil has protested against the annexation.

THE specimens of the 3d., May, 1862, issue of Great Britain, sent to the different Post Offices as samples, were taken from an entirely different plate from those afterwards in use. In the "Specimens" there is a ground work of engine-turned work in the corners. That these specimens are quite rare goes without comment.

UNDER the date of August 9, 1887, Senhor Jose da Costa, Governor of Macau, authorized the surcharging of five reis on 5,725 eighty reis stamps, and on 6,000 of the hundred reis. At the same time 4,000 of the 200 reis were to be changed to 10 reis. This would seem to determine the actual number of specimens of these issues surcharged.

IF we are to believe the *American Philatelic Magazine*, people find Seebecks such an unmitigated nuisance, that they are anxious for an union of the five Central American States. The new Republic would at once become a powerful and prosperous power, quite removed from the pecuniary temptations to which weaker States are subject.

THE 2,400 Belgium 5 franc stamps were knocked down to a bidder who offered 36,000 francs for them. Mlle. Moens' bid was one franc higher, but as she offered a cheque in payment, the next highest tender was accepted. The matter is now before the Courts. The general impression is that the price was too high, especially as there is no guarantee that no more stamps of the kind may be "FOUND" again.

ONLY the 2½ reis of the "Antonino" Jubilee series was produced from a wood-block, which was engraved by a Portuguese artist, Netto. The rest of the series are lithographic daubs manufactured by a Leipzig firm of printers. Dies for a new Portuguese series have been prepared by M. Mouchon, the French artist, who has made the current French stamps, those of Roumania, new Luxembourg, and others.

THE new Stanley Gibbons catalogue will be ready, it is said, by the end of the next month. The catalogue will be divided into three portions, all bound up under one cover. Part I will contain the adhesives stamps only; Part II, post-cards and letter-cards; and Part III, envelopes and wrappers. If the same plan was followed in dividing the Imperial Albums, the arrangement would very probably be welcomed by collectors.

ANOTHER titled convert to the ranks of collectors. *Modern Society* is informed that the Duke of Manchester has joined the stamp-collectors. This makes three dukes (two of them royal), two earls, and about ten lesser peers, not counting knights and baronets who are more numerous. The society paper thinks that the future legislator who collects postage stamps will at any rate know something of the geography, perhaps of the history and politics of the various countries of the world when his time comes for dealing with them.

## Correspondence.

## The Bombay Philatelic Society.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR DECREES A COURT-MARTIAL.  
TRIAL BY MARTIAL LAW.

*Bombay, 10th August, 1895.*

To J. Ribeiro, Esq.

SIR,—At a general meeting of the Bombay Philatelic Society, held on the 8th August, a resolution was passed unanimously requesting the Council to take notice of an article signed "Truth," which appeared in the June number of the *Indian Philatelist*, page 6, and in which some very injurious imputations were made against the Bombay Philatelic Society.

In pursuance of this a meeting of the Council was held on the 10th instant, at which it was decided, that you, as the Editor of the journal in question, must be held responsible for articles appearing in it, and that as a member of the Society your explanation is due to the Society for the charges made against it. I have therefore been requested to inform you, that a meeting of the Council of the Society will be held on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at which the desirability of permitting you to remain a member of the Society will be considered.

Should you desire to make any communication to the Council on the subject of the charge made against you, you should do so before the meeting on the 19th, or should you desire to appear before the Council they will be glad to hear anything you may wish to say.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,

*Hon. Secretary, B. P. S.*

By order of the Council, Bombay Philatelic Society.

*Dadar, 15th August, 1895.*

To the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Philatelic Society.

SIR,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, I must congratulate the Society on having determined at last to take notice of the "injurious imputations" made by "Truth."

I cannot extend my congratulations to the form of notice that the Council of the Society have resolved to take of the matter. As a member of the Society, I am not in any way responsible to the Society for anything that may appear in the *Indian Philatelist*.

You speak of a charge, but you do not define it. Will you kindly explain to me who brought the charge, and what it is about?

Your Council evidently are going to constitute themselves into a tribunal for the purpose of judging me. It is very kind of them to do so, but I must decline to be a party to such a ridiculous assumption or to any travesty of justice. Amateur judges often occupy the defendant's box in the Police Courts, and I sincerely wish that your Councillors may spare themselves that form of non-philatelic amusement.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JULIO RIBEIRO,

*Founding Member, Bombay Philatelic Society.*

## Statutes

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE  
STAMPS.

OBJECTS.

LAW 1. This Society is formed:—

(a) To discountenance and prevent the dealing in and collecting of postage stamps or other postal matter created wholly or partly for speculative purposes, or unnecessary for legitimate postal uses or requirements.

(b) To decide and declare what stamps or other postal matter shall be classed as speculative or unnecessary, as aforesaid.

(c) To secure the exclusion from all catalogues, albums, journals, price lists, or other philatelic publications, of all such stamps or other postal matter, as aforesaid.

(d) To take such measures as may lead to the prevention of the issue of all such stamps or other postal matter, as aforesaid.

(e) To publish and cause to be published from time to time all decisions, proceedings, or other information, in such manner as may secure the widest publicity amongst all persons or Societies interested in stamp collecting throughout the world.

(f) To take any measures that may be deemed expedient, desirable, or necessary for the further and better carrying out of the before-mentioned objects, or for any other purpose in the interest of the members of this Society.

## MEMBERSHIP.

LAW 2. All persons (not under 21 years of age) who are stamp collectors, stamp dealers, or importers, proprietors and publishers of stamp catalogues, albums, or journals, and philatelic journalists or writers, are eligible for membership.

LAW 3. Candidates for membership shall be proposed and seconded by members of the Society, and balloted for at a meeting of the Committee next after that at which the proposal has been received. One black ball in 4 to exclude. Where a candidate is unable to obtain a proposer and seconder, two satisfactory references will be accepted in lieu thereof.

LAW 4. Where any charge affecting the conduct or character of a member has been brought before the Committee, the same shall be inquired into, and the member given opportunity to explain the charge or charges made against him. If in the opinion of the Committee, the conduct or character of the member so charged is inconsistent with or injurious to the interest of the Society or its members, the Committee may, by a majority of three-fourths of those present, expel such member from the Society, but the member so expelled may appeal to a General Meeting of the Society, at which a majority of three-fourths of those present shall be necessary to quash the expulsion.

## OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

LAW 5. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Chairman of Committees, Secretary, and Treasurer.

LAW 6. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of the Officers and 45 other members. Whenever the membership of the Society exceeds 200, the Committee may be increased by one for every 25 members in excess of 200. Seven shall form a quorum.



**Law 7.** The Officers and Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting, which shall be held on the first Friday in May. Vacancies occurring during the current year shall be filled up by the Committee.

**Law 8.** The Committee shall appoint from among themselves Sub-Committees for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Society. The Committee shall have power (i.) to make By-laws for the regulation of the Committee or of the Sub-Committee; (ii.) to appoint such Honorary Officers as may, in the opinion of the Committee, best serve the interests of the Society; and (iii.) generally manage the affairs of the Society, and pay all salaries and other monies that the Committee may think desirable for carrying out the objects of the Society.

**Law 9.** At the meeting of the Committee preceding the Annual General Meeting, two Auditors shall be appointed (one of whom shall not be a member of the Committee), who shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and present a report thereon at the Annual General Meeting.

**Law 10.** The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, keep minutes, issue notices and circulars, attend all meetings, and carry out the directions of the Committee. In conjunction with the Treasurer, he shall collect the income of the Society and give receipts, and pay over to the Treasurer all amounts received.

**Law 11.** The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, make all necessary payments and keep accounts of receipts and expenditure.

#### SUBSCRIPTION.

**Law 12.** The annual subscription of members shall be Five Shillings, payable in advance on election, and thereafter on the first of May in each year. No member whose subscription is in arrear after the first of August (or in the case of a member residing abroad, the first of November) can vote at any meeting of the Society, and if in arrear on the first of November (or 12 months in the case of a member residing abroad) he shall be considered to have resigned his membership, provided that due application shall have been made to him at his last known address or place of abode.

#### GENERAL.

**Law 13.** A General Meeting may be called at any time by the Committee, or upon a requisition signed by not less than 25 members, and notice thereof shall be sent out 14 days before such Meeting, stating the business for which such Meeting has been called.

**Law 14.** No alteration of, amendment of, or addition to these Statutes shall be made except at a General Meeting, and only then after one month's notice or other publication of such proposed alteration, amendment, or addition.

### The Truth about Seebecks.

A CHAT WITH MR. G. B. CALMAN.

(From the "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.")

THINKING to get a little nearer a solution of the Seebeck difficulty, a representative of the *S.C.F.* improved the shining hour by a journalistic raid upon Mr. G. B. Calman, at his rooms in DeKeyser's Hotel. Mr. Calman, it is well known, is "interested" in Seebecks, and it was concerning this interest of his that he at once commenced to speak.

"Let me state at the outset," said Mr. Calman, "that my interest in Seebecks is much smaller than most people imagine. Anyone seeing an inter-

view with me on the subject of Seebecks will say: 'Oh yes! Calman! of course he's interested. It pays him to puff his own goods.' Now I want to tell such people that my profits from Seebecks represent less than one-tenth of my total trade in stamps. Moreover, if I could terminate my contract in Mr. Seebeck to-morrow, I would gladly do so—aye, and would *pay down one thousand pounds sterling for the privilege of doing so!*"

"I'm telling you this," Mr. Calman went on "to dispel the impression, if possible, that I am interested in bolstering up speculative stamps, and am heartily with you in your anti-gumpap movement; I wish the committee all success. I have more money invested in stamps than any other three dealers in the world; and mind you, *I except nobody*. Thus anything which affects philately deleteriously falls more heavily upon me than anyone else in the trade. Grasp that fact and you will see at once that I am not the man to stick up for anything bad. All the same I do not think your Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps should condemn the Seebeck issues."

"And why not Mr. Calman?"

"For a variety of reasons. In the first place, the Seebecks are not gumpaps, they are stamps issued primarily to meet the postal needs of important countries. In the second place, Seebeckism is an evil (if it is an evil at all) which will not extend. I can promise you that when the contracts terminate, as they will terminate in 1899, Mr. Seebeck will not entertain any request for a renewal. As it is, he has refused more than one offer from South American States, on the ground that the quantity of stamps required for legitimate postal purposes was so great that the cost of printing would swamp the profit on the sets afterwards sold to collectors. Another reason—and my best—is the danger of frightening young collectors of stamps altogether. You see you cannot expect the young beginner to exercise much discrimination. You will teach him only just enough to bewilder him. Then he will become disgusted and will end by throwing up stamps altogether—and then where will you be?"

"Frighten off the young collector, and what will become of the future of philately?" demanded Mr. Calman, taking a turn up and down the room as he warmed to his work. No answer being forthcoming from our representative, the energetic American dealer, who talks just as rapidly as he does everything else, continued:

"I say emphatically that there is no justification for condemning stamps which have been printed and issued by the hundreds of thousands and genuinely used for correspondence purposes. Nor is it one jot more justifiable to condemn these stamps because somebody is making something out of them. Consider! what does it cost the collector to supply himself with complete sets of Seebeck adhesives!—ten shillings a year only. So collectors are not taken in to a very great extent. And you must not forget that it might be very much worse! At present the Seebeckised States are limited to one issue a year, but there is no telling what they would have done during the last few years had it not been for that limitation. They would have had jubilee issues, commemoration sets, and what not; and it would have paid them a great deal better than their existing arrangement. They do not seem to see that. I almost wish they would, for then I could get out of my contract without paying down that £1,000; and I rather think it would suit Mr. Seebeck's book very well, too!"

### Philately in India.

A CHAT WITH MR. C. F. LARMOUR, OF CALCUTTA.

(From the "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.")

AT one of the charming bijou residences in Byculla Park, Enfield, I found Mr. C. F. Larmour, of Calcutta, and his collection. It was a strong order for a bijou residence, for both Mr. Larmour and his collection are big.

"Oh yes, we're going ahead in India," said Mr. Larmour, enveloping himself in a cloud of cigarette smoke. "About six years ago we began to awake to the fact that philately is the pleasantest pursuit possible for idle moments; and since then the hobby has been steadily booming in India."

"Chiefly among the Britishers I suppose"

"Yes, but not entirely so. Many native gentlemen are most enthusiastic about it. Now, the Society I belong to, the Philatelic Society of Bengal—of which Mr. Stewart Wilson is President—already numbers between 60 and 70 members, which is not half bad for a young Society. And another important thing is, that all the members are genuinely enthusiastic, and many of them have accumulated fine lots of stamps. You've heard of Mr. Simpson, of Calcutta? Well, he has, I think, one of the very finest collections in India. Mr. Norman, who, by the way, is in London just now, also boasts a splendid collection."

"And as for yourself, Mr. Larmour?" I put in, remembering at that moment that I had heard very little so far about the man I had come to interview.

"Well," said he, "I go in specially for Great Britain, British Colonies, and India. My Indians are rather a good lot, but they will not compare with those of Mr. Hynes. For instance, I have no sheet of half anna reds—I wish I had. But I have pairs and single specimens. I am also incomplete in the four annas, but otherwise I have a complete set of entire sheets of the early issues, and I am almost complete in the 'Service' Issues. I am also very strong in Portuguese India. The stamps of this little Colony having always had a special interest for me."

"SEEBECKISM" IN THE NATIVE STATES.

"Are you in sympathy with this movement against speculative stamps, Mr. Larmour?" I next asked.

"Rather!" said he, with emphasis. "So much do I object to these wretched 'gumpaps' as you call them, that I haven't one of them in my collection. I think I am in a position to bet that I haven't placed in my album a single stamp which could be called speculative."

"Good. And what is the feeling in India towards gumpaps?"

"Well, I think I can safely say that the Society just formed for the suppression of this rubbish can count upon the warmest support from stamp collectors out there. I need hardly tell you that in India, we have special reason to feel the seriousness of the speculative stamp question. The stamps of the Native States are mostly made for the philatelic market. In many cases there is out and out Seebeckism, postmarking to order in the entire sheet, and all that sort of thing. But that is going to be changed soon, thank goodness. The Government will soon be taking over the postal administration of all the Native States, and that, of course, will put a stop to the seebecking of the stamps."

"Mind you," Mr. Larmour went on to add, "I am not saying one word against the Indian Governmental Stamps surcharged for use in the Native States. They are right enough. The surcharging is done by Indian Government officials and not in the States concerned. There is absolutely nothing crook-

ed about these stamps. I make rather a point of this because I have noticed that one of the papers recently took exception to the surcharged stamps and plainly hinted that many of the errors of printing, such as misplaced letters, etc., were made with a view to a profitable "deal" with philatelists. That is absolutely false, and the stamps are as much above reproach as any that are issued under the auspices of the British Government."

A SERIOUS DANGER TO PHILATELY, so far as India is concerned, is the duty charged upon stamps imported into the country, a matter which has been alluded to in the "S. C. F.," under the heading of "McKinleyism in India."

"I think," said Mr. Larmour, speaking of this iniquitous system, "that it is likely to check very seriously the growth of our hobby in India. Look at the glaring injustice of the thing: coins, which distinctly possess an intrinsic value, apart from their worth as curiosities, are allowed to pass in free, while stamps, which have no intrinsic value, and for the matter of that, no exactly determinable market value, are taxed on an *ad valorem* scale. When you contrast stamps with silver coins (silver being a dutiable commodity) the injustice becomes all the more glaring. And the thing is so far-reaching. If a collector sends or takes his collection out of the country, duty must be paid on it when it comes back. Thus you see the officials interpret the law most stringently. To tell you the truth, I have left my Indian stamps in Calcutta, bringing only a small portion of my British and Colonials out here, simply because I don't want to have to spend a small fortune in duty."

"But is there no remedy for this state of affairs, Mr. Larmour. Can nothing be done?"

"I fear not. We of the Bengal Philatelic Society appealed to the Government about the injustice of the tax; but I heard just before leaving India, that the matter had been decided against us. No, I am afraid we can only grin and bear it, or at any rate, pay and bear it."

MR. LARMOUR, PERSONALLY, is a man to meet—full of geniality and good spirits. In Indian philately he is a *persona grata*, not only as a collector, but also as editor of the premier Indian philatelic paper, the *Philatelic World*, the publication of which has made Mr. Gordon Jones, of Calcutta, quite the Stanley Gibbons of our Eastern Empire. Mr. Larmour is a member of the London Philatelic Society and proud of it. The London Philatelic Society may also be proud of it.

P. C. B.

### More U. S. Varieties.

(From the "American Philatelic Magazine.")

SINCE the May Magazine appeared marks distinguishing the work of the Continental Bank Note Company from that of the National Bank Note Company have been discovered upon the following stamps of the U. S. 1872 issue, not included in the list there given: Two-cent, 24-cent and 90-cent.

The 2-cent variety, is described as follows by J. W. Scott in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*: "The white line which encloses the words U. S. POSTAGE turns up in a ball on each side, the ball above the U interrupts four shading lines of the frame: the 'mark' closes up the inner space and leaves it solid while in the original it is open."

The difference in the 24-cent is in the shading of the right star in the half circle of stars at the top, which has been deepened.

The same difference exists in the 90-cent, the lines of shading in the right star having been strengthened.

### A Philatelic Fraud.

(From the "Bermuda Colonist.")

WITHIN the past week local stamp collectors have been thrown into a flutter of excitement and anxiety by the discovery that a number of spurious imitations of several of the more valuable of the stamps in the series of surcharged Bermuda Postage Stamps had been successfully circulated in local philatelic circles, and had been readily purchased by ardent collectors.

The person who is charged with having circulated the spurious stamps is Mr. Irby F. McKernan, and it is said that Mr. McKernan has not only exchanged copies of the spurious Bermuda surcharged stamps for valuable genuine foreign stamps, but has also sold copies of the former, receiving for some of them as high as \$4 each.

A few days ago, Mr. McKernan was invited to meet a party of gentlemen—two of whom had come into possession of copies of some of the spurious stamps—and one of them squarely accused him of having perpetrated a deliberate fraud upon the community. This Mr. McKernan denied, stating that the Bermuda stamps which he had exchanged and sold in Bermuda were genuine copies which had been in his possession before he came to Bermuda; at the same time he admitted that he had had in his possession some spurious copies of Bermuda surcharged stamps, but these, he said, he had sent to friends abroad as presents. This does not improve the matter; it only goes to show that there is a larger number of spurious copies of Bermuda surcharged stamps in existence than even Mr. McKernan was aware of, because beyond a shadow of doubt the copies which he has exchanged and sold here, and which he claims he obtained in England, are spurious as well as those which he admits that he has sent to friends abroad.

But the chances are that the copies which Mr. McKernan has circulated here and the copies which he has sent abroad—if he has sent any—are parts of the same lot of stamps, and, if this be so, they do not exceed forty in number, and the following is their history.

In February last, Mr. McKernan called upon the proprietor of the *Colonist* printing establishment, and asked him if he would cause certain surcharged values to be printed upon some cancelled Bermuda postage stamps. In reply to a question as to his object in having the surcharged values put upon the cancelled stamps, Mr. McKernan explained that it was next to impossible to procure genuine copies of the originals, and if they could be got it would only be by paying a fabulous price for each copy; and having some friends who were enthusiastic collectors, he had conceived of the idea of having some fac-similes of the originals made for presentation to his friends. The fac-similes, though valueless for purposes of sale or exchange, he said, would be prized because they would serve to complete collections in which they would appear as fac-similes only. Mr. Toddings thought the explanation a plausible one, and, knowing Mr. McKernan's social position here, and believing him to be sincere and truthful, without more ado he instructed his foreman to print upon the cancelled stamps such values as Mr. McKernan might direct. This was done, although certain fancy type which Mr. McKernan asked to be used in printing some two-penny blue stamps and some one-penny rose ones could not be supplied.

Mr. McKernan had three lots of stamps printed within a few days of each other—some bearing the

words "one penny," the word "one" being over the word "penny," and some bearing the word "three pence," printed diagonally across the stamp—the entire number of stamps printed being about forty.

The foregoing facts are made public, because Mr. Toddings believes that there is sufficient evidence in his possession to warrant him in concluding, *prima facie*, that Mr. McKernan has taken advantage of the confidence with which he was treated. Unquestionably, Mr. Toddings showed a sad want of shrewdness when he agreed to allow the cancelled stamps to be surcharged, but, at least, he acted in good faith.

As to Mr. McKernan. It was through the columns of the *Colonist* that he was introduced to the public of Bermuda, immediately on his arrival, on the occasion of his first visit to the colony, and it is a matter of regret that, in justice to the public, it is found necessary, on the eve of his departure from Bermuda, to make public in the same columns facts which, when taken collectively, seem to tell so strongly against his integrity as a man and a gentleman.

### Made Counterfeit Haytian Stamps.

(From the "American Journal of Philately.")

*Maximilian Maitret arrested by United States Secret Service Detectives.—He Admitted His Guilt.—Said His Wares were not Intended for Postal Use, but were to be Sold to Collectors.—Well Equipped for Work.*

UNITED States Secret Service Detectives Owen and Baggs last evening (June 30) arrested Maximilian Maitret, thirty-five years old, of No. 235 West Twenty-second Street. He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street police station, where he was locked up after the detectives had entered a charge of counterfeiting Haytian postage stamps against him.

Maitret lives with his wife in the boarding house at the above number. He has a printing office at No. 36, Frankfort Street, where he makes his headquarters during the day. He described himself to the detectives as a musician and foreign stamp collector.

The secret service men have been on the track for several months of a band whose members have been counterfeiting in large quantities the postage stamps of South American and West Indian countries. The detectives who were assigned to the case discovered that the actual printing was done at No. 36, Frankfort Street, and for three weeks they closely watched the building.

FOLLOWED TO HIS HOME.

Maitret left the building at six o'clock last evening, and was followed by the detectives. Under his arm he carried a small package. He took a Ninth Avenue "L" train to the Twenty-third Street station, and walked to his home. Just as he was ascending the front steps he was seized by the detectives, who relieved him of the package and then went with him to his room, which they carefully searched.

They found a machine of a new and improved pattern for perforating postage stamps, and in the package which they had taken from him they found four thousand sheets of Haytian 3 cent. stamps newly printed.

They then took him to his office, where they unearthed four sets of plates and one wood cut of the Haytian stamps and also a plate for the printing of stamps of British Columbia. The detectives have traced two million stamps which, they say,

were manufactured by Maitret. He told the detectives he had been in this country four years. He was born in France.

#### A LIMIT TO HIS CANDOUR.

When arraigned before Sergeant Lane in the police station, Maitret was cool and collected. When the detectives accused him of making the stamps for the purpose of selling them, he said they were not intended for postal use, his object being to mark them as if cancelled and then sell them to stamp collectors. He frankly admitted that he had made the stamps, but when asked if he had counterfeited those of other countries he smiled and said:—

“That is for them to discover,” pointing to the detectives.

He is thick set, well dressed, very dark and has a long black moustache and curly hair. It is believed he has accomplices and agents in Hayti, to whom he has sent large quantities of stamps. All the printing he did at his office, but the perforating and packing of the stamps he did evenings at home.

There were twenty thousand stamps in the bundle found in his possession when arrested, and the detectives believe they will find more this morning (July 1) when they search more carefully his printing establishment. Detective Baggs told me he had learned that Maitret was about to sail for Hayti, and that was the reason he arrested him before he had obtained all the evidence he wanted against him.

### The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps.

*Circular No. 2.*

391, STRAND,  
LONDON. W. C.

THE Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

**4. British Inland Mail, Madagascar.** Through the courtesy of Messrs. WHITFIELD, KING & Co., the Society is enabled to publish the following letter:—

Messrs. WHITFIELD, KING & Co.,  
IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

*British Consulate,  
TAMATAVE, 18th May, 1895.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, with cheque enclosed.

In reply, I beg to inform you that the “British Inland Mail” now running between Antananarivo and Vatomandry, a port on the south-east coast of this Island, is not an official postal service at all, but a private speculation undertaken by a syndicate of gentlemen residing at Antananarivo, who, in order to facilitate matters, have arranged this Mail Service, and issued the stamps to which your letter refers.

I may also inform you that the Malagasy Government has no postal service at all, and since the departure of the French from the capital, there has not been any communication to and from the coast, save by special couriers or the private Mail in question.

Under the circumstances, I have not ventured to make the purchase you required. I have, however, kept the cheque in case you should still want the

stamps, but I must state that communication between this and Vatomandry, or any part of Madagascar, is only by sea, and many days and even weeks sometimes elapse before a safe opportunity offers. By the time your reply reaches me I am afraid that the French will be very near Antananarivo, and the “British Inland Mail” will be a thing of the past.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed) ANATOLE SAUZIER.

**5. Brunei.** Through the courtesy of Messrs. WHITFIELD, KING & Co., of Ipswich, the Society is enabled to publish the following letter:—

Messrs. WHITFIELD, KING & Co.,  
IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

LABUAN, SINGAPORE,  
30th March, 1895.

DEAR SIRS,

YOUR draft on Singapore for \$101.05 duly to hand, and the stamps shall be sent to you as soon as possible. I have just come back from Brunei, having gone to see the Sultan and postmaster about your business principally. Let me explain that it was I who suggested to the Sultan that he should issue stamps, and I have arranged the whole thing. He and his postmaster have no idea of the way to conduct any business. I assure you that the delay in sending the stamps to you is caused by the illness of the postmaster's wife—at least, one of his wives. In the meantime the Post Office is shut. But I have your money, and I promise to send off the stamps, if it can be done by next mail. I think that in future, should you wish more stamps, you should write to my brother, Mr. R. C. R. [address], and send the money after you have got the stamps.

He will send them to you almost immediately, or at any rate he will have them sent to you. But of course, if you wish to have them direct—that is to say, indirect from Brunei—it is all the same to me, except that there is at least delay in your getting the stamps, and delay in me getting a sale, and on that depends whether or not I lose or gain by the whole venture.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, J. C. R.

**6. Clipperton Island.** A set of stamps bearing this name has lately been distributed (anonymously) among the London dealers; the specimens are obliterated by a hand stamp, with the name of a firm in San Francisco. Clipperton Island is off the Western Coast, and is a part of the United States; so that even if these Stamps are not absolutely illegal and bogus they are at any rate either speculative or unnecessary, or both. Under these circumstances, collectors and dealers are warned to beware of them.

**7. Egypt.** Paragraphs in the press have recently appeared stating that a set of stamps will be brought out in the Autumn, in connection with some fêtes or celebration festivities which will be held in Egypt. Collectors and dealers are therefore put on their guard against an issue which would appear to be “unnecessary.”

**8. Bussahir.** A set of stamps, bearing this name, has recently been issued. This country appears to be a Native State in the northern part of India, governed by a Rajah, of Rajpoot origin. It is a very mountainous region, having an area of about 3,000 square miles, and peopled by a race not very highly civilized. Whether these stamps have been issued by the native government (which appears unlikely, considering the nature of the country), or not, collectors and dealers are ad-

vised not to purchase until further information has been obtained.

In respect to paragraph 3 of the previous Circular issued by the Society, in which it was stated that the newly-issued surcharges for **North Borneo and Labuan**, of 4, 10, 20, and 30 cents on 1 dollar red, "appear to be unnecessary," it was not intended to condemn them. It is considered only right to publish the following letter, so that collectors and dealers may use their own discretion in this case:—

Messrs. WHITFIELD, KING & Co.,  
IPSWICH.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.,  
15, LEADENHALL STREET,  
LONDON, E. C., 19th June, 1895.

DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., we beg to say that in consequence of the alteration in the primary rates of postage from North Borneo, approved by the Bureau of the International Postage Union, as following on the decline in the value of the dollar, it was deemed advisable, for the economic purposes of the Borneo Post Office, and for the convenience of the public, to have stamps of the denominations mentioned by you, and a surcharged issue was adopted to save the delay and expense of preparing new dies.

We are not philatelists, and the objection raised against the stamps, which arises apparently from a collector's point of view, is not one that we feel called upon to consider.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) BENJ. T. KINDERSLEY,  
Secretary.

GORDON SMITH,  
Secretary, S.S.S.S.  
HERBERT R. OLDFIELD  
Secretary to the Special Committee,  
London Philatelic Society.

25th July, 1895.

### Oceania Catalogue.

(From the "Australian Philatelist.")

1855. Lithographed at Boston, U.S.A., on various papers, imperf. Inscribed "Uku Leta" ("Postage").

- (a). White paper, laid vertically.  
2 cents, pale rose.  
2 " dark rose.
- (b). White paper, laid horizontally.  
2 cents, pale rose.  
2 " dark rose.

In January, 1864, an order was sent to the American Bank Note Company for a 2 cent stamp, bearing a portrait of King Kamehameha IV. to left. This was the first of a series issued at different periods extending right up to the establishment of the Provisional Government in 1893. There being no special features to record in connection with the issue of these stamps, they are here given in chronological order, with notes as to periods of use.

2nd April, 1864. Engraved on steel, and printed by the American Bank Note Company, New York; white wove paper, perf. 12.

2 cents, vermilion.

Variety, imperforate.

2 cents, vermilion.

NOTE.—Supplies of this stamp (perforated) were sent out at different periods from 1864 to February, 1875. It was reprinted in 1886, 1887, and 1890. The colour is a much lighter shade of vermilion,

and the texture of the paper somewhat different from the originals.

31st August, 1865. Full face portrait of King Kamehameha V. Printing, &c., as last. Perf. 12.

5 cents, deep blue.

Variety, stamp cut in half, and used (presumably) as a 2 cent stamp.

$\frac{1}{2}$  of 5 cents, deep blue.

NOTE.—35,000 stamps were printed in this shade in 1865-1866. These earlier printings may be easily distinguished from the stamp of 17th September, 1890, by the peculiar greenish shade in the blue; the plates being imperfectly cleaned impart a bluish tinge to the paper, and there are traces of a fine outer line surrounding the stamp to be found in every copy. This outer line completely disappeared in the light blue stamp of 21st June, 1882, and the re-issue in dark blue of 1890.

In 1869 stamps from an engraved plate of similar design to the 2c. of 1855 were issued.

1869. Type of 1855, engraved and printed in Boston on thin white wove paper; imperforate.

2 cents, rose-carmine.

NOTE.—Mr. Giffard states that these engraved stamps were issued in 1869, though they have generally been catalogued under date 1862. In 1885 the Postmaster wished to procure *fac-simile* copies of this stamp, and, being unable to find the original die, he sent a specimen stamp to the American Bank Note Company, with an order to produce it. 10,000 stamps were printed from the reproduced plate, and furnished in December, 1885, 5,000 being overprinted "Specimen," and the remainder unmarked. In 1892 the uncanceled stock remaining on hand was surcharged "Reprint." Some few of the *fac-simile* reprints were postally used, but without proper authority. In 1887 the original die was found in a damaged condition, and sent to the Bank Note Company for restoration, and a supply of reprints ordered. These were furnished in 1889 and 1890. Both restored and re-engraved reprints are on thick white wove paper, and imperforate.

3rd February, 1871, 1 cent; full face portrait of Princess Victoria Kamamalu. 6 cent, Portrait of King Kamehameha V. to right. 18 cent, full face portrait of His Highness M. Kekuanana.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, on white wove paper; perf. 12.

1 cent, violet (shades).

1 " mauve.

6 cents, green (shades).

18 " red (shades).

Variety, imperforate.

6 cents, green.

NOTE.—The 1 cent was printed from 1871 to 1890, and the other two values from 1871 to 1879.

16th January, 1875. 2 cent, Portrait of King Kalakaua to left. 12 cent, Portrait of Prince Leleiohoku to left. Printing, etc., as above. White wove paper; perf. 12.

2 cents, dark brown. | 12 cents, black.

Varieties—

2 cents, brown, imperforate.

2 " " perforated on three sides.

NOTE.—Printings of the 2 cents took place from 1875 to 1890, and of the 12c. from 1875 to 1879.

20th February, 1882. 1 cent, portrait of Princess Likelike. 10 cent, portrait of King Kalakaua. 15 cent, portrait of Queen Kapiolani. Printing, etc., as above. White wove paper; perf. 12.

1 cent, blue.

10 cents, black.

15 " chocolate-brown.

21st June, 1882. Same types as last recorded stamps of similar values. Printing, etc., as above. White wove paper; perf. 12.

1 cent, green. | 2 cents, rose pink.  
2 cents, carmine. | 5 " pale blue.

Varieties, Imperforate.—2 cents, carmine. 5 cents, pale blue

NOTE.—The 1 cent in blue was printed from February, 1882, to 1890, and in green from June, 1882, to 1892; both colours appear to have been in use at the same time. The 10 cent was printed from 1881 to 1890, the 15 cent in 1881 and 1882, the 2 cent from June, 1882, to 1890, and the 5 cent from June, 1882, to 1892.

15th September, 1883. 25 cent, Statue of King Kamehameha I. 50 cent, Portrait of King Lunalilo to left. 1 dol., full face portrait of Queen Emma. Printing, &c., as above. White wove paper; perf 12.

25 cents, dark purple.  
50 " orange red.  
1 dollar, carmine pink.

NOTE.—The 1 dollar has been used for revenue as well as postal purposes.

30th September, 1883. Some types as last recorded stamps of similar values. Same printing, paper and perf. as above.

10 cents, brick red.  
12 " mauve.

8th November, 1886. Change of color.  
10 cents, brown.

17th September 1880. Re-issue of the 5 cents of 31st August, 1865.

5 cents, deep blue.

NOTE.—This stamp is printed in an intense Prussian blue, and the outer line found in the stamp of 1865 is wanting.

27th October, 1891. Portrait of Queen Liliuokalani. Printing, &c., as before.  
2 cents, slate lilac.

### The Bureau of Sale.

SUBSCRIBERS can advertise their stamps worth over 1s. a-piece, free of charge, for 3 months under the following conditions:—

1. The stamps must be sent to this office not later than the 10th of each month with the prices clearly stated.

2. The stamps will be advertised for 3 months, and in case of sale 12½ per cent. will be deducted from the price as commission.

3. Only perfect and genuine copies will be advertised under this heading.

4. Intending purchasers may either remit in advance, with sufficient for postage and registration, or receive goods V.-P. P.

5. In ordering only numbers need be quoted.

No.		Rs. a.
1	*Trinidad, 1851, 1d. red, on bluish paper	25 0
2	" " " brown violet	" 25 0
3	" " " brown	" 25 0
4	" " " deep blue	" 25 0
5	" " 1854 " dull violet	" 30 0
6	*Bahamas, 1850, 1d., pale lake	... 35 0
7	*Barbados, 1852, 1d., blue paper	... 15 0
8	" " 4d. " "	... 22 8
9	" " 1861, 1sh. black	... 6 8

No.		Rs. a.
10	*Brazil, 100 reis, tête-bêche, blue and red	5 0
11	*Liberia, 1dollar, O. S.	... 6 8
12	" " 2 dollars. O. S.	... 12 8
13	Mexico, 1 peso, new issue	... 3 0
14	Wurtemberg, 18kr., 1863...	... 15 0
15	Tasmania, 1d. wmkd. 10 ...	... 7 8
16	" " *2½ on 9d., deep blue	... 7 8
17	*India, 8as., small service	... 3 8
18	*Virgin Islands, 6d. lilac	... 10 0
19	*Canada, officially sealed	... 7 8
20	*Newfoundland, 24 cents	... 2 0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1894	... 1 8

### New Sets and Novelties.

FOR SALE BY

THE BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE—DADAR P. O.

Sets marked \* are unused.

No. in set		Rs. a.
3	Afghan, green, red and yellow paper ..	3 0
7	Bolivia, 1894 complete (reduced price)	2 8
40	Belgium, cheap ...	1 8
5	Cochin, ½, ¼, 1, 2 and ¼ p. on laid paper	2 8
4*	Cyprus, 1st issue ..	3 8
80*	French Colonies (20 Colonies) ..	5 0
9	" " 1881 ...	0 10
4*	Guatemala, 1871... ..	1 8
10	Guatemala, 1c. to 25c. 1886-95, including provs.	1 8
14*	Hawaii Prov., 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 6, 10, 10, 10, 12 and 18c. (cat 15-0)	12 8
3	Holland, King 7½, 22½ and 1g. ..	1 8
16	Hungary, with 3fl. ...	0 12
8	Italy, official, complete ...	1 8
6	Java, King, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 50c.	0 8
4	Jamaica, official, ½, ¼, 1 and 2d. ...	0 12
8*	Lagos ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d., and 1sh. ...	4 8
5	" " ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4d. ...	1 8
9*	Liberia, 1892, 1c. to 32c ...	6 0
9*	" " 1892 1c. to 32c. official ...	6 8
7*	" " 1893, unpaid 2c. to 40c. complete	7 0
9	Lombardy ... ..	0 12
9	Persia, 1892, 1sh. to 5k., complete ...	1 8
13*	Roman States ... ..	0 12
10	Sweden, recent issues ... ..	0 3
10	South Australia, ¼d. to 2s. ... ..	2 8
8	Siam, 1att. to 64 atts. ... ..	2 8
3	Travancore 1, 2 and 4ch., on laid paper	2 8
6	Vathy, 5c.-4 piastres ... ..	4 8
7	Victoria, Postage due ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6d., and 1s.	5 0

Cash in advance, or V.-P. P., postage extra. For particulars of 350 other sets send for our Price List, the cheapest and largest in India.

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**A**LL Postage Stamps catalogued at 3 cents and upward taken in Exchange in large quantities. Many rarities in stock. Henry A. Smedberg, Station S., New York, U.S.A.

**A**LL desirous of increasing their collections of Indian and Native State Stamps, and also Envelopes, Postcards and Wrappers, communicate with William St. A. Jordan, Queen's Road, Delhi. Registered letters and stamped envelopes. Want List.

**B**YRAMJI SHAWASKHA, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, wants to exchange Deccan Stamps for Rare Foreign and Colonial Stamps.

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**E**XCHANGE Duplicates with Herman Wallenberger, 428, La Salle Ave, Chicago, U. S. A. Use Stamped Envelopes or Letter Card.

**E**XCHANGE wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each Collector should send the Stamps of his country only; (2) that the Stamps should be worth over 4s. per 100 wholesale; (3) that all should be fixed on approval sheets and priced by any given catalogue; (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s.; (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s. at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Unregistered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar, India.

**E**XCHANGE wanted with all countries. Send me 50 or more common and better stamps of your country, and I shall send same quantity in English. Also entire stamped envelopes and Postcards exchanged.—Alex. E. C. Lyall, 34, Union St., Aberdeen, Scotland.

**F**IELD AND FIRESIDE, 16 pages, monthly, 25 cents per year. Stories, collecting articles, etc. Stephenson and Pope, 4 Burnet St., Utica, N. Y.

**I** HAVE Mexican Stamps in lots of 100 to 1,000, which I would like to exchange for Stamps from the English Colonies.—Also Rare Mexican Stamps for other rare ones. In sending Stamps have letters registered. R. Farias, P. O. Box. 615 Mexico City, Mexico.

**I** DESIRE EXCHANGE with Collectors. I want good Stamps only of Ceylon, Portuguese India and Native States on the basis of Senf, 1894, or Scott's 53rd Edition. E. Christiansen, Gustafsminne, Hesselunda, Sweden. Member of the Philatelic Societies of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Scandinavia.

**I** HAVE Jhind, Nabha, Patiala, Gwalior, Chamba, Faridkote, etc., to exchange against South American States, Australia, and Africa. No issue after 1892 required. Exchanges to be effected on basis of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Send approval sheet to Hon. Secretary, Burma Philatelic Society, Rangoon.

**J**E donne en échange Timbres rares contre États Indiens, Chinois, Malaca, Ceylon, Australiens et Sud Africain. C. M. Moriou, St Morfeu, 6, Bucuresci—Roumania, Direct. d'échange Soc. Timbrologie, Membre de 10 Sociétés.

**M**ADEMOISELLE H. Laurent, Neffe, Dinant, Belgium, wishes for exchange relations with all countries. Registered letters and stamped envelopes. Wishes to receive philatelic journals.

**N**UMISMATIC and Philatelic Agency. Coins and Stamps bought and sold. Austin & Co., Madras.

**O.** COLOUVAL, Nalimes-Charleroi, Belgium, exchanges Belgian stamps and entire envelopes for stamps and entire envelopes of Foreign countries. Answers by return mail to all registered letters. References to this paper.

**S**END me 50—150 Stamps, entires and of ent. and you will receive same number of Germany Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, Alsace, etc. A. Luhn, Witten, Germany.

**S**MITH, George, 6. Exeter Street, Brighton, England, desires exchange of Stamps, 100 for 100 with Collectors.

**T**HOSE who send me 100—300 Indian and Asiatic Stamps get by return of Mail, the same variety and value in European Stamps, especially Holland, Belgium, Sweden. Stamped envelope preferred. Miss Harriet Jurgens, Kreuzstraat, Osch, Holland.

**W**ANTED Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**W**HOEVER sends me 50-100 good stamps of his country will receive in exchange an equal number of Italy, San Marino, Tuscany, Papal States, Levant, &c., D. C. Uberti, Via Ricasoli, 24, Livorno, Toscana, Italy.

**W**ANTED Stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No Stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, Professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichhornsgasse, Brunn, Austria.

## STAMP COLLECTORS



Should send 1d. Stamp to HARRY HILCKES & Co., Ltd., 64, Cheapside, London, E.C., for "Specimen" copy of **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly**. Contains articles for beginners, as well as for advanced Collectors.

**THE BEST STAMP PAPER GOING!**

# The Indian Philatelist.

Vol. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

No. 5.

## The Status of the Native States.

THE question of the status of the various issues of the Native States has been again before the philatelic public, owing to the recent issue of a whole set of seven values for Bussahir from  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. to 1 rupee. The general belief is that the stamps surcharged on British Indian stamps rank higher than the others. Their franking power is decidedly greater than of the purely native issues, for letters franked with them are received and circulated in British India without any additional charge. They are also the only stamps current in the States that have them, for letters bearing British Indian stamps without any surcharge would be treated as unpaid. The surcharge itself on these stamps is applied by the Government of India, and the Native rulers have no control whatever over the supply. It may be doubted whether it was wise to supply them with stamps of the higher denominations, especially in the case of "Service stamps," which are greater in number and were till quite recently higher in value, than those used in British India itself. The needs of service in the Native States cannot be greater than of the Imperial Government. The laxity in supply has already had its result in the theft of nearly Rs. 10,000 worth of service stamps in one of the States.

Abroad, we are inclined to think that the stamps with the native designs are regarded as a more distinctive issue than those made by the surcharge. In the majority of cases these stamps are free from the taint of speculation, and can be had cheaper used than un-

used or cancelled to order—a good test whether they supply a legitimate postal necessity or not. We have seen the stamps of Deccan, Bhor, Soruth Sirmoor, both service and ordinary, Cochin, Travancore, Kashmir, Poonch, Jhalawar, Whadwan and Holkar thus used, and we have no doubt that others would be forthcoming as well, since dealers of undoubted respectability have them for sale. New issues are frequent in some of the States, as the system of manufacture is very imperfect, and as soon as one supply is exhausted, either by the legitimate demands of the postal service or by that of the collectors, the new supply is different from the old. This may account for the numerous varieties in Bhopal in the Sirmoor surcharges, and in the setting of Bamra stamps. They are not primarily made for collectors, for no higher price is demanded for them. Varieties are detected and prices placed on them in accordance with their relative scarcity, when they fall into the hands of the collector or the dealer.

In fact the slowness with which the news of recent issues and varieties in India reaches philatelists abroad offers a pleasing contrast to the numerous puffs which usually usher in the purely speculative issues of the Treaty Ports and jubilee celebrations. The Travancore  $\frac{1}{2}$  chuckram stamps, the new Sirmoor set, and the Bhopal stamps are only now offered to collectors, though more than eight months have passed since their appearance. A specimen of the Bussahir stamp was sent us by the Revd F. H. Bentel, months ago, but we refrained from chronicling them, simply because we wished to know more about them.



It is just possible that this hill State, near Simla, does not require so many stamps in a set, and to subject them to a little quarantine will not inflict any serious hardship on collectors. Much of the clamour against the Indian States is, however, perfectly groundless, and we have little sympathy with it, when it manifestly has its origin in imperfect information or in the thoughtless attempt to appear fashionable by echoing the cry of the day.

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### The Solution of the Gordian Knot.

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It is not often that the Bombay Philatelic Society lays itself open to congratulations. From the correspondence which we publish elsewhere, however, it will be seen that there is much to commend in the recent action of the Society. It has at last managed to take notice of the "serious imputations" of *Truth*. There were two ways of doing it. One was to send a refutation of them to this paper, and we had offered these columns for the purpose: the other was to take *Truth* to court. The "Councillors" thought differently. Having met in solemn council, they proceeded to summon to the bar a third party, whose only misfortune was that he did not resign from the membership months ago, as scores of members had done before him. As the rules undergo frequent changes, and they do not seem to be available to the members, it was possible to find one where it must have been laid down that only people qualified to judge of any alleged offences are those who consider themselves offended. The working of this convenient rule will probably get rid of any further attempts from within to correct and check abuses that may crop in. To us it appears also that it will not result in improving the status of the Society, or making it popular among philatelists in Western India.

### The British Empire Postage Stamp Album.

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We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of two handsomely bound volumes of the above album. The work has been compiled by Mr. S. C. Skipton on a most comprehensive principle, and includes spaces for plate numbers, water-marks, errors, varieties of perforation, and ample provision for future issues. It will meet all the requirements of the advanced specialist who confines himself to the collection of the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies.

India and the Protected States have been liberally dealt with, and the description which accompanies each page gives information which is not usually met with in the ordinary catalogues. Any errors of classification are obviated by the letterpress with numbers to correspond on the opposite page.

The two volumes can be had of Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, unbound for the modest sum of a guinea, and bound in Turkey Morocco, with cloth sides and gilt edges, for two guineas. The albums are printed on heavy paper and have a very handsome appearance, the printer's work having been admirably done.

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### Our Black List.

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In view of the numerous complaints that reach us from time to time, we have resolved upon publishing a list of unreliable dealers, to prevent our readers and subscribers from being victimised by international swindlers. If the societies which *first* enrol them as members and the philatelic journals who *first* take in their advertisements were more discriminating, there would be fewer instances of the kind to deplore. For the present we

warn every one against the following:—

T. COELHO,  
HAROLD, CONNE & Co.  
W. CLINTON.  
R. T. HABERSTRAW.  
A. KOLTSCHARSCH.

There is a warrant out for the arrest of T. Coelho, and Harold, Conne & Co. have decamped. We think the latter were the most deliberate swindlers that the trade has produced of late years. These men will probably reappear in America or elsewhere under some other name. Other names will be added to our list as the evidence against them accumulates. It is needless to say that R. T. Haberstraw never had an authority to use Mr. J. Ribeiro's name as a reference.

### New Issues.

**Dutch Indies.**—The 2 gulden 50c., with the Queen's effigy, has been issued. The centre is light brown and the frame brown red.

*Adhesive.*

2g. 50c., light brown and brown red.

\* \*

**Holland.**—The 22½c. has also undergone a change in the shade.

*Adhesive.*

22½c., dark blue-green.

\* \*

**India.**—The three high values have been received and are now sold to the public. They are large stamps of the size of the current 5sh. Great Britain and of a very pleasing appearance.

*Adhesive.*

2 rupees, rose carmine, and yellow-brown.

3 rupees, green and dark-brown.

5 rupees, violet and bright ultramarine.

\* \*

**Portuguese India.**—The 2 tangas has now been issued to the public.

*Adhesive.*

2 tangas, carmine.

\* \*

**Travancore.**—The 2 chuckrams pale rose which the papers have begun to chronicle now has been in use for a year if not more. The colour now in use is a deep carmine.

*Adhesive.*

2 chuckrams, deep carmine.

## Correspondence.

### The Bombay Philatelic Society.

END OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

*Bombay, 20th August, 1895.*

To J. Ribeiro, Esq.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Council of the Bombay Philatelic Society to inform you, that the charge against you has already been set forth in the letter from the Council, dated the 16th instant, viz., that you being a member of the Bombay Philatelic Society published in the *Indian Philatelist* (a journal edited by you) an article signed "Truth," in which very serious allegations were made against the said Society. This charge was made against you in the form of a resolution, unanimously passed by the Bombay Philatelic Society at a general meeting held on the 8th instant. I am further directed by the Council to say, that in order that you may have a full opportunity of answering the charge the consideration of the matter by the Council has been postponed till the 27th instant at 5-30 p.m.

I am,

Sir,

Yours faithfully

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,  
*Hon. Secretary, B. P. S.*

By order of the Council, Bombay Philatelic Society.

*Dadar, 27th August, 1895.*

To the Hon. Sec., Bombay Philatelic Society.

SIR.—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant and can only repeat what I have stated before. I am not responsible in the character of a member of the Bombay Philatelic Society for what appears in a journal which is not under the control of the Society; and as editor and publisher of the *Indian Philatelist*, I decline to submit to any dictation from your Council or anybody else as to the matter that ought to appear therein.

I am,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JULIO RIBEIRO.

*Bombay, 28th August, 1895.*

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA.

To Julio Ribeiro, Esq.,

SIR.—I am directed by the Council of the Bombay Philatelic Society to inform you that after considering the resolution of the Society passed at the general meeting on the 8th August, copy of which has been forwarded to you, and your letters of the 15th and 27th inst., they have decided, under Rule 23, to strike your name off the roll of members of the Bombay Philatelic Society with effect from this date.

By order of the Council,  
Bombay Philatelic Society,

I am,

Sir,

Yours faithfully

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,  
*Honorary Secretary, B. P. S.*

### Notes and News.

THERE are 282 members in the London Philatelic Society.

THE Argentine 1 c. now appears in a new shade. It is slate-blue.

EACH sheet of the 9 candareens stamps of China contains a tête-bêche pair.

THE 10c. rose on white of Switzerland has been discovered with a large 10 watermark.

WATERMARKED paper is now used for the United States 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 cent adhesives.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the Luxembourg stamps just issued are going to be changed.

THE new 2, 3, and 5-rupee stamps were placed on sale at the General Post Office on September 1.

THE unpaid stamps of the French Colonies are said not to have received the surcharge "Cochin-China" officially.

WITH the stopping of the *P. J. of A.*, the *Eastern Philatelist* becomes the oldest existing monthly stamp paper in the States.

THE current 10 p. German stamp exists with a dot on each side of the upright stroke of "T" in "REICHPOST" due to a flaw in the die.

REPRINTS of the first issue of Belgium have been made from the original die. But the paper is thin and unwatermarked, and can be easily recognized.

A MOVEMENT has been initiated in the United States to induce the Postmaster-General to sell the Periodical and Postage Due stamps to the general public.

THE July *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that it has good authority that the colour of the current 2 cent. United States stamp is to be changed, on account of the recent counterfeiting.

THE price of the \$5 U. S. State stamp is dropping. It is catalogued at \$100, but one was sold at auction at the sale of the Baltimore Philatelic Society for \$57. It was a superb specimen.

A COMMEMORATIVE set was to be issued in Peru on September 10. Uruguay will follow suit with three special stamps on October 8. It is needless to say that collectors ought to leave them alone.

AN American collector calculates that with the water-marking of U. S. stamps it will be possible to make 720 varieties of each value, according to the position of the watermarks on each stamp.

A MR. ROBERTSON purchased the stamp concession from the Sultan of Brunei. He paid \$3,000 for it, and the concession is to last 15 years. The S. S. S. Circular must have spoiled this little game.

THERE is money in good stamps. A firm of dealers who advertised some fine stamps in this paper sold Rs. 420 worth of them to various custom-

ers within a week of the appearance of their advertisement.

THE following particulars regarding the future Uruguayan stamps are to hand. The values of 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 centesimos will be printed in a single colour; those of 20, 25, 50c., and 1, 2, and 3 pesos will appear in two colours.

THE recent surcharge in the Danish West Indies was avowedly made to get rid of the stocks of 50-cent stamps. Errors and inverted surcharges have also been manufactured. Are they not unnecessary and speculative?

THE French Post Office in Port Said will shortly receive special stamps, probably the current French stamps, surcharged with the name of the city and the value in Egyptian currency, like the other French offices in the Levant.

AN important change is expected in the distribution of British Colonial stamps. The entire control of all new issues and surcharges will be in the hands of the Crown Agents, and the stamps will be on sale in England.

A PAIR of the 1d. black Great Britain reprint was sold at a recent auction sale for £3. Evidently there are collectors who pay good prices for reprints, while some, like the U. S. Government reprints, fetch even higher prices than originals.

THE sale of the San Antonio stamps was a fiasco. The remainders, according to M. Maury, were all postmarked and sold to a dealer, who has practically the control of the whole issue. None of our readers, of course, is anxious for these "beauties."

MR. CALMAN complains that the A. P. A. Sales Superintendent has been advertising stamps, which on examination proved to be reprints. The lights of our local Society go out better than this, and at a meeting we were once shown some Suez Canal reprints carefully cancelled as genuine.

MR. V. JURGI, a resident of St. Pierre, Martinique, warns the public that the unpaid letter stamps of 1887, catalogued with red surcharge "Martinique," have never existed. The stamps offered for sale in America and elsewhere are pure frauds.

IT is not generally known that the punched specimens of Western Australia, which are occasionally met with, are really officially used stamps, and were so punched that they might indicate "no revenue" to the postal department; but such is the fact. Their use was authorized in July, 1861.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Monthly Journal* disposes of some fictions regarding Hongkong stamps. He says that there is no fresh variety of the \$5 on \$10; and that the \$10 rose was never issued with a surcharge. Only one die has been used for the Chinese surcharge of the 20c. on 30c., and 50c. on 48c, so that no genuine varieties of these stamps can exist.

SEEBECK stamps have found a champion in a very unexpected quarter. M. Pierre Mahé maintains that they are quite legitimate and far superior to the ugly daubs issued by every petty

chieftain and chartered company or greedy municipality. They are cheap and artistic, and M. Mahé would even like to see France adopting the plan of getting its stamps on the inexpensive Seebeck principle.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Stamp News* from Delagoa Bay that the San Antonio centenary surcharge was not confined to the two values we mentioned last month; the whole set of the Don Luis issue was surcharged, as well as the 50,75,80, 100 and 150 reis of the present issue for Mozambique. Of course, these stamps were used on correspondence, but that does not prevent them from being speculative and quite unnecessary.

We learn that M. Grasset has been commissioned to design the new French postage stamps. In the design now adopted France is symbolised by the figure of a woman seated, holding in her left hand an olive branch and her right resting on the handle of a sword. The composition is on a blue ground, but the monotony of the blue is relieved by the interlacing of two branches, in the form of a crown, to the left of the figure.

*El Filatelista Sud-Americano* protests against the wholesale condemnation of Central and South American Stamps. Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Ecuador are no doubt seebeckized, but many recent issues of the Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, Labuan, Borneo, French Colonies, and Congo are no better. There are no stamps, continues our contemporary, with more weighty claims to philatelic soberness than those of Chili, Brazil and Argentine.

WE regret to see that some carping English critics have begun to fall foul of the circulars of the S. S. S. S. The decisions of the Society may be criticized, but however distasteful they may be, they must be loyally adhered to, if the aims of the Society are to be achieved. The Borneo and Labuan surcharges were sold in London long before they did postal service in the East. They quite deserve the condemnation that has been meted out to them.

ACCORDING to the *London Philatelist*, a new series for all the Malay States is in preparation. The values are to be 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 50c, and 1, 2, 5, 25 and 100\$, the cents being in lilac and the dollars in green, with the name and value of each stamp in a different colour. The design of the cents is to be a tiger, while the dollar stamps are to be larger and have a group of elephants in the centre. The total face value of the five sets amounts to just under \$669.

IMPORTANT changes have taken place in the trade in Calcutta. That volatile young man, Mr. Stephen Aagar, has developed into Messrs. Stephenson & Co. of Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. The proprietors of the Universal Stamp Exchange have bought up the stock and good will of Mr. B. Gordon Jones, along with the proprietorship of the *Philatelic World*, and will trade under the name and style of Messrs. B. Gordon Jones & Co., No. 6, Mission Row, Calcutta. We wish the new proprietors of this concern all success.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in New York for the suppression of speculative stamps. A sub-committee composed of Messrs. Andreini, Calman and

Scott was appointed to draw up resolutions showing the disadvantages accruing to the Government from issuing stamps of a speculative nature; these resolutions to be printed in various languages and to be sent to all stamp-issuing Governments. It was also decided that it is the sense of the committee that commemorative stamps available for postage for only a limited period should not be collected; the committee also discourages the collecting of the last issue of Borneo and Labuan provisionals, as they were informed that the stamps were not sold at the respective post offices of these countries.

COLLECTORS abroad should never send unregistered letters containing stamps to India. We have lost several during the past two months, and have no doubt that they have been pilfered by Post Office employees. It is useless to complain, as, apart from the general unwillingness of the officials to admit their departments to be in the wrong, there is no means of tracing the disappearance of unregistered letters. A postal peon was recently sentenced to two years' hard labour for stealing letters, but his conviction was probably due to the jealousy of the other men employed. We had long ago resigned ourselves to the theft of stamps from off our correspondence (the Post Office calls it "friction"), and it is only of late that letters themselves are "spirited" away.

MR. WILLIAM Brown has made arrangements with the Nyassa Company to return them all the stamps which he purchased from them. When we see English dealers' lists still offering to sell the Bolivia Newspaper and Sedang Stamps, we cannot but commend Mr. W. Brown's arrangement as eminently satisfactory. The dealers who are making such a fuss over the receipt of a few cancelled Abyssinian Stamps on unregistered letters may well bear in mind that it would be possible to get Nyassa Stamps in the same condition, for the franking power of these labels for local use was never denied. The Nyassa Company did not blunder so much in issuing the stamps as in the selection of its agent. Mr. W. Brown is too honest a man to be a party to any transaction of the least doubtful character. We say this, as certain insinuations have appeared in the philatelic press, which are altogether undeserved.

IT has always been a matter of difficulty, even to the expert to distinguish with any degree of certainty between the originals and reprints of the 1877 issue of Samon. It may therefore be of interest to some of our readers if we place before them, as the result of a close study of a large number of these stamps, a test which we have not seen noticed elsewhere, whereby the reprints can invariably be detected, almost at a glance. We find that in the originals the white line above the word "EXPRESS" runs perfectly straight, and sometimes—probably in the earliest printings—unbroken, but usually there is a small break in the line just above the letter "x" of "EXPRESS" which there has been no attempt to fill in. The die was evidently "touched up" before the reprints were made from it, and the engraver has attempted to fill in the break in the line referred to, but the repair was not cleanly done, as instead of the line running straight across, the break in question is filled up with a white blotch, running downwards towards the centre of the letter "x."—S. A.

### Thirty-one Stamps for \$16,310.

(From "The Bay State Philatelist.")

THOUGH not so numerous as formerly, there are still those wisecracks who insist that stamp collecting is a folly and that "stamps ain't no good—ain't worth nothin'." To be sure, cancelled stamps have no intrinsic value; neither has the average conglomeration of rubbish known as bric-a-brac. Stamps have, however, as all philatelists know, a market value, constantly realized at private sales and public auctions. The actual money value is no less than that of real estate.

There are not far from a hundred postage stamps which list at over \$100 each, in one condition or another, that is, used or unused. They are all regular Government issues, and the following list is not filled up with freaks, errors, or other accidents of manufacture. I have not included certain valuable locals, such as the Brattleboro', New Haven, St. Louis, etc., Confederate provisionals, and the like, but only National emissions, unless it be one exception in the case of the Switzerland Geneva cantonal. Neither have I mentioned the high-priced "embossed all over" 5 and 30c values of the 1868 issue of the United States. Taking it for granted that the embossing is genuine and authentic, I consider these stamps, though used, to be essays. My idea is that the government experimented on a few sheets, including the 3, 5, and 30c values, possibly others, and decided that a small grille would serve the purpose aimed at as well as a "grille all over," and would leave the stamp in better appearance. No two catalogues seem to quite agree on the valuation of those stamps for which no known sale has established a figure.

Most of the prices used here are from the 55th Standard. No price is given for the British Guiana one-cent value of 1856. One specimen (used) is known and is valued at \$4,000. The Natal 3d. stamp of 1860 herein listed is priced by "Our Catalogue" at \$250. The 55th does not price it. Of the B. G. 2c stamp noted, six copies are known to be extant. This is the stamp of which a poor copy sold for \$1,010 in the De Coppet sale in New York city, April, 1892. Just four are known of the Hawaiian 2c. Missionary stamp.

Afghanistan, 1 rupee mauve, 1871	...	\$100.00
Antioquia, 10 cvos black, 1868	...	125.00
British Guiana, 2c. black on pink, 1850	...	1,200.00
4c. black on yellow, 1850	...	200.00
8c. black on green, 1850	...	100.00
1c. black on red, 1856	...	4,000.00
4c. black on blue, 1856	...	350.00
4c. black on blue, 1856, paper coloured through	...	450.00
Canada, 12p black, laid paper, 1851	...	250.00
12p. black, wove paper, 1852	...	400.00
Cape of Good Hope, 1p. blue, wood block, 1861	...	250.00
4p. red, wood block, 1861	...	250.00
Hawaiian Islands, 2c. blue, 1851-2	...	1,500.00
5c. blue, 1851-2	...	500.00
13c. blue, 1851-2, type 2	...	350.00
13c. blue, 1851-2, type 3	...	350.00
Mauritius, 1p. orange, 1847	...	1,750.00
2p. blue, 1847	...	1,750.00
2p. blue, 1858	...	100.00
Moldavia, 8r parale, blue on blue, 1858	...	500.00
27 parale, black on rose, 1858	...	175.00
108 parale, blue on rose, 1858	...	125.00
Natal, 9p. embossed, without colour on blue paper, 1857	...	125.00
3p. blue, perforated, 1860	...	250.00

New Brunswick, 1sh. mauve, 1851	...	\$100.00
Nova Scotia, 1sh. mauve, 1851	...	100.00
Reunion Island, 15c. black on blue, 1852	...	250.00
30c. black on blue, 1852	...	300.00
Spain, 2 reals orange, 1851	...	125.00
Switzerland, 10c. black on green, 1843	...	125.00
Tuscany, 3 lire ochre, 1860	...	160.00

Thirty-one stamps for \$16,000, or £3,300, or 62,000 rupees, or 81,000 francs, or 40,000 German florins, or 32,000 Austrian florins, or 65,000 German marks, or 82,000 lire, or 22,000 roubles in Russia, or about 30,000,000 reis in Brazil.

L. H. BENTON.

### How Stamps may be Reproduced without a Camera.

(From the "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.")

A READER of the "S.C.P." gives us particulars of a system by which stamps may be photographed without the aid of camera or lens. The process he employs is simplicity itself, the only apparatus required being an ordinary printing frame. The stamp which it is desired to reproduce is laid on a clean glass in the frame with its back to the glass (the stamp taking the place of the *film* in the ordinary negative). Of course any paper must be removed from the back of the stamp by soaking (see *Junior Philatelist*, page 5). A piece of albuminized sensitive paper is then placed on it and the frame closed and exposed to the light in the ordinary way. This will print just like a negative, only of course somewhat more slowly. Do not print too deep. Then fix either with or without toning. Wash well and let it dry spontaneously. When quite dry (the print is of course a *negative* copy of the stamp) lay it downwards on a clean surface, and with a little cotton wool dipped in *linseed oil* rub the back well. Then leave it for a time, the oil soaks into the paper and renders it semi-transparent. It should show parts of the design on the back just as an unfixed negative does. Now, after seeing that its *face* is quite free from any trace of oil, place it in the printing frame, as you would any other negative, and also a piece of albuminized or any other printing paper. Close the frame and expose to the light. As this is a "dense" negative it will bear direct exposure to bright sunshine. Print and fix as usual. As regards the *colour* of the prints we may mention that they are all *untinted*. Being merely book illustrations we did not regard the colour as a matter of importance.

Any drawing or writing, which is only on one side of the paper, can be reproduced in the same way. Very effective "cards" may be made by drawing a design, etc., in ink on not too thick paper and exposing this in the printing frame in the reverse manner, *i.e.*, design outwards. This will give a print with the drawing in *white* lines on a *dark* background, and does not need the production of a *negative* first.

THE smallest postal card is issued by the New Zealand Government. It measures 74 x 40 mm., and specially prepared and issued for a leading tobacco firm of Auckland, which encloses one in each of its boxes of cigarettes.

THE Wurtemberg 5 mark stamps in use from November, 1881, till January, 1891, postally used, are bound to be rare. These stamps were not sold to the general public, but were chiefly used on telegrams and heavy packages.

## Prices for Stamps.

(From "The Post Office.")

The values of stamps must always be subject to change, both in the way of advance and of decline, according to the constant law of supply and demand. The prices of stamps should change with their values, increasing or decreasing with them, and always bearing a constant relation to their actual worth.

Values and prices of stamps do not correspond in America so nearly as they should. It is asserted that the case is different in Europe. It is said that English and Continental buyers of stamps have advanced beyond American collectors, and refusing to be dominated by any catalogue or syndicate list, buy and sell stamps at prices corresponding with their worth.

However it may be in Europe, the fact is patent that no such advanced state is to be found in this country. The dominating influence here, to speak plainly, is the catalogue. Every collector seeks to buy his stamps at a greater or less discount from catalogue prices. Neither declines nor advances in value obtain wide recognition until they are recorded in the catalogues, and it is probable that the large majority of collectors believe that changes do not take place until they are thus recorded. Dealers receive frequent inquiries about the time when new editions of catalogues appear as to whether they will still sell at the old prices.

The auction sale even, which should be a means of deciding and regulating value, is in almost all cases ruled by the catalogues. An occasional stamp like the ninety cent. Justice or the five dollar State, will break away and make a record for itself, but the overwhelming majority of stamps are sold from the beginning to the end of the auction season at varying concessions from catalogue prices. What inherent right does the catalogue possess to thus dominate the prices of stamps? It cannot control their values. Let us look at, as examples, the value and catalogue price of cheap stamps. The 10c. green of Peru, 1874-79, is priced 3 cents. It can be bought by the hundred for 25 or 50 cents.

Contrast with this the 6 ore lilac Sweden (post horn on back), 1886-91. The catalogue price is also 3 cents. It cannot be bought by the hundred for \$3. It is doubtful if there is a dealer in the country that has a hundred in stock. We might multiply examples among stamps of all classes, for there are many in the catalogues so priced that the dealer can make more money selling them at 50 per cent. discount than he can on others of like price if he sells at catalogue. There is no catalogue, nor will there ever be one published which will make prices corresponding with the values of stamps. The current explanation, which asserts that many prices of catalogues are made to buy stamps and not to sell them by, undoubtedly contains truth.

The acknowledged method adopted in making the prices of catalogues precludes the possibility of their corresponding with the values of stamps. "We base our prices on the stock which we have on hand," is the usual assertion of the firm issuing a catalogue. Sometimes there is added the statement that the prices also depend on the stock possessed by other large dealers. This is certainly the correct way for any dealer to make a list to sell from. How else can he make prices except upon the stock which he has to sell?

Nevertheless such prices must, for the very reason

that they are based on one or several stocks, fail to correspond with values.

The values of stamps depend upon the number issued and preserved and the demand for them.

Any one examining all the obtainable data in relation to these facts will be surprised to observe the wide diversity which exists between the relative numbers of stamps probably in existence at the present time, and their relative prices as published in any catalogue.

A very small dealer may possess a stock of a certain stamp many times greater than the sum total of those possessed by the large catalogue-making firms. The cataloguers on their pricing principle ignore this stock, or, if they work on a sharp idea, price the stamp low in order that the unknown accumulations of it may pass from the hands of present owners to their own. The real value of the stamp, however, depends in part on the existence of the unknown stock. The large dealers make the prices of their catalogues as they must or as they choose. It is too much, however, to expect to find them standards of actual value. Collectors should not allow priced catalogues to define their idea of value. The auction sales should become something more than mere reflections of present catalogue prices, less a discount. Take United States stamps as an example. The prices of them are advanced about 50 per cent. each year in the catalogues. This advance is justified without a doubt, and auction prices should be a measure of the advance that has been made to the time when the auction occurs. If this were so, and auction prices were thus a measure of value, we should find at the closing sales of the season about a 25 per cent. advance over the prices at the opening of the year. We find instead that the sale of nearly all stamps are made at about the original concessions from catalogue prices.

Auction sales should be independent exponents of the values of stamps, and they are not, except in a few instances. The number of buyers in America who know what good stamps are worth and who are willing to pay their prices, is increasing, and the auction sales may become shortly all that they should be.

The collector who buys from his dealer stamps for his collection will do much to benefit himself if he emancipates himself from the idea that the prices of catalogues correspond with the values of stamps.

The poorest collection that can be got together is the one in which all the stamps are obtained at fifty per cent. discount from catalogue prices. Dealers frequently pay more than this for fine stamps, and it is certain that they will not sell at a loss. The stamps sold at excessive discounts are cheap, not as to cost, but as to quality. The price, relatively to what the dealer pays for them, is usually high. The cost to the dealer may range from one-third to one-tenth the catalogue price. Suppose the aggregate cost of a collection is \$100. Which is better for the collector: that it contain stamps listed \$200, which cost dealers \$25, or that it contain stamps listed at \$125, which cost dealers \$75? Try to sell a collection of the former sort and see.

Collectors sometimes complain that they have spent large amounts on their collection, and when they want to sell they can get nothing for them. An examination of a collection of which this is affirmed will show that it is mainly composed of stamps of cheap quality. This article is written in the interest of collectors. Every dealer can

sell stamps at 50 per cent. discount. Every dealer makes more money on that class of stamps than on those for which he asks more. The dealer cannot be found, however, that does not hate to sell this class of stamps continuously to a customer. He knows what kind of collection is being built up with the money he takes. He knows the future disappointment of his customer should he come to realize what he is doing; and with the friendly feeling which philately engenders in all her devotees, he seeks to protect the collector against himself.

The really successful buyer of stamps is the one who supplies himself with all the information possible as to their real value and then spends whatever money he puts into them for those which he believes to be the most valuable. Such a buyer finds after a short experience that there is very little difference between the prices asked by dealers for stamps of the best quality. He also finds that his collection of those stamps which increase in value and rarity is becoming large.

Here are the financial results of the different kinds of buying, which those who desire what is really cheap should appreciate.

Buy at 50 per cent. discount.—Worth one-half what you paid for them. Average annual advance none (fortunate if there is not a decline).

Buy at 25 per cent. discount.—Worth what was paid for them. Average annual advance, 25 per cent.

Buy at 10 per cent. discount.—Worth what was paid for them. Average annual advance, 40 per cent.

Buy at or above catalogue prices.—Worth what was paid for them. Average annual advance, 50 per cent.

Bargains in stamps are like bargains in everything else. They are bargains when they are bargains. It is easiest to tell a year or so after our bargain was bought whether it was one or not.

CRAWFORD CAPEN.

## An account of the 5 Fr. Belgian Postage Stamp.

(From the "American Journal of Philately.")

On the 6th of March, 1878, there appeared in the *Moniteur Belge* a ministerial order which ran thus:

"In view of the royal decree of November 13, 1869, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to regulate the value and colour of the postage stamps, as well as the date of their being brought into use:

It is decreed: That a postage stamp of the value of 5 francs and of a red brown color be placed at the disposal of the public beginning the 1st of April next.

BRUSSELS, March 6th, 1878. A. BEERNAERT."

This postal value, the largest created so far in the Belgian postal service, has ceased to exist. A royal decree of the 5th of August, 1894, having fixed the 31st of October following as the term of the validity of the Belgium postage stamp of 5 francs, the post and telegraph offices were authorized to exchange up to that date the said stamps for an equal value or stamps of the types in use. However, in order to prevent counterfeit stamps from being exchanged, the Administration ordered that the stamps should be received from those hold-

ing them, a receipt being given, and sent to the Administration for its decision.

As may be supposed, this proposal to exchange found no supporters. The postage stamps of 5 francs, suppressed in principle since 1884, had been much sought after for a long time by philatelists, and those who had any preferred rather to keep their new stamps than to exchange them, philately attributing to these new stamps at that time a value of 20 francs each. According to official information supplied by the Belgian Postal Administration, the 5 franc stamp ceased to be sold to the public in 1888. This stamp, therefore, was in actual existence for ten years, during which time there were issued 160 sheets of 300, or 48,000 copies.

The sale of these 48,000 stamps was divided as follows:

1878, 2391.	1883, 8494.
1879, 3286.	1884, 3172.
1880, 3080.	1885, 4733.
1881, 4171.	1886, 4947.
1882, 7937.	1887, 3389.

in all, 45,600 stamps.

After the royal decree of August 5, 1894, already mentioned, no post office having received any 5 fr. stamps to be exchanged, there remained in stock from the 1st of January, 1888, 2,400 copies.

On the 25th of June, 1894, these 2,400 stamps of a nominal value of 5 frs. each, were the subject of a public sale in the Brussels salesroom before the Receiver of Domains. As will be well understood, this salesroom was on that day the rendezvous of stamp merchants of Belgium and abroad and of a large number of amateurs.

The tenders varied between 200 frs. and 40,000 frs., which is 8 centimes per stamp for the lowest and about 17 frs. for the highest tenders. The highest offer was made by Mr. Otto Steffens, it being of the sum of 40,000 frs.; then came Mme. Moens with the sum of frs. 36,001.15, then Mr. Schild-Knecht frs. 36,000, and lastly, Messrs. Gelli & Tani with frs. 32,400. The other offers were not serious.

According to the specification, the amount of the offers was to be paid on the spot, and, failing immediate payment, the tender was declared null.

Mr. Otto Steffens not being present, and not having paid down the amount of his tender, it was annulled. Then came Mrs. Moens (36,001.15), she wished to hand the receiver a check for this amount, but this not being receivable in the State Treasury, it was refused by the receiver of Domains, who declared Mr. Schild-Knecht to be the purchaser, he having there and then paid into the hands of the receiver frs. 36,000 in cash. Can this purchase be considered as a really advantageous one? Let us say frankly that that is not the opinion of the majority of philatelists, who, moreover, have always rightly given the preference to the genuine cancelled stamp. Under these circumstances, amateurs may take heart. Searches already started by several distinguished Belgian philatelists give hopes of leading before long to the discovery of 4,000 or 5,000 5 fr. stamps cancelled from 1881 to 1883. These stamps on entire envelopes, and of which consequently it will be easy to verify the authenticity, will be sold at a price relatively much lower than that fixed by the sale of June 26, 1895.

JULES BOUVEZ, Mons, Belgium.

Our correspondent has given a very interesting history of the birth, life and death of the 5 fr. stamp, but we are surprised that one who appears to be so intelligent a philatelist should still be hampered by the old superstition that a cancelled stamp is preferable to an uncanceled one because

the cancellation proves it to be genuine. Intelligent stamp collectors have recognized for some time that a dirty black smudge like a cancellation can be more easily counterfeited than a finely engraved stamp, and we had really thought that this idea was held only by boys and pupils that never collected stamps seriously.—*Ed.*

**Auction Reports.**

\* unused. † on original.

	£.	s.	d.
Pacific S.N.C. 1r., blue* ... ..	4	12	6
" 2r., red on blue, used			
Reserve £250... ..			
Peru, ½p. rose, torn and mended ...	3	15	0
Queensland 1869-76, 2s. 6s. vermilion, pair* ... ..	3	12	6
Queensland, 1869-76, 5s. light brown pair* ... ..	3	12	6
Queensland, 1869-76, 1s. brown, pair* ...	6	0	0
Queensland, 1869-76 2s. rose, pair* ...	4	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 2l., fine background ...	3	10	0
" 2d., fine border* ... ..	5	0	0
" Queen on throne, litho., 2d., made up Plate ... ..	5	0	0
W. Australia, 1st issue, roul., 1s. ... ..	4	0	0
1860, roul., 1d. ... ..	2	10	0
" " 6d.† ... ..	3	15	0

MR. HADLOW held his fifty-second Sale on May 11th, consisting of some good stamps. Sold by order of the Mortgagee:—

Buenos Ayres, ship, 5p., cut through bottom label.* ... ..	4	0	0
Guadalajara, 1867, 1r. on white wove† ...	2	2	0
Natal, 1s. " Postage" ... ..	2	10	0
Pacific S. N. Co., 1r. blue on blue, used ...	4	4	0
Sydney, 3l.* ... ..	3	15	0
S. Australia, 10d. orange, compound perf., cut one side, "P.S." ... ..	2	2	0
S. Australia, 10d., roul., surch. reversed ...	3	3	0
Dominican Rep., 1r. on yellow ... ..	3	12	6
N. Zealand, N.Z., 2d., perf., strip of 3* ...	2	6	3
Victoria, 6l. orange, serrated and roul.* ...	2	12	6
Victoria, emblems, laid, 4d., imperf., strip of 4 ... ..	2	4	0

MR. HADLOW held his fifty-third Sale on May 17th, when some very nice and desirable stamps were disposed of. A plate showing some of the best was included in the Catalogue:—

Hanover, with net, 1/1cs. gr.* ... ..	6	0	0
" 1ogr. ... ..	3	10	0
Oldenburg, 3rd issue, 1/3 gr., moss green* ...	4	4	0
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1, 3gr.* ... ..	6	10	0
Spain, 1850, 1cr. green ... ..	2	10	0
" 1853, 2r. ... ..	6	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d. ... ..	7	12	6
" " 8d. ... ..	21	0	0
" " 9d. ... ..	3	10	0
" " 19 ... ..	2	6	0
" perf., 8d. deep brown ... ..	3	7	6
Natal, " Postage," 1s. ... ..	3	5	0
B. Guiana, 1865 1c. red brown* ... ..	2	2	0
H. Bonduras, perf., 12½ 3c. on 3d. ... ..	4	0	0
" CA., 6d. orange* ... ..	2	0	0
" CA., 1s. grey* ... ..	2	0	0
Mexico, Eagle, 3c., with date and town* ...	4	10	0
Nevis, perf. 13, 6i.* ... ..	2	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 6d. orange* ... ..	5	0	0
" 6½d. carmine* ... ..	9	10	0
P. Edward I., perf. 9, 3d.* ... ..	2	2	0
St. Vincent, star, 4l. ultramarine* ... ..	2	8	0
" CA., 4d. blue perf. 12* ... ..	3	0	0
St. Lucia, star, 6d.* ... ..	3	0	0
" 4l.* ... ..	3	0	0
St. Christopher, 6d. olive* ... ..	2	17	6
Turks I., 1/- prune, perf. cut one side ...	5	10	0
U.S., 1855, 90c.* ... ..	2	2	0
" 1869 90c. ... ..	2	2	0
" Columbus set, used ... ..	4	0	0
" Periodicals. 6 8* ... ..	3	0	0
Virgin I., perf. 15 6.* ... ..	4	0	0
" double frame, 1/-* ... ..	3	6	0
Sydney, 2 l., Plate ii., unused ... ..	6	6	0
Queensland, imperf., 1d., superb margins ...	2	0	0
W. Australia, 1st issue, 6d., superb* ... ..	10	0	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their sixty-ninth Sale on May 22nd,

Gt. Britain, 1c, crown strip of 3* ... ..	9	0	0
W. Australia, 1st issue, 2l. ... ..	2	12	0
" 6l. ... ..	2	18	0
S. Australia, "V" on sm 1l 2d., crown S.A. ...	2	10	0
Tasmania, serrated perf., 2d. ... ..	3	10	0
Gol 1 Cosr, 2/- green and carmine* ... ..	3	12	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1/- + 1/- + 3† ... ..	7	5	0
B. Guiana 1851, 1c. magenta ... ..	4	0	0
Nevis, litho. 6l. ... ..	7	15	0
" perf. 13 6l.* ... ..	2	6	0
" 1- ... ..	2	0	0
" CA., 1- ... ..	2	0	0
St. Lucia, CA., 1- orange, perf. 14. with value surcharged* ... ..	3	7	6
N. Scotia, 1/- purple ... ..	10	10	0
N. Brunswick, 6d. ... ..	2	12	0

Messrs VENTON, BULL, & COOPER held their fifty-ninth sale on June 13th.

Gt. Britain, 1d. black, reprint, pair* ... ..	3	0	0
" 2d., no lines, strip of 3* ... ..	11	0	0
" 1d., Archer roulette* ... ..	4	0	0
" 1854, 6 l., block of 4* ... ..	26	0	0
" 3d., secret-mark, imperf. ... ..			
" pair* ... ..	4	0	0
" 1/- hair lines* ... ..	£2	4s.	& 2 0 0
" 2/- brown ... ..	2	12	6
Gibraltar, set, 1st issue* ... ..	3	5	0
Bergedorf, 4s., used* ... ..	2	4	0
Bremen 7g., imperf. † ... ..	5	0	0
Finland, errors 5p. black on buff, 10p. brown on lilac* ... ..	30	0	0
Portugal, 1st issue, 100r.* original and reprint ... ..	5	0	0
Tuscany, 9c, on white ... ..	2	18	0
Ceylon, imperf. 4l.,* small margins ... ..	8	10	0
" 8l. ... ..	£5	& 10	5 0 0
" 24. ... ..	5	15	0
India, 1866, service, 2a. ... ..	2	17	6
Cape, woodblock, 4l. ... ..	2	12	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., early, superb. ... ..	9	0	0
" Greek border, 2d., pair* ... ..	13	0	0
B. Colombia, perf. 12½ 50c. ... ..	2	0	0
" 25c., imperf. vertically ... ..	6	0	0
N. Brunswick, 6d.* ... ..	6	10	0
Newfoundland, 1/-, no margin* ... ..	5	5	0
" 6½d. carmine, damaged. ... ..	2	15	0
N. Scotia, 1/-, damaged ... ..	2	17	0
" ½ 6d. 3d. † ... ..	2	15	0
Barbados, ½ 1d -½d. † ... ..	2	5	0
" two halves† ... ..	5	0	0
" 1d. on ½ 5s. ... ..	7	5	0



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Montserrat, C. A., 4d. ... ..	3	10	0	B. C. A., £2* ... ..	2	4	0	
Nevis 4d. rose ... ..	2	6	0	" £5* ... ..	3	15	0	
" litho., 1- strip of 3, imperf. between* ... ..	15	10	0	" £10* ... ..	7	0	0	
St. Vincent, 4d. orange ... ..	2	4	0	India, short service. 2a., black surch. pair* ... ..	2	4	0	
" ½d. on ½ 6d., pair* ... ..	3	10	0	" " green surch., pair* ... ..	2	4	0	
" 1d. on ½ 6d., pair* ... ..	13	0	0	" ½a. red, pair* ... ..	9	0	0	
Trinidad, litho., blue, fine ... ..	11	0	0	" Service, 6a, 8p.* ... ..	4	5	0	
" " slate blue, pair ... ..	10	0	0	Montserrat, C. A., 4d. blue, damaged ...	2	8	0	
" " blue £4, £2, & ... ..	3	0	0	N. Zealand, pelure, perf., 1d.. damaged	3	15	0	
" imperf., 6d ... ..	3	0	0					
Tobago, C. C., 6d bistre. ... ..	2	7	6	M <sup>rs</sup> rs. CHEVELEY & Co. held their seventy-first sale on July 12th.				
Virgin Isles, perf. 1s, 6d.* ... ..	7	10	0	Naples, arms, ½t. ... ..	12	0	0	
" " 1s., single line frame* ... ..	3	12	6	" cross, ½t. ... ..	4	5	0	
Fiji Times, 1s., on quadrille, cut close... ..	2	14	0	Ceylon, imperf., 9d. ... ..	2	6	0	
Sydney, 1d., plate i* ... ..	13	0	0	W. Australia, 6d. bronze ... ..	2	0	0	
" " 1d., plate ii, fine ... ..	2	10	0	N. Zealand, no wmk., serrated perf., 1s. blue green ... ..	2	2	0	
N. S. W., 6d. grey, imperf., block of 4* ...	11	0	0	W. Australia, 1st issue, 2d., pair ... ..	3	3	0	
N. Zealand, no wmk., roul., 2d. ... ..	3	7	6	Cape, woolblock. 1d. ... ..	3	7	6	
" star, pin perf., 2d. £4 10s & 4 8 0				Virgin I., perf. 1s, 6d.* ... ..	5	10	0	
" 1872, 1d. brown, wmk. ... ..	32	0	0	Nevis, on blue, 6d. ... ..	3	0	0	
" N. Z., pair ... ..	32	0	0	B. Columbia, perf. 12½, 25c.* ... ..	3	2	0	
Queensland, imperf., 1d.* ... ..	3	15	0	Virgin I., 1s., thin border* ... ..	2	12	0	
" " Q. and crown, 2/6 pink, pair* ... ..	4	10	0	Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine* ... ..	6	6	0	
" " 5- brown, pair* ... ..	4	10	0	Nevis, C. A., 6d. green* ... ..	8	5	0	
Tasmania, pin perf., 2d. ... ..	2	6	0	St. Vincent, 1s. brown* ... ..	4	5	0	
" percé en arc, 2d. ... ..	4	4	0	N. Scotia, 1s. prune, finest possible ...	25	0	0	
W. Australia, 6d. bronze, very fine ... ..	9	9	0	Montserrat, C. A., 4d. blue ... ..	4	10	0	
				" " damaged ... ..	2	2	0	
The LONDON PHILATELIC Co. held their eighth sale on June 21st. The following lots fetched 40s and over:—				Turks I., 2½d. on 1s. prune, uncatalogued type* ... ..	3	0	0	
Gt. Britain, oct., 6d* ... ..	2	12	6	Tobago, C. A., 6d. ochre* ... ..	12	0	0	
" £1. wmk. 3 crowns* ... ..	2	12	0	Nevis, per 1s, 1s. yellow green ... ..	4	4	0	
" £5 ... ..	2	4	6	" on blue, 4d. rose* ... ..	4	15	0	
Guinea, 1st issue, small surch., 25 reis ..	4	0	0					
Newfoundland, 6d. orange ... ..	3	3	0	Messrs. CHEVELEY held their seventy-second sale on July 31st.				
Dominica, C. A., 1/-* ... ..	2	17	0	Ceylon on blue, 6l.* ... ..	5	10	0	
Nevis, C. A., 1/-* ... ..	2	4	0	" imperf., 8d., very fine ... ..	31	0	0	
St. Kitts, C. A., 6d. Sepia* ... ..	2	10	0	" perf., star, 8d. brown ... ..	5	0	0	
St. Vincent, 1st issue, 4d. yellow* ... ..	3	5	0	S. Australia, 10l. blue on yellow, perf. 11½ x roul.* ... ..	2	14	0	
" " used ... ..	£1	18s.	& 2 8 0	Sydney, 1d., Plate i, fine pair ... ..	4	15	0	
				" " 2d. Plate ii, shading outside fan	3	0	0	
Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co. held their seventieth sale on June 19th.				" " 3d. emerald, fine ... ..	2	10	0	
Moldavia, 54p. ... ..	15	15	0	N. S. W., 8l. on binish ... ..	2	16	0	
Tuscany, 2s. red ... ..	5	0	0	" imperf., 5d.* ... ..	6	15	0	
Lubuan, C. A. sideways, 12c. ... ..	2	14	0	Victoria, Registered, roul. ... ..	4	15	0	
" " 2c. ... ..	2	10	0	W. Australia, 1st issue, 2l. ... ..	3	3	0	
" " 6c. ... ..	2	10	0	" " 6d. ... ..	3	12	0	
N. Zealand on blue, 1d. ... ..	2	6	0	" " 1s. chestnut ... ..	2	2	0	
W. Australia, 6d. bronze ... ..	£2	18s.	& 3 3 0	" " roul. 6d. ... ..	4	7	6	
Tasmania, star 2d.* ... ..	2	8	0	" " 6d. purple brown on bleute* ...	4	17	6	
Mauritius, small fillet ... ..	2	2	0	Queensland, 5s. pink* ... ..	2	0	0	
" 1848, 1d. early* ... ..	17	13	0	Tasmania, 1d. blue ... ..	2	8	0	
St. Vincent, 1d., 6d., ½d., ¼d. †... ..	5	5	0	Mauritius, 1848, 2d., fairly early, (!) used	5	0	0	
Tobago, C. C., 6d. ochre ... ..	2	4	0	Cape, woodblock, 4l. ... ..	3	12	0	
Nevis, engraved 1s. yellow green ... ..	3	18	0	B. Guiana, 1862., 2c. grapes, No. 24, POSTAGE, roul., all round	10	10	0	
St. Vincent, 4d. yellow ... ..	2	6	0	N. Scotia, 1s. plum ... ..	9	10	0	
" star, 4d. dark blue* ... ..	6	0	0	Montserrat, C. A., 4d. blue ... ..	4	15	0	
" " 4d. ultramarine* ... ..	2	12	0	Nevis, on grey, 4d.* ... ..	4	10	0	
Montserrat, C. A., 4d. blue ... ..	5	0	0	" " 6d. ... ..	2	6	0	
Turks I., 2½d. on 1s. prin* ... ..	3	17	6	" " 4d. orange* ... ..	3	2	0	
St. Vincent, 4d. yellow* ... ..	3	10	0	" " 4d. orange ... ..	2	4	0	
Turks I., 1s. prune, no perf. at left ... ..	10	10	0	" " C. A., 1s.* ... ..	2	10	0	
				St. Kitts, 6d. olive* ... ..	2	17	6	
Mr. HADLOW held his fifty-ninth sale on June 27th when a number of useful lots were disposed of. The most noticeable were:—				St. Lucia, star, blue ... ..	2	5	0	
Gt. Britain, oct., 10l.* ... ..	2	12	6	" " green ... ..	2	0	0	
" " £5 ... ..	each	2	10	0	B. Guiana, 1853, 1c. ... ..	4	7	0
B. S. A., £5* ... ..	4	0	0	Virgin Isles, 1s., thin border* ... ..	4	0	0	
" £10* ... ..	7	0	0					

**The Bureau of Sale.**

SUBSCRIBERS can advertise their stamps worth over 1s. a piece, free of charge, for 3 months under the following conditions:—

1. The stamps must be sent to this office not later than the 10th of each month with the prices clearly stated.

2. The stamps will be advertised for 3 months, and in case of sale 12½ per cent. will be deducted from the price as commission.

3. Only perfect and genuine copies will be advertised under this heading.

4. Intending purchasers may either remit in advance, with sufficient for postage and registration, or receive goods V. P. P.

5. In ordering only numbers need be quoted.

No.		Rs.	a.
7	* Barbados, 1852, 1d., blue paper	15	0
8	" " 4d. " "	22	8
14	Wurtemberg, 18kr., 1863...	15	0
15	Tasmania, 1d. wmkd. 10 ...	7	8
16	" " 2½ on gd., deep blue	7	8
18	* Virgin Islands, 6d. lilac	10	0
19	* Canada, officially sealed	7	8
20	* Newfoundland, 24 cents	2	0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1894	1	8
22	* U. S. 6c....	2	0
23	" 30c. 1869 ...	10	0
24	* Jabuan, 6c. on 8c., violet	4	0
25	Uruguay, 1 peso, lilac, obsolete	4	0
26	* Mexico, ½ real, lilac, gale	3	8
27	* Tierra del Fuogo	3	8
28	Gibraltar, 6d., 2nd issue	10	0
29	India, 4 as., 1854, vertical pair, corners cut	15	0
30	Swazieland, 1 sh., inverted surcharge	20	0
31	U. S. 1869. 2c. without grill	5	0
32	* St. Lucia, 4d. or 3d	9	0
33	* Azores, 1st issue, 2c reis	25	0
34	" " 25 " "	50	0
35	" " 80 " "	30	0
36	" " 100 " "	30	0
37	* Madeira " 2c	25	0
38	" " 30 " "	32	0
39	* " 3rd issue 80 " "	3	8
40	" " 240 " "	45	0

**New Sets and Novelties.**

FOR SALE BY

THE BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE—DADAR P. O.

*Sets marked \* are unused.*

No. in set		Rs.	a.
3	Afghan, green red and yellow paper	3	0
7	Bolivia, 1894, complete (reduced price)	2	8
40	Belgium, cheap	1	8
5	Cochin, ½, 1, 2 and ½ p. on laid paper	2	8
4*	Cyprus, 1st issue	3	8
80*	French Colonies (20 Colonies)	5	0
9	" 1881	0	10
4*	Guatemala, 1871...	1	8
10	Guatemala, 1c. to 25c., 1886-95, including provs.	1	8

No. in set		Rs.	a.
14*	Hawaii Prov., 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 6, 10, 10, 10, 12 and 18c. (cat 15-0)	12	8
16	Hungary, with 3h.	0	12
8	Italy, official, complete	1	8
6	Java, King 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 50c.	0	8
4	Jamaica, official, ½, ½, 1 and 2d.	0	12
8*	Lagos, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4 6d., and 1sh.	4	8
5	" ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4l.	1	8
9*	Liberia, 1892, 1c. to 32c...	6	0
9*	" 1892, 1c. to 32c. official	6	8
7*	" 1893, unpaid 2c. to 40c. complete	7	0
9	Lombardy	0	12
9	Persia, 1892, 1sh. to 5k., complete	1	8
13*	Roman States	0	12
10	Sweden, recent issues	0	3
10	South Australia, ½d. to 2s.	2	8
3	Siam, 1att. to 64 atts.	2	8
8	Travancore, 1, 2 and 4ch. on laid paper	2	8
6	Vathy, 5c.-4 piastres	4	8
7	Victoria, Postage due ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 1., and 1s.	5	0
2	Belgium, 1849, 10 and 20c.	0	10
7	Ceylon, 2, 3, 5, 15, 25, 28 and 30c.	0	12
9	China, 1895, complete	3	0
5	Deccan, 1, 1, 2, 3 and 4 as.	1	0
5	Dutch India, 1, 2, 2½, 3, and 5c.	0	6
8	Faridkot, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 as. and Re. 1...	3	8
7	Faridkot, ½ to 8 as. Service	2	4
20	Holland, including 50c. (Queen)...	0	8
2	Japan, Jubilee (used or unused)	0	12
8	Luxembourg, 1875-82, obsolete	0	8
6*	* Sarawak, obsolete	3	8
10	Sarawak, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 25c.	5	0
50	French Colonies (cheap)	2	0
5*	* Cook Islands, 1, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10d.	3	0
8	Newfoundland	1	0
3*	* Nandgaon, ½, 1 and 2 as.	0	10
10	Japan	0	4
15	Japan	0	8
75	Italy, a fine set	3	0

Cash in advance, or V. P. P., postage extra. For particulars of 350 other sets send for our Price List, the cheapest and largest in India.

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**A**LL Postage Stamps catalogued at 3 cents and upward taken in Exchange in large quantities. Many rarities in stock. Henry A. Smedberg, Station S., New York, U. S. A.

**A**LL entires of India, for exchange against unused entires of foreign countries; also stamps in sets and single rarities. Address, Wm. St. A. Jordan, Delhi.

**B**YRAMJI SHAWASKHA, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, wants to exchange Deccan Stamps for Rare Foreign and Colonial Stamps.

**C**OLLECTORS who will send me stamps, entire envelopes, and postal cards, used or unused, common or rare, will receive by return mail those of equal value mailed in a Columbian Envelope. Send me a trial lot. Geo. D. Woodward, 211, Broadway, Camden N. J., U. S. A.

**E**XCHANGE Duplicates with Herman Wallenberger, 428, La Salle Ave. Chicago, U. S. A. Use Stamped Envelopes or Letter Card.

**E**XCHANGE wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each Collector should send the Stamps of his country only; (2) that the Stamps should be worth over 4s. per 100 wholesale; (3) that all should be fixed on approval sheets and priced by any given catalogue; (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s.; (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s. at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Unregistered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Bombay Stamp Exchange, Dadar, India.

**F**IELD AND FIRESIDE, 16 pages, monthly, 25 cents per year. Stories, collecting articles, etc. Stephenson and Pope, 4 Burnet St., Utica, N. Y.

**H**IRANAND Hassamal, Sophia Office, Hyderabad, (Sind), India, wishes to exchange Br. Indian and Native States unused stamps and current and obsolete coins with non-Indian.

**I** HAVE Mexican Stamps in lots of 100 to 1,000, which I would like to exchange for Stamps from the English Colonies.—Also Rare Mexican Stamps for other rare ones. In sending Stamps have letters registered. R. Farias, P. O. Box, 615 Mexico City, Mexico.

**I** DESIRE EXCHANGE with Collectors. I want good Stamps only of Ceylon, Portuguese India and Native States on the basis of Senf, 1894, or Scott's 53rd Edition. E. Christiansen, Gustafsminne, Hesselunda, Sweden. Member of the Philatelic Societies of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Scandinavia.

**I** DESIRE to buy U. S. Stamps, especially the imperforated issues of 1847 and 1851, in pairs, strips, and blocks. Send on approval with lowest

cash price; all stamps not wanted returned at my expense. Prompt cash for those retained. My wholesale list of U. S. Columbian Stamps free. N. E. Carter, Delevan, Wis., U. S. A.

**I** HAVE Jhino, Nabha, Patiala, Gwalior, Chamba, Faridkote, etc., to exchange against South American States, Australia, and Africa. No issue after 1892 required. Exchanges to be effected on basis of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Send approval sheet to Hon. Secretary, Burma Philatelic Society, Rangoon.

**J**E donne en échange Timbres rares contre États Indiens, Chinois, Malaca, Ceylon, Australiens et Sud Africain. C. M. Moriou, St. Morfu, 6, Bucuresci—Roumania. Direct. d'échange Soc. Timbrologie, Membre de dix Sociétés.

**M**ADEMOISELLE H. Laurent, Neffe, Dinant, Belgium, wishes for exchange relations with all countries. Registered letters and stamped envelopes. Wishes to receive philatelic journals.

**N**UMISMATIC and Philatelic Agency. Coins and Stamps bought and sold. Austin & Co., Madras.

**S**MITH, George, 6, Exeter Street, Brighton, England, desires exchange of Stamps, 100 for 100 with Collectors.

**T**HOSE who send me 100—300 Indian and Asiatic Stamps get by return of Mail, the same variety and value in European Stamps, especially Holland, Belgium, Sweden. Stamped envelope preferred. Miss Harriet Jurgens, Kruisstraat, Oseh, Holland.

**W**M. St. A. Jordan, Queen's Road, Delhi, has sheets of genuine Cashmere ¼ a. blue, 1887, that he wishes to exchange for stamps of any country. No locals. Correspondence solicited with foreign countries. I collect stamps in sets, single varieties, and unused Entires. P. S. of America.

**W**ANTED Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. B. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**W**HOEVER sends me 50-100 good stamps of his country will receive in exchange an equal number of Italy, San Marino, Tuscany, Papal States, Levant, &c. D. C. Uberti, Via Ricasoli, 24, Livorno, Toscana, Italy.

**W**ANTED Stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No Stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, Professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichhornsgasse, Brann, Austria.

## STAMP COLLECTORS



Should send 1d. Stamp to HARRY HILCKES & Co., Ltd., 64, Cheapside, London, E.C., for "Specimen" copy of **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly**. Contains articles for beginners, as well as for advanced Collectors.

**THE BEST STAMP PAPER GOING!**

# The Indian Philatelist.

Vol. II.

OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 6.

## Customs Duty on Stamps.

SO long ago as May 9th, we addressed the following letter to the Postmaster-General, Bombay :—

DADAR, *May 9th,*

To

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

G. P. O., Bombay.

SIR.

By the mail, which arrived here last Saturday, the 4th instant, from Europe, there were five registered letters to my address. I signed the receipts for them on Sunday, the 5th. As the contents were supposed to be dutiable, they were detained by the sub-postmaster here and have not been returned to me as yet.

2. It is very annoying to have all my correspondence subjected to the delay of this inquisition. One of the letters contained my own stamps that were returned to me. Two others contained sheets that were sent for my selection and from which I may purchase nothing. The remaining two contained stamps, it is true, but samples merely of no philatelic value whatever.

3. I do not object to pay a duty on any stamps that I import from abroad, but I submit that sheets of stamps for selection should not be classed as such, as a 5-per cent. duty on their nominal value may often mean a 500 per cent. duty on what I care to keep or a tax on nothing at all. This is not the spirit of the Tariff Act.

4. Again, there is absolutely no ground for the levying of a tax on my own articles, sent out from India for selection by correspondents abroad and returned by them as not approved of. I think that, whenever this fact is made plain, no duty should be levied on such returned articles.

5. It appears that no instructions have been issued to the postmaster here, and that he cannot exercise any discretion in the matter. If any letter of mine should contain a single  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp, I suppose he will feel bound to send it to the Head

Office, and the Head Office will, in its turn, feel compelled to submit it to the Customs, and the Customs will assess the philatelic value of the article and levy duty accordingly.

6. I may also point out that the absence of an official qualified and competent to appraise the philatelic value of stamps involves considerable hardship. The nominal value by which he guides himself is often ten or one hundred times the "actual" value, and the "cash" value is always different from the "exchange" value. If a duty must be levied on stamps, I must respectfully ask that the authorities concerned establish some definite and rational rules for their assessment, instead of the haphazard methods now in vogue.

I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient servant,  
JULIO RIBEIRO.

After a delay of several days, we were informed that he was not responsible for the levying of customs, but that the duty was levied under instructions from the Collector of Customs. Naturally enough we pointed out that, as an agent in the transaction, the Postmaster was bound to carry to the knowledge of the Collector any complaints that were made in the matter.

Another delay occurred, and the Postmaster-General insisted on the view that he was bound only to collect duty, but that the complaints should be addressed direct.

We sent a letter to the Collector on the subject, specially asking whether it would not be possible to have articles which were wrongly assessed, re-valued. The answer was sharp and to the point. The Department was infallible, the clerks and the whole staff were infallible, and they could not make a mistake, and therefore the assessment once made was final.

It was useless arguing the matter further, after this specimen of official omiscience conveyed in a letter, which was not franked and on which the Post office levied one anna as postage due. The needs of the Government of India must be indeed great, when the public are required to pay double the usual charge for the pleasure of reading official correspondence.

From the following letter, which appears in the *Monthly Journal*, it is quite evident that the Local Society has done nothing and are rather grieved that the Bengal Society should have been more wide-awake in the matter :—

DEAR SIR,—Trusting you will kindly excuse my venturing to take up your valuable time with this letter, I wish to draw your attention to the fact, with reference to the paragraph on page 199 of the *Monthly Journal* for June, 1895, in which occurs the part of a sentence as follows: 'We think that this is a matter that might well be taken up by the Bombay and Calcutta Philatelic Societies conjointly, that the matter regarding the payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on all postage stamps arriving in India through the post formed the subject of a special letter written by me to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Bengal so long ago as February, 1895, notifying him that it was necessary that the two Societies should act together in the matter, and send a joint-representation to Government in order to repeal this altogether unnecessary duty. The only reply received from the Hon. Sec. of the Philatelic Society of Bengal was to the effect that he would read my letter at their next meeting; since then, however, I have received no further intimation from him, but was surprised a little to find that an interviewer, in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for June 29th, 1895, makes Mr. C. F. Larmour say that 'We, of the Bengal Philatelic Society, appealed to the Government about the injustice of the tax; but I heard, before leaving India, that the matter had been decided against us,' presumably referring to the same import duty on stamps, about which I had written to the Hon. Sec., Bengal Philatelic Society.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS.

The Secretary is somewhat obscure in his letter, it is true, but the querulous, helpless tone cannot be mistaken. As the Department concerned is unwilling to give any redress and perhaps unable to grant any, matters are at present in *status quo*.

The method of dealing with suspected letters at the G. P. O., however, is open to considerable objection. The addressee is not allowed to see the contents of a letter before he signs a receipt for the registered article, and, when once the receipt is signed, he is bound to pay the duty, however absurd the valuation may be; for the Collector says plainly that articles cannot be re-assessed.

When some correspondents sent unregistered letters to us containing approval sheets, they were spirited away in transit, showing clearly that any saving in customs duty is more than balanced by the loss of entire consignments.

The only way of obviating these difficulties seems to be to get approval sheets with the prices marked in characters or currency which the customs cannot understand and never to attend at the G. P. O., where the procedure is so objectionable. If the stamps are over-assessed, the letter can then be refused and returned to the sender and trust to the honesty of the P. O. to return it intact.

Of course a 5-per cent. duty on articles actually purchased and imported from abroad nobody could object to, but it is absurd to pay on returns and approval lots, and even lots sent for opinion or examination, and there is no justification whatever for the decidedly unfriendly position taken up by Indian officials in the matter.

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PHILATELISTS have so often maintained that stamp-collecting teaches History that they have succeeded in making a large number of converts among governments. Hungary will have a commemorative issue in 1896 and Ecuador, having cancelled its Seebeck contract, will now celebrate every new revolution, with a new issue. The Hungarian Millenium stamps should not be collected.

## New Issues.

**Brazil.**—An unpaid Stamp of 2,000 reis has been added to the existing ones. The design differs from the other values in a few minor details.

*Adhesive.*

2,000 reis, brown, on white paper.

**British East Africa.**—The cession of the Company's rights has necessitated a number of surcharges here. So far we have seen the following, though others very likely have been issued:—

*Adhesives.*

½a. surcharged in black, British East Africa.

4r. " " " " "

4½a. " " " " "

2½a. on 4½a. in red.

**Corea.**—A series has been issued here for local use. The value is expressed in poon 10 poon equal seven pies of our currency.

Perforated 11½.

*Adhesives.*

5p., yellow-green.

10p., deep blue.

25p., violet-brown.

50p., mauve.

**Gold Coast.**—The 20 shillings stamp is now obsolete and has been replaced by one of similar type, but with the inscription 1£ instead of 20s.

Perforated 14.

*Adhesive.*

1£ brown and red.

**Perak.**—We have seen the new issue of this State, up to 10c. through the courtesy of Mr. Collins. The design consists of a ferocious kris. The stamps are in two colours as announced.

**Peru.**—The 5c. of the llama type has now been issued. It is carmine instead of green.

*Adhesive.*

5c. carmine.

**Paraguay.**—We have seen the 7c. brown, surcharged "Provisorio" in a curve and a large 5 over the old value.

*Adhesive.*

5c. on 7c., brown and black.

**Selangor.**—The new issue for the Straits States has not all been issued, but the papers have begun to chronicle a few values of this State. We have no doubt that the whole series will be shortly available to the public.

**Siam.**—Another surcharge here of the usual type. So far no varieties are chronicled. They ought to come in due course. There is an official label also, similar to the Japanese officially sealed stamp.

*Adhesive.*

10 atts on 24 atts, black surcharge.

**South African Republic.**—In addition to the Jubilee penny, there are a number of surcharges here. We note:—

*Adhesive.*

½d., on 1sh. green and red.

1d., on 2½d. mauve and green.

6d. revenue surcharged *Post Zegel*, red and green.

**Tonga.**—A regular set of adhesives and Provisionals have appeared here at the same time. All cannot be equally necessary. Perforated 12.

*Adhesives.*

1d., green.

2½d., rose.

5d., blue.

7½d., yellow.

The Provisional series is uninteresting. They all bear a full-faced portrait.

## Notes and News.

BOLIVIAN STAMPS have undergone a change of shade.

We are informed that a 5d. stamp is shortly to be issued in Queensland.

BELGIUM will have special stamps for the Brussels Exhibition of 1896.

PERUVIAN STAMPS have been found with the Bernudez head upside down.

THE current 8-cents. of Canada is now printed in lilac gray, instead of slate.

MR. E. J. NANKIWELL is now the Editor of the *Review of Reviews* in the "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly."

WITH the annexation of British Bechuanaland, the special stamps for this territory will be obsolete.

THE new Canadian 2 c. envelope is of a very pretty and novel design.

A MILLION post-cards were issued to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Deliverance of Rome.

MR. C. F. LARMOUR returned to India in the first week of November.

THE Mexican official surcharges appear in red as well as in black.

THERE seems to be considerable doubt about the status of the new British Central Africa stamps.

NEWS of fresh issues reaches us on all sides. Spain is a candidate for a series in the style of the U. S. Columbians.

TWO poorly engraved lithographed stamps of the lowest values have been issued and point to a local provisional issue in Dominican Republic.

MR. RUSBRIDGE, of Colombo, sends us specimens of the new square envelopes of local manufacture, blue stamp on white.

MR. L. MORTON, of Shanghai, has sent us specimens of a 1 c. envelope differing in size from the old one.

THE designs of the new Periodical stamps of the United States are similar to those of the old issue, but smaller and prettier.

A STAMP of 10 c. will shortly be issued in Haiti of the current design. The colour is not yet known.

THE postal system in Russia is so defective that, in some parts, it requires a week to deliver a post between towns only 140 miles apart.

PROF. O. V. MULLER met with a rather nasty accident, in the Mail tonga to Mahableshwar. We are glad the accident was not serious.

WE note that the only Bombay Agents for Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue in Bombay are the Bombay Philatelic Co., of 29, Meadows Street, Fort.

ALL the values of the current U.S. stamps have been found on watermarked paper. Halves of the 2c. postage due stamps have been found used as 1 cent.

SEVERAL French stamps have been discovered printed on both sides. This is a sort of variation from the surcharged horrors we had before the new sets were adopted.

THE increased values of many of the U. S. stamps unused, in the fifty-sixth edition of the Scott catalogue, the American standard, will astonish collectors afflicted with the "slows."

THERE is a rather curious error in the 1886 surcharged issue of Guatemala. The first stamp to the left on every sheet of the 25 centavo value reads 255 centavos.

THE quetzal, the bird, represented on the 1879 issue of Guatemala, cannot live in captivity and thus it has been aptly selected to symbolise the ideal of a people who will not live in bondage.

COREA has just issued a set of stamps in four values. They were made at Washington and are meant for local use. The name of the country, curiously enough, is spelt Korea.

THERE will be no issue of this paper in November. The October issue is somewhat late in appearance and larger than usual. We hope our readers will not object to the arrangement, which enables the editor to take a short and necessary holiday.

ACCORDING to reports to hand, it appears that the Argentine Republic will supply itself with fresh postage stamps and stationery. The effigy now appearing on them will be superseded by a head of liberty wearing the Phrygian cap.

LORENZO MARQUES was not the only colony that jubilated during the St. Anthony celebration. We have seen some with the surcharge *Inhabane* (Zambezia) and others for use in Mozambique. It appears that several values were so treated.

THE Strand is still strengthening its title to be regarded the philatelic emporium of London. Mr. W. Hadlow, of Warwick Court, has now migrated to No. 1, Exeter Street, while Mr. Bidout has also taken new premises at 99, Strand.

SOME commemorative issue or other was issued in Peru in September last to celebrate the success of the Revolution and the Nomination of the new President, Dr. Nicolas de Pierola. It is needless to say that they are not collectable.

THE new issue of Greece will consist of 15 values in a variety of designs. It is believed that the stamps, though issued on the occasion of the Olympic games, will permanently supersede the current issue. In the meanwhile they have received due notice from the S. S. S. S.

NEWSPAPER wrappers will shortly be issued in Belgium of the value of 1, 2 and 5 centimes. There is some likelihood also that the Belgian postal administration will issue stamps of 15c. and 30c. denominations which do not exist in the current set.

THERE is a reprint of the Mulready envelope, which was issued in 1869, not for philatelic but for artistic purposes. No value is expressed, but in its place is the inscription "Impression from original brass block, 1869." These reprints are scarcer than originals.

THE surcharge  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna on three annas British East Africa, which the "London Philatelist" chronicles, is in manuscript and black. Another surcharge has just arrived by the recent mails from Mombassa. It consists of a large  $2\frac{1}{2}$  printed in red on the Provisional  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamp now in use in the territories taken over by the British Government.

A SOUTH American paper is responsible for the statement that the obsolete remainders of Trinidad have been destroyed, and that the plate of the Lady Macleod stamp underwent the same fate. A Yankee merchant is reported to have made the offer of \$3,000 for this last, but the authorities were firm and resisted the tempting offer.

UGANDA is fast feeling the benefits of civilization and, what is more, giving indications of it. Type-printed labels have been issued for the prepayment of letters from Uganda to Mombassa. These interesting provisionals will be superseded by a more elaborate series made in London and bearing the head of Mawanga, King of Uganda.

SPECIALISTS of English Stamps are going to have a Journal all to themselves, owing to the energy of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, Swanage, Dorset, England. The first number of the "The English Specialists' Journal" was to have appeared on October 20. The subscription for the three months of 1895 will be 1-6 and afterwards 3-6 per annum.

WE publish with this number an Index to Vol. I. Though late in appearance, we trust it will be useful to those of our subscribers who have complete files of the first volume. The present index has been compiled by Mr. P. C. Laharry, Chinsurah, to whom our best thanks are due for the trouble he has taken.

THERE has been a talk for a very long time of a new issue for Mauritius, in a variety of designs, representing tropical products. This series will be available both for postage and revenue and will be composed of the following values:—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents, and 1, 2 Rs. 50c., 5 and 10 rupees.

MAURICE BOUCHE was convicted of stealing stamps from Mr. Edmond Fremy, of Douai, France, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The manager of the Great Philatelic Co. of this city was recently charged with criminal breach of trust, in one of the local Police Courts, but the Magistrate

referred the complainant to a Civil Court for redress.

At the opening of the Delagoa railway, Transvaal had a Jubilee penny which was snapped up by eager philatelists within three hours of issue. The *Financial News* thinks that the inconvenience caused to the public by the shortage of stamps entitle them to claim damages from the Postal Department of the State. The stamp has fallen under the ban of the S. S. S. S.

THE New York branch of the S. S. S. S. have bearded the lion in its den. They have addressed sinning governments a letter of advice, preaching to them the new philatelic morality and pointing out the sinfulness of official speculative issues. There is enough of speculation, in all conscience, on the part of the leading dealers without competition on the part of the governments.

GREECE will not only have one set to commemorate the new Olympic games, but a special one is in contemplation for presentation to the high personages who may visit the festivities. In the meantime, the San Marino Jubilee stamps are offered at a discount of 50 per cent to dealers. There is no better illustration required of the disfavour with which these jubilees at the collectors' expense are looked upon.

MR. V. GISQUIERRE, of Guatemala, furnishes the *Courrier des Timbres-Poste* with the following very interesting statistics:—During 1894, the number of registered articles despatched abroad from Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica amounted to 8,292,179. It is quite plain that used stamps of these Republics should be plentiful and that Mr. N. F. Seebeck should be somewhat tired of his contracts.

AMONGST a consignment of Victorian stamps of 1860-70, Mr. Fred. Hagen was fortunate enough to find a copy of the 6d. blue, laureated head, with watermark double-lined 2. Probably a single sample sheet was printed with this value, as no reams with this watermark were borrowed from the Tasmanian Government. The stamp is a great rarity and the owner may be congratulated on its possession.

A NEW descriptive and priced catalogue of the stamps of the world is announced from England. Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth, have one in the press, which will be ready in December next, and will cost only 1-9 post free, to all parts of the world. We are promised correct market prices, clear type and good illustrations. The size will be 6½ by 4½ inches and the number of pages 600. A new edition of Scott's catalogue is also in preparation.

THE philatelic press says that the sale of the St. Anthony's stamps left a deficit of 12 contos. The Belgian postal authorities treated the stamps as available for local use only and charged the letters franked with them as Postage Due. The post-card was found to exceed the size-limit of the U. P. U. regulations and was also treated as Postage Due by the other countries. The Portuguese authorities ought to learn a lesson from this experiment and not attempt another.

OWING to a representation addressed to the U.S.

Postal Authorities, special orders have been issued to the Customs Inspectors not to mutilate stamps affixed on envelopes unnecessarily. Here, on a similar representation being made to the Post Master General, Bombay, it drew forth the extraordinary and perhaps little known information that stamps were cancelled at the office of posting and the Post Master could not condescend to save stamps from wanton mutilation. Moreover, Indian authorities invariably pass a thread through all registered letters and persist in injuring stamps and inflicting loss on collectors rather than give up the practice.

THE New South Wales Government have reprinted a full stock of official stamps containing in all 32 adhesives and 15 post-cards and envelopes, which they sell to collectors, lightly obliterated at £2 the set and unused at face value. This is worse than the Seebeck process, the only difference being that the much-abused Hamilton Bank Note Co. charge less than 2 shillings per set, while their rivals in trade want something more from collectors. To our mind all speculative manipulation of issues should be equally condemned, whether it proceeds from dealers and governments or from the printers and contractors. They are condemned by the S. S. S. S.

MESSRS. W. KING & Co. write to us (*Philatelic Record*) that they have no doubt that the Abyssinian stamps are genuine, as they have received a letter franked with two of them, and one of Djibouti. We have no doubt of their perfect authenticity, as stated in our March number that M. Maury had received a letter similarly franked. Considering that the stamps were despatched to Abyssinia in June, 1894, and the first used specimens that arrived in Europe were obliterated at Hadar on 29th January last, it rather looked as if the post was made for the stamps, and not the stamps for the post. It was very thoughtful to leave a few in Paris, so that impatient collectors might have them in July of last year, when they were advertised wholesale at a most reasonable price.

At the Government Stamp printing works at Haarlem, a curious blunder has been made by some one in authority. Orders were given for a large number of 5 c. postage stamps to be printed, and the workmen were instructed that the colour was to be yellow. The 5 c. Dutch postage stamp, however, should be blue. After the printing had gone on for some time, the mistake was discovered and the presses were at once stopped. Then it was that an unwelcome discovery was made. Some of the stamps had disappeared, although none had got into circulation in the regular way. Inquiries have been set on foot to discover the thief. The robbery must have been a profitable one, for it has been ascertained that already a number of the missing stamps have found their way into the hands of a stamp-dealer, who was glad to give 50 florins apiece for such rare specimens.

A READABLE yarn is given in the *Record* respecting stamps. At an art gallery in New Orleans was a frame containing a lot of stamps—something between 700 and 1,000. These were very roughly mounted on an old bit of cardboard, and did not attract particular attention. The proprietor of the gallery had ticketed the lot for \$150. Nobody apparently thought it a bargain, and it hung unnoticed until a gentleman from Pennsylvania came along and secured it. He was very doubtful for a



time how his purchase would turn out. for many of the stamps were badly damaged, and they were with difficulty removed from the cardboard. Upon giving them a good bath he had the satisfaction to find that many of the stamps had been pasted on the top of others, and that below the surface were most of the good stamps. On submitting them to an expert he was gratified to be told that their value was estimated at \$15,000—not a bad profit out of his \$150 speculation.

THAT a little learning is a dangerous thing is a true maxim, and it would seem to be specially true as regards philately, as was shown in a rather curious manner in Paris only a few days ago. Two suspicious-looking customers entered the shop of a Paris dealer in stamps and offered for sale a large album they had with them. He asked them how much they wanted for it, and after a little hesitation they replied, "Eight shillings." On looking through the collection he found it contained some very rare stamps, and one of which would have been worth many times the price asked for the lot, and he at once concluded that the album had been stolen. He told his assistant to run and fetch a policeman, but the thieves seeing they were trapped stood in front of the door, drew out two long and ugly-looking knives, and threatened to make it unpleasant for the assistant, if he attempted to perform his errand. They were therefore allowed to depart but had to leave the album behind, and doubtless could have kicked themselves for not knowing better the value of their booty. Perhaps the modern successors of Mr. Fagin will have a philatelic class in their Thieves' Academies, in order to prevent such mistakes. The dealer was, however, not half sharp. He should have given the thieves the price they asked and then had them followed till a policeman was found. The album was afterwards discovered to be the property of a dealer whose shop was only half a mile away. He valued it at £800.

### United States Stamps, Issue of 1894-5.

(From "The Bay State Philatelist.")

To correct a statement made in the annual report of the Post Office Department for 1894, and on page 941 of the Postal Guide for January, 1895, it is stated that there is no longer issued a 3c. newspaper and periodical stamp. The series now consist of twelve denominations, with figures and colours as follows:

Denom.	Col.	Figure.	Denom.	Col.	Figure
1c	Black	America	2c	Orange	Victory
2c	Black	America	5	Blue	Clio
5c	Black	America	10	Green	Vesta
10c	Black	America	20	Slate	Peace
25c	Pink	Astræa	50	Carmine	Commerce
50c	Pink	Astræa	100	Purple	Indian

Those from 1c to 10c inclusive are of the same design. The numerals in the upper corners are of the same size in the 1, 2, and 5c denominations; the 1c and 5c are shaded dark on the lower half, while the 2c and 10c are white faced. The 10c numerals are condensed to fill the same space as given to the smaller denominations, and the style of the numerals is slightly different from those on the lower denominations. The foregoing present the statue of America by Crawford, which surmounts the dome of the Capitol building. It is the same subject and size as that on the lower denominations of the supplanted series, but with a full-face front

view, while the old series gave three-quarter presentation with profile to the right. The words "U. S. Postage" at the top are in white block letters upon an arched line, and "Newspaper" on the left and "Periodicals" on the right are in straight vertical lines; the denominations at the bottom are in white Roman letters, and there is foliate ornamentation in the lower corners of these stamps. The upper border line of the 25c and 50c stamps is broken by two indentations, separating that border into three equal parts, and the side inscriptions follow a curved line upon a scroll. The dimensions of the stamps below the \$2 denomination are  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The remaining dollars stamps are of the same size as the retired series—that is to say,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. This new series was first issued February 19, 1895.

The ordinary postage stamps of all denominations are now being printed and issued in the modified design of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as follows:

Denom.	Face.	Colour.	Date of Issue.
1c	Franklin	Blue	October 10, 1894
2c	Washington	Carmine	October 5, 1894
3c	Jackson	Purple	September 24, 1894
4c	Lincoln	Velvet Brown	September 11, 1894
5c	Grant	Light Brown	September 29, 1894
6c	Garfield	Light Maroon	July 18, 1894
8c	Sherman	Lilac	March 25, 1895
10c	Webster	Malori Green	September 17, 1894
15c	S. D. Messenger Boy	Blue	October 10, 1894
15c	Clay	Deep Blue	October 15, 1894
50c	Jefferson	Orange	November 1, 1894
51	Perry	Black	November 15, 1894
52	Madison	Sapphire Blue	December 10, 1894
55	Marshall	Gray Green	December 10, 1894

The new postage due stamps are of the brown colour of the old series, but of a reduced size—that is to say,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. They were first issued on the following dates:—

1c	August 14, 1894
2c	July 20, 1894
3c	April 27, 1895
5c	April 27, 1895
10c	September 14, 1894
30c	April 27, 1895
50c	April 27, 1895

The following ordinary stamps are now being issued upon watermarked paper with the letters "U. S. P. S."

1c	since April 29, 1895
2c	since May 2, 1895
4c	since June 5, 1895
5c	since June 11, 1895
10c	since June 7, 1895

### Montezuma's "Fish Post."

(From "The Washington Philatelist.")

When Montezuma, the Emperor of Mexico, who was so cruelly used by Cortez and the Spanish conquerors, wished for fresh fish, he employed a means for getting supplies that only kings and rich folk could afford. He established what may be called a fish post. Fast runners were stationed at intervals of half a mile between the city of Mexico and the coast. The man at the shore having obtained his basket of fish ran off with it at the top of his speed till he reached the first half-mile, and so on, the parcel being at last delivered to the imperial cook at the palace. The notion of this fish express was copied, nearly three centuries and a half later, by the founders of the Pony Express, which was the method devised for conveying mails across the United States before the railway across the prairies and the Rockies was built.

## Report of the Committee for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps.

THE Committee appointed by the National Philatelic Society, and The Philatelic Society, New York, to devise ways for the suppression of Speculative Stamps have accepted the petition prepared by its sub-committee for presentation to the various South American Governments.

We annex the full text of the petition in English, the original being printed in Spanish and a copy forwarded to the president, cabinet, postal officials and leading statesmen in the various South and Central American countries which are under or likely to be influenced by speculative issues of postage stamps.

On behalf of a large constituency of stamp dealers and stamp collectors, the undersigned representatives of philatelists of all nations respectfully present the following petition for a discontinuance of the prevailing practice of frequently and unnecessarily changing issues of postage stamps.

We are informed that the governments which have adopted this practice believe that it is justified by the money saving which results, because they are able to arrange with the engraver or manufacturer of the issues to take their entire surplus or waste in full payment of his services as printer. We respectfully suggest that this belief is an error. On the contrary, the governments are certain to lose rather than to profit by a continuance of the practice and that mainly for two reasons:

(1) Because, if the governments would themselves retain the entire control of their stamp issues and monopolise the sale thereof, the philatelists would buy large quantities direct from them at face value, instead of going to the printer, and the aggregate returns from government sales to stamp dealers and stamp collectors would far exceed in amount any reasonable cash compensation which the printers would fairly charge.

(2) Because the growth of this practice, which has converted the manufacturer into a stamp speculator and has placed the governments in a false attitude as confederates and abettors in this speculation has aroused world-wide discontent and indignation among philatelists; so that hundreds of philatelic societies have determined to refuse a market to these speculative stamps and have branded the issues as philatelic bastards. The result is, or soon will be, that the practice will defeat its own commercial purpose as a means of making the postage stamp a salable article of merchandise.

But, wholly irrespective of the financial side of the question, we appeal to the governments to discontinue the practice on higher grounds; on grounds of political morality, or, what the practical politician would prefer to call, political expediency. For there can be no doubt that the resort to this practice tends to weaken the credit of the governments which support it. The inference which is commonly drawn is that governments resort to this practice only when they are too poor to pay in cash for the services of the manufacturers.

If, in reply to this, it is said that those who deal in and purchase stamps are too insignificant a class to affect public opinion, we respectfully warn against the fallacy of this estimate of the number, character and influence of the community of philatelists. The stamp dealers and collectors are numbered not by hundreds or thousands but by millions. The devotees of philately are not confined to any one country; they are to be found in large numbers in every civilized nation on the face of the globe. Nor are they insignificant in character or

influence; they are naturally to be found in those ranks of society which represent education and enlightenment, because the uneducated cannot be intelligent collectors. And not only crowned heads and members of royal and princely houses are among the enthusiasts, but also the princes of finance—notably such bankers as the Rothschilds.

Is it a matter of indifference then to a government what this large and influential class of philatelists thinks of its financial standing? Can it be indifferent to a nation to be regarded as so poverty-stricken that it cannot pay the ordinary expenses of its postal office?

The philatelic societies have declared war against what are now known as "speculative" issues. They have branded these issues as unworthy of a place in postage stamp collections. They have bound themselves to refuse a market to these issues and have thus rendered them practically unsalable except directly by the governments. They have denounced the practice of issuing them as irregular, illegitimate and immoral.

In the face of this widespread denunciation and of this open declaration of war, what is the statesmanlike policy of the governments? Is it not to discontinue at once and thereafter the objectionable practice?

One of the most prominent manufacturers—we refer to Mr. N. F. Seebek of the Hamilton Bank Note Co.—has already publicly proclaimed himself a convert to the now widespread prejudice against the speculative issue, although he will probably be the chief sufferer by its discontinuance. The tide of public opinion has set in too strongly against the practice to warrant his further resistance. And the philatelists have prevailed upon him to declare publicly that, if he could honorably cancel his engagements with the various governments and receive a binding assurance that no similar contracts would be entered into with any other manufacturer, he would gladly consent to annul any subsisting contracts which are objectionable on the grounds above stated. But naturally, such cancellation on his part must be preceded by a request on the part of the governments who constitute the other parties to his agreements.

We therefore respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable government to give this matter immediate and serious attention, and not only to take the steps necessary to cancel subsisting contracts for the issue of the speculative stamps, *i.e.*, stamps which are paid for by surrender of balances to the printer as compensation for the printing of the issue, but also to enact such laws or establish such postal regulations as will render impossible a repetition of the practice of printing stamps expressly for other than their ostensible and legitimate use.

In any event, we assure you, on behalf of the philatelic societies and of the large philatelic world which they represent of our most sincere respect, and we trust that you will appreciate the friendly and cordial spirit which prompts this respectful petition.

(Signed,) WILLIAM HERRICK,  
*Chairman.*

( " ) JOSEPH S. RICH,  
*Secretary.*

( " ) J. M. ANDREINI,

( " ) R. R. BOGERT,

( " ) G. B. CALMAN,

( " ) ALVAR DAVISON,

( " ) H. E. DEATS,

( " ) F. W. HUNTER,

( " ) J. W. SCOTT,

## The Truth about Seebecks.

A REPLY FROM MR. N. F. SEEBECK.

I AM not callous to the attacks made upon me as a manufacturer of what my over-zealous critics have chosen to call "Seebeckized" stamp issues. As a mere manufacturer, I could afford to disregard these attacks: I would simply adapt my methods in the future, as I have adapted them in the past, to the needs and demands of my market. But I am not merely a manufacturer; I am, and have been for years, a loyal and ardent philatelist. Long before the gray hairs began to crop out on the top of my devoted cranium, I became, and have ever since remained, an enthusiastic devotee of the science of philately. And it is as one of your fraternity, and because I want to retain the respect of my fellow-philatelists, that I feel most keenly the injustice which has been done me. I do not think that the false imputations are inspired by malice. They are rather the result of misdirected and exaggerated zeal in a crusade—the main end and purpose of which is laudable—a crusade against official abuse of postal administrative powers. With this crusade, as far as it attacks vicious administrative systems, I heartily sympathize, but I protest against the personal animus injected into it and which singles out a mere individual engraver as its victim and scapegoat. I protest especially against the unfair, not to say libellous, abuse of my name as a trade-mark of everything that is unholy, and as if I were personally and peculiarly responsible for the acts of every government that chooses to employ me. Is it not plain that such a rule of responsibility is false, unfair and overstrained?

For years I have dealt with these various governments whose conduct seems recently to have aroused hostile criticism. During all these years my dealings have been known and sustained by the Philatelic world; no one seems to have thought that my acceptance of payment in kind for my services as an engraver was anything but prudent and fair. Suddenly the current of opinion seems to have changed. Well and good. No one disputes that a man, or even a whole set of men, can honestly undergo a change of opinion. Gladstone in England, Bismarck in Germany, Gambetta in France, and our Webster and Clay and "honest old Abe Lincoln," are brilliant examples of courage and honesty in confessing that wider experience had convinced them of former error and induced them to modify their previous opinions. And as I honour them, so I respect those members of our fraternity who now claim that their previous sanction of my business methods was a mistake. But why am I not entitled to the same consideration which I am willing to extend to them? Why should they not recognise that, if I was or am mistaken in believing my methods to be right, I am at least honestly mistaken?

I have said that, as a business man, I necessarily adapt my methods to the changing demands of my market. In this case I shall, as a philatelist, do so most cheerfully: I shall bow to the consensus of opinion in my fraternity. Not that I am even now convinced that as a manufacturer I am responsible for governmental abuse, nor because my combination of dealers will, in my opinion, ever be strong enough to force the hand of administrative officers. Indeed, I may go further and say that, personally, I believe the charges of maladministration to be grossly exaggerated, but in principle I agree with the spirit of the crusade against the indiscriminate issue of speculative stamps, and wholly irrespective

of the merits involved, I rejoice in the manly stand which our fraternity is taking for what it honestly deems to be fair and square. I trust that the time will come when governments will realize that they owe something to the philatelic world. I believe that the present crusade will help to bring nearer that philatelic millennium, although as a practical man I feel that the millennium is still a good way off. But each of us can help and I, among others, am willing to become an ally in the movement by discontinuing the contracts which my fellow philatelists find so obnoxious, provided that I can do so with honour and without prejudice to vested rights.

It must, however, be evident to every responsible person, that my withdrawal from, or attempt to cancel my present contracts with the various South and Central American Republics would, for the purposes of our crusade, be futile, unless some adequate protection is guaranteed against the making of similar contracts with my competitors. But if my fellow philatelists, in furtherance of their high ends, can secure from each one of the countries concerned, a guarantee that no contract similar in spirit to those found objectionable will hereafter be made with any other bank note company or other person, I am prepared to cancel every objectionable contract which I now hold, provided, of course, that the respective government will join in such cancellation and release me from obligations assumed. I do not know how I can more effectually evidence my sympathy with the demand for fair play.

And in the meantime, I wish God-speed to the crusade of honesty and integrity in philatelic affairs. Only let the crusade be one of principle and not one of personal animosity.

## The Portraits on U. S. Stamps.

(From "The Washington Philatelist.")

ALEXANDER HAMILTON has been honoured by having his portrait printed on one U. S. stamp—the 30-cent 1870, and, of course, the 30-cent envelope of the same series. He was born in January, 1757, in the West Indian Island of Nevis, and was the son of a Scotch merchant who had married a young French widow. His father soon failed in business, and Alexander, at the age of twelve, had to enter the counting-house of a rich American merchant, named Cruger. His extraordinary abilities, however, induced some of his friends to procure for him a better education than could be obtained at home. He was accordingly sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and shortly afterwards entered Columbia College, New York. On the first appearance of disagreement between Great Britain and her colonies, Hamilton, still a schoolboy and barely eighteen, wrote a series of papers in defence of the rights of the latter, which were at first taken for the production of the eminent statesman Jay, and which secured him the notice and consideration of the popular leaders. On the outbreak of the war, he obtained a commission as Captain of Artillery, gained the confidence of Washington, was made his aide-de-camp in 1777, and acquired the greatest influence with him as his friend and adviser. In 1780 he married a daughter of General Schuyler. On the termination of the war, he left the service with the rank of Colonel, and after studying law, soon became one of the most eminent lawyers in New York. In 1782 he was elected a Representative

from New York to the Continental Congress. In 1786 he was a member of the New York Legislature, and in 1787 he was appointed one of the delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation. In conjunction with Madison, he had the most important share in drawing up the Constitution afterwards adopted. He was a strong supporter of the Federal, as opposed to the Democratic party; and, with Jay and Madison, defended the Constitution against all attacks by a series of letters in the *Daily Advertiser* of New York. On the establishment of the new government in 1789, with Washington as President, Hamilton was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. In 1795 he resigned his office and resumed the practice of law in New York. When the war with France broke out in 1798, he was made Major-General of the United States Army, and on the death of Washington, he succeeded to the chief command. When peace was restored he returned to his civil duties, but became involved in a political quarrel with Aaron Burr. This difference culminated in a duel, in which Hamilton received a wound, from which he died the next day, July 12, 1804.

### Argentine, 1c. 1888 and 1892.

(From the "American Philatelic Magazine.")

THE late issues of the Argentine Republic, with the exception of the few high values, are quite common and easily obtained. They form an interesting group of stamps, and many collectors make special efforts to fill out the sets. Two varieties of the 1-centavo brown, 1888, exist, which, though readily distinguished when seen together, are often passed over without being recognized as distinct issues. Both stamps are listed by Scott and are very common, being priced at 2 cents each.

The first variety is the original stamp issued in 1888, and the second the re-engraved stamp of 1892. The differences in the engraving are such as to affect the general appearance of the stamp noticeable. In the earlier stamp the lettering of the inscriptions is fine, and appears normal. In the later stamp the lettering is coarse and looks crowded. This is particularly true of the words ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, in which the letters are so coarse and close together as to be somewhat difficult to distinguish.

The groundwork of the oval is composed of horizontal lines in both stamps. In the 1-centavo, 1888, the groundwork usually has a blurred or eluded appearance, while in the 1-centavo, 1892, the lines of the groundwork are sharp and clear. The shading of the frame of the original stamp is composed of exceedingly fine vertical lines, which are very close together. It is difficult to distinguish the lines without the aid of a glass. In the re-engraved stamp the lines are coarse and plainly visible to the naked eye. The same difference exists in the other shaded portions of the stamps.

Almost any collector can find the two varieties among his or her duplicates, and upon comparison the points of difference mentioned here will be readily seen.

Two persons in the United States have the franking privilege for life, *viz.*, the widows of the late President Grant and President Garfield. Letters and packages sent by them, or to them, are forwarded free, and do not require to be stamped.

### Some Humours of Specialism.

From "Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular."

A GREAT deal of attention, and more than we think the subject deserves, has been lately given to compound perforations of various stamps. Solitary specimens have been taken and measured with the greatest care, and half the time of collectors, to speak within the mark, has been taken up with noting down every hair's-breadth of difference. Thus we find that in one catalogue, no less than five simple and seven compound perforations have been recorded as found in the first issue for St. Vincent, which it has now been proved were all made by one and the same machine, and many other such like instances could be adduced. Some of the old machines perforated irregularly and were guillotine ones, that is, they only perforated a single straight r, w, and that not always very straight. The gauge of perforation is reckoned over a space of only two centimetres, or a little more than three-quarters of an inch, which in many cases is too short a space to give an average. Dr. Legrand, to whom the present system of measuring perforations is due, chose this space as being one which was less than the vertical side of any stamp then known that was perforated. He and his disciples measured the vertical side only, and the perforation was given of only that side. A younger class of collectors since sprang up who were not content with this, but would measure the perforations on two sides the horizontal as well as the vertical, which generally differ a trifle, unless made by the same guillotine machine. Stamps were also found where the sheet had been partially perforated by one machine, which perhaps perforated 10 all around, and finished up by another of a different gauge, so that the stamps were found with the perforation varying on three sides, and these were blindly collected irrespective of the fact that probably the varieties came off the same sheet.

A good deal of this is doubtless owing to specialising over a very small area. The specialist, after filling his collection with the various issues, sets to work to cram it with every possible stamp that varies in ever so small a degree from the normal one. Not only is every cripple called into requisition, but even feeble impressions which, we are told, arise from the plates having become worn, or else from want of skill in the workman. We can scarcely call this philately. It cannot be a science: and yet if we may judge from the specialist catalogues there must be those who knowingly collect poor impressions of all kinds as well as fine ones. What we may designate as good all-round collectors are becoming scarce.

The specialists after exhausting the stamps, appear to direct their attention to the postmarks, for we have lately seen two or three catalogues of English stamps which give priced lists of postmarked stamps used in Great Britain and its dependencies, of which there are a great number of varieties. But this is not stamp-collecting, it is postmark collecting, and if by accident the canceller has taken a pad of the wrong coloured ink and used green in place of black, the postmark is as rare as a black swan, and is priced accordingly. To us this appears to be somewhat childish amusement. As an English stamp is cancelled in Malta with one kind of obliteration, while another cancelled at the same date in a Colony bears another mark, so does one cancelled in N. London bear a different mark from one cancelled in E. C. Where are collectors to stop if they go into these?

But before concluding we would remark upon one point in the compound perforations that we have failed to notice. We have said that in older times the perforation was counted on the vertical side, and when it became necessary in certain stamps to continue this round another side, the first perforation was that of the vertical, and the second that of horizontal. The great specialists of the present day ignore this, and commence at the bottom or top, and then take the vertical. It makes it very confusing, and we fail to see what is gained by it. It is, we think, to be regretted that some generally acknowledged rule is not adopted.

### What Constitutes a Letter.

MOST people have supposed that anything sealed against inspection and delivered to the post office constituted in effect a "letter," which at the regulation rate of two cents postage per ounce the mail service would be obliged to forward to its destination. So far as the domestic service is concerned this supposition may be correct, and would seem to be implied by the wording of official decisions, which declared that "all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is also of the first class." But with the foreign mail service at least the condition is different. A provision in the postal treaty specifies that letters "in their usual and ordinary form" are to be forwarded at a given rate. Just what constitutes this "usual and ordinary form" has not till now been defined and officially declared, and this is the way in which the definition was brought out:

A Boston architect offered at the post office in the city a sealed roll, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents at Ottawa, on which the proper amount of postage at letter rates had been paid. The clerk in charge of the window declined to receive the roll as a letter; and, on the matter being referred to him, Postmaster Coveney decided that the term "letter" is to be construed to mean and embrace sealed packages consisting of an envelope of any size, but flat, as is the usual letter. The objector did not think that this ruling and definition of a letter was correct, and gave his opinion that a letter "was a package containing personal matter of no saleable value." The matter being referred to the authorities at Washington for decision, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails in due time forwarded a decision, embodying the joint opinions of Canadian and American postal authorities to the effect that "the term 'letter' in its usual and ordinary form, is to be construed to embrace sealed packages consisting of an envelope of any size, but of the usual letter shape and its contents, but that rolls or a package not enclosed in an 'envelope,' as the word 'envelope' is generally used, cannot be considered to be 'a letter in its usual and ordinary form.' A sealed package in the form of a roll is, therefore not entitled to transmission in the mails exchanged between the United States and Canada, and your office was correct in declining to receive the sealed roll mentioned." This would seem to settle the matter as to what constitutes a letter within the meaning of our Postal treaties.—*Paper World.*

AFTER all M. Moens was not able to purchase the 2,400 Belgian 5 f. stamps. His cheque was refused and the tender of M. Schildnecht was accepted.

### The Two Cent of 1894-95.

(From "The Bay State Philatelist.")

SEVERAL foreign philatelists, with some show of reason, have insisted that the United States Columbian issue belongs to the speculative class, basing their opinion upon the official utterances of the Postmaster-General, who declared in his annual report that stamp collectors and dealers would be among the best customers for the stamps, especially as they would be in current use for one year only. This was evidently the opening wedge, for since the Columbian issue the variety of stamps sent out by the Government has been startling, to say the least.

When the issue of Columbians was exhausted the Post Office Department reproduced the 1860 issue with a triangular ornament, creating a new stamp for the philatelist to add to his album. On October 5, 1894, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing began practising on the 2c carmine, producing a pale variety which bids fair to rival the famous pink of 1861. This was such a failure from a printer's standpoint that it was recalled and thus became a success from a collector's standpoint. Not many of this issue were saved, and apparently acting in the interests of philately, the Government concluded to try its hand with varieties. A darker shade was issued retaining the "lined triangles" and was followed by a still darker shade with open triangles; thus the "variety collector" had a chance to map out a new page in his "advanced album."

Suddenly a counterfeit was discovered in Chicago, and the Seebecks of the Post Office Department seized the opportunity to create new terrors. A watermarked paper was introduced, and (note the pretty scheme) the letters "U. S. P. S." were adopted, one letter to be on the back of each stamp; that, of course, made four minor varieties, but this did not satisfy those in charge of our Government's speculative issues, and three varieties of triangles were reproduced, the "fine line," the "coarse line," and the "no line," and now, to cap the climax, comes the announcement that the colour of the 2c is to be changed.

If this does not indicate a speculative fever in the Post Office Department (or it may be in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing), it suggests that the Government cannot compete with private enterprise in the manufacture of its postage stamps.

It may be claimed that these varieties are legitimate, that the stamps are in daily use by the public, that the Government sells them and accepts them when affixed to letters and packages for transmission through the mails. The same claim may consistently be made for the Seebecks and other speculative issues; they are sold by the Government and are accepted when used for postage; the public purchases them and when affixed to mail matter they become legitimate and collectible. Why not?

We do not believe in Seebecks when sold in an unused condition, and we do not believe in the Columbian issue when sold in a similar way, and the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps cannot maintain its position until it declares the Columbian issue of the United States an issue for speculative purchases. We doubt its courage and, therefore, do not expect any such announcement.

THE current Mexican stamps have not been many months old, yet there is talk already of a change in the colours.

## Reviews.

*Stanley Gibbons' Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of Postage Stamps* has now reached a Tenth Edition, and it must be admitted that it is a distinct improvement on former editions. The size is handier, the lists are more fully made up and the illustrations appear on the same page as the letter press.

The strongest point of the catalogue is the pricing of the stamps, which reflect the state of the market more faithfully than other publications of the kind. There are, however, a few misprints, which, though easily corrected, will mislead the collector who relies on the present catalogue as his sole guide to the valuation of stamps. India No. 511 must be 7/6; the Japan 1 yen must be 6d., and the Uruguay 25c. is probably 2 and not 20 and other inaccuracies have crept in, but an errata is promised in December.

Another feature that will be objected to by most collectors is the insertion of Local issues of very doubtful and philatelic value and of others like Bikanir, Jeypoor, Salvador Contrassello, of which the postal status is not clearly established.

The cards and envelopes are listed by themselves, an arrangement which would be welcome also if adopted by the principal album-manufacturers.

In the Australian Colonies and in several other countries (Belgium, &c.) we note that separate quotations are given for fiscal and other cancellations, which will dispose of many widespread fallacies with regard to prices, &c.

We have no doubt that this catalogue will be the standard one for English dealers and collectors, if issued at shorter intervals than at present. When Sent issues two editions in twelve months, Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons might give us one every year. The art of catalogue-making has made rapid headway, and we have a right to expect that the leading firm of the world should keep well abreast of the times.

*Priced Catalogue of the Adhesive Postage and Telegraph Stamps, postmarks and obliterations of the United Kingdom* is the comprehensive title of a finely got up brochure of 102 pages issued by Mr. H. L. Estrange Ewen, of Swanage, Dorset, England.

No more striking proof of the great advance made by the special study of English stamps is required than the numerous books that have appeared on the subject. Hilcke's book created a revolution and those who had only sneers for it quietly adopted most of his views as to prices and varieties.

The present book is no mere crib of any other work. It contains a distinctly new departure, and publishes the first priced list of English stamps used abroad. They have always an interest for the specialist, and the list, though issued in the tentative stage, will prove of assistance to advanced specialism.

The book before us is very intelligibly arranged, the type and print are perfect, the explanations clear and concise, and the prices are the conclusions of one who devotes himself entirely to the study of the stamps he prices.

The interest in English stamps is spreading in India, and the country affords many opportunities for getting these stamps at a reasonable price; and we have no doubt that Mr. Ewen's book will be an invaluable guide to the earnest philatelist, who has a leaning towards the stamps of his own mother-country, as every right-minded philatelist should.

## How U. S. Stamps are made.

(From the "Washington Philatelist.")

FOR the benefit of our readers we will, as briefly as possible, give them a description of how the current issue of postage stamps are made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. One room in the ugly, big brick building is exclusively devoted to the manufacture of these stamps.

There are eleven presses of a novel pattern, each of them under charge of a printer, who has two young women to help him. Each of them is provided with four steel plates engraved with the likenesses of stamps, and on each plate 400 stamps are represented. The plates are made to circulate round four sides of a square in a horizontal plane.

Each plate in its turn passes beneath an ink-roller, which covers it with ink of the proper colour. Then it runs beneath a big wiping-pad, which oscillates and rubs off nearly all of the ink. Next it shifts to the side of the square on which the printer stands, and he polishes it, so as to remove all of the remaining ink save what is in the lines of the engraving.

It next comes beneath the hands of a young woman who lays, by hand, the paper upon it. Plate and paper pass beneath a roller covered with white muslin, and thus a perfect impression of the stamp is taken. On the other side of the roller there is a second young woman, who removes the freshly-printed sheet and puts it on a pile with others like it. Inasmuch as the press has four such plates and these are going around as fast as the operators can attend to the processes described, the work is very rapid. Each press produces 400 impressions an hour, every impression representing 400 stamps. Nearly a million and a half are printed from each press daily.

The quantity of ink consumed is astonishing; it amounts to nearly 500 pounds a day. The cost of it is quite a large item, and it is purchased by the government in the shape of dry colours, which are made into printing inks on the premises. Some of the pigments used are very expensive. For example, the ink for the red two-cent stamps is largely composed of carmine, which is made from the cochineal insect. The best carmine costs \$16 a pound, but the U. S. cannot afford to pay such a price. That used is of a quality that costs less than \$3. If the highest-priced article was used, the two-cent stamps would be much prettier than they are. As it is, the cheap carmine is mixed with Indian red.

Lack of experience in mixing the colours was the cause of the varieties of tints in the earlier stamps. A large variety of pigments are bought for this purpose.

For the one-cent stamps Prussian blue is employed, with an admixture of white lead and Paris white. That for the brown five-cent stamps is chrome yellow mixed with burnt sienna and Venetian red. The six-cent maroon and the violet for the eight-cent stamps are bought ready-mixed. The ten-cent green is chrome green. The ten-cent special delivery stamp is Prussian blue lightened. Vermilion is used on the newspaper stamps from twelve to ninety-six cents.

The printed and gummed sheets, after being counted, go to the perforating division. Each machine has a number of little steel wheels which are arranged on a single axle at a distance from each other equal to the width of a stamp. The sheets are passed beneath these wheels, and their teeth make the perforations. First they are run through lengthwise, and then crossed.

The perforated sheets are next cut into four parts.

In this shape they are purchasable in all parts of the country. The sheets of 100, after being counted, are carried to the delivery room, which is a branch of the Post Office Department. There they are counted again and are put up in parcels addressed to various postmasters. These packages are made up in accordance with orders received from the department.

Recently the Bureau commenced to print stamps of high denominations. A \$1 black, a \$2 blue and a \$5 green were the result. Naturally the demand for these is small, and the number sent out in any one day has never exceeded five thousand, sometimes none. Of course a sheet of five dollar stamps is worth five hundred dollars.

Such careful account is kept of those issued that it is impossible for one of them to be either lost or stolen.

Should this occur the employes have to make up the deficiency.

### Plagiarism in Postage Stamps.

(From the "Eastern Philatelist.")

THE plagiarist, he who purloins the ideas of another for his own advantage, has found place even in the designing of postage stamps. Every collector who makes a practice of studying his stamps must have been struck with the similarity which often exists between the emissions of countries widely separated geographically, and with no political or other ties to bind them.

Of course, one expects to see the stamps of various colonies of the same country, of allied nations, or of the different divisions of one empire bearing the same or very similar designs. There is no necessity, therefore, of commenting upon such. But there are others.

When the United States issued its Postage Due stamps in 1879, there was given to the world a design that was something quite out of the ordinary line of postage stamps. Mexico was quick to take a fancy to these, and in 1882 her own regular issue was made from the same type. Ten years later, New South Wales took the same design for her Postage Due stamps.

Again, in 1877, our Uncle Samuel showed himself an originator by issuing the official seals. Canada, Denmark, Chili, Mexico and Japan followed suit, and most of these countries, not content with imitating our label in shape and size, copied the general design also.

But it was not until our Columbian issue appeared that the postage stamp plagiarist showed himself in his full glory. Seemingly every nation that could possibly make the year an anniversary of any event in its history, and one or two that could not, inflicted stamp collectors with from one value to an entire set of special stamps, similar to the Columbians in shape and size, and the philatelic world was flooded with these "jubilee" issues.

By far the best of these stamps was the 25-cent. Venezuela. This stamp was so like our 2-cent. Columbian, in both design and color, that many specimens were sent through the mails by collectors in this country, the post-office authorities not noticing the difference. I have seen several of them upon the original

envelopes after they had franked letters through the United States mails.

It has always been a wonder to me that our striking Special Delivery has not yet been closely imitated, but that field is still open.

Other countries, as well as our own, have had their designs stolen. It is plainly evident that the designer of the 1882 issue of Luxemburg had before him specimens of the French stamps of 1876. It is possible that we obtained the idea for our own 3-cent., 1869, from the locomotive upon the 1-cent., New Brunswick. In 1889, New South Wales copied the idea of Panama's map stamps. And it has been seriously suggested that the inhabitants of several Native Indian States stole the designs for their stamps from the laundry checks used by our Celestial "washee-washee" friends.

Little Liberia has proved herself one of the greatest thieves in this line. There is a very striking similarity between her 3 cent. black of 1881, and the common 3-cent. Canada. Both the shape and design of her triangular 5-cent. were doubtless suggested by the triangular Capes, and her registration envelopes were copied from our own postal service franks.

Often the same firm will manufacture the stamps of different countries, and the same design will be used for both. To this cause is due the similarity between the 12-cent. Hawaii, and the same value from New Brunswick.

Only a few cases where the postage stamp plagiarist has got in his work have been mentioned here, but every collector who keeps his eyes open will find scores of others.

FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR.

### The World's Postage Stamps.

THE number of stamps issued as given at various periods by the Scott Standard Catalogues in my possession is as follow:—

23rd edition, 1871,	2,519
24th " 1872,	2,590
27th " 1873,	3,056
32nd " 1876,	3,699
39th " 1881,	4,670
47th " 1885,	6,612
48th " 1886,	8,845
49th " 1887,	9,402
50th " 1888,	10,369
51st " 1890,	12,624
52nd " 1891,	14,490
53rd " 1892,	15,262
54th " 1893-4,	22,394
55th " 1895,	26,681

These figures from the 47th edition up vary a little from those given in the *Bristol County Stamp News* for March, 1894, as I have since, in my leisure moments, carefully compiled a work on this subject, and verified it as I went along, and can guarantee absolute accuracy, as far as the catalogue is concerned. My previous figures were most of them right, but several changes in classification disarranged them.

The great increase in the number of varieties of stamps listed of late years is due partially to the fact that specialism is causing minute discrimination in varieties of stamps of certain countries, and the number of stamp-issuing countries is several times greater than it was a dozen years ago.

L. H. BENTON.

## The So-called Lithographed Stamps of Trinidad.

[By JOHN N. LUFF.]

(*"From the American Journal of Philately."*)

SEVERAL years ago some of our leading philatelists devoted a good deal of study to the early issues of Trinidad. In the *American Journal of Philately*, for 1889 to 1891, I find a number of interesting articles by Mr. E. D. Bacon and Mr. C. B. Corwin; those written by the former gentleman were incorporated in the London Philatelic Society's work on the *British Colonies in West Indies*.

In June, 1889, Mr. Corwin first advanced the theory that the lithographed stamps were all printed from one stone, but at different times and in various stages of wear.

In January, 1890, Mr. Bacon read before the London Society an exhaustive treatise on the early issues, much of which was devoted to proving that the stamps without value expressed, though printed in various colours, were all of the value of one penny.

Writing of the lithographed stamps, Mr. Bacon says: "The stamps were produced by a French artist named Charles Pétit, who was living in the island at that time. ° ° ° The stones from which the stamps were printed are still preserved in the Colonial Secretary's Department at Government House. They are both ordinary lithographic stones of a light greyish color. The one I designate A, is in shape an irregular narrow upright rectangle, measuring 9 inches in length by 3 1-5 inches at the top, and 4 11-20 inches at the bottom, and is 1 1/4 inches in thickness. It has only one design upon it, which is placed about 2 1-5 inches from the bottom of the stone. The other, B, is an oblong, measuring 8 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches with a thickness of 1 1/2 inches. It bears fifty-four designs, arranged in six horizontal rows of nine stamps each. The design on the first is drawn reversed and is engraved—i.e., cut into the stone—while those on B are also reversed, but appears slightly raised. It is evident this was a lithographic transfer made in the usual way from A. ° ° \* The cut on stone A is quite fresh and very distinct, so that if more than one transfer had been taken we should not get the extremely poor blurred impressions we find among these stamps, and the gradual deterioration I have shown took place, by the postmarked copies I have already drawn attention to. No other stones or plates are to be found in the Colonial Secretary's Office, so there is little doubt, I think, that all the provisional stamps were produced from the two stones I have described. What I am not quite so sure of is, whether stamps were printed from stone A for issue to the public. The stone has blue colouring matter upon it, so impressions have evidently been taken off in this colour, but whether these were merely proof copies or not, is, I think, uncertain. The process of printing stamps, one at a time, would be necessarily so tedious that, if resorted to at all, it would only have been so for a short period—say, during the

manufacture of the lithographic transfer. On the other hand, we find some of the earliest of these stamps with such clear impressions that they have somewhat the appearance of engravings and they have been actually described as such by several philatelic writers, one of whom, the late Captain H. O. Weare, in a paper on "The Stamps of Trinidad," published in *The Philatelic Journal* for April 15, 1872, went so far as to state the specimens I now refer to were printed from an engraved copper-plate. My own belief is no stamps were printed from stone A for issue, and my opinion is corroborated by a horizontal pair of the earliest impressions in Mr. Tapling's collection. These two stamps show the same distance between each other as some of the later issued poor copies do, which certainly belong to stone B, and both stamps have also evidently been printed at one and the same time. I am consequently of opinion that all the native stamps ever issued were printed from stone B, and that the impressions taken from this stone gradually degenerated, partly from wear and it may be partly from carelessness in the printing of the stamps after Mr. Pétit's death."

I think there can be little doubt in the mind of any one at all familiar with the process of making stamps and stamp plates, that stone A is only the die from which stone B was produced by transfers, and the blue colour on it is due either to the proof impressions, usually taken by engravers during the progress of their work, or to the ink employed in making the transfers. Dies are not infrequently engraved on stone to-day, but I believe I may say they are never printed from. They are only intended for the production of transfers for lithographic stones. It is of course impossible to harden stone as steel dies and plates are hardened, and therefore the surface is comparatively soft and would soon wear away if used for printing. Indeed even the proofs are usually made on paper surfaced with a soft enamel. I have recently seen quite a number of these proofs. I think we may feel positive that all stamps were produced from stone B.

In his articles Mr. Bacon also discusses the deterioration of the stamps and attributes it to bad cleaning of the stone or possibly the inability of others, after Mr. Pétit's death, to make fresh transfers.

I think few philatelists, who visited the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, failed to see the beautiful exhibit made by the United States Post Office Department. One of the most interesting things in it was the large frame of stamps loaned by the Trinidad Government. I believe the stamps were the property of Messrs. James Graham Taylor and Lionel E. Legge, of Port of Spain, Trinidad. In the centre of the frame was a stone tinged with dull rose colour and showing faintly the outlines of stamps with the familiar seated figure of Britannia. The stone was racked and enclosed in a small wooden frame. Beyond doubt this was Mr. Bacon's stone B, and the one from which the so-called lithographed stamps were printed. I took a



good look at the interesting relic, though I am free to admit I found its surroundings still more attractive, including, as they did, many fine blocks, splits, Lady McLeods, etc

Mr. Bacon says his correspondent in Trinidad informed him the stone was still blurred with red colour, showing the red stamps to have been those last printed. Red was the colour of the one penny stamp current at the time the provisionals were last required and the colour would naturally be made to conform, as far as possible, to that in regular use. The extreme rarity of this stamp cancelled and the quantity of unused remainders indicate but a short period of use. It was certainly not a thing of beauty and only necessity could excuse its creation.

I recently had a most interesting conversation on the subject of this stone with Mr. H. G. Mandel. I know of no one better able to speak on the subject of stamps than Mr. Mandel. He is an expert in engraving, printing and everything which relates to the production of stamps. He was greatly interested in this stone and spent much time studying it, even giving it close scrutiny with a powerful magnifying glass. He tells me the stone is not a lithographic stone. After the impressions were transferred to it from the original die (Mr. Bacon's stone A) they were *bitten in with acid*. The stone is practically *etched*. This accounts for the surface appearing raised. Mr. Mandel assures me there can be no doubt this is the correct nature of the work. He is familiar with the process and studied the stone until he was positive his conclusion was correct, being attracted by this unusual and extravagant method of producing stamps. I say extravagant, because the stone could only be used for a short time, since the comparatively soft surface would naturally wear away rapidly under the heavy pressure of the printing press. We may presume its maker expected it to be in use only for a brief period and considered it an easy and rapid means of producing a stone which would give more finished results than lithography. The beauty of the first impressions proves the correctness of the latter conclusion. It is scarcely to be wondered that Captain Weare and others called them printings from copper-plates. Knowing how the stone was produced and its friable nature, we can readily see how rapid would be the process of deterioration. Periods of rest, with the ink but imperfectly removed, probably hastened its destruction.

Mr. V. Gurdji tells me that, during a recent trip through the West Indies, he learned that, on the return trip from Chicago, the stone was "smashed." This being the case, Mr. Mandel's observations were made in the nick of time.

### A Dead Sure Thing.

JOHN Smith published the *Unused Stamp*. As in most other new ventures, the chief "editorial" was, "We are here to stay." The *Unused Stamp* ran three numbers and faded away. Then the editor fell sick and died, and on his tombstone you will read: "We are here to stay."

L. H. BENTON.

### Our Persian Letter.

TEHERAN, September 20th, 1895.

Regarding Persia you might note,

Envelopes 2 sizes (square)	5 sh. Blue.
" 1 " "	8 sh. Brown.
" 1 " "	16 sh. Pink.
Wrapper	1 sh. Lilac on Buff.
Adhesives higher values are—	
2 Krs. (large rect.)	Brown on Blue.
5 " " "	Blue on Silver.
10 " " "	Rose on Gold.
5 Tomans (or 50 Krs.)	Green on Gold.

These I have seen personally; 10 Tomans (100 Krs.) only hearsay. A friend of mine has the whole set up to 1 Toman, but then one must be a friend of the Post Master!! I have been promised one set through a sub-office (am not a friend—*forlorn hope*). By the way, *sets* can be purchased up to 5 Tomans; individually 16 sh. 5 Krs. and upwards. No; this does not look like *bona-fide* postal purposes.

In your issue of July 1895 "Monthly Journal" *vs.* 16 sh. 5 and 10 Krs. I know that all values 5 Krs. and above are not put on letters, and the system here is—the stamps are put on the receipts only and kept in P. O. (simply another system of speculation). In my previous letter I mentioned about the 16 sh. but why they should be used for "official documents" I do not know, as there are official revenue stamps, and *no* postal stamp is used for "documents" whatever. Your correspondent has probably mixed up the meaning for "parcels" and letters above value postage 5 Krs., although it is a curious fact that if a letter came to, say, 50 Krs. no higher value than 2 Krs. stamps would be used.

A CURIOUS find may be worth noting. Some time ago I became possessed of an unsevered pair (used) of "Confederate States" 5 cents large rect. Blue "Head of Davis, 1864." Thinking they had too much of the envelope underneath them I put the pair in warm water to enable me to take it off; on doing so I pulled away an unused pair of the same, and seeing another piece of paper under each one thus detached I again immersed them and under each again another unused pair,!! making in all 3 unused pairs and one used (the top pair). Evidently 4 sheets had become stuck and were cut as one. Truly a remarkable thing. It would be interesting to know who became possessed of the others, as the whole sheet must have been issued in this quadruple manner.

### The Bureau of Sale.

SUBSCRIBERS can advertise their stamps worth over 1s. a piece, free of charge, for 3 months under the following conditions:—

1. The stamps must be sent to this office not later than the 10th of each month with the prices clearly stated.
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7	* Barbados, 1852, rd, blue paper	15	0
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14	Wurtemberg, 18kr., 1863	15	0
15	Tasmania. 1d. wmkd. 10	7	8
16	" *2½ on gd., deep blue	7	8
18	* Virgin Islands, 6d. lilac	10	0
19	* Canada, officially sealed	7	8
20	* Newfoundland, 24 cents	2	0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1894	1	8
22	* U. S. 6c. State	2	0
24	* Labuan, 6c. on 8c., violet	4	0
25	Uruguay, 1 peso, lilac, obsolete	4	0
26	* Mexico, ½ real, lilac, eagle	3	8
27	* Tierra del Fu go	3	8
28	Gibraltar, 6d. 2d issue	15	0
29	India, 4 as., 1854, vertical pair, corners cut	15	0
30	Swaziland, 1 sh., inverted surcharge	20	0
31	U. S. 1869. 2c. without grill	15	0
32	* St. Lucia, 4d. or 3l.	9	0
33	* Azores, 1st issue, 2c reis	25	0
34	" " 25 "	50	0
35	" " 80 "	30	0
36	" " 100 "	30	0
37	* Madeira, 2c "	25	0
38	" " 3d "	32	0
39	" " 3rd issue 80 "	3	8
40	" " 240 "	45	0
41	Afghanistan * 1 Shahi, 1290 S. G. No. 10 (Old Edition)	6	0
42	" * 1 Shahi, 1290. error with one corner ornament missing. S. G. No. 10	25	0
43	" * 1 Abasi, 1291. No. 12	15	0
44	" * ½ Rupee, 1291. " 13	36	0
45	" * 1 Rupee, 1291. No. 14	42	0
46	" * 1 Senar, purple, 1292, No. 15	30	0
47	" * 1 Shahi, black, 1293. tablet, cut round and torn for cancellation	58	0
48	" * 1 Ab., 2 Ab. & 1 Re. carmine on rose, thin wove paper. Nos. 139-41	24	0
49	" * 1 Ab, 2 Ab. & 1 Re. lake on green, thin laid batonni paper, Nos. 145-47	35	0
50	" * 1 Ab. 2 Ab. & 1 Re. lake on lilac, thin laid batonni paper, No. 149-51	35	0
51	" * 2 Ab. red on yellow, wove paper, No. 137	15	0
52	" * 2 Ab. red on yellow. laid batonni paper, No. 148	7	0
53	" * 2 Ab. red on orange, wove paper, No. 143	22	0
54	" * 1 Re. purple on thin laid bat. paper, No. 111, Pair tête-bêche	15	0

Sets marked \* are unused.

No. in set		Rs.	a.
3	Afghan, green, red and yellow paper	3	0
25	Australia	0	12
50	Australia	2	8
75	Australia (many scarce)	4	8
40	Belgium, cheap	1	8
2	Belgium, 1849, 10 and 20c.	0	10
7	Bolivia, 1894, complete (reduced price)	2	8
7	Ceylon, 2, 3, 5, 15, 25, 28 and 30c.	0	12
9	China, 1895, complete	3	0
5	Cochin, ½, 1, 2 and ½ p on laid paper	2	0
5	Columbia Republic	0	8
5*	Cook Islands, 1, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10d.	3	0
4*	Cyprus, 1st issue	3	8
20	Denmark,	0	8
5	Deccan, ½, 1, 2, 3 and 4 as.	1	0
7*	Ecuador, 1, 1, 2, 2, 10, 20 and 50 c	0	10
8	Faridkot, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 as. and Re. 1.	3	8
7	Faridkot, ½ to 8 as. Service	2	4
50	French Colonies (cheap)	2	0
20*	French Colonies	0	8
3	Gibraltar 5, 10, and 25 c	0	4
4*	Guatemala, 1871	1	8
10	Guatemala, 1c. to 25c., 1886-95, including	1	8
6*	Gwalior, Service, ½ an. to 8as. complete	1	8
14*	Hawaii Prov., 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 6, 10, 10, 10, 12 and 18c. (cat 15-0)	12	8
20	Holland, including 50c. (Queen)	0	8
16	Hungary, with 3ll.	0	12
8	Italy, official, complete	1	8
75	Italy, a fine set	3	0
6	Java, King. 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 50c.	0	8
5	Java, 1, 2, 2½, 3, and 5c.	0	6
4	Jamaica, official, ½, ½, 1 and 2d.	0	12
10	Japan	0	4
15	Japan	0	8
20	Japan	1	0
2	Japan, Jubilee (used or unused)	0	12
8*	Lagos, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d., and 1sh.	4	8
5	" ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4d.	1	8
9*	Liberia, 1892, 1c. to 32c.	6	0
9*	" 1892, 1c. to 32c. official	6	8
7*	" 1893, unpaid 2c. to 40c. complete	7	0
9	Lombardy	0	12
8	Luxembourg, 1875-82, obsolete	0	8
5*	Mexico, 1872, 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100 c	0	8
3*	Nandgaon, ½, 1 and 2 as.	0	10
8	Newfoundland	1	0
5*	Peru, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, Prov.	1	4
9	Persia, 1892, 1sh. to 5k. complete	1	8
10*	Portuguese Colonies, 2½ reis	0	8
20	Portugal	1	0
6	Reunion, 1891; 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 25	0	10
13*	Roman States	0	12
6*	Sarawak, obsolete	3	8
10	Sarawak, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 25c.	5	0
8	Siam, ratt. to 64 atts.	2	8
10	South Australia, ¼d. to 2s.	2	8
30	Sweden	0	8
3	Travancore, 1, 2 and 4ch., on laid paper	2	0
6	Vathy, 5c.-4 pinstres	4	8
7	Victoria, Unpaid, ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6d., and 1s.	5	0

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**J**E donne en échange Timbres rares contre États Indiens, Chinois, Malaca, Ceylon, Australiens et Sud Africain. C. M. Moriou, St. Morfen, 6, Bucuresci—Roumania. Direct. d'échange Soc. Timbrologie, Membre de dix Sociétés.

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**R**USSIAN EXCHANGE.—Whoever sends me 50 to 100 Stamps, Entire Bill Stamps and private Stamps of his country, receives, according to the quality of the same, three times the quantity of Russia. Official envelopes used. E. Poulsen-Kallagar, Reval, Russia.

**S**WITZERLAND.—Exchange with collectors of the world wanted against old Stamps of Switzerland. Use official envelope. Th. Gossweiler, Zürich, III. Hohlstr. 43, Switzerland.

**S**MITH, George, 6, Exeter Street, Brighton, England, desires exchange of Stamps, 100 for 100 with Collectors.

**W**HOOEVER sends me 100 to 300 stamps of his country receives same quantity and value of Russia and Finland. Rare for rare. W. Bartsch, Warschu, Russia, Zurawiastrasse 31.

**W**ANTED exchange relations with the whole world in Stamps and Entire. Basis, Scott's, Senf's, or Stanley Gibbon's Catalogue 1895. Send sheets and receive mine. Simon Blum, Cold Spring, Stearns Co., Minnesota, U. S. A.

**W**ANTED Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**W**HOOEVER sends me 50-100 good stamps of his country will receive in exchange an equal number of Italy. San Marino, Tuscany, Papal States, Levant, &c., D. C. Uberti, Via Ricasoli, 24, Livorno, Toscana, Italy.

**W**ANTED Stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No Stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, Professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichhorngosse, Brunn, Austria.

## STAMP COLLECTORS



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# The Indian Philatelist.

VOL. II.

DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 7.

## What Stamps to Collect.

THERE comes a time to every collector after he has passed the beginner's stage, when he asks himself seriously whether he should not place some limits upon his eagerness to secure everything that bears the name of a stamp. It is impossible now-a-days to collect the stamps of every country, for that would require more leisure and greater means than the average collector is possessed of. The ever-increasing number of issues also makes it absolutely impossible for anybody to expect to make a fairly complete collection of every country.

The question then becomes, what we should collect and what we should give up. But when the choice comes to be made, the solution of the question is not so easy as at first it appears. There are countries which, by the fewness of their issues and by their cheapness, at once appeal to our sympathy. If it is possible to have a complete collection of a country, that has not been unduly tampered with its issues, the decision of having a complete collection of it, is very proper. The further consideration, of course, may arise whether the stamps should be collected, both in an unused and used condition; and whether every minute deviation from the ordinary perforation should be collected. But the varieties noted in a good catalogue would probably satisfy most people. When these few countries have been completed, one turns his attention to countries which specially attract him. It is all a question of temperament often variously modified by patriotism,

sentiment, love of money, or a shrewd commercial instinct. It will be found that even those pitiful jubilee and Seebeck issues have their devoted admirers, that some people collect only novelties, while others do not consider anything as worth collecting that has not the musty flavour of age on it.

Fashions also change, and those countries that may be most prized to-day may not be in such high favour to-morrow. One thing, however, does not admit of doubt. The *status* of new issues may be uncertain. A new issue that is deemed a rarity may have been cornered or manipulated so as to have an undue inflation; or a stamp that may be regarded as common because current may soon be obsolete and unobtainable. The status of old issues is not subject to so much uncertainty. The shrinkage of rarities is a fact that must be recognised; old and rare stamps are not only scarcer, but they are dearer and they are rising in value steadily. The number of people who want them for the purpose of keeping them to themselves is on the increase. Collectors should bear this fact in their mind, when they have a chance of adding an old and rare stamp to their collection. They should not let the opportunity pass by. It may never occur again. A set of Seebecks may be bought ten or twenty years hence for the same price that they fetch to-day, if not for less, while a rare old stamp in an equal space of time, may not be obtainable for twenty times; nay, one hundred times its present price.

Pages covered with the brilliant products of the engraver's art will appeal to the æs-

thetic tastes of the uninitiated. They will understand the grouping of colours, and the variety of the array. But any collector will first try to see whether there are any rarities in the collection, and will prize it, in proportion to the scarcity and condition of the specimens in it. Surely the praise of the knowing is worth all the admiration that one may excite in the breasts of the ignorant. And a collection that excels by the number of its scarce and valuable stamps is one which ought to be the pride of its owner and will always prove a sound financial investment.

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### New Issues.

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**Bulgaria.**—Two provisionals have appeared in this State. The 50 stotinki imperforate unpaid stamps have been converted into 30 stotinki by means of a surcharge in red. The old value is cancelled by a bar. On account of the stock of 1 stotinki having run out the 2 st. of 1886 has been surcharged 01 in large red figures, covering the entire lion of the oval.

#### *Adhesives.*

1 stotinki on 2 st. green and red.  
30 „ unpaid on 50 st. red surcharge.

**Belgium.**—Unpaid stamps of 5, 10, 20, 50c. and 1 franc have been issued. The colours correspond to those of the ordinary stamps. The stamps are more broad than long; the values appear in large figures in the centre, surrounded by wreaths, and a lion appears at each side. *A Payer* at the top and *Te Butalen* at the bottom. Perforated.

**British East Africa.**—The whole set has been surcharged with the hand-stamp we mentioned in our last number.

**Dominican Republic.**—The stamps have undergone a modification of design. The numerals are inserted in the upper as well as in the lower angles. The following have appeared:—

#### *Adhesives.*

1 centavo, green.  
2 „ red.  
5 „ blue.  
10 „ orange.  
They are perforated 12½.

**France.**—The 15c. unpaid stamp in pale green was issued on September 15.

**Gibraltar.**—It appears that the stamps of this Colony will, in future, be printed in two colours. The 1 peseta is the first that has undergone a change. The value is now printed in blue.

#### *Adhesive.*

1 peseta, blue and bistre.

**North Borneo.**—The whole current set has appeared with the surcharge “Postage Due.” They are not sold in London.

**Portugal.**—The new set engraved by Mouchon has been in use here since November. The values are in black and the stamps are very pretty. Values from 5 reis to 300 reis have been issued.

**Victoria.**—A two-shilling stamp has appeared in the type of the 8d. perforated 12½. A postage due stamp of the same value in the new colours has also appeared.

#### *Adhesives.*

2 shillings, yellow-green.  
2 „ unpaid, red and green.

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### Notes and News.

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A 1-CENT stamp is promised for Seychelles.

**MONTENEGRO** has issued a 10 nov. stamp to be used for acknowledgments of receipts.

ONE million and a half penny stamps formed the recent Transvaal commemorative issue.

THE envelopes of 5 and 10c. Guatemala have been surcharged 2c. and 6c., respectively.

THE new stamps for British Central Africa are still reported to be in a “mist of uncertainty.”

FINELY executed forgeries of Italian States are now on the market, cancelled and on *original* covers.

EIGHT thousand million letters are estimated to pass through the world's offices during a single year.

THE new Portuguese issue prepared by M. Mouchon, the French engraver, appeared on November 1.

COPIES of the Dutch 5c. yellow have passed through the post, as they were easily mistaken for the 3c. value.

THERE is no truth whatever in the report that the Duke of York has sold his collection or intends doing so.

THE societies of Mulhouse, Lorraine and Lyons have elected M. Pierre Mahé an honorary member of their societies.

ACCORDING to a statement, which recently appeared in *Answers*, Mr. J. B. Moens, of Brussels, has spent over £40,000 in stamps.

NONE of the stamps of St. Helena have been lithographed. All except the 1½d. have been printed by the copper-plate process.

MR. H. EWEN'S "English Specialists' Journal" has reached us. It is a neatly printed paper, full of information for English specialists.

THE dispute between Brazil and England regarding the possession of the Island of Trinidad will, it is said, be submitted to arbitration.

A *tête-bêche* pair of the 15c. of the Argentine Republic issue of 1852 is chronicled for the first time in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*.

REMOUR has it that the 8d. stamp of Victoria is to be withdrawn from use and the 9d. will assume the garb of the discarded 8d. and appear in carmine and rose.

ALL the Tuscan issues of 1851—53 were reprinted in 1864 on unwatermarked paper except the '60 *cravie*. The latter was forged by altering the dies of another value.

THE 1850 issue of Schleswig Holstein was only in use for a few months, therefore, genuinely used specimens are very valuable. There are large numbers of reprints known.

A VARIETY of the Belgium 25c. is said to have been discovered with 5 in the upper left-hand corner, *minus* the ball and the 10c. with small inverted V instead of A in *Pas* in the label.

VARIETIES exist of all the Italian issues of 1855—62 with the embossed head inverted. However, a large number of these are the result of rejected sheets retained by the manufacturers.

OF the recent Paraguay provisional 5 centavos on 7c., 100,000 copies were issued. There were altogether 2,600 sheets of 50 stamps each. It is said that the copies were all sold out in 3 or 4 weeks.

NEWS from Hawaii is by no means reassuring. If we are to believe the newspapers a revolution may undo what a revolution has done and then we may prepare ourselves for a fresh issue of stamps.

IT appears that the grand total of deliveries in the United Kingdom, comprising communications, &c., of all kinds, is estimated at 2,907,236,000 as compared to 2,853,634,000 delivered during the previous year.

DR. JOSE MARCO DEL PONT, in the course of an article on the first issue of Uruguay, fixes the date of issue as the end of March 1858. Mr. Moens has all along given the date as the 15th October, 1860.

MR. WALTER MORLEY'S Catalogue and Price List of the Revenue Stamps of the British Colonies is just out. It is a valuable guide to the growing body of fiscalists, and we recommend it to fiscal stamp collectors.

FORGERIES or unauthorized impressions of the 1878—82 issue of Transvaal have been issued by parties in Germany, where the original plates were manufactured. They have also been surcharged and postmarked.

THE triumph of the liberal party in Salvador will be commemorated by a series of seven stamps. The S. S. S. S. was not started one day too soon and all philatelists ought to give their practical adherence to its decisions.

THERE seems to be no foundation for the statement that Colonial stamps would be on sale in London. If this step were taken and the measure extended to the sale of Provisional issues as well, many abuses would be prevented.

SOME of the values of the new stamps of Grenada have seen the light. They are of the same type as the Leeward Island stamps, and printed in two colours. The value is in violet for the pence values and green for the shilling.

LETTER carriers in London sometimes become crazy, because of the vast number of streets which have the same name. There are 264 Victoria Streets, 241 Cross Streets, 240 Albert Streets, 212 Church Streets, and 191 Queen Streets.

THE *Metropolitan Philatelist* contains a revised price list of United States stamps, which cancels all the previous price quotations. The new prices are all advanced, many of them 300 per cent.; some few even a trifle over that figure for uncancelled copies.

*El Imparcial* of Madrid brings a design of the new Spanish stamps. The king has no longer the babyish appearance of the last series, though he still remains a boy. The world COMMUNICACIONES is on the top and CENTIMOS at the bottom between the values.

MEMBERS of the Société Timbrophile d'Échanges, who do not pay their dues at once will be struck off the roll of membership. We beg to call the attention of members in India who are still in arrears, in spite of the reminders which have been forwarded through the editor of this paper.

ANOTHER U. S. stamp, which bids fair to be as unobtainable at a reasonable price as the \$1.00 Columbian, is the \$1.00 1894 issue on unwatermarked paper. It is almost impossible to find one on sale at any of the Post Offices, in New England, at least. The \$2.00 and \$5.00 values are also getting scarce.

AT the Seventh Convention of German Philatelists £10,000 worth of stamps changed

hands. Cologne was fixed upon for the next year's meet, but the leading spirits in this ancient city did not appreciate the honour and have signified their unwillingness to receive the wandering philatelists.

THERE are 16 varieties of post cards issued recently by the New Zealand Government. The new issue, of which an account is given elsewhere, seems to be issued on the Seebeck principle. Evidently, some of the Australian Colonies are doing their best to undermine their philatelic reputations.

THE forthcoming set of Greek stamps will represent scenes depicting the life of Ancient Greece. Eight designs have been submitted. The finest is said to represent the Acropolis, while others represent Minerva, a chariot drawn by four horses, an athlete, two wrestlers, Mercury, and Victory. Out of these 3 or 4 will be selected.

THE stamps of Romagna were a provisional issue for those portions of the Papal states, which joined the Kingdom of Italy in 1859. They were replaced by Sardinian stamps early in 1860. Used copies of these stamps are very scarce, but large supplies of so-called remainders have come into the hands of dealers. The great majority of unused copies are common forgeries.

AN inquiry was held into the circumstances under which the 5-cent yellow Dutch stamp was produced. It was found that an employé of Messrs. Joh. Enschedé and Zonen, who print the Government stamps, struck a certain number of sheets in the wrong colour and sold a part of them for his own profit. The employé has been dismissed.

A COMMITTEE of the Philatelic Society of Victoria recently interviewed the Postal authorities, and pointed out the various objections which they had to the reprinting of the early issues of Victoria. The result was that the Postmaster-General gave a promise that no more obsolete stamps would be printed without some mark to distinguish them from originals.

THE recent boom in the 5-franc Belgian stamps has called forth the ingenuity of the faker. Copies with the bar cancellation have been treated to a chemical process to remove the obliteration and post-marked with the stamp *Antwerpen 11 Juin*. This is a purely bogus cancellation and does not correspond with any genuine postmark used in the Belgium offices.

GOLD COAST has not changed its 20-shilling label after all. The *London Philatelist* meant only to say that the Zululand one-pound stamp bore the inscription £1, while the Gold Coast stamp of the same value had the inscription 20s., but it expressed itself so awkwardly that it gave rise to the misunderstanding, of which we made ourselves the echo in our last number.

THE new issue of New Zealand combines philately with philanthropy in a marvellous way. The schemers are to purchase £20,000 worth of stamps and pay £15,000 for them. For the balance, £5,000, they will undertake to run a lecture-tour, with a first-class set of illustrations of the Colony, for twelve months throughout Great Britain, Canada, and America.

Philatelic journals report the forthcoming appearance of fresh postal matter from Abyssinia. A post-card, an envelope and unpaid letter stamps are now promised. These stamps will not be on sale anywhere but in Abyssinia. The postmarks will be in the form of a cross and the date stamps will be in Arabic characters, which are more readily understood than the present ones.

ONLY 2,263 specimens of the 20 pesos Argentine stamp of 1891 have been issued to the public. Forged specimens have recently been put on the market. The forgery is a lithograph, while the genuine is printed from steel; the former is 18½ by 31 mm. long; the latter 18½ by 30 mm. The genuine variety is blue-green in colour, while the forgery is yellow-green. There are also other slight variations in the lettering and paper to distinguish the two.

THERE is a little known variety of the 4d. Western Australia stamp of 1855. The variety with the inverted centre is mentioned in most catalogues, but M. Mahe now mentions another variety. The 77th stamp in each sheet of 120 stamps, that is the 7th in the 8th row, in a sheet of 12 by 10 has the inscription WESTERN in narrower letters than in the other stamps. In fact the ordinary variety has the inscription 2¼ mm. long, while the variety is ½ mm. shorter.

MR. STANLEY GIBBONS will visit India again. He is timed to arrive in Bombay on January 13, and will stay here till January 16. Other dates are as follows:—Bhopal, Jan. 18; Allahabad, Jan. 21; Calcutta, 25—31; Mandalay, Feb. 9—12; Ootacamund Feb. 29; Tanjore, March 4; Jubbulpore, Jan. 19; Benares, Jan. 23; Rangoon, Feb. 5—18; Madras, Feb. 25—27; Trichinopoly, March 2; Madura, March 15. From there the distinguished traveller goes to Ceylon.

THE Philatelic Society of Victoria, at a recent meeting, declared that the latest issue of Tonga stamps was speculative and resolved that the Secretary of the S. S. S. S. should be informed of the fact, and that the Exchange Superintendent should remove any of these stamps from the exchange book. The Society of Victoria is doing its duty in a very energetic and commendable manner, and the other Philatelic Societies might imitate its example with advantage.

THERE are no post-cards in Samoa. A recent Yankee traveller posted a United States post card from Apia. He cancelled the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE CENT, and wrote SAMOA instead. He then affixed a

2d. Samoa stamp surcharged  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in blue, covering Jefferson's portrait with it. The stamp was post marked "APIA, August 14, '95," and received the second post-mark, "SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30, 1895. Paid All." It was delivered in Baltimore on September 5, without any postage due.

MR. SEEBECK is shortly going to surpass himself. The Salvador issue for 1896 will not be limited to the usual stamps, but separate sets for unpaid letters, money order and parcel post are also promised. The unpaid stamps and money order stamps will have the inscription "GIROS TASA" and the parcel post ones will bear the words "FARDOS POSTALES." The ordinary and official sets will comprise eleven values each, the unpaid will consist of nine values, the parcel post stamps will be in 5 denominations and the money order stamps will be 9 in number—together 45 varieties of adhesive stamps for one little republic in a single year.

### Big "Find" of St. Louis Stamps.

A WONDERFUL "find" of rare St. Louis stamps has been made during a "clear-up" in the Louisville Court House. The haul included several copies of the *rara avis*, the 20c. variety, and there was a vertical strip of three consisting of two 20c. and one of 5c. This strip now reposes securely in the collection of a well known American philatelist, and no matter how large the original "find" may prove to be, it will probably remain unique. The full extent of the discovery is still unknown, but it consisted of over 100 stamps, containing at least fifteen of the 20c. value, and they have all been secured by the two leading houses in the American stamp trade. As much as £1,026 has been paid for a pair of these stamps, thus beating the record. The very valuable discovery of St. Louis stamps in Louisville, Kentucky, says *Mekcel's Weekly News*, brought to light two stamps that eclipse the Mauritius, not only from the point of scarcity, but the price paid for them. The price paid our publishers for these two stamps two 20c. St. Louis, dies C and B was \$ 5,00 or an amount in English money of little over £1,026. The exact number of stamps of the 20c. denomination that were found in Louisville, Kentucky, was sixteen, and when the fact is taken into consideration that there were two dies, and furthermore that two kinds of paper were used, the number of duplicates were very few. Before these sixteen were found, only two or three stamps of this denomination were known. As a matter of comparison between the 20c. St. Louis stamps and the Mauritius, there is a larger number of the latter known to exist than the former, thus bearing us out in our statement as regards the rarity and value of the two St. Louis stamps. As a matter of further interest, it may be stated that there were two buyers for each St. Louis 20c. stamp. This illustrates the ready demand for extreme rarities.

### The Indian Post Office.

The following will show the depth to which the Indian Postal authorities have descended in their dealings with the public and philatelists:—

#### NOTICE.

A foreign R. L., No. 2000, to your address, received from abroad, is in detention in the General Post Office (under section 60 of the Post Office Act) on suspicion of containing an article on which duty is owing to Government. You are, therefore, requested to appear at the office, either personally or by agent, within 48 hours of receipt of this notice, to witness the opening of the said R. L., failing which it is liable to be opened in your absence.

2. If the contents appear to be dutiable the R. letter cannot be delivered, until the duty has been assessed by the Customs authorities at Bombay.

(Signed) W. B.

.....Post Office,

Postmaster,

Dated 6th Oct., 1895.

Place.

The printed notice says that the letter is "liable to be opened." The above is a case in which the letter was not only opened but was delayed a week in delivery. This Paul-prying into private registered letters is simply disgusting, and is unworthy of the Great British Imperial Government. If such an Act exists it is simply a disgrace to its framers as it puts great power in the hands of inquisitive and unscrupulous Postmasters.

A case occurred lately with a philatelist, who sent the following reply to the above printed notice from the Postmaster:—

SIR,—I cannot walk two miles to see a letter opened. Please send letter by Postal peon and I will open it in his presence, and if contents dutiable will return letter to you.—Yours,

A. B.

To this the Postmaster replied:—I am very sorry I cannot comply with your request, as it is imperative the cover should be opened at the Post Office. If you can't come yourself, I shall personally open the article, as the letter is now lying four days in deposit.—Yours truly,

(No date)

W. B.

And opened the letter, without any authority from the addressee.

THERE is still some uncertainty over the issue of the 2c. yellow Perak. As soon as this value reached the State and was sent to the P. O., the clerks in the Department and their friends bought up the whole issue of 54,000 or 90,000 stamps. As the new issue was ready for sale, this caused no inconvenience whatever. Now the fun of the thing lies in this. As soon as the Treasury became aware of the rapid sale of 2c. yellow labels, a fresh supply was ordered from England. Collectors need have no fear, therefore, that this stamp will be rare. It is said that the officials have also large stocks of the 3c. black and rose, which they are holding for a rise.



**The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps.**

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

THE Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the Stamps and other Postal matter mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discontinue collecting or dealing in the same.

**9. New South Wales.** The Post Office Department of New South Wales is now offering for sale Adhesive Stamps, Post Cards, and Stamped Envelopes bearing the letters O.S. This is the worst case we have yet had to consider.

The following are the official notices: (a)

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

List of O.S. Postage Stamps, Post Cards, and Stamped Envelopes showing date of issue of each variety.

**ADHESIVE STAMPS.**

No.	Value	Colour.	Watermark.	O.S. in	Date of Issue.
1	1d.	Red ..	Crown, N.S.W.	Black	1 January 1880
2	2d.	Blue ..	Do.	do.	do.
3	3d.	Green ..	Do.	Red	do.
4	4d.	Brown ..	Do.	Black	do.
5	5d.	Lilac ..	Do.	do.	do.
6	6d.	Orange ..	Do.	Red	do.
7	7s.	Black ..	Do.	do.	do.
8	8s.	Violet ..	5-0 ..	Black	16 Feb., 1880
9	8s.	Orange ..	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	22 Feb., 1880
10	3d.	Green ..	Do.	do.	23 March, 1880
11	5d.	Dark Green ..	Do.	Red	7 May, 1880
12	8d.	Brown ..	Do.	Black	31 May, 1880
13	10d.	Lilac ..	10 ..	do.	do.
14	5d.	Dark Green ..	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	31 March, 1885
15	5s.	Lilac & Green	N.S.W. ...	do.	26 May, 1885
16	6s.	Lilac and Red	Do. ...	do.	7 Jan., 1887
17	11.	Purple ..	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	7 May, 1888
18	2d.	Blue ..	Do.	do.	7 Sept., 1888
19	4d.	Brown ..	Do.	do.	15 October, 1888
20	6d.	Rosine ..	Do.	do.	21 Dec., 1888
21	8d.	Plum ..	Do.	do.	15 March, 1889
22	1s.	Purple-Brown	Do.	do.	do.
23	2.	Blue ..	5-0 ..	do.	22 Nov., 1889
24	10s.	Lilac and Carmine	N.S.W. ...	do.	30 April, 1889
25	5s.	Lilac ..	5-0 ..	Red	do.
26	5s.	Lilac...		Black	15 Feb., 1890
27	20s.	Blue ..		do.	15 March, 1890
28	2d.	Blue ..	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	10 Jan., 1891
29	4d.	Black on Grey	Do.	do.	21 Jan., 1891
30	7d.	Do. Brown	Do.	do.	do.
31	2d.	Do. Red	Do.	do.	do.
32	8d.	Grey ..	Do.	do.	9 May, 1892

**POST CARDS.**

No.	Value.	Colour	Description.	Date of Issue.
33	1d.	Pink ..	Small size, without warstah	1 Jan., 1880
34	1d.	Do. ...	Large size, with warstah	31 March, 1887
35	1d.	Purple	With arched inscription	31 Jan., 1889
36	1d.	Do. ..	With straight inscription	31 Jan., 1890

**STAMPED ENVELOPES.**

No.	Value	Colour.	Description.	Date of Issue.
37	1d.	Red ..	O.S. overprinted in black	31 August, 1880
38	2d.	Blue ..	Do. do.	7 May, 1882
39	1d.	Red ..	O.S. inserted in four angles	7 May, 1885
40	1d.	Purple	O.S. overprinted in black	30 Sept., 1888
41	2d.	Blue ..	Do. do.	do.
42	1d.	Purple	O.S. inserted in upper angles	28 Sept., 1888
43	6d.	Lilac ..	Do. do.	24 October, 1888
44	6d.	Rosine	Do. do.	23 May, 1889
45	2d.	Blue	Do. do.	31 May, 1889
46	4d.	Brown	Do. do.	8 August, 1892
47	5d.	Green ..	Do. do.	26 Sept., 1892

The issue of O.S. Stamps ceased from 1s. January, 1895.

(b) COPY.

POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT  
(1182) GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY  
15th August, 1895.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the sale to Stamp Collectors and others of complete sets of obliterated O.S. Stamps, at the price of £2 per set.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOK.

Such stamps, &c., are no longer available for postage; but these impressions, or some portion of them (either the Stamps, or the overprint, or both) have been made since the stamps they represent became obsolete, and not only do they not bear any indication of their real nature, but they are being offered for sale obliterated with a hand stamp consisting of the letters N.S.W. in three concentric ellipses—thereby inducing Collectors to suppose that they have actually been employed for postage.

**10. Transvaal.** A commemorative stamp of the value of 1d., rose (oblong), has recently been issued, which appears to be quite unnecessary for legitimate postal requirements.

**11. Peru.** A set of Commemorative Stamps consisting of 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 20c., and 50c., issued on the 10th of September last, to celebrate the election of a new President.

**12. Amoy.** More Chinese Locals.

Commemorative stamps have also been announced to be about to appear for the following places, and Collectors and Dealers are therefore warned beforehand concerning them:

**13. Greece.** (Olympian Games).

**14. Hungary.** (Millennium Stamps).

**15. Liege.**

**16. Sweden.**

G RDON SMITH,  
Secretary, S.S.S.S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Secretary to the Special Committee, London

Philatelic Society.

10th October, 1895.

## The New Zealand New Stamp Issue.

By OLD STAMP.

(From the "Otago Witness.")

"THE designs for the new issue of stamps for the colony, as I informed my readers last week, have been exhibited in Dunedin during the last few days, and have attracted a large amount of attention. This I do not wonder at, considering the ability shown by the competitors in preparing the designs. Indeed, were the quality of most of the exhibits known, different arrangements would have to be made to accommodate the large number desirous of viewing them. In my last three contributions, I have given details of the exhibits, with the names of the competitors who gained prizes or honourable mention, and also descriptions of the prize designs. It would thus be superfluous to give them again. I cannot do better than copy the notice given by the *Daily Times* on Saturday last, which runs as follows:—

'It may fairly be recommended to the notice of the public generally and to lovers of art particularly, for many of the designs are distinctly works of art. As there were over 200 competitors, it should be quite unnecessary to state that the designs are not all of what may be described as an artistic character, some of them, in fact, being, not to put too fine a point upon it, shockingly crude. There are, however, so many really excellent examples—well conceived, beautifully drawn, and artistically coloured—that it is readily imaginable that the task of the judges in making the awards was one of very considerable difficulty. Some of the designs are strikingly original, while the scheme of many others is obviously based upon the issues current in foreign countries. The influence of the Columbian issue of United States stamps is discernible in a good many of the designs, both as to form and execution, and other specimens are clearly modelled on the lines of the stamps current in different European countries. The competitors in most cases adopted representations of Maori life and customs, or of choice pieces of New Zealand scenery, for their designs, and others, deposing the Sovereign, have depicted in their designs the features of persons who have been prominently connected with the history of the colony—such as Captain Cook, Sir George Grey, Sir Harry Atkinson, the Hon. Messrs. Ballance and J. G. Ward,—others again filling in the body of the designs submitted by them with views of public buildings in the colony. The designs which obtained first prizes, second prizes, and honourable mention, respectively, are arranged in series, and, while one cannot but admire all of these, yet one must confess that many of the designs which have had to be passed over by the judges are in every way so effective that the stamp issue which included them would be an exceedingly handsome one. From the provincial point of view, there is a somewhat

melancholy fact to be mentioned in connection with the competition, and that is that, although 37 persons entered from Otago, not one of them succeeded in winning a prize. Possibly some of the most meritorious of the unsuccessful designs came from Otago, and, if so, sympathy may well be expressed with the competitors. It is impossible, also, to help extending sympathy to the 13-year-old Invercargill boy, whose design—a rudely pencilled map of the colony with Stewart Island drawn on a most disproportionate large scale—which he accompanied by the following ingenuous epistle to the 'Minister of Stamps': 'The attached design I have great pleasure in submitting to you for competition, and I hope it may meet your acceptance and approval, as £100 would be very acceptable to me, I assure you.'"

There are a few remarks, I should like to make with reference to the exhibits that may not have struck the general observer. First, there was the great difficulty in selecting the best designs. While I must sympathise with the judges in their arduous task, and give them credit for having selected what seemed to them the best, I must differ from them in several instances. In this view, I am supported by very many persons who have seen the designs. It is not perhaps advisable to particularise the instances, but this could be done, if necessary. It struck me that fault had occurred in making the specifications and conditions. I think the Government should have definitely fixed the size and shape of every stamp. My reason for saying this is, that the judges having once started by selecting, say, two or three designs, they were almost bound to continue to select designs of the same shape. For instance, having chosen three or four small upright stamps, they could not very well introduce some oblong ones. Of course, the larger series for the outside values were appropriate, and were in terms of the conditions. But by having to continue the same style, possibly many better designs had to be cast aside. The same remarks apply to the larger stamps, though I do not know that there is the same room for improvement in these as in some of the smaller. There too was another thing that struck me, and that was the judges had apparently selected designs which were themselves beautifully executed, where a superior design, though of inferior finish, was rejected. I think the judges should have selected designs irrespective of the amount of skill and taste displayed in the finish of the design submitted. Irrespective of this, where there were such numbers of really beautifully executed and tasteful and appropriate designs, I think the judges should have distributed their awards more generally amongst the competitors. While I do not grudge these successful competitors who have secured places and prizes among the first and second classes, their honours, I feel sure equally good designs might have been selected from among the other competitors. By doing this, the series as a whole would have been improved, the liberal prizes for the designs would have been better distributed, and altogether more satisfaction would have been given.

The time, trouble and worry given by perhaps the larger half of the competitors cannot be imagined. Though the Government in their conditions claim the right of ownership of all designs sent in, still, I presume, the unsuccessful ones will get their designs back again. At any rate, they should, if they wish them. One unsuccessful competitor had completed a series of six designs, the last of which depicted a skeleton working away at his desire, it being probably intended to convey the idea of the state to which he had been reduced through worrying over the preparation of his designs. Where there are such a large number of really high-class artistic designs, it would be invidious to single out individual sets.

One slight fault may be found with the exhibition, and that is the light is not very good; neither is the place in which the exhibition is held sufficiently large. In a show of this kind, where the designs are so small, it would have been far better had every individual exhibit been pretty nearly on a line with the eye. These two defects were explained to me to have been occasioned through the very short notice given that the designs were to be exhibited in Dunedin. It was also thought that a small shop in a leading thoroughfare was preferable to a larger and more suitable room off the main street. I am pleased to record that the opportunity given to witness these designs has been largely availed of, and the opinion expressed by all I have come across is one of great wonder and pleasure. After this week, I understand the designs are to be forwarded to Invercargill for exhibition there. The arranging of the exhibits was entrusted to Messrs. Stanely and Co., stamp dealers, of Dunedin, under the supervision of Mr. Cook, chief postmaster.

### The 1865 Issue of Newspaper and Periodical Stamps.

(From the "Philatelic Monthly.")

We have gathered a few facts concerning these stamps which may be of interest to our readers.

According to the Postmaster-General's report, the first sales of these stamps were made about August 1st, 1865, and they continued in use until the first part of 1869, when, as will be seen by an extract given below, from a letter written by Mr. Ireland, who was the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, the stamps were locked up in his safe, where they remained until about the year 1874, when all the stock of 5-cent stamps was purchased by Mr. J. W. Scott.

Being curious to know why the 10 cent and 25-cent values were not also purchased by Mr. Scott, the writer asked him the reason, and he replied that it took about \$500 to buy all the 5-cent stamps, and had he been able to purchase either of the other two values for a similar amount, he would have done so; but that the face value of the remainders of each of the other two values was largely in excess of that amount.

The writer then corresponded with the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and received the following reply, in answer to an inquiry as to

how many of the periodical stamps of the original printing were left on hand, when the Department commenced selling its obsolete issues in Washington:—

"WASHINGTON, D.C.,

"July 11, 1895."

"SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, I beg to say that the reprint of the 1865 issue of newspaper and periodical stamps was effected in February, 1875, and the first sales made as specimen stamps on April 1 of that year. These sales continued until July 15th, 1884, and there were so sold—

16,395	.	.	.	5 cent.
8,515	.	.	.	10 cent.
7,434	.	.	.	25 cent.

"I am not aware that there were any of the original stamps left on hand at the time this reprint was issued, either in the possession of the Department proper, or of Postmasters.

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "KERR CRAIGIE,

"Third Assistant Postmaster-General."

We knew that the last statement did not correspond with the facts, so set to work to disprove it, and in the *Coin and Stamp Journal*, of May, 1877, we find the following:

"Not long since we informed one of our subscribers that the newspaper and periodical stamps of 1865 had not been reprinted. We thought we were correct in our information; but the august Trifet thinks otherwise, and he has informed one of his correspondents that these stamps were reprinted. The following extract from a letter, dated June 14, 1875, and written by Wm. M. Ireland, Esq., who must be known to the infallible Trifet, needs no comment:

"I thank you for sending me with the article about the stamp. The criticism on the newspaper and periodicals of 1865 is decidedly good when the fact is known that the 'reprints' are *actual bona-fide* originals. They have been in my safe ever since 1867 or 1869, when they were received direct from the contractors, and I know they are originals. I make no comment on the other portion of the article, but if the criticisms have no better foundation than this, they are of no account.

"Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) "WM. M. IRELAND."

Mr. Scott having purchased, in 1874, all the original 5-cent stamps, the entire number mentioned above must be reprints, but it would be very interesting to know how many of the 8,515 10-cent and 7,434 25-cent stamps are reprints.

We will see by referring to the letter of July 11th, 1895, that the face value of the 10-cent stamps disposed of from April 1st, 1875, to July 15th, 1884, was \$851.50, and of the 25-cent stamps \$1,858.50. Now, if Mr. Scott's memory, as to the value of the 10-cent stamps obtainable from the Department in 1874, is correct, then it would seem that there must have been only a very few of this value reprinted.

We are endeavouring to ascertain when the reprints of this issue were made, and, as soon as we obtain the desired information, will lay it before our readers.

### Suit for the Recovery of a Rare Stamp.

MORESHWAR CASSINTH vs. CAITAN DEMELLO.

Mr. Baburao appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. L. DeSouza, with Mr. DeQuadros represented the defendant.

This was a suit either for the return of a rare stamp, or, in the alternative, for the recovery of its value, Rs. 100. The plaintiff was a collector of rare stamps, and, in the course of making such collection, he came across a Great Britain ten-penny red brown, plate No. 2 stamp, which the plaintiff, on the 14th of August last, showed to the defendant, and gave it to him to enquire as to the genuineness of it, and, if possible, to procure for him some more stamps like it, the defendant having promised to return it the next day. As the latter did not carry out his promise, the plaintiff called at his office in the Fort, when he pronounced the stamp to be genuine, but did not return it, alleging that he had forwarded it to a friend in Poona to ascertain if any more like it could be procured there, and desired the plaintiff to call for it in a few days. On the 21st August, the plaintiff accordingly went to the defendant, but the stamp was not forthcoming, and a notice was then served on the defendant, calling upon him for the immediate return of the stamp, but no reply was received. He had afterwards instituted criminal proceedings against the defendant before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, which proved abortive, the Magistrate referring the plaintiff to the Civil Court; hence this suit.

Mr. DeSouza, for the defence, alleged the sale of the stamp by the defendant, not personally to his client, but through agent, to Messrs. Mama and Co. for Rs. 50, the defendant having passed a promissory note to the plaintiff for the amount which had not been paid.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, remarked that the defence set up had from the beginning to experience many difficulties. It was fraught with inherent defects. Never was such a weak defence set up. It was admitted that the stamp was a rarity, both the parties to this suit entertained *bona-fide* doubt as to the genuineness of it, and they had not been cognizant of its value. Could it then be accepted that, at the outset, plaintiff offered to the defendant the option to purchase the stamp for Rs. 50, and that payment was to have been made the next day? Then, where was the necessity for a promissory note? It was, moreover, alleged that payment of Rs. 50 was offered the next day, but was refused. The learned Judge asked, was it likely that there was a sale at that price; and, if so, why should payment have been refused, when proffered? There was no reason assigned for refusal, and then again no reply was sent ever to the notice asserting sale and the proffered payment of the promissory note. Under the circumstances, the Court had not the least hesitation in awarding the plaintiff's claim. Was the stamp proposed to be restored? remarked the Judge. Otherwise there must be a decree for the amount claimed with costs.

Mr. DeSouza thereupon produced the stamp and offered to return it, which, on being iden-

tified by the plaintiff as his property, he elected to take it, and it was ordered to be delivered up to him.

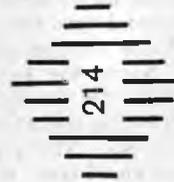
The Court passed a decree for the plaintiff for nominal damages and Court costs, and certified Rs. 30 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

### Queensland Reprints.

(From "The Australian Philatelist.")

A correspondent informs us that the 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and Registered full-face type have been reprinted on the truncated star paper. He does not send us copies, but states that they are brighter in colour than the originals, and have the appearance of being heavily printed, in order to get a good effect from worn plates. The 1d. is bright and crisp-looking in colour; the 2d. is smudgy; the 3d. is in the light brown, of the Crown Q prints; in the 6d. the back ground is blurred, and the colour very grass green; the 1s. is heavily coloured; and the registered may easily be detected by the watermark—this stamp having never been printed for use on the truncated star paper.

Our correspondent also calls our attention to the recent appearance of perforated proofs of the same type, some of which are *postmarked* with an obliteration consisting of the figures 214 in the centre of a series of parallel bars, thus:—



These proofs are described in Mr. Basset Hull's papers on Queensland (A. P., Vol. I., p. 45). We have seen a series consisting of the 1d., 3d., 4d. (yellow), 6d. and 1s. postage, and several of the Stamp Duty series, all of which were perf. 13, and cancelled with a small ring obliteration, apparently placed in the centre of each block of four stamps.

We have also seen the same series on Crown Q. paper in the following colours:

- 1d., rose vermilion. 2d., dark blue, and ultramarine.
- 3d., light brown. 6d., yellow green.
- 1s., grey lilac.

The colours of the 2d. and the 1s. are different to any originals we have ever seen. These stamps, we understand, were rejected in 1877 on account of their colour not being in accord with the accepted shades, and should have been destroyed at the time, but in some manner were overlooked.

The fierce light of philately, which has been recently thrown on Queensland, is now revealing some strange things!

Another correspondent has given us some further information with regard to the above-mentioned reprints, and states that they will probably be destroyed by the Government. He, however, does not say whether any have "got out" yet.

## The Postage Stamps of Barbados.

BY EVERY PAGET.

(From the "American Philatelic Magazine.")

A country attracting no little philatelic attention is Barbados. It was recently my pleasure to examine a complete collection of this little country. It is a country that dotes upon producing artistic stamps. Here are to be found varieties of paper, perforation, watermarks and surcharges—truly quite a variety for so small a country.

The first issue of Barbados thrust itself upon the public in the early philatelic year of 1852 and consisted of three stamps. They were printed on blue paper and were unwatermarked. The issues of 1852, white paper, 1859 and 1861 were also unwatermarked, while the issue of 1871 was watermarked a large six-pointed star. In the issue of 1873 the star watermark was reduced in size, and is commonly termed "watermarked small star." In the issue of 1874 the large star was again resorted to, but this is the last time the star watermark was used. The issue of 1874-78 was watermarked a crown and C. C. This watermark continued in use until the issue of 1882, which, Crown Colony having been changed to Crown Agent, was watermarked a crown and C. A. So with the issues of 1885 and 1892.

By comparing the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth editions of Scott's catalogue, the marked advance in the prices of these stamps may be seen. To cite just a few: Notice the ½-penny green of 1852 on blue paper. In the fifty-fourth it was quoted used at \$3.50; in the fifty-fifth the same stamp is quoted at \$5. The ½-penny green of 1871, watermarked small star, is priced unused in the fifty-fourth at \$4; in the fifty-fifth, \$7.50. The 5-shilling pink of 1873 was priced in the fifty-fourth at \$9 new and \$6 used. Turning to the fifty-fifth we find it \$12 new and \$8 used; just a small advance of 33½ per cent. The 5-shilling pink was perforated through the middle in 1878 and each side surcharged 1d. There are two types, which are quoted at \$14 each used in the fifty-fourth, or \$28 for the pair. Each one brings \$20 in the fifty-fifth, or \$40 for the two—a jump of \$12 in one year. These are only a few of the advances. None of the stamps decreased in value. What they will be priced in the fifty-sixth, or the sixtieth, edition of Scott's catalogue is a matter of speculation.

The stamps of Barbados make a neat set. The anti-surcharge man can hardly be offended at what few surcharges this little country has indulged in. The foe of Seebucks and gorgeous colours has no cause for complaint. The one split stamp is not much of a drawback. The watermark collector need not grumble. In fact, all things considered, this is a good country to specialize in.

The friend whose collection it was my pleasure to examine assured me it took him just six months to get a complete collection of this country. But then every body is not favoured with an unlimited purse.

You need not specialize on Barbados alone.

There are several other countries which can readily come alongside with Barbados and make a very nice group.

## New French Stamps.

THE commission for the designs of the new French adhesives, says Mr. G. Carion in the *Philatelic Californian* was awarded to Mr. Eugene Grasset, a well-known artist. After considerable labour, he has submitted some ten sketches for inspection to M. Andrieu Lebon, Minister of Commerce. From these, one has finally been selected after some light modifications.

The design accepted consists of an emblematical figure representing France desiring peace, which she offers to all the world, but always ready to support her interests with the sword.

The composition and design is of a very simple character. On a coloured back ground, a woman seated, holding in her right hand a sword and in her left the olive branch of peace. At the top is the cipher of value and the word POSTE. At the bottom is REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. The general appearance is considered as perfect. It is hoped that the stamps when finished, will present a very handsome appearance.

M. Maury, however, thinks that the design has not been finally settled upon and that the artist merely mentioned the figure of armed peace in order to avoid the importunity of press reporters. M. Grasset still holds the secret of his final choice, and there is no likelihood of its being revealed so early. The editor of the *Collectionneur* thinks that the picture of a cock would more appropriately represent Gaul than anything else.

## Newspaper Stamps.

(From "The Bay State Philatelist.")

Below will be found, arranged chronologically, the countries using newspaper stamps and the number of the varieties:

- 1851. Austria, 15 varieties.
- 1853. Modena, 5 varieties.  
Parma, 2 varieties.
- 1861. Belgium, 26 varieties.  
Italy, 20 varieties.
- 1865. United States, 68 varieties.
- 1868. France, 4 varieties.
- 1871. Hungary, 5 varieties.
- 1873. New Zealand, 4 varieties.
- 1875. Turkey, 5 varieties.
- 1876. Azores, 5 varieties.  
Madeira, 1 variety.  
Portugal, 2 varieties.
- 1886. Philippine Islands, 17 varieties.
- 1888. Cuba, 24 varieties.
- 1889. Brazil, 23 varieties.
- 1892. Eritrea, 2 varieties.  
Macao, 8 varieties.  
St. Thomas, 10 varieties.  
Timor, 4 varieties.
- 1893. Angola, 1 variety.  
Cape Verde, 1 variety.  
Guinea, 1 variety.  
Mozambique, 9 varieties.
- 1894. Portuguese Congo, 1 variety.  
Queensland, 3 varieties.  
Zambesi, 1 variety.

**Unpaid Letter Stamps.**

(From "The Bay State Philatelist.")

The first unpaid letter, or postage due, stamp used was issued in 1859 by France, and other stamp-issuing countries gradually adopted the plan inaugurated by that country. Below will be found the years when these stamps were first employed and the name of the country issuing the same, together with the number of varieties now in existence :

1859.	France, 35 varieties.
1863.	Italy, 25 varieties.
	Turkey, 38 varieties.
1865.	Colombian Republic, 3 varieties.
1870.	Belgium, 2 varieties.
	Netherlands, 51 varieties.
1874.	Dutch Indies, 41 varieties.
	Peru, 49 varieties.
	Sweden, 11 varieties.
1875.	Greece, 47 varieties.
1877.	Guadeloupe, 12 varieties.
1878.	Switzerland, 27 varieties.
1879.	United States, 28 varieties.
1881.	Roumania, 20 varieties.
1884.	Bulgaria, 13 varieties.
	Egypt, 18 varieties.
	French Colonies, 24 varieties.
1885.	Surinam, 36 varieties.
	Trinidad, 9 varieties.
1887.	Martinique, 14 varieties.
	Reunion, 4 varieties.
1889.	Brazil, 17 varieties.
	Curaçao, 48 varieties.
	Norway, 5 varieties.
1890.	Victoria, 22 varieties.
1891.	Diego Suarez, 14 varieties.
	Mexico, 11 varieties.
	Nossi-Bé, 18 varieties.
	Shanghai, 20 varieties.
1892.	Grenada, 7 varieties.
	Liberia, 9 varieties.
	New South Wales, 11 varieties.
	Ubock, 18 varieties.
	St. Pierre, 10 varieties.
1893.	Austria, 6 varieties.
	Cochin China, 10 varieties.
	Tahiti, 26 varieties.
1894.	Benin, 4 varieties.
	Montenegro, 8 varieties.
	Tientsin, 6 varieties.

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50	Australia	2 8
75	Australia (many scarce)	4 8
2	Bahamas, 1 and 2½d	0 4
40	Belgium, cheap	1 8
7	Bolivia, 1894, complete (reduced price)	2 8
9	China, 1895, complete	3 0
6	Chile	0 6
5	Cochin, ½, 1, 2 and ½p on laid paper	2 0
5	Columbian Republic	0 8
5*	Cook Islands, 1, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10d.	3 0
4*	Cyprus, 1st issue	3 8

No. in set		Rs. a.
20	Denmark	0 8
5	Deccan, ½, 1, 2, 3 and 4 as.	0 12
7*	Ecuador, 1, 1. 2, 2, 10, 20 and 50c	0 10
8	Faridkot, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 as. and Re. 1.	3 8
7	Faridkot, ½ to 8 as. Service	2 4
50*	French Colonies (cheap)	2 0
20*	French Colonies	0 8
19	Germany	0 8
3	Gibraltar 5, 10, and 25 c	0 4
30	Great Britain, with old Issues	1 4
25	Greece, with old issues	1 0
20	Greece	0 12
4*	Guatemala, 1871	2 0
10	Guatemala, 1c. to 25c, 1886-95, including provs.	1 8
6*	Gwalior, Service, ¼an. to 8as. complete...	1 8
16	Hungary, with 3 fl.	0 12
8	Italy, official, complete	1 8
75	Italy, a fine set	3 0
11	Java, King, and figures only	0 10
20	Java, a fine set	1 8
4	Jamaica, official, ½, 1 and 2d.	0 12
12	Japan, 1872-4	5 0
10	Japan	0 4
15	Japan	0 8
20	Japan	1 0
2	Japan, Jubilee (used or unused)	0 8
5	Lagos, ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4d.	1 8
9*	Liberia, 1892, 1c. to 32c	6 0
7*	" 1893, unpaid 2c. to 40c.	7 0
9	Lombardy	0 12
8	Luxembourg, 1875-82, obsolete	0 8
5*	Mexico, 1872, 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100c	0 8
3*	Nandgaon, ½, 1 and 2 as.	0 10
8	Newfoundland	1 0
6*	Perak, new Issue, 1895	1 0
5*	Peru, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, Prov. Bermudez	1 4
10	Porto Rico	0 10
10*	Portuguese Colonies, 2½ reis	0 8
20	Portugal	0 12
25	Portugal, all old issues	1 0
6	Reunion, 1891; 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 25	0 10
14*	Roman States	0 12
30	Roumania, with old issues	1 4
6*	Salvador, 1888-9, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5 c.	0 12
6*	Sarawak, obsolete	3 8
10	Sarawak, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 25c	5 0
7*	Servia, 1869	0 12
3*	Seychelles, 2, 4 and 8 c.	0 12
4	Shanghai, ½, 1, 1 c.	0 6
10	Siam, 1 att. to 64 atts. incl. prov.	3 0
10	South Australia, ½d to 2s.	2 8
4*	Suriname, 1, 2, 2½ and 3 c.	0 8
30	Sweden	0 8
3	Travancore, 1, 2 and 4cb., on laid paper	2 0
10	Turkey	0 6
6	Vathy, 5c.-4 piastres	4 0
20*	Venezuela, all obsolete	2 0
7	Victoria, Unpaid, ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6d., and 1s.	5 8

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20	* Newfoundland, 24 cents...	2	0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1894	1	8
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26	* Mexico, ½ real, lilac, eagle	3	8
27	* Tierra del Fuego	3	8
28	Gibraltar, 6d., 2nd issue	15	0
29	India, 4 as., 1854, vertical pair, corners cut	15	0
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31	U. S. 1869, 2c., without grill	15	0
32	* St. Lucia, ¼d. or 3d.	9	0
33	* Azores, 1st issue, 2c reis	25	0
34	" " 25 " "	50	0
35	" " 80 " "	30	0
36	" " 100 " "	30	0
37	* Madeira, " 20 " "	25	0
38	" " 30 " "	32	0
39	" " 3rd issue 80 " "	3	8
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48	" *1Ab, 2Ab, & 1 Re. carmine on rose, thin wove paper, Nos. 139-41	24	0
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2. TENDERS will be received by the Accountant-General up to the 29th February, 1896, and opened on the 2nd March, 1896.

3. DEPOSITS of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

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SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

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Half anna ... ..	Eight ..	Eight ..
One anna ... ..	Ten ..	Ten ..
Two annas ... ..	Four ..	Eight ..
Four annas ... ..	One ..	Three ..
Eight annas ... ..	Five hundred ..	One ..
One pice post cards.	Three thousand ...	One ..

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### BELGIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

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OF

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**Bombay Philatelic Co.,**

29, MEDOW ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

After January, HORNBY ROAD.

# The Indian Philatelist.

Vol. II.

JANUARY, 1896.

No. 8.

## The Status of Native States Stamps.

FOREIGN philatelic journals contain often information regarding the Indian Native States which is, to say the least, very interesting. The latest claimant to recognition was Bussahir, and it appears that this little hill State has not fared badly, even after the cautious attitude of the S.S.S. We never doubted for a moment that the stamps were issued by the State; but whether they are for legitimate postal purposes or are a philatelic speculation are still open questions, regarding which we are unable to share the light-hearted confidence of our foreign friends. Whether legitimate or not, one thing is certain—we cannot recognize the stamps as any philatelic gain and can leave their collection to other people, with perfect equanimity, and without the faintest desire to have a closer acquaintance with the erratic habits of the queer-looking cat who seems to keep vigilant watch over the fortunes of this microscopic State. We talk of unnecessary issues and lament that States speculate and wish them to pass a self-denying ordinance against themselves. But we preach and do not practise, and no wonder the sincerity of our sermons is not always believed. We practise no species of self-control, when any new issues are chronicled. We publish the news of their appearance; we purchase the stamps; we exchange them; we sell and collect them; we hoard them up, and then are horror-struck

that somebody has been victimizing our purse and our credulity.

We were informed some time back that Rajnandgaon and Nowanaggur had given up stamps. This was a year ago. And yet new varieties continue to crop up and the papers chronicle new colours, varieties of paper, surcharges for official purpose and what not. The question seems to us very plain. Were the stamps withdrawn from use or not? We believe they were, and, if they were withdrawn, we certainly believe as a corollary that no new issues are possible or practicable. The States may sell the stamps, they may reprint them and sell the reprints as remainders or originals; they may even give the control of the remainders with certain other privileges to particular parties, but, if they impose further upon philatelic credulity, it is certain that the philatelic public are themselves responsible for the facility with which they allow themselves to be taken in. We were informed by a member of an Indian Philatelic Society that he had the control of Whadwan remainders, and we have no doubt that others are in equally good hands. New varieties, then, from any of the suppressed native post offices should be received with caution, and everyone will be a gainer by a moderate use of discretion.

One of the latest items of news that we glean from foreign papers of the highest standing is that the new Sirmoor stamps have been issued with the S.S.S. overprint. We have tried to obtain these direct from the post office, but have failed. Is this also some private speculation? The inquiry would be certainly instructive.

**Hilckes' Auction Summary.**

HILCKES' publications are nothing if not up to date and the general thoroughness which characterises his work is nowhere so well exemplified than in the neat little compilation before us. Auction prices may be a guide to the true value of stamps or may not be. But to those who have got sense they supply undoubtedly very useful information—information that has a distinct money value. They supply also information which cannot be obtained from catalogues, however excellent they may be. Great rarities have no fixed money valuation; pairs, blocks, strips, original covers, large margins, fineness of print, light cancellations, &c., are some of the considerations which tend to modify the prices of stamps considerably, and these cannot be adequately provided for in any catalogue. The summary is so arranged that immediate reference is possible and the fluctuations in prices can be seen at a glance with the additional knowledge of the causes that produced them. Collectors very often are at a loss to determine the value of any particularly rare stamp, and instead of being compelled to wade through volumes of philatelic literature have only to invest in the Auction Summary, and, if they fail to obtain exactly what they want, they will at least know the state of the market now-a-days and the astounding rise that has taken place in the stamp market. The season of 1894-95 was indeed a remarkable one, full of sensations and surprises, but everything tends to show that it will not by any means stand alone and that only the wide-awake collector, the one with more brains and shrewdness than the rest can profit by the signs of the times.

THE official decree which authorised the issue of a commemorative issue in Peru says it was intended to cover the deficit incurred by the administration, at the expense of the much suffering philatelist.

**New Issues.**

**Argentine.**—There is a rumour that the colours of the current series were to be changed from January, and that the designs of the 16, 24 and 50c. were to be altered.

**Austria.**—The 1 and 2 gulden stamps will soon undergo a change of colour. The 1 gulden will be yellow-green and the 2 gulden lilac.

**British East Africa.**—The old stock of stamps with the surcharge has given place to a new issue surcharged on Indian stamps with the same hand stamp. Perhaps it is also a provisional one. So far all values have been thus treated, and the one anna and six pies stamp converted into annas 2½ by means of a red overprint, before receiving the regular surcharge.

**Bulgaria.**—Of the provisionals chronicled in the last number, we have received a curious variety, which we have seen chronicled in the *T. P.* The surcharge 01 is inverted.

**Bussahir.**—The European papers continue to chronicle varieties of these stamps. The cat is so uncertain in his habits that he might perhaps be left alone or handed over to the keeping of the S.S.S.S.

**Ceylon.**—Several of the stamps of the current series come now with the surcharge "On Service."

**Cochin.**—We have had for some time past several varieties of this State, which we have not seen chronicled elsewhere. We give them for what they are worth.

*Adhesives.*

½	puttan, on laid paper.
½	" imperforate.
½	" doubly perforated.
2	" imperforate.

**Curacao.**—Still another surcharge, for the same classic reason—to use up old stock. Verily, collectors are a very useful class to pay for the errors of blundering postal administrations.

*Adhesive.*

2½c. in carmine on 10c. ultramarine, head of King.

**Cyprus.**—The following values of this colony have now adopted the double colour.

*Adhesives.*

½	piastre, green and carmine.
1	" lilac and green.
2	" blue and chocolate.
4	" olive and purple.
6	" brown and green.
12	" pale brown and black.
30	paras, lilac and green.

**Diego Suarez.**—Several of the current issue of France have been surcharged D. S. for use in this Colony. We advise caution in the purchase of these stamps.

**Ecuador.**—Has denounced its Seebeckian contract. We are not quite so certain that it has resolved firmly to enter into the paths of philatelic righteousness or the speculation is only to pass from the hands of that ardent philatelist, Mr. Seebeck, into those of administrations, which are both greedy and corrupt.

**Japan.**—This go-ahead country is promising us a war-series. The designs ought to be artistic and effective.

**Mauritius.**—We have seen the 3 cents of the new series. It bears the arms of the Colony.

*Adhesive.*

3 cents, lilac.

**Montenegro.**—This State, following in the wake of other "advanced" ones has issued a return receipt stamp. It is 10n., sky-blue and red.

**Morocco.**—The local post here has gone in for a new set.

*Adhesives.*

5 centimes, green.  
10 " carmine.  
15 " blue.  
50 " brown.  
1 peseta, brown-red.

**Queensland.**—A 5d. stamp has been issued here with the white background.

*Adhesive.*

5d., chocolate brown.

**Seychelles.**—Some fresh surcharges may be expected from this island. If it is a mere speculation the S.S.S. ought to set its face against it.

**Sirmoor.**—Our European contemporaries have begun to chronicle the "elephant" issue of this State, with the surcharge S.S.S. All our efforts to obtain specimens of this variety direct from the State have failed and they do not seem to be known in India. Whether these stamps have been so treated seems to be a somewhat doubtful matter.

**Uruguay.**—Some values of the current handsome set have been treated to the surcharge OFFICIAL. It does not improve the appearance, but makes a collectable variety.

**Western Australia.**—The ½d. having considerably run out as it is apt to do, even in the best regulated offices, they have proceeded to surcharge the 3d. with the necessary letters.

*Adhesive.*

½d. on 3d., green or pale-brown.

**Zanzibar.**—The post office has been handed over to the Sultan, and, some time in November, the current set of India to 5 Rs. was surcharged ZANZIBAR in black. Besides the regular surcharge, we have seen the following varieties.

2½ on 1½, in red, with black overprint.  
2½ on 1½, surcharge ZANZIBAR, error.  
1a blue surcharge instead of black.

## Notes and News.

UNUSED English, United States and European stamps are all rapidly rising in value.

THE newspaper stamps of United States stamps come now on watermarked paper.

THE revenue of the Republic of Liberia is chiefly derived from the sale of postage stamps.

THE Scott Stamp and Coin Company are selling out their stock of coins, their intention being to devote themselves only to stamps in future.

It is reported that the colour of the current series of the Argentine Republic will be changed and that the designs of the 10, 24 and 50c. will be altered.

No less than a million and a half Transvaal Jubilee 1d. stamps were issued. Those who care for them should resist the temptation to pay fancy prices.

It is said that the German Postal authorities are going to propose the exclusion of commemorative and speculative issues from recognition by the Postal Union.

M. PIERRE MAHE has been compelled to suspend his excellent publication *Le Questionneur Philophile*, owing to considerations of health and time.

THE coming rage is the collection of tram tickets. Some enterprising German firm has published a 16-page magazine devoted to the development of this novel hobby.

THE Egyptian 5 piastre, unpaid, grey stamp is somewhat scarce. Some time in 1891 it was forged, in order to defraud the revenue. We shall be glad to expertise any doubtful copies for our subscribers.

MR. W. T. WILSON advises collectors to leave fashionable stamps alone and to devote themselves to other countries which are not fashionable and the stamps of which can be obtained at a reasonable price.

SOME documents published in the *Monthly Journal* leave no doubt that Sir Rowland Hill was the first to suggest the creation of a Postage Stamp adhesive, and that the fact was admitted by Mr. James Chalmers himself.

THE second number of the *English Specialists' Journal* is in every way a great improvement on the first number. No specialist of English stamps should be without a copy. We shall be glad to send specimen numbers against 6 as in stamps.

Two clerks employed in the office of the Surveyor of Taxes in Cardiff have been convicted of selling I. R. English stamps. It is well known that these stamps are not on sale, unused, and that their philatelic value is several times the face value.

DURING the past few months, it was found that stamps were stolen from the documents in the Treasury Department, Washington. Several clerks were dismissed, and a detailed examination revealed that most of the autographs of great men were also missing.

MR. A. A. BARTLETT writes a most valuable paper on the Prince Edward Island stamps in the October *Stamp News*. He claims that these unfashionable stamps are much rarer than it is generally thought, and that the catalogue quotations are much below their real value.

MR. W. HADLOW, auctioneer and philatelic dealer of 1, Exeter Street, Strand, London, W. C., has sent us a handsome wholesale list. As it is well known, Mr. Hadlow makes a speciality of Queensland and the list is very strong in the stamps of this country. We recommend it to our readers.

THE Canadian five-cent registration stamp, imperforate, is pronounced to be a fake, as none were issued in that condition. Perhaps several imperforate stamps of the regular issue, which were offered to us on the approval sheets of a leading English expert may be relegated to the same category.

It has been reported in New York that the post office officials at Washington, D. C., will supply to all concerned the \$ 2, \$ 3, \$ 4, and \$ 5, Columbians, having purchased all those which were still on hand and in the possession of the American Bank Note Company, and will sell rather than destroy them.

SPECULATORS who have large amounts invested in Columbian stamps will probably be disappointed that so many of them will not be advanced in price, but the reason is obvious. So many of them have been stored away. The lower values are offered at times below face and the party who speculates now, will make more money than those who purchased two years ago.

MR. John Walter Scott, the well-known publisher and stamp dealer, of New York, stated a short time ago that the first Battleboro stamp owned by him was purchased for 2½ dollars and sold for 10 dollars. This stamp, after passing through three hands, was secured for the "Ferrary" collection. The last Battleboro in his possession cost him 650 dollars, and was disposed for 700 dollars.

THE fifty-sixth edition of Scott's Catalogue will list four varieties of the United States 1894 2-cent. They are the 2 cent. pink, with heavy lines across the triangular ornaments; 2 cent. carmine,

same; 2-cent. carmine with light lines across the triangle; and 2-cent. carmine, with plain triangle. All are readily distinguishable. The 2-cent. pink is quite scarce. It will be priced 20-cents. unused, and 10-cents. used.

WE have received two new albums from Mr. T. H. Hinton, of 5, Paulton Square, Chelsea, of the "World" album series. The plan of grouping together the mother-country and colonies is followed, thereby making the books useful instruments of instruction to the young. These new albums have a very attractive cover. The "Victoria" is sold at 6d. and the "Rowland Hill" for 1s. They are English made and cheap at the price.

MANY and strange are the devices adopted by American collectors to get hold of 'postage due' stamps which are not obtainable by the public at the post offices. We read in an American paper that a package weighing 125 pounds was sent by letter post from New York to Raleigh, North Carolina, having on it only a 2c. stamp. The dues amounted to nearly \$ 40, and this amount was readily paid by the addressee. But the gem of the story is to come: the package contained old shoes!

SOME eight years ago the collection of Mr. Nathaniel Q. Kidder, of Newton, Mass., U. S. A., was stolen by burglars. The collection was a valuable one, and Mr. Kidder becoming discouraged abandoned collecting. It happened that Mr. F. Trifet, the Boston dealer, had supplied most of the stamps, and, when a man came into his office a few weeks ago offering certain stamps for sale, he recognised some of them as having belonged to the Kidder collection. An arrest followed, and a valuable lot of the stolen goods was recovered, including the entire collection of Mr. Kidder. Reports in the American newspapers give the value of the collection at \$ 6,000.

WHEN the 1896 edition of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's catalogue is issued, collectors will find that they have great many more United States stamps to collect than formerly. The 1872 issue is there, same as usual, but there is also an 1873 issue of eight stamps on hand paper, and another on soft porous paper. The new albums have spaces for one only, and that will be a relief to collectors. Four shades of the old unpaid letter stamp will be catalogued, viz., yellow brown, brown, red brown, and light claret; but the new albums leave out the brown. The new due stamps are also priced watermarked and on plain paper, though the former have not appeared above the 10 cent. value as yet.

Two remarkable actions have been tried in the English Courts lately. The revelations supplied by them are not very pleasant reading. The one was a disputed account between Mr. W. Brown and Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., Limited, which was decided in favour of the

former. The second was a defamation case, brought by a Mr. Wichmann against the same firm. In the course of the case, it was shown that the defendants were a one-man firm and that they libelled the complainant, who was a former employé of theirs, without any justification. At last the case was compromised by the defendants agreeing to pay damages of the value of £100 in instalments.

\* \*

MANY collectors are alarmed at the recent great advance in certain stamps, particularly the Department stamps of the United States and believe that the prevailing high prices are unwarranted; that they are being forced up by speculators, and are destined to take a tumble sooner or later. The reason for this increase is apparent. The supply does not equal the demand. There were only 363 each of the \$5, \$10, and \$20 State Department issued; 3200 90c. Justice, 8600 30c. Justice, 6043 90c. State, 5500 6c. Executive, and 5150 10c. Executive. Many of these were destroyed by the Government and many were thrown away; hence the high prices.

\* \*

MR. A. C. TOWNSEND contributes to *Filatelie Facts and Fancies* (U. S.) the following interesting particulars concerning the dollar issues of the unwatermarked stamps of the current series:—I have just obtained from the Post Office Department the statement of the number of the unwatermarked stamps issued of the dollar values and believe that the statement will be rather startling to collectors who are still without them. The figures are as follows:—

\$ 1-00	...	...	...	...	35,046
\$ 2-00	..	..	..	..	1,07,007
\$ 5-00	..	..	..	..	6,251

These figures are furnished by the Stamp Division of the Department and are exact and reliable. I am also informed that of this number there have been in each case a good many returned by the postmasters and destroyed by the Bureau which still further reduces the number obtainable.

\* \*

THE advance sheets of the Scott Co.'s new catalogue show some wonderful advances in the price of many United States stamps. Among the most prominent are the 30c. Justice from \$10-00 to \$25-00; the 90c. Justice from \$25-00 to \$60-00 (one of these sold at Albrecht & Co.'s sale, Oct. 30, for \$35-00); the \$2 State from \$12-00 to \$17-50; \$5 State from \$100-00 to \$125-00 and the \$10 and \$20 State have advanced \$10-00 each; the 1870 grilled stamps have many of them nearly doubled in value, while the 12c. without grill, unused, has advanced from \$2-00 to \$10-00. The 1869 re-issue (1875) have increased as follows: 7c. from \$2-00 to \$17-50; 12c. \$2-50 to \$20-00; 24c. \$3-50 to \$20-00. The only stamps we have noticed as decreased in value are the 30c. and 50c. red-brown dues; the 30c. from \$3-00 to \$1-50; the 50c. from 3-00 to 1-50 (unused); the 30c. claret from \$2-00 to \$1-25. The 3c. red-brown has increased, unused, from 50c. to \$4-00; used, from 25c. to \$2-00.

## Correspondence.

### The Responsibility of the Post Office.

January 2nd, 1896.

To

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, G. P. O.,  
BOMBAY.

SIR,

We have just received a registered letter on which the Post Office have affixed their seal. We find that the sealing wax has been placed over the stamps. We believe that the Post Office must be aware that stamps have a value, so much as that they have recovered 12 annas as Customs duty on some that had the misfortune of being inside.

Will you kindly explain to us from whom we can recover the value of the stamps that have been so wantonly destroyed? The property is ours. Its value has been destroyed whilst in your possession.

Is any one responsible?

Yours faithfully,

H. RIBEIRO,

Manager, Bombay Philatelic Co.

No. 20613.

From

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
BOMBAY.

To

THE MANAGER,  
BOMBAY PHILATELIC COMPANY,  
37, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Dated 11th January, 1896.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd January, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that the seals on the cover forwarded by you were made by the Customs Department, and that postage stamps on articles passing through the post are necessarily liable to damage, for which, of course, the Department cannot be responsible. Instructions have, however, been issued to avoid this as far as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signature illegible)

Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General.

## Unnecessary Issues.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF  
SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

Circular No. 3. 391, Strand, London, W.C.

THE Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the stamps and other Postal matter mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

9. NEW SOUTH WALES. The Post Office Department of New South Wales is now offering for sale Adhesive Stamps, Postcards, and Stamped Envelopes bearing the letters O.S. This is the worst case we have yet had to consider.

Copy.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department,  
(1182) General Post Office, Sydney,

15th August, 1895.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the sale to Stamp Collectors and others of complete sets of obliterated O.S. Stamps, at the price of £2 per set.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOK.

Such stamps, &c., are no longer available for postage; but these impressions, or some portion of them (either the stamps, or the overprint, or both) have been made *since* the stamps they represent became obsolete, and not only do they not bear any indication of their real nature, but they are being offered for sale obliterated with a hand stamp consisting of the letters N.S.W. in three concentric ellipses—thereby inducing collectors to suppose that they have actually been employed for postage.

10. TRANSVAAL. A Commemorative Stamp of the value of 1d., rose (oblong), has recently been issued, which appears to be quite unnecessary for legitimate postal requirements.

11. PERU. A set of Commemorative Stamps, consisting of 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 20c., and 50c. issued on the 10th of September last, to celebrate the election of a new President.

12. AMOY. More Chinese Locals.

Commemorative Stamps have also been announced to be about to appear for the following places, and Collectors and Dealers are therefore warned beforehand concerning them:—

13. GREECE (Olympian Games).

14. HUNGARY (Millennium Stamps).

15. LIEGE.

16. SWEDEN.

10th October, 1895.

Circular No. 4.

17. ECUADOR. We have received a communication from a very trustworthy authority in New York, that a set of Commemorative Stamps will shortly be issued for this country, of the values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, and 1 sucre respectively. Our correspondent further states:—

"I have seen a letter from the holder of the concession to a large exporting firm here, where in he asks them to submit the designs, and states that he will be prepared to supply the stamps in any quantity, either cancelled or uncancelled; but they must state the quantity they will engage to take before the issue is made. This would seem to be the worst kind of a job on the part of the Ecuadorian Government. In the first place, they have farmed out the control of the issue for so many dollars cash in hand to the holder of the concession, and in the next place, the concessionaire evidently is prepared to milk the philatelic market to its extreme capacity."

18. FORMOSAN REPUBLIC. A set of these stamps was brought out by Liu-Yung-Fu, the chief of this newly-formed Republic. The following information respecting them has been furnished by an Englishman out there:—

"There have been *two* issues; the first was impressed from a very poor die (I fancy, locally made), on a rough kind of tissue paper. These were not perforated, but had to be cut off the sheet as required. *This issue is entirely exhausted*, as only 2,000 were made. Although on the spot, and very favourably situated for getting official stamps, I know that no genuine ones of this issue are available, as I have tried to get them. It is stated that the die, being so imperfect was re-melted (*sic*) and attempts made to make another. This was also a failure, and so a die was ordered from Canton, where this work is well done and the *second* issue made. These have the same device as the first, only much clearer, and only three kinds of *either* variety were issued, viz. (face value), 3, 5, and 10 cents, in red, violet and blue respectively (the first issue were in red, violet and green respectively). There have been no surcharged stamps. The second issue is on perforated paper, specially got for the purpose. The greatest care will have to be exercised in accepting stamps after the republic ceases, as the die is in the possession of the Chinese associated with Liu and, as they are quite aware of the financial opening these stamps afford, *may* go on manufacturing them. Liu has already opened negotiations with the Japanese, so the whole thing will last ten days or a fortnight. [The letter is dated the 10th October.] These stamps have been compulsorily used for *native* letters going hence to the mainland of China, and all letters sent through native Post Office had to be *visited* at the Custom House to see they had the stamps affixed, so thus far they are genuine. *The Customs has been under the supervision of a foreigner, who, it is said, is or was a member of a foreign syndicate to sell these stamps.* There have been only 5,000 of the second issue impressed *up to date*, but whether more may be made in the interest of speculation before the end actually arrives, I cannot say."

19. TONGA. Correspondents in Australia having drawn our attention to the issue of stamps now being sold, which consist of stamps prepared some time since (but not issued, as it is said the

reigning monarch was not pleased with his portrait), and which stamps have now been issued with a variety of surcharges, in a variety of colours, and in a variety of types, we endorse the opinion expressed by our Australian friends, that these stamps are unnecessary and speculative.

20. KOREA. Pending further investigations, caution should be exercised with regard to a new issue of stamps of this country.

Referring to Circular No. 3 :—

16. SWEDEN. We have received from a trustworthy correspondent in Sweden (who has obtained his information direct from the authorities) a letter, in which he states that the Swedish Post Office does *not* intend to make a commemorative issue of any kind. We have much pleasure in making this announcement.

GORDON SMITH,

*Secretary, S.S.S.S.*

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

*Secretary to the Special Committee London Philatelic Society.*

DECEMBER, 1895.

COLLECTORS are often in the habit of writing to us for our opinion on philatelic matters without enclosing stamps and addressed envelope for reply. Unless this be done, no reply will be sent by post in future, and it will be impossible for us in that case to return the enclosures, if any.

..

Mr. C. T. REED, of Manchester Square Mansions, Dorset Street, W., writes :—"Some time since I imported a number of electros of Australian stamps for the purpose of illustrating my price list. These were detained by the Custom House authorities, and were only delivered to me on my guaranteeing that they were to be used for a legitimate purpose. I thought no more of the matter and had my list printed. The electros were returned to me and were on my office table, when two gentlemen called, who proved to come from the Inland Revenue Department, relative to the above-mentioned blocks, the Inland Revenue having been informed of the matter by the Customs. The moment these gentlemen saw the electros they seized the lot. Of course, I protested, but was simply referred to the solicitors of the department. A lot of correspondence passed, and I had to attend at Somerset House; but the end of it was that I was given my choice of being prosecuted for the possession of the blocks from which colonial postage stamps could be printed or quietly surrendering my right to the same, and undertaking not to offend again in like manner. I did not care to undertake the legal expense of fighting the matter out, so chose the latter alternative. Surely a matter of such importance to philatelists ought to be settled definitely one way or another!"

### Some Changes in Victorian Issues.

(From the "Australian Stamp Collector.")

A FEW months ago the Victorian postal authorities issued the 1d. news wrappers in dark blue, which colour has been retained ever since, although the penny adhesives remain in red as formerly.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, it was decided to lease the right of advertising on the postal cards of the colony, and the successful tenderers were the agents for certain brands of lager beer and tobacco. The Victorian penny post cards is not a thing of beauty in its normal state, and the addition of a couple of badly-printed advertisements did not add to its attractiveness. Moreover, the temperance people, parsons and others, did not see why they should be compelled to send out invitations to smoke and drink on their postal stationery, so, after about two months of abuse from the general public, the Postmaster-General decided to cancel the advertising contract, and withdraw all the cards with the objectionable advertisements. Some 20,000 were called in, and the authorities appear to have become aware that there were stamp collectors in the world, who might desire to possess some of these cards; so a notification was sent out that they could be obtained at the G. P. O. as "curiosities," at twopence each, and the post-office very obligingly cancels them without extra charge. There does not appear to have been any frantic rush for them up to the present.

In September last, the colour of the two shilling stamp was changed from sage-green on green paper (in which it has been issued for about ten years), to pale green on white paper. In the new shade they resembled the ninepenny, being printed in the same colour, and immediately they were issued a complaint came in from the post-office at the Melbourne Exchange that the clerks had sold a quantity of the 2/- denomination in mistake for 9d. On receipt of this information, the stock in the G.P.O. was destroyed, and all the white paper issue that had been sent out were called in. The few dealers and collectors who were "in the know" bought up all they could get at about double face value, and we have heard of specimens changing hands since at 5/- and 6/- each. There is not the least doubt this stamp will become very rare, as it was only in issue a few days, and all that were called in were destroyed; therefore, those who were fortunate enough to secure any may rest assured that they made a good investment. For about a month no 2/- stamps were issued, the postal authorities stating that a new plate was being prepared, but a few weeks since the design came out again in a new shade, a brilliant cobalt green being the current colour, and this tint has never been used in any other Victorian stamp. The colour of the 9d. was also changed from green to dark-red, and the 8d., rose on pink paper, has been withdrawn.



**Formosa.***(From the "China Mail.")*

WE understand that the stamps issued by the Formosan Republic are being sold at fabulous prices, as much as \$900 being paid for a set, the face value of which is 18 cents. Many of our readers may not be aware that a society was started in Europe not long ago for the suppression of speculative stamps. The society has a powerful committee composed of members of the leading philatelic societies and of stamp dealers, and the members not only agree not to collect stamps condemned by the society, but also to do all in their power to suppress them, with the result that many of the principal dealers will neither catalogue nor sell them. The first circular issued by the society contains the following.—“The society, having taken into consideration the stamps (or other postal matter) enumerated below, is of opinion that the same are speculative or unnecessary. Chinese locals, that is to say any issue for Chefoo, Chinking, Chinkiang, Haugkow, Ichang, Tientsin or Wulu appearing after this date, or for any other place in China of a like nature.” Seeing the circumscribed use to which the Formosan Republic stamps can be put for postal purposes, and in view of the number which have been issued for purely speculative purposes is clearly evinced by the numbers which have been put into circulation bearing the post-mark, but which have never been used for postal purposes.

A correspondent, who has just returned from Taiwanfoo, sends us the following:—“The Formosan Republic stamps begin to get scarce and hard to obtain. It seems that the officials' time in the Yamen is too much taken up with other matters to bother about stamps; and as the people employed in manufacturing them find opium-smoking far more agreeable employment than stamping a tiger on bits of paper, the output is limited. To avoid the labour of making the stamps, they report that it is impossible to obtain the violet ink necessary to make the ten-cent stamps. This is probably true, as the ink previously used in making these stamps was imported. General Lin does not seem to take the same interest in the stamps he did at the commencement of the venture, probably owing to his having more pressing matters to occupy his attention. The probable scarcity of these stamps in the near future has been carefully considered by an ingenious and unscrupulous individual in Amoy, who is flooding the market with counterfeits. It must be admitted that the imitations are very well printed, in fact, they are so well got-up that our worthy friend has overshot the mark, there being little difficulty in distinguishing between the real Formosa Republic stamps (which, it must be confessed, is not a work of art) and the too clever reproduction by the philatelists' enemy. I might mention these spurious stamps are openly sold in Amoy, and large numbers of them have been already exported to Hong Kong and elsewhere.”

**Auction Reports.**

\* unused. † on original.

Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co. held their seventy-sixth sale on October 30th and 31st.

	£	s.	d.
France, 1f. vermilion*	...	...	9 0 0
Naples, 50g. ...	...	...	£2 8s & 2 16 0
Saxony, 3pf. ...	...	...	4 5 0
Wurttemberg, silk thread, 6k, green*	...	...	2 0 0
" 70k.*	...	...	2 14 0
Naples, ½t. cross ...	...	...	£4 6s 0d† & 3 0 0
Parma, 1854 5c. yellow*	...	...	4 15 0
Philippines, 1st issue, 5c. orange ...	...	...	2 8 0
B. Columbia, perf. 14, 1cc.*	...	...	4 5 0
" 18*	...	...	3 0 0
U. S., 1856, 9cc.*	...	...	3 0 0
Nevis, 1-5 yellow-green ...	...	...	5 0 0
Canada, 7½d. green ...	...	...	3 5 0
Virgin Isles, thin border, 1-0*	...	...	5 0 0
W. Australia, 6d. bronze, pair ...	...	...	4 4 0
" 6d. bronzet	...	...	2 6 0
Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., coarse back ground*	...	...	2 0 0
Zululand, 5-0*	...	...	3 0 0
Cape, wood block, 4d. dark blue ...	...	...	5 10 0
N. Scotia 1-c purple ...	...	...	10 0 0
Tobago, C. A. 6d. ochre ...	...	...	14 0 0
Nevis, C. A. 6d. green*	...	...	10 0 0
U. S. Justice, 90c* ..	...	...	6 10 0
St. Vincent, 1-0 brown*	...	...	4 10 0
Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine ...	...	...	6 10 0
Trinidad, litho. dark blue. early† ...	...	...	3 10 0
" " light blue ...	...	...	3 5 0
U. S., 1869, 30c., block of 9 ...	...	...	5 5 0
Tobago, C. C., 6d., ochre ...	...	...	3 15 0

**SCOTT'S****56TH EDITION CATALOGUE.**

We have just received a limited number of copies of this standard catalogue. No collector of postage stamps should be without a copy of this valuable book of reference. It is, without doubt, the most reliable guide for the purchase and sale of postage stamps published up to now.

**Price, Rs. 2-4 Post-free.****BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.,***(With which is incorporated the Bombay Stamp Exchange.)***37, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.**

**KRUMBS** is an eight-page monthly paper, the official organ of the Society of Emorians, which advocates a universal brotherhood of all nations, having a Grand Lodge and local lodges, constantly increasing in membership, seeking all good, honest, moral people everywhere to unite with them. Send a postage stamp for a sample copy. Address—"KRUMBS," AARWOOD, KALKASKA CO., MICH., U. S. A.



### The Bureau of Sale.

SUBSCRIBERS can advertise their stamps worth over 1s. a piece, free of charge, for three months under the following conditions:—

(1). The stamps must be sent to this office not later than the 10th of each month with the prices clearly stated.

(2). The stamps will be advertised for three months, and in case of sale 12½ per cent. will be deducted from the price as commission.

(3). Only perfect and genuine copies will be advertised under this heading.

(4). Intending purchasers may either remit in advance, with sufficient for postage and registration, or receive goods V.P.P.

(5). In ordering only numbers need be quoted.

No.		Rs.	a.
7	* Barbados, 1852, 1d., blue paper	15	0
8	" " 4d. "	22	8
16	Tasmania, *2½ on 9d., deep blue	7	8
18	* Virgin Islands, 6d. lilac	10	0
19	* Canada, officially sealed	7	8
20	* Newfoundland, 24 cents...	2	0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1894	1	8
22	* U. S. 6c. State ...	2	0
24	* Labuan, 6c. on 8c., violet	4	0
25	Uruguay, 1 peso, lilac, obsolete	4	0
26	* Mexico, ½ real, lilac, eagle	3	8
27	* Tierra del Fuego	3	8
28	Gibraltar, 6d., 2nd issue	15	0
29	India, 4 as., 1854, vertical pair, corners cut	15	0
30	Swaziland, 1sh., inverted surcharged	20	0
31	U. S. 1869, 2c., without grill	15	0
32	* St. Lucia, ¼d. or 3d.	9	0
33	* Azores, 1st issue, 2c reis	25	0
34	" " 25 " "	50	0
35	" " 80 " "	30	0
36	" " 100 " "	30	0
37	* Madeira, " 20 " "	25	0
38	" " 30 " "	32	0
39	" " 3rd issue 80 " "	3	8
40	" " 240 " "	45	0
41	Afghanistan *1 Shahi, 1290 S. G. No. 10 (Old Edition)	6	0
42	" *1 Shahi, 1290, error with one corner ornament missing, S. G. No. 10	25	0
43	" 1 Abasi, 1291, " 12	15	0
44	" *1 Rupee, 1291, " 13	36	0
45	" *1 Rupee, 1291, " 14	42	0
46	" *1 Senar, purple, 1292, No. 15	30	0
47	" *1 Shahi, black, 1293, tablet, cut round and torn for cancellation	58	0
48	" *1 Ab, 2 Ab. & 1 Re. carmine on rose, thin wove paper, Nos. 139-41	24	0
49	" *1 Ab, 2 Ab. & 1 Re. lake on green, thin laid batonni paper, Nos. 145-47	35	0
50	" *1 Ab, 2 Ab. & 1 Re. lake on lilac, thin laid batonni paper, No. 149-51	35	0
51	" *2 Ab. red on yellow, wove paper, No. 137	15	0
52	" *2 Ab. red on yellow, laid batonni paper, No. 148	7	0
53	" *2 Ab. red on orange, wove paper, No. 143	22	0
54	" *1 Re. purple on thin laid bat. paper, No. 111. Pair tête-bêche	15	0

## Exchange Notices.

Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1. Every extra line, 4 annas.

ANY FOREIGN COLLECTOR sending me 50 Stamps of his country, 25 varieties, will receive 100 United States, 30 varieties. If you send me rare Stamps saying what you wish in exchange I will furnish same or return your stamps. Reference, by permission, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York City. E. B. Linsely, Three Rivers, Michigan, U. S. A. Am. Phil. Ass'n. No. 659.

COLLECTORS who will send me stamps, entire envelopes, and postal cards, used or unused, common or rare, will receive by return mail those of equal value mailed in a Columbian Envelope. Send me a trial lot. Geo. D. Woodward, 211, Broadway, Camden N. J., U. S. A.

EXCHANGE Duplicates with Herman Wallenberger, 428, La Salle Ave, Chicago, U. S. A. Use Stamped Envelopes or Letter Card.

EXCHANGE wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each Collector should send the Stamps of his country only; (2) that the Stamps should be worth over 4s. per 100 wholesale; (3) that all should be fixed on approval sheets and priced by any given catalogue; (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s.; (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s. at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Registered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. For particulars apply to the Editor of this paper.

I DESIRE exchange with every country in the world and will give good exchange in American stamps for other good stamps. Right to refuse any lot reserved. Register all letters, and I will do the same. No attention paid to lots not worth \$1.00 by some Standard Catalogue. I would be pleased to receive consignments of good stamps for cash, if price is low. Want ad. rates and samples of all foreign Journals. F. D. Sawyer, Asst. Postmaster, Otisfield Gore, Me., U. S. A.

I DESIRE EXCHANGE with Collectors. I want good Stamps only of Ceylon, Portuguese India and Native States on the basis of Senf, 1894, or Scott's 53rd Edition. E. Christiansen, Gustafsminne, Hesselunda, Sweden. Member of the Philatelic Societies of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Scandinavia.

I DESIRE to buy U. S. Stamps, especially the imperforated issues of 1847 and 1851, in pairs, strips, and blocks. Send on approval with lowest cash price; all stamps not wanted returned at my expense. Prompt cash for those retained. My wholesale list of U. S. Columbian Stamps free. N. E. Carter, Delevan, Wis. U. S. A.

JE donne en échange Timbres rares contre Etats Indiens, Chinois, Malaca, Ceylon, Australiens et Sud Africain. C. M. Morion, St. Morfeu, 6, Bucuresci—Roumanian, Direct. d'échange Soc. Timbrologie. Membre de dix Sociétés.

**L. VAN EYK**, Boorngaardstr, 52, Rotterdam, Holland. All those who send stamps of their country will receive by return post the same number of stamps of Holland and Colonies (Suriname and Curaçao) and of European countries, if desired.

**NUMISMATIC** and Philatelic Agency. Coins and Stamps bought and sold. Austin & Co., Madras.

**OSCAR DE RAEVE**, rue Terre Neuve, 35, Gand, Belgium, offers against Asiatic stamps in any number the same number of Belgium (all issues) and Congo. Replies always.

**OLD** United States and Columbian Stamps given in exchange for India, Indian States, and Locals, etc. F. M. Thomas, 4117, Prytania Street, New Orleans, La. U. S. A.

**SMITH**, George, 6, Exeter Street, Brighton, England, desires exchange of Stamps, 100 for 100 with Collectors.

**WANTED** all kinds of revenue stamps of India and Indian Native States, also Straits Settlements. In exchange will send Canadian Revenue or Canadian and foreign postage stamps. C. C. Morency, P. O. Box 188.

**WANTED** any quantity of fiscal, bill, revenue, insurance, court-fee, court-fee service, custom, high court, high court service, petition, notarial, draft, share transfer, small cause court, railway, telegraph, etc., stamps of India, the Native States, Mauritius, Straits, etc., etc., for cash or in exchange for European or British Colonial postage stamps. Martin Morris, Berea House, Lower Tottenham, England.

**WANTED** exchange relations with collectors all over the world against those of Native States and India. J. M. Moses, Colaba, Bombay—7-12.

**WANTED** Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**WHOEVER** sends me 50—100 good stamps of his country will receive in exchange an equal number of Italy, San Marino, Tuscan, Papal States, Levant, &c., D. C. Uberti, Via Ricasoli, 24, Livorno, Toscana, Italy.

**WANTED** Stamps of all Asiatic and Australian countries for cash at low prices or in exchange for Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Bulgarian etc. Basis Stanley Gibbons. No Stamps less than 4 annas worth desired. O. Rupp, Professor at the Polytechnical College, 42, Eichhornsgasse, Brann, Austria.

## STAMP COLLECTORS



Should send 1d. Stamp to **HARRY HILCKES & Co., Ltd.**, 64, Cheapside, London, E.C., for "Specimen" copy of **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly**. Contains articles for beginners, as well as for advanced Collectors.

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### "LUSITANIA PACKET."

This packet contains 100 varieties of used and unused Portuguese Colonial stamps from the following colonies only:—Angola, Angra, Azores, Cape Verde Is., Congo, Funchal, Guine, Horta, Lorenzo Marques, Macau, Mozambique (including crown issue, Mozambique Co. (including provisional surcharged) Ponta Delgada, Portuguese India (including crown type), St. Thomas and Prince, Timor and Zambezia. This packet has been occasionally advertised during the last month in the local daily papers, and we have sold nearly 50 of them which we believe, is a sufficient proof of the satisfaction they have given. Occasionally some of the above stamps run out of stock, but every possible care is taken that they are replaced by others of equal, if not of more, value. We desire to call special attention to the fact that every stamp in this packet is directly imported by us from the various colonies. Great care is taken that no torn or heavily cancelled specimen is included and any packet failing to give satisfaction can be returned, when the price paid will be immediately refunded if so desired.

Price, Rs. 10. Post-free everywhere.

### BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co.

(With which is incorporated the Bombay Stamp Exchange).

37, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

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BELGIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Published at Gand on 1st of the month.

Subscription: Belgium and the Postal

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1 Page.....Fr. 35	1/16 .....Fr. 2½
½ " ..... " 18	One line... " 1
¼ " ..... " 9	Least insertion,
⅛ " ..... " 4½	4 lines.

Subscriptions and advertisements are only payable by Money Order. Unused Belgian Stamps can only be received for sums under 10 francs. Standing Advertisements will have reduction of 10 to 20%.

This monthly journal deals with all subjects that concern the dealer and the collector. Each number contains a good original philatelic article, a complete chronicle of new issues, auction sale reports, the addresses of foreign collectors, and a large amount of useful information for collectors.

Specimen copy for a reply post-card.

NOTE.—Every Subscriber is entitled to a gratis insertion of 4 lines. Address all correspondence to R. DEMANEZ, Gand, Belgium.

Exchange with Philatelic Journals wanted.

Every paper reproducing the above advertisement is entitled to one of the same size in the *Monde Philatelique*.

Agents for India: **BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.,**  
37, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## NEW CATALOGUE

OF

### ENGLISH STAMPS.

[4th Edition, 108 Pages, 160 Illustrations]

THICK blue paper cover Re. 1 post free or blue cloth cover. *Edition de luxe* Rs. 3-8, post free. French and German Editions of this catalogue are also published. Price 2f. and M 1. 80 each post free.

The circulation of this catalogue is more than twice as large as that of any other English stamps catalogue. The catalogue comprises a priced catalogue of all Postage and Telegraph adhesions of Great Britain giving the present day market value of every variety. A complete illustrated list of British postmarks and a priced catalogue of *English Stamps* with foreign postmarks.

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## NEW CATALOGUES.

We are now booking orders for the following catalogues. They will be issued in January and a supply is expected early in February. Pre-paid orders now booked and copies will be delivered in the same order as remittances are received.

**Scott's 56th Edition.**—No collector should without a copy of this standard book of reference. Price Rs. 2-4, post free everywhere.

**Bright and Son's—"A. B. C."** Descriptive priced catalogue.—This catalogue will be issued in convenient size, viz., 6½ by 4½ inches, and will consist of over 600 pages, fully illustrated. The catalogue will be printed from entirely new type, especially bought for the purpose, and will, in point of clearness, be superior to any catalogue ever published. The whole of the catalogue has been carefully written, and very special attention has been given to the *pricing*. Many stamps long over priced will be given their correct valuation, and others that have been purposely catalogued low, will at last be given their proper valuation.

No stamps will be marked low for buying. The cheapest and best catalogue ever published. Price, Re. 1-12, post free everywhere.

**Bombay Philatelic Co.,**

37, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

**BOMBAY.**

# The Indian Philatelist.

Vol. II.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 9.

## The New Seebeckism.

THESE are many evils in philately and the ingenuity of its votaries is employed in counteracting the influences which are calculated to affect unfavourably the collecting of stamps. At one time we had an Anti-Surcharge Society. It is now dead and nobody seems to regret its demise. Then we had an Anti-Seebeck Society. This has in a great measure been superseded by the S.S.S.S. Philatelic Enquiry Bureaus and Protection Societies deal with other phases of the shady sides of philately, with which we are not now concerned. But the evil done by Seebeckism, pure and simple, is not a disastrous one by any means. It does not injure collectors very much to be able to add a hundred attractive varieties to their books, without much expense. These stamps are specially detested by the dealers, who see their profits curtailed for the benefit of the manufacturer, and they are chewed by the collector who is keen on the pecuniary aspect of his investment. The real danger to philately lies in the speculation of Governments, who tamper with their issues for the sole purpose of exploiting collectors. Official speculation is further assisted by the speculation of private individuals and dealers, with the result that prices are unnaturally inflated, and the collector of moderate means is soon compelled to leave the field, on account of the many difficulties in his path. The old Seebeckism is easy to avoid, for it is easy of recognition. The new one appears in many forms and

may be defined as the speculative manipulation of issues for the benefit of Governments and individuals—be they dealers, collectors, manufacturers, speculants or investors—at the expense of collectors and for the purpose of creating a rise in the prices. The denunciation of the contract with Mr. Seebeck by the State of Ecuador, over which the philatelic press has been so exultant, has been a mere blind for the speculation of Government. A new issue of a provisional character and temporary use is already announced, and the Government which renounced one bargain as undignified is now going to divide the swag with another contractor. Peru is not a Seebeckised State by any means, but the repeated changes in its issues carry the principle of speculation beyond all Seebeckian limits. The only organisation that can combat this growing evil, this deluge of speculative rubbish that threatens to choke us, is the S.S.S.S., and all sincere philatelists ought to give their loyal adherence to its decrees, without reserving to themselves the right of selection. The more thorough we are in our adhesion, the greater will be our chance of making a stand against the "New Seebeckism," under its manifold aspects and clever disguises.

We have received the first number of the *Philatelic Record* in its new form and cannot find adequate expressions for the excellence of its contents. In addition to several very readable articles, we have bright up-to-date notes, a review of the Mags, a section devoted to forgeries and imprints, and an illustrated chronicle of new issues. As the subscription has been reduced to three shillings, we trust that it will be as largely patronized in India, as it deserves to be.

## New Issues.

**British Central Africa**—The 2d. stamp has been converted into 1d. by means of a surcharge in black. The words ONE PENNY are in Roman capitals in a line.

*Adhesive.*

1d. on 2d. red and olive, black surcharge.

**British South Africa**.—Owing to a change of printers, the colours of the 2d. and 4d. are now changed. They are also printed on a thicker kind of paper.

*Adhesives.*

2d. red and green.  
4d. pale brown.

**Ceylon**.—We have seen the following values chronicled as surcharged "On Service" in two lines.

*Adhesives.*

2c. black on green    15c. black on olive.  
5c.    "    lilac        25c.    "    brown

30c. black on lilac and red.

**Curacao**.—A new 10c. with the head of the Queen has made its appearance.

*Adhesive.*

10c. ultramarine.

**Gibraltar**.—Two new values have been added to the existing set.

*Adhesives.*

20c. olive.  
2p. black and carmine.

**Grenada**—We give below the full list of the new adhesives, with their proper designation and colour.

*Adhesives.*

2½d. grey and blue,        6d. grey and green.  
3d. grey and orange.    8d. grey and black.  
1s. green and orange.

**Honduras**.—A fresh set has been prepared for this Republic. If it is not supplied by Mr. Sebeck; but it must have been prepared by some worthy successor of his. There is the usual complement of cards and envelopes.

*Adhesives.*

1c. vermilion                20c. blue.  
2c. blue                      30c. lilac.  
5c. grey                      50c. brown.  
10c. carmine                1p. green.

**Mozambique Company**.—We have seen the 50 reis of the first issue, surcharged "Provisorio" diagonally in carmine.

*Adhesive.*

50r. blue, black and carmine surcharge.

**Norway**.—The 1 ore now appears in the re-engraved type.

*Adhesive.*

1 ore. grey bistre.

**Salvador**.—The current 20 and 30 centavos have been surcharged 2 and 1 centavos respectively. The 30 centavos has also been surcharged 3 centavos.

*Adhesive.*

1c. on 30c. red and deep blue.  
2c. on 20c. red and slate green.  
3c. on 30c. red and deep blue.

## Notes and News.

THE plates of old Hawaiian stamps have been destroyed.

A STAMP of 5 gulden will be issued for Holland at an early date.

UNITED STATES stamps on ribbed paper are supposed to have been issued in 1875.

MR. HADLOW has been elected counterfeit detector to the International Philatelic Union.

FAULKLAND Islands seem to be the next British colony that will be treated to a bi-coloured issue.

*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* says that the surcharge *D. S.* on the Diego Suarez stamp is fraudulent.

A NEW set of Bulgarian unpaid stamps will be issued at an early date, of the same size as the ordinary stamps.

A NEW JOURNAL comes from the Transvaal. It is entirely type-written and copies are duplicated by a copying apparatus.

BELGIAN artists have been invited to submit designs for a stamp to commemorate the forthcoming Brussels Exhibition.

THE Calcutta Philatelic Society will hold its Annual Exhibition of Stamps on the 28th and 29th instant and the 1st proximo.

THE German Revision Court have decided that those who sell mended stamps should notify their customers of any defects in the stamps.

AN English paper warns that the first issue of Natal has been forged and placed in the market, with the old date stamp, Pietermaritzburg.

THE Tapping collection contains both the "Post Office" Mauritius. The 2d. is represented by an unused specimen and the 1d. by a used copy.

SEEBECK contracts with Ecuador and Honduras have been cancelled. The only ones that remain in force are those of Salvador and Nicaragua.

THE Scott Stamp and Coin Co. claim that they sold 25 000 copies of their 55th Edition and that they have now printed 30,000 copies of the new edition.

ADVICES from Lisbon state that in six months' time Angra, Horta, Funchal and Ponta Delgada will have new sets of stamps, similar to those just issued for Portugal.

THE exact date on which the surcharged Zanzibar came into use was the 12th of November, 1895, on the withdrawal of the Indian Post Office from the place.

THE Mekeel Company have the honour of having issued the first daily philatelic publication in the world. It is called the *Daily Item* and costs \$3.00 per annum.

COUNTERFEITS of the Ionian Island stamps are lithographed upon unwatermarked paper, different from the originals, being very coarse in comparison with the regular issue.

*Le Timbre Poste* has exploded an old error regarding Belgian stamps. The so-called London prints were printed in Brussels. The only value printed in London was the 1 franc.

It is idle to suppose that the new high value stamps of the Protected States of the Straits Settlements will be used for postage. They will probably be used for fiscal purposes only.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE triangular stamps were first issued on September 1st, 1853. They were the 1d. and 4d. on blue paper. The 6d. and 1 shilling values were issued on February 18th, 1858.

THE Bagdad Postmaster having run out of some values in his office is reported to have bisected some current Indian stamps to do the duty of the missing values. It is needless to say that the letters were treated as unpaid.

MR. VICTOR ROBERT, of Paris, has paid 150,000 francs for the collection of Count Primoli. Every stamp in it is unused and includes some great rarities. The collection was formed by the Count's father.

OF Belgian unpaid letter stamps, first issued in 1870, 11,029 of the 10c. and 93,765 of the 20c. were attached to articles available to collectors. They ought to be scarce and are very much under-priced in the catalogues.

WE have received a copy of the Rules of the City of London Philatelic Club. It is one of the most progressive and successful of English Clubs. It was founded on August 2, 1893, and has a good Exchange Department and a fair stock of publications in its library.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, recently purchased a collection for £2,200. An unused copy of the Cape of Good Hope 4d. red error, wood block, from it—the only copy known—was sold for £500. The collection is mostly of unused stamps and cost originally £69 only.

It appears that a lot of Macao stamps were surcharged 5 avos and the whole of the value of \$600 sold to a party in Hongkong. None of these stamps were ever sold at the Macao Post Office or correspond to any known tariff in the Colony. They are undoubtedly speculative.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL COOK, of New South Wales, has so far yielded to the clamour of dealers who dreaded the debasement of their stock of official stamps, that he has declared that no

more sets will be printed for collectors, after the thousand which were reprinted have been sold out.

THE 16 shahi and 5, 10, and 50 krans of the current issue of Persia cannot be obtained at the Persian Post Offices, without favour. Some parties have now come forward, who claim to have obtained the exclusive right of selling these stamps and are offering them to dealers. Are they speculative?

AFTER all, the celebrated Dutch 5c. stamp in the colour of the 3c. may not be an error. *Le Timbre Poste* has been making inquiries and has found that nothing is known about it, where the stamps were printed. It is suggested that the stamp may have been a colour-proof, dishonestly obtained and fraudulently perforated.

MR. FREDK. R. GINN recently sold an unused Sydney View, New South Wales, with the word *credit omitted* for £80. The stamp was sent by a former resident of New South Wales, to a farmer in Scotland with the remark: "This is unused. I send it for you to keep. It cost twopence at the Post Office." And a very good investment it turned out to be.

THE *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* maintains that there is as much pleasure in collecting new stamps, *viz.*, those issued since 1890, as in collecting old issues. Even from the financial point of view, the rise in value is often as rapid as in the case of old stamps. The greatest drawback is the number of Sebecks and speculative rubbish that belongs to the period.

AMONG the stamps that will not stand water are mentioned the following:—Afghan, current stamps; Belgian, some of the recent issues; Bihar; Cashmere, early issues and the yellow stamps; current Great Britain; earlier Russian and Tasmanian current; we may add the rose coloured stamps of Portugal and its Colonies and the Travancore two cluckrams rose stamps.

THE Imperial British East Africa Company remainders have been purchased by a London syndicate. The curious thing about it is that the members of the Syndicate are said not to be in the stamp business. The stock, it is said, contained very few of the 2½s. value. The plates have been defaced and handed over to the Syndicate as a guarantee that no more will be printed.

WE have some details regarding a permanent set of stamps for Peru. They will be printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York and will consist of three designs. The 1, 2 and 5 cents will present the epoch of the Incas and the portrait of Manco-Capac with figure on them. The 10 and 20 centavos will bear the portrait of Pizarro and the 50 centavos and 1 and 2 sols that of General La Mar. In the interval, the manufacture of varieties proceed apace.



MR. RICHTER, a Hamburg chemist, has discovered a method by which watermarks can be more easily deciphered than with benzine. The invention has been patented and will be soon on the market. The preparation is claimed also to have the property of cleaning the stamps, without affecting the postmarks or penmarks and colour in the least. If the invention answers all the expectations formed, it will be invaluable for the restoration of envelopes and other postal stationery.

A CURIOUS story is told of a block of four unused 41. Nevis, lithographed. About three years ago, a collector near Boston bought the block in London for £2. He offered it to a dealer for \$30 who refused it and the stamp was sold to a collector for \$38. After a year or so, the dealer changed his mind and bought the block for \$50. It was sold at auction a little later for \$108, when the purchaser sold it back to its former owner for \$175. It has now gone back to London, where the original owner paid \$200 for it and expects to sell again for \$300.

A GREAT hubbub has been caused in German philatelic circles by the action of the Austrian Philatelic Club in denouncing certain "Mercury" stamps sold by Mr. Sig. Friedl, as forgeries. Mons. Ferrary has warmly espoused the cause of Mr. Friedl, who assumes the attitude of the Club to the personal enmity of one of its members. In the meanwhile, the announcement reaches us that Mr. Friedl is going to sell his Museum and has resigned the membership of the Club. The controversy still continues, and we shall give our readers a summary of it when finished.

WE regret very much to have to chronicle the death of the Earl of Kingston, who was well known in philatelic circles as the President of the London Philatelic Society. He was no mere ornamental figure head, for his knowledge of philatelic matters was profound and extensive. He was a most painstaking investigator and possessed one of the finest collections of English stamps in existence. The London Society loses a member, whose place will be very difficult to supply. He was ailing for some time past and had but recently undergone a dangerous operation. But the improvement in health that took place was only temporary and he died at Cairo on Monday, January 13th, in his 48th year.

*La Revue Postale* gives an account of an audacious trick, of which a Belgian dealer was lately a victim. A man who gave the name of M. Inebert, commercial traveller at Verviers, presented himself at the house of M. Gelli and offered to buy some stamps. M. Gelli being absent, his wife showed some books to the customer, who purchased stamps of the value of 400 francs. As our man did not come provided with the necessary cash, the stamps were placed in an envelope and Madame Gelli went to fetch sealing wax to close the envelope.

While she was away on her errand, the customer changed the envelope for one of like colour and dimension. Madame Gelli sealed the envelope, and the man promised to come the next day to take it away. As he failed to put in an appearance, the envelope was opened and only bits of waste paper were found inside.

THE Peruvian Director-General of Posts is a very shrewd business-man. He finds that the Exchequer is "at a low ebb" and proposes a scheme for helping it. As may be surmised, the project amounts to a new issue of stamps for collectors. "His idea," says the *Union Postale of Berne* "is to print a special kind of postage stamp in a limited number and available but for a short time. The issue of these stamps shall take place as a memorial of the restoration of order and peace in the Republic of Peru, and they shall bear allegorical designs relating to these events. The General Post Director feels convinced that these stamps will be bought up in a few days by stamp-collectors, when by the Postal Exchequer will obtain extraordinary receipts amounting to 7,000—10,000 soles. This sum is to be employed in the first place to cover the floating debts which the Peruvian Postal administration has to settle with the Postal administration of Belgium, France, England and the United States of America."

THE Mekeel Company have notified their intention of not selling any Periodical stamps, either used or unused, as well as Postage due stamps unused—it being plain that under existing legislation it is impossible to hold these stamps legitimately in America, without laying oneself open to a criminal prosecution. Perhaps the same might be said of unused "service" labels in India, which are Government property and are not sold over the counter to private individuals. An agitation is going on in the United States to procure an amendment of the postal regulations, so as to enable the postmasters to sell Periodicals and Dues to stamp collectors at their face value. In answer to the allegation that Periodical sets were commoner in Europe than in America and were probably got through the authorities in Washington by Attaches of Foreign Legations, the third assistant postmaster explains that these sets are probably sold by parties who receive some of the 750 sample copies which have to be sent to the Postal Union Bureau at Berne. If these sets were marked "specimen" much illicit traffic in them would be made impossible.

THE biggest surcharge on record was made last month by the Government of Western Australia. The solicitors of the Black Flag Gold Mining Company paid to the Central Exploration Company the sum of £525,000, purchase money for 40 leases of 66 acres in the Black Flag district. The stamp duty on the transfer amounted to £2625. Having no stamp of that size in the department, the simple expedient was adopted of altering a penny stamp, and giving it a face value of £26.6. Another surcharge of a less remunerative character,

is also reported from Western Australia, where the postal authorities have not yet become sufficiently civilised to print their own stamps, having to get their supplies from England. The stock of half penny was getting low, and to provide for contingencies a few sheets of the 3d. were sent to the printer, and surcharged for the lower value. As soon as the first lot made their appearance, the Perth post-office was besieged with collectors, and persons anxious to possess copies of the provisional. The supply was soon exhausted, but still they cried for more. Quite a gamble went on for days; the post office employes were becoming demoralised, prices ranging from 2l. to 1/- each being offered for copies of the surcharged specimens. The authorities notified that any quantity would be available later on, hoping thereby to bust up the corner, but as no more were issued, probably all their spare stock was exhausted. How the colony fared for 1/4d. stamps after this boom is not recorded, but as the green ones have been in use ever since, most likely the supply arrived sooner than was anticipated, and the department appear so disgusted over the episode that they are certain to take every precaution to prevent its recurrence.—*Australian Stamp Collector.*

**The Prices of Stamps.**  
BY H. RIBEIRO.

THE question of prices is always a delicate one. The dealer is supposed to put the utmost estimate on his wares and small blame to him that he should try to get all he can. The customer, on the other hand, worries his soul for a bargain, and rejects many undoubted ones, from prudential, but mistaken, considerations. One thing is, however, certain. There are no cheap stamps. Things that can be sold at large discounts from the standard catalogues are as a rule very poor bargains. The prices are not only regulated by the law of supply and demand, but they also another law that is less uncertain and inflexible than the dictates of fashion. The issue of certain stamps is often so small, that in the very nature of things they ought to be high priced. The recent edition of Scott will be a revelation to many, whose caution has made them turn up their noses at many undoubted bargains during the past few months. A dealer can seldom be an investor or a "speculator." His capital is scattered in various directions and he cannot be a successful "corner" if he does a general business. But wisdom is necessary in stamp-buying as in most things, and a careful comparison of prices will often prevent unnecessary disappointments and bitter regrets. The list which we append below is by no means complete or exhaustive, but will give an indication of how matters stand in this philatelic world of ours. The period covered by the three catalogues, is only twelve months. Matters it will be seen, travel fast in philately, and those who grasp the significance of what that means,

will not be the laggards in the race for philatelic gems, at prices which are eminently reasonable, for they are always on the rise and represent the most profitable investment in the world.

		Scott's 55th	Gibbon's 10th	Scott's 56th
		Sh. d.	Sh. d.	Sh. d.
Antigua, 1862, 6d.	...	28 0	No price	40 0
" 1873, "	...	2 0	2 0	6 0
" 1882, 2 1/2d.	...	2 0	3 0	4 0
*Austria, 1850, thin paper	...			
" 1kr.	...	8 0	No price	32 0
" 2kr.	...	4 0	15 0	14 0
" 3kr.	...	4 0	12 0	10 0
" 6kr.	...	6 0	12 0	20 0
" 9kr.	...	8 0	No price	30 0
" 1850, Thick paper	...			
" 1kr.	...	4 0	No price	24 0
" 2kr.	...	2 0	17 6	16 0
" 3kr.	...	10d.	10 0	10 0
" 6kr.	...	1 8	20 0	20 0
" 9kr.	...	6 0	25 0	24 0
*Austrian Levant, 1850.	...			
Thin paper, 45c.	...	12 0	No price	120 0
" 45c.	...	8 0	"	120 0
*Baden, 1861, 1kr.	...	3 0	3 6	6 0
" " 3kr.	...	4 0	2 6	10 0
" " 6kr.	...	2 0	3 6	5 0
" " 9kr.	...	2 6	4 0	6 0
" 1864-8 6kr.	...	3 0	No price	60 0
Barbados, 1871, 1d.	...	10 0	17 6	20 0
" " 6l.	...	2 6	5 0	8 0
" 1873, 5sh.	...	32 0	47 0	56 0
" 1874 1sh.	...	3 0	3 6	10 0
*Bavaria, 1849, 6kr.	...	120 0	No price	240 0
" 1876, 1mark	...	3 6	40 0	80 0
Belgium, 1875, 5fr.	...	6 0	12 0	28 0
Brazil, 1878, 200r.	...	1 3	1 6	2 6
" " 700r.	...	6 0	5 0	8 0
" 1883 5 100r.	...	5d.	5 0	4 0
British Honduras	...			
" 1865 6l	...	10 0	20 0	16 0
" " 1872-3 6l.	...	8 0	17 6	16 0
" " 1sh.	...	4 0	3 6	8 0
" " 1884 7 15s.	...	30 0	35 0	80 0
Canada, 1855, 10d.	...	26 0	No price	40 0
" 1857, 7 1/2d.	...	50 0	55 0	80 0
" 1859 6d., 17c.	...	4 0	3 0	6 0
" Reg. 2c. vermilion 1d.	...		2d.	1 0
" " 8c.	...	7 0	10 0	10 0
Cape of G. Hope 5s. C. A.	...	16 6	17 6	40 0
Cyprus 6 i. c. c.	...	10 0	15 6	16 0
*Danish W. Indies, 14c.	...	6 0	12 6	14 0
*Denmark, 1851, 2rs.	...	20 0	45 0	60 0
Dominica, 1874 6l.	...	10 0	10 0	20 0
" " 1s.	...	20 0	20 0	32 0
" 1883, 1s.	...	30 0	70 0	140 0
Falkland I., 1878-9, 1d.	...	10 0	12 0	16 0
" 1880, 4l	...	4 0	10 0	10 0
French Colonies, 1877,	...			
15c. grey	...	4 0	14 0	16 0
Gambia, 1869 4l.	...	8 0	15 0	20 0
" " 6l. ..	...	7 0	14 0	14 0
" " 4 l. c. c.	...	8 0	15 0	20 0
" " 6d. ..	...	8 0	25 0	24 0
" 1880, 1sh. ..	...	16 0	47 0	40 0
Gibraltar, 1st. issue, 1sh	...	40 0	50 0	60 0
" " 2nd. " 6d.	...	10 0	20 0	20 0
" " " 1sh.	...	14 0	20 0	40 0
Grenada 1883, C.A. 8l. ..	...	1 3	No price	3 0
" " " 1sh. ..	...	2 0	"	20 0
Holigoland, 1867, 1sh.	...	40 0	50 0	80 0

	Scott's 55th Sh. d.	Gibbon's 10th Sh. d.	Scott's 56th Sh. d.
Heligoland, 1871, 1sh. ...	20 0	No price	300 0
" " 1-4sh. ....	24 0	"	200 0
" " 3-4sh. ....	20 0	80 0	200 0
Hongkong, 96c. yellow- brown ...	16 0	18 0	30 0
Hungary, 2kr., 1st issue. ...	2 0	4 0	4 0
" " 15kr. " ...	1 8	2 0	5 0
Iceland, 1873, 2s. ....	5 0	10 0	14 0
" " 3s. ....	3 0	7 6	6 0
Jamaica, 2d. Pineapple ...	4 0	6 0	16 0
" " 3d. " ...	8 0	7 6	20 0
Lagos, 1874, 4d. C.C. ...	5 0	12 0	12 0
" " 1885, 2sh. 6d. ...	48 0	45 0	100 0
" " 5sh. ....	70 0	80 0	160 0
" " 10sh. ....	120 0	160 0	320 0
Luxembourg, 1865, 1c. ...	1 8	10 0	12 0
Monaco, 1885, 5fes. ...	40 0	50 0	60 0
Montserrat, 2d. brown ...	10 0	12 6	20 0
Nevis, 1882, 2½d. brown ...	8 8	8 0	16 0
" " 4d. blue ...	10 0	15 0	20 0
" " 6d. green ...	120 0	200 0	260 0
Nova Scotia, 8½c. green ...	30 0	30 0	48 0
St. Christopher, 1882, 2½d. 4 l. blue ...	6 0	10 0	18 0
" " 4 l. blue ...	2 6	12 6	16 0
St. Vincent, 1861, 1sh. ...	20 0	25 0	40 0
" " 1880, 5sh. ....	120 0	360 0	500 0
Trinidad, 1869, 5-h. ...	16 0	17 6	24 0
Two Sicilies, 50g. gray ...	10 0	25 0	50 0
" " 50g. blue ...	20 0	30 0	60 0
Turks Is., 1881, 1sh. C.C. ...	10 0	20 0	40 0
Zululand, 1890, 1sh. ...	2 0	5 0	7 0
" " 5sh. ....	9 0	60 0	80 0

### Some Things, which Affect the Prices of Stamps.

(From the "Post Office.")

EVERY successive publication of the annual catalogue, which occurs at this season of the year, arouses a great deal of discussion and of criticism of the prices found in them. There is little real basis for criticism so far as these prices are those which are asked by the individual dealers who publish the catalogue. They have a perfect right to ask what prices they will for stamps, and then it is the privilege of collectors to pay them or not, as they choose. We never feel like arguing, in any spirit of antagonism, to the prices published by any dealers. The fact is, however, that collectors have a tendency to take these prices as standards of value. We think this comes principally from the endeavours on the part of dealers to have their catalogues recognized as standards. We are disposed to question the possibility of the making of a list which shall be a standard of value for the majority of stamps. There are certain elements which enter in and affect the prices of stamps which make it impossible to determine their exact value. A dealer knows how many he has, estimates the probable number in the hands of other dealers, and puts his price upon them accordingly. The old and oft-stated law of supply and demand controls in this as in everything else. The supply is affected, in the first place, by the number of stamps which are is-

sued; in the second and more vitally, by the number which are preserved, and, in the third place, by the fact of freedom or lack of freedom in the circulation of these stamps. The last statement refers to the matter of hoarding of the stamps by collectors or dealers. Individual stamps may be, and are, "cornered," as the phrase is. A dealer or collector may have in his possession the great majority of the stamps of a certain value which can be sold. If he sells these slowly, as the demand for them is made, even though his supply be large, it is the same as though it were small, so far as prices are concerned. The prices of the catalogues are made by such dealers or collectors for the stamps they hold, and in any real idea of standard value cannot be considered correct. The number of these stamps thus priced in the catalogues is greater than is usually supposed. Dealers, however, are not the ones who are responsible in the main for this state of affairs. There are more speculative collectors than speculative dealers. The advances in prices which are seen from year to year in the catalogues are produced and modified by certain facts not generally understood. We do not pretend to understand them ourselves but there are certain matters which we have considered which bear upon this so forcibly that we bring them to the attention of our readers. Setting aside, for the moment, the question of the supply of stamps, the matter of the demand for them shows the reason why they advance to certain points and then stop advancing in price. It should be remembered that the large number of the world's collectors are young people whose means are limited and who are, therefore, not able to buy any stamps they wish, but must make choice in accord with their ability to pay for them. We make no claim of accuracy for the following table, but it expresses in a general way our idea of the facts:—

Take a million collectors; out of these 1,000,000 will buy stamps up to 5 cents in value.

500,000	up to	10,
200,000	"	25,
100,000	"	50,
50,000	"	\$1 00,
25,000	"	\$2 00,
10,000	"	\$5 00,
5,000	"	\$10 00 and over.

In other words, as the prices of stamps advance the number of collectors who will buy them declines with corresponding rapidity. The point is sure to be reached on any stamp where the supply and the demand balance. The only thing which has secured uninterrupted advance in the prices of stamps during the past years has been the enormous increase in the number of collectors. The "corners" which have been made affect the value of individual specimens, but there are too many good stamps to make this a very great factor in the general advance of prices. Any one who can tell what the increase in the number of collectors will be during the next few years will also be the one who can state when this general advance in prices will cease.

CRAWFORD CAPEN.

**Philately a National Pastime.***(From the Philatelic Record.)*

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that stamp collecting has passed from the craze, or faddist stage, into the secure position of a national pastime. It can now count its followers in almost every village of the country, and its flourishing societies in every great city of the Empire. It is connected by prosperous trade ramifications with every civilised state. It has its monthly and weekly journals by the score, and even its own daily paper devoted exclusively to the interests of stamp collecting. Many a struggling government keeps its head out of bankruptcy by the revenue which it draws from stamp collectors. Royalty has succumbed to the fascinations of the pursuit. Millionaires pay fabulous prices for the little bits of paper that are classed among the gems of philately. Speculators dabble in its securities. Cautious investors rank the money they lock up in stamp collecting, as amongst the safest and best of their investments. It has passed through years of deepest depression, with bounding prices, absolutely unaffected by the universal gloom. A collection recently sold for £2,200, cost the collector, 30 years ago, just £69. One hundred per cent. is not a bad return in these days; and the fact that it has been a safe return for thirty years speaks volumes for the stability of stamp collecting as a national pastime.

There are a few of the more sordid reasons which may be adduced in explanation of the popularity of a so-called craze, which has forced its way into our national life as a recognised pastime.

But the true philatelist, though he cannot fail to be more or less influenced by the investment phase of the pursuit, reaps his keenest enjoyment from the work of accumulating and studying the representative labels of the postal issues of the various countries, their history, and their manufacture. He is, in fact, the student and historian of the postal service. The literature of philately, counted by hundreds of volumes, is replete with the history of the inception and the growth of postal communication, its laws and its decrees. Over and over again the philatelist has unearthed from forgotten archives and gathered into permanent book form the early history of the establishment of the postal service in country after country. And every year by industrious and continuous research he is gathering and preserving invaluable material for a comprehensive history of one of the most interesting and most important developments of modern life.

The investment argument in favour of stamp collecting is, however, not an unmixed good. It tends to dominate philately a great deal too much. It determines too often the question as to what should be collected. And it is a too important factor in the continual changes that are taking place from one group of countries to another. The enthusiasm for a country is too

often tainted by the consideration of its prospective monetary value, and many countries are unpopular for the simple reason that they comprise no stamps that fetch long prices. This should not be. That the financial basis of philately should be solid and safe is right enough; but that everything should be regarded simply and solely from the £ s. d. point of view is, to say the least, undesirable in the best interests of philately as a national pastime.

We are accustomed now-a-days to divide collectors into three classes: general collectors, specialists, and speculators. The latter is a parasitic growth that is calculated in the end to work evil to the cause of philately. The continual cornering of stamps, the mad rush for provisional issues, the eccentricities of fashion, and artificially inflated prices: these are a few of the rocks ahead against which we have to guard our hobby, if we would preserve what is best in its pursuit for the enjoyment of the true philatelist.

That collectors should occasionally become dealers cannot be helped. The temptation to put their capital and their knowledge to greater use from the £. s. d. point of view will, now and then, overbalance the desire to rank only as collectors; but the insidious and growing practice of a few well known collectors of secretly competing with the recognised dealers in the buying and selling of stamps which they do not collect is quite another matter.

Yet after all is said that can be urged by would-be Cassandras as a warning of coming trouble, if not of coming dissolution, we are sanguine enough to believe that philately will long continue to strengthen its claim to be regarded as one of the most enjoyable of all our established national pastimes. Its more permanent pleasure-yielding capabilities are so widespread that they cannot be dwarfed by the solid selfishness of a few speculating collectors.

**Mr. Seebeck's Reply to Criticism.**

MR. N. F. SEEBECK feels very sore over the criticism with which his first letter has been received. He is grieved that the olive branch that he held out has not been recognised as the genuine article. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, we think we can answer for it here, that with Mr. Seebeck personally we have no quarrel whatever; that, on the contrary, we are more than pleased to learn that he is a collector, and therefore one of us. As an engraver he has fallen into a groove that has led to seriously bad results for philately, and the consensus of opinion is unmistakably dead against his system of helping out poverty-stricken States by supplying them gratuitously with revenue-earning labels in return for their permission to traffic in remainders. If Mr. Seebeck could rid himself of the incubus of the "remainder" part of his contracts, his exquisite designs would raise him to the pinnacle of popularity as an engraver. But we cannot separate his beautiful labels from the pernicious system that has eaten, like dry rot, into philately. He alone can and must see

to that. We are not sure that he properly estimates the objection yet, for he imagines that he quite counterbalances matters by employing large quantities of stamps at a price which, in the parlance of the day, brings them within reach of every collector. He fails to recognise the fact that collectors are interested only in studying stamps which are the result of genuine and honest postal needs. The inevitable cure is working its own drastic remedy. Already the States which are welded to a systematic traffic in "reminders" are disappearing from respectable collections.—*Philatelic Record.*

### More Cornering in U.S.

ACCORDING to the *Weekly Philatelic Era*, the American Express Company has bought up all the \$1.00 stamps of the current issue on unwatemarked paper that could be found in the country. Evidently it will be necessary to compile and publish a regular list of "cornered" stamps, as a warning to collectors not to allow themselves to be rushed into paying absurd prices, when by the exercise of a little patience, they will force the "cornerers" to disgorge, or suffer loss. A "cornering" operation means sales at artificially advanced prices within a reasonable time. Any delay beyond that period means that accumulating interest is rapidly wiping out prospective profit. Hence in the competition of cornerer vs. collector, the collector can afford to play at the waiting game with much more certainty than the cornerer. The cornerer must sell, but the collector is not compelled to buy. Blank spaces in albums now-a-days are the common lot. Even the wealthiest cannot fill every blank. Therefore, where the supply cornered runs into thousands it is pretty safe to wait. Besides, the collector has two chances to the cornerer's one, for a collector may any day come across the desired stamp in the ordinary course of collecting. The adoption of a waiting policy would probably have kept certain West Indians at a reasonable figure: a mad rush for those stamps has had the opposite effect.—*Philatelic Record.*

### Auction Sales.

Unused are distinguished by an asterisk.

VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, JAN. 2, 1896.

	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 6d. vermilion, imperf, block of 4°	3	15	0
British Columbia, 1cc. blue and pink, perf. 12½°	2	12	6
British Guiana (1851), 1c majenta	4	0	0
Canada, 6d. purple-black, perf. 1°	12	10	0
7d. green*	12	12	0
also hel, used	2	7	6
10d. blue	6	0	0
Ceylon, 6d. on bluish, imperf. pair*	2	2	0
8d. brown, star, perf., 2 copies, each	3	0	0
9d. brown, ditto, ditto, block of 4°	2	17	6

	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, <i>Britannia</i> , majenta, block of 4°	2	17	6
N. ples. 5ogr. lake	2	4	0
N. v. s. 4d. rose*	3	10	0
1s. green, perf. 13. fine, but no gum*	4	10	0
1s. purple*	2	15	0
New Brunswick, 6d. yellow	2	15	0
Newfoundland 2c. carmine	6	0	0
4d. orange	3	10	0
6d. carmine red cut case	7	5	0
New Zealand 1d. red on buff, pair	4	0	0
2d. ultramarine, thick paper, serrated, on original, fine, but torn	5	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s. cold violet	17	0	0
Odenburg, 2nd issue ½gr. green*	6	7	6
St. Lucia, 1s. black and orange	3	4	0
St. Vincent, 1d. rose red imperf. pair*	13	10	0
4d. deep blue, no wmk. block of 4°	3	0	0
1s. indigo, perf. 12. block of 4°	1	10	0
ditto, perf. 11, strip of 3, with margins*	11	0	0
Saxony, 3 perf. red	3	0	0
Tonoko, 6d. ochre, C.A.	10	0	0
Victoria, 1d. green, Queen on throne, block of 9°	5	0	0
Western Australia, 6d. bronze-black	2	0	0
Wurttemberg, 3s. orange no thread*	4	10	0
3s. orange thick paper, perf. 13½*	2	4	0
7s. dull blue, roulette*	2	2	0

VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER, JAN. 14, 1896.

British Columbia, 1cc. imperf*	2	0	0
British Honduras, 1s. carmine, C.A.	7	10	0
Brazil, slum. figures, 6oor.	5	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3p.	2	0	0
Ditto, 4p., damaged	3	15	0
Ditto, 5p.	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1st issue, 10d. vermilion*	2	10	0
Ditto, 4d. rose	15	15	0
Ditto, 9d. brown	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s. blue	7	0	0
8d. yellow-brown*	10	0	0
9d. brown*	4	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1d. red, wood block...	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s. dark green	2	5	0
Canada, 7½d. green*	2	4	0
Ditto, another, used	3	0	0
Great Britain 10d. Oct. plate, 3°	2	0	0
Hanover, 1ogr.	2	10	0
Mauritius, large fillet, 2d. blue	8	0	0
Mexico, eagle, 5c. brown, with sur.	2	15	0
Monaco, 1st issue, 5fr.*	2	0	0
Naples, ½ tornese, blue "cross"	4	12	6
Ditto, 50 grana	2	0	0
Natal, 1s. green curved carmine sur.	14	10	0
Ditto, 1s. green curved black sur.	3	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d. yellow	3	3	0
Nevis, 4d. rose	2	15	0
Ditto, 4d. orange pair 14°	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s. purple*	2	7	6
New South Wales, Sydney view, 1d., plate 1.	2	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s. cold violet	18	10	0
Odenburg, 2nd issue, ½gr*	3	0	0
Ditto, 3rd issue, ½gr. moss green*	3	15	0
Ditto, ½gr. green	3	15	0
Peru, medio peso rose	14	0	0
Queensland, 1st issue 1d. carmine imperf.	2	0	0
St. Christopher, 6d. olive-brown, pair	7	7	0
Ditto same (single)*	2	7	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s.	9	10	0
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d. yellow-green, imperf.	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Spain (1850), 10rs. green ...	2	10	0
Ditto (1851), 2rs. red ...	10	0	0
Ditto (1853), 2rs. red ...	6	0	0
Switzerland (Frasle), 2kr * £3 rcs and	3	17	6
Turkey, 60 crazo damaged	2	8	0
Ditto (1865), 3 lire ...	40	0	0
United States (1856), 9cc blue ...	4	15	0
Ditto, 9cc. Justice ...	5	15	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., sin 10 lin border*	4	0	0
Württemberg 18 r. blue, no three*	3	0	0
Ditto (1859), 3kr. orange, thick paper	2	0	0
Ditto ditto, 6kr. green*	5	0	0
Zululand, 5s. ...	3	17	6

CHEVELEY & Co., JAN. 8 and 9, 1896.

Antigua, 1s. purple. strip of 6*	5	15	0
Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½d. blue pm mark...	10	0	0
Ditto, 1 peso, red, postmark ...	7	0	0
Baden, 3k ros., perf. 13½*	3	3	0
Bahamas, 1d. lake, imperf. block of 4*	2	16	0
Baravia, 1 mark, imperf*	3	0	0
British Honduras, 6d. yellow*	2	6	0
1s. grey* ...	2	12	0
5cc. on 1s grey* ...	3	3	0
Canada 7½d. green, on entire ...	3	15	8
Ceylon, 2½ emerald, U.C.*	2	10	0
5d. purple-brown cut at top*	2	6	0
6d. claret, in perf*	2	2	0
8d. brown, star, perf. ...	3	15	0
1s. 9d. green imperf.*	3	6	0
2s. blue, imperf, fine, but line cut one side*	6	5	0
Dominican Republic (1865), ½r. green* ...	4	7	0
Ditto 1r yellow. cut close ...	7	5	0
Gambia, 1s. green* ...	2	6	0
Great Britain 1d. red, small crown, perf.	10	10	0
14. block of 12* ...	2	15	0
1. v. Official. £1 green ...	2	15	0
Hamburg, 9 ch. yellow. perf. ...	2	0	0
Hong Kong, 9cc. yellow-brown* ...	7	0	0
Lagos, 2s 6d. brown* ...	3	12	0
Naples, ½t. blue arms ...	14	0	0
½t. dark blue cross ...	4	4	0
Nevis, 4d. rose* ...	3	10	0
Another used ...	2	12	0
4d. orange, engraved* ...	3	3	0
Another* ...	2	12	0
4d. orange, litho* ...	9	0	0
6d. grey-lilac, £2 8s., £2 1cs., and	2	12	0
6d. olive, litho. ...	13	0	0
Another ...	12	0	0
6d. green ...	8	10	0
1s. green, perf 13* ...	3	10	0
1s. yellow-green ...	4	4	0
1s. purple. strip of 6* ...	13	0	0
A single* ...	2	8	0
Nova Scotia 6d. dark green*	10	0	0
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1-3rd gr. green*	6	5	0
Ditto, 2gr. rose* ...	4	10	0
Ditto, 3gr. yellow* ...	4	15	0
St. Christopher, 6d. olive-brown* ...	2	12	0
1s. lilac, strip of 5* ...	5	15	0
St. Lucia, (1826), 6d. lilac* ...	3	12	0
Ditto, 1s. orange* ...	6	0	0
St. Vincent, 4d. orange, no wmk.*	3	3	0
Another, no gum* ...	2	14	0
4d. dark blue, star* ...	6	10	0
4d. ultramarine, CA., perf. 12* ...	3	10	0
6d. blue-green* ...	2	10	0
6d. pale-green* ...	2	14	0
6d. yellow green, thick paper* ...	3	8	0
1s. slate, perf. 15* ...	2	8	0

	£	s.	d.
1s. blue-black* ...	4	10	0
1s. vermilion star* ...	2	10	0
5s. rose star* ...	15	0	0
Tobago 6d. ochre, U.C., imperf* ...	2	2	0
6d. ochre, U.C.* ...	4	4	0
6d. ochre, CA., heavy postmark ...	11	10	0
Trinidad, (1862), 1s., purple-blue ...	7	10	0
United States (1869) 90* ...	2	2	0
Virgin Islands, 6d. rose perf 15* ...	6	10	0
Zululand, 5s.* ...	3	0	0

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, JAN. 6 and 7, 1896.

Bremen, 7gr. yellow ...	2	4	0
France, 1st issue, 20c. blue, error, on original ...	3	12	6

HADLOW, JAN. 13, 1896.

Afghanistan, ½ rupee black, tablet ...	5	15	0
Canada, 6d. purple-black, perf., cut one side* ...	3	0	0
Mexico (1872), 100c. green (error) ...	5	5	0

The Bureau of Sale.

SUBSCRIBERS can advertise their stamps worth over a piece, free of charge, for three months under the following conditions:—

(1). The stamps must be sent to this office not later than the 10th of each month with the prices clearly stated.

(2). The stamps will be advertised for three months, and in case of sale 12½ per cent. will be deducted from the price as commission.

(3). Only perfect and genuine copies will be advertised under this heading.

(4). Intending purchasers may either remit in advance, with sufficient for postage and registration, or receive goods V.P.P.

(5). In ordering only numbers need be quoted.

No.		Rs.	a.
7	* Barbados, 1852, 1d., blue paper	15	0
8	" " " " "	22	8
16	Tasmania, 2½ on 9d., deep blue	7	8
18	* Virgin Islands, 6d. lilac	10	0
19	* Canada, officially sealed	7	8
20	* Newfoundland, 24 cents...	2	0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1-94	1	8
22	* U. S. 6c. State	2	0
24	* Labuan, 6c. on 8c., violet	4	0
25	Uruguay, 1 peso, lilac, obsolete	4	0
26	* Mexico, ½ real, lilac, eagle	3	8
27	* Trinidad Puzo	3	8
28	Gibraltar, 6d., 2nd issue	15	0
29	India, 4 as., 1854, vertical pair, corners cut	15	0
30	Swaziland, 1sh., inverted surcharged...	25	0
31	U. S. 1869 2c., without grill	15	0
32	* St. Lucia, ½d. or 3d.	9	0
33	* Azores, 1st issue, 2c reis	25	0
34	" " 25 " "	50	0
35	" " 50 " "	30	0
36	" " 100 " "	30	0
37	* Madeira, " 20 " "	25	0
38	" " 30 " "	32	0
39	" " 3rd issue 80 " "	3	8
40	" " 240 " "	45	0

## Cheap Sets for Sale

BY THE

## Bombay Philatelic Co.,

37, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Sets marked \* are unused.

	Rs.	a.
<b>Angola</b> , 1886, 5, 25 and 50r. ...	three	0 6
* — 1894, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25r. ...	six	0 12
* — the same, with 50, 75 and 80r. ...	nine	3 0
* — the same, with 100, 150, 200, and 300r. ...	thirteen	7 0
* <b>Angora</b> , 1895, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25r. ...	five	0 12
* <b>Anjouan</b> , 1892, 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four	0 4
* — 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75r. and 1fr. ...	thirteen	5 0
* <b>Antigua</b> , ½, 1, 2½, 4 and 6d. ...	five	7 8
* <b>Antwerp</b> , (Exhibition) 5, 10 and 25c. ...	three	0 8
<b>Argentine</b> , 1867—80, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 16, and 24c. ...	seven	0 12
— lithographed, 1888, ½, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 ...	seven	0 12
— 1889-90, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10c. ...	eight	0 10
— 1892, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 50c. ...	ten	1 0
— the same with 1 pesos ...	eleven	2 0
— the same with 2 and 5 pesos ...	thirteen	5 0
* — 1892, Centenary, 2 and 5c. ...	two	3 0
— many issues, cheap set ...	fifteen	0 12
— many issues, cheap set ...	twenty	1 4
<b>Austria</b> 1850, 1, 3, 6 and 9 kr. ...	four	0 6
— 1858, 5, 10 and 15 kr. ...	three	0 2
— 1861, 2, 5, 10 and 15 kr. ...	four	0 6
— 1864, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 kr. ...	five	0 6
— 1867, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25 kr. ...	six	0 6
— 1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 kr. ...	six	0 6
— 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50, 1 and 1fr. ...	thirteen	1 8
— 1850-60, cheap ...	twelve	0 8
— 1850-91, a grand set ...	forty	1 4
* <b>Azores</b> , Don Henry, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25r. ...	five	1 0
* — the same, with 50, 75, 80, 100 and 150r. ...	ten	12 8
— the same, with 300, 500 and 1000r. all used ...	thirteen	25 0
* <b>Baden</b> , 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 30kr. ...	six	1 4
<b>Bahamas</b> , 1 and ½d. ...	two	0 4
— 1, 2½, 4 and 1s. ...	four	1 8
<b>Barbados</b> , 1875-92 ...	seven	0 12
— 1882-5, ½, 1, 2½, and 4d. ...	four	0 8
— 1892, ½, 1 and ½ ...	three	0 4
* — 1892, ½, 1, 1½, 5, 6, 8 and 10d ...	seven	5 8
<b>Bavaria</b> , 1849-62, 1, 3, 3, 6, 6, 9 and 9 kr. ...	seven	0 8
* — 1870, 1, 3, 7, 9, 10 and 18kr. ...	six	0 12
— many issues ...	thirty	2 0
<b>Belgium</b> , 1849, 10 and 20c. ...	two	0 12
— 1865, 10, 0, 30, 40c. ...	four	0 6
— 1869-75, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c. and 1fr. ...	seven	0 8
— 1866-84, newspapers 1 and 2c, (lin), 1, 2, 5, 8, 1, 1, 5 and 1c. ...	ten	1 4
— 1883, 0, 0, 25 and 50c. ...	four	0 12
— 1884-91, 10, 20, 25, 50, 1 fr., 2fr. and 35c. ...	seven	0 12
— 1893-94, with labels, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35 50c. and 1fr. ...	ten	1 0
<b>Belgium</b> , Parcel Post ...	ten	0 8
— Unpaid, 10, and 20c. ...	two	0 6
— Several issues ...	twenty-five	0 10
— Several issues, including scarce ...	forty	1 4
* <b>Benin</b> , 1, 2, 4 and 5r. ...	four	0 4
* — 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c and 1fr. ...	thirteen	5 0
<b>Bermuda</b> , 1 and 2½d. ...	two	0 3
* — ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d. and 1s. green ...	eight	5 8
— ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6 and 1s. green ...	nine	4 8
<b>Bolivia</b> , 1887, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, and 10c. ...	four	0 8
— 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 ...	five	0 6
— " the same with 50c. ...	six	0 12
— " the same with 100c. ...	seven	2 8
<b>Bosnia</b> , ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25r. ...	nine	0 12
<b>Bolivar</b> , 1887, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c, and 1 peso ...	six	6 0
— 1885, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c. and 1 peso ...	six	6 0
— 1885, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 and 1 peso ...	six	6 0
— 5 and 10 pesos ...	two	15 0
<b>Brazil</b> , a cheap set ...	ten	0 6
— several scarce ...	twenty	1 0
— many early issues ...	thirty	2 0
<b>British Bechuanaland</b> , ½, 1, 2, 4, and 6d. ...	five	2 8
<b>British Borneo</b> , 1826-90, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10c. ...	nine	1 0
— 25, and 50c and 1 and 2 dollars ...	four	6 0
— 5 and 10 dollars ...	two	17 8
* — 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24c. ...	nine	4 0
* <b>British Central Africa</b> , 1891, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8d. and 1r., obsolete ...	six	10 0
* <b>British East Africa</b> , 1890, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½ and 8s. ...	ten	6 0
— the same with 1 fr. ...	eleven	7 8
* — the same with 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rupees ...	fifteen	30 0
* <b>British Guiana</b> , two issues ...	five	0 6
* <b>British Honduras</b> , 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 24c. ...	eight	5 0
* <b>British South Africa</b> , ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 1s. ...	seven	6 8
<b>Bulgaria</b> 1882-87, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50c. ...	nine	0 12
— 1889, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, and 5c. ...	nine	0 12
<b>Canada</b> , 4c. to 10c. ...	eight	0 6
— 2 and 5c, registration ...	two	0 2
* <b>Cape Verde</b> , 1894, 5, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25r. ...	six	0 12
<b>Cape of Good Hope</b> , 1, 4, 6d. and 1s. triangular ...	four	20 0
— ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d. and 1s. ...	eight	0 10
— the same with 5s. ...	nine	1 0
* <b>Cavalle</b> , 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c. and 1fr. ...	six	4 0
<b>Chili</b> , two issues ...	six	0 4
— several issues ...	ten	0 12
— 1, 2, 5 and 10c. ...	four	0 3
<b>China</b> , 1826, 1, 2 and 5 candarins ...	three	0 12
— 1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 9, 12 and 24c. ...	nine	3 8
* <b>Cook Islands</b> , 1, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10d. ...	five	3 0
<b>Columbian Republic</b> , several issues ...	five	0 8
* <b>Congo</b> , 1894, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 1fr. ...	five	5 0
* — 1895, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 1fr. ...	five	3 0
* — the same with 5fr. ...	seven	9 0
* <b>Costa Rica</b> , 1863, ½, 2, 4r. and 1 peso ...	four	5 0
* — 1869, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50c. ...	six	0 6
* — the same with 1, and 2 pesos ...	eight	1 8
* — official, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c. ...	six	1 8





	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Java, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, (figures) 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 50c. (king) ...	eleven	0 10	Mozambique, the same with 2cor...	eight	1 8
— a fine set ...	twenty	1 8	— the same with 300 ...	nine	4 0
— unpaid ...	seven	3 0	* — 189. 5, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 ...	six	0 12
— unpaid 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 75c., complete ...	nine	5 0	— the same with 50, 75, 80 and 100	ten	1 8
Johore, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 3c. on 4c. ...	five	1 4	* Mozambique Co., 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 200, 300, 500 and 1,000c. (complete) ...	fifteen	22 8
— 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6c. ...	six	1 4	Natal, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d. and 1s. ...	eight	1 0
— the same with 1 dollar ...	seven	4 8	* New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5 and 17c. ...	four	2 0
* — 3 on 4c., 3 on 5c., 3 on 6c. and 3 on 1 dollar, very scarce ...	four	15 0	— the same with 10 and 12½c. ...	six	4 8
Labuan, 1892, engraved, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 40 ...	seven	5 0	* Nevis, ½, 1, 2½ and 4d... ..	four	12 8
* — 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24c. ...	nine	4 0	* New Caledonia, 1, 2, 4, and 5c. ...	four	0 4
Lagos, ½, 1, 2 and 2½d. ...	four	0 12	— 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen	5 0
— ½ 1, 2, 2½ and 4d. ...	five	1 4	Newfoundland, ½, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, and 5c. ...	seven	0 12
* — ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d and 1s. ...	eight	5 8	— the same with ½c. on mine ...	eight	1 0
* — ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½, 10d. and 1s. ...	eleven	9 0	— 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 24c. ...	eight	5 8
Leeward Island, ½, 1, and 2½d ...	three	0 4	New South Wales, 1871, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6d. and 1s. ...	seven	1 4
— ... ½, 1, 2½ and 4d. ...	four	0 10	— 1882-92, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 6, 8d., and 1s. ...	eight	0 12
* — ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7 and 1sh. ...	seven	6 0	— the same with 5s. ...	nine	3 0
* — the same with 5s. ...	eight	14 0	— 1880, official, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8d. and 8c. ...	seven	2 8
* Liberia, 1880, 1, 2, 6, 12 and 24c. ...	five	3 0	— 1882-92, official, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8d. and 1s. ...	seven	1 8
* — 1892, 1, 2, and 4c. ...	three	0 8	— Postage Due, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8d ...	seven	4 0
* — " the same with 6, 8 and 12c. ...	six	3 8	New Zealand, 1882-92, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 1s. ...	seven	0 8
* — " the same with 16, 24 and 32c. ...	eight	7 0	— the same with 2½, 5 and 8d... ..	ten	1 8
— 1892, 1, 2 and 4c. official ...	three	0 8	* Negri Sembilan, 1, 2 and 5c. ...	three	0 8
— " the same with 6, 8 and 12c. ...	six	4 0	* Nicaragua, 1869-71, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25c. ...	five	1 0
— " the same with 16, 24 and 32c. ...	eight	7 8	* — 1878, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25c. ...	five	1 4
* — unpaid 1894, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20 and 40c. ...	seven	7 0	* — 1872, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50c. ...	seven	2 0
Lombardy, several issues ...	nine	0 12	* — 1890, complete... ..	ten	2 0
Loenzo Marques, 1894-5, 2½, 5, 1, 15, 20 and 25f. ...	six	0 12	* — 18c, official ...	ten	2 0
Luxembourg, 1875-82 ...	eight	0 8	* — 1891, complete ..	ten	2 0
* — current, including official ...	ten	1 0	* — 1891, official ...	ten	2 0
Macau, Jornaes, 2½, 5, 10, 40 and 80 reis ...	three	0 8	* — 1892, complete ...	ten	2 0
Macau, 1894 ½, 1 and 3 avos, Prov... ..	three	0 6	* — 1892, official ...	ten	2 0
— " the same with 4, 6, 8, 13, 16, 31 and 47 avos... ..	nine	7 8	* — 1893, complete ...	eleven	2 0
* — Don Carlos, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25f. ...	six	0 12	* — 1893, official ...	eleven	2 0
— the same with 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, and 300 ...	thirteen	7 8	* — 1894, complete ...	eleven	2 0
Malta, ½, 1 and 2½d. ...	three	0 4	* — 18c4, official ...	eleven	2 0
— the same with 2½, 4d., and 1s. ...	six	1 4	Niger Coast, 1893, Provisional, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5d. and 1s. ...	six	15 0
* Martinique, 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four	0 4	* — 1894, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5d. and 1s. ...	six	4 8
* — 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen	5 0	Norway, including unpaid ...	twenty	0 10
* Mayotte, 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four	0 4	— later ...	twenty-five	0 12
* — 1, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen	5 0	— 1854-94, with several scarce values ...	forty	3 8
* Mexico 1804, 1, 2, 4f. and 1 peso..	four	0 6	* Nossi-Be, 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four	0 4
* — 1874, 5, 10, 10, and 25 centavos	four	0 6	* — 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen	5 0
* — 4, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, and 100c. ...	seven	1 0	* Obock, oblong, 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four	0 6
* — 18, 9-82, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 18, 24, 25, 50, 85 and 100c. ...	eleven	5 0	* Oceanic, 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four	0 4
— several issues ...	ten	0 8	* — 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen	5 0
— many scarce ...	thirty	2 0	Oil Rivers, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5d., and 1s. ...	six	10 0
Montenegro, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 25n.	seven	1 8	— ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5d., and 1s. ...	six	10 0
— 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 25n. (jubilee). ..	seven	1 8	Orange Free State, ½, 1, 2 and 6d. ...	four	0 6
Montserrat, ½, 1, 2½ and 4d. ...	four	12 8	Pahang, 1, 2 and 5c... ..	three	0 8
Mozambique, 1877-85, 5, 10, 10, 20, 25, 40, 40, 50, 100, 200, 300r. ..	twelve	15 0	* Paraguay, 1, 2 and 4c. (head) ...	three	0 4
— 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100r. ..	seven	0 10	* — 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80c., and 1 peso ...	twelve	12 8
			— official 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 50c. ...	eight	4 8
			Perak, 1, 2 and 5c. (tiger) ...	three	0 6
			— 1, 2 and 5c. and 2 surcharges on 2c. ...	five	0 12

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
*Perak, 1895, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10c. ...	six 1 0	*Salvador, 1893, 2, 5 and 10 pesos ...	three 2 0
— the same with 50c. ...	seven 2 8	— 1891, 1c. to 1 peso ...	ten 2 0
*Persia, 1884, 1, 2, 5, 10sh; 1 and 5 kranas ...	six 1 8	— 1894, 2, 5 and 20 pesos ...	three 2 0
— 1890, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10sh. and 1, 2 and 5kr. ...	eight 1 8	Samoa, 1887-92, palm and head, complete ...	eight 2 0
— 1892, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 14sh. and 1, 2 and 5 kranas. ...	nine 1 8	Sarawak, 1875, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12c. ...	five 4 0
— five issues ...	twelve 0 12	— including provisionals ...	five 0 12
*Peru, 1, 2, 5 and 10c. ...	four 0 3	— all provisionals ...	four 1 8
— Hernandez Prov. 1, 1, 2, 2, 2 ...	five 1 4	— 1888, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 25c. ...	nine 4 0
*Philippines, a fine set ...	twelve 1 0	— 1895, 2, 4, 6, and 8c. ...	four 0 12
— (Alphonso) ...	four 0 8	*Saxony, 1, 1, 2, 3, and 3 ...	five 0 6
* (Baby) ...	four 0 6	*Senegal 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four 0 4
*Ponta Delgada, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25r. ...	five 0 12	— 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen 5 0
*Port Lagos, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c. and 1fr. ...	six 4 0	*Selangor, 1, 2 and 5c. (tiger) ...	three 0 8
*Portuguese Congo, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25r. ...	six 0 12	*Serbia, 1869, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, 40 and 50 ...	seven 0 12
*Portuguese Guinea, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25r. ...	six 0 12	— a very fine set ...	twenty 1 8
*Porto Rico, 1882, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 mills ...	six 0 6	*Seychelles, 2, 4 and 8c. ...	three 0 12
— Baby King, same values ...	six 0 6	— the same with 10, 13, 16, 48 and 96c. ...	eight 7 8
— several issues, fine ...	ten 0 12	— 3 on 4c., 12 on 16c., 15 on 16c., 45 on 48c., and 90 on 96c. ...	five 7 8
Portugal 1871-87, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 25, 50, 80, 100, 150r. ...	thirteen 0 8	— 3, 12, 15 and 45r. ...	four 2 8
— a fine set, all obsolete ...	twenty 0 12	Shanghai, Jubilee ½, 1, and 2c. ...	three 0 8
— finer, many scarce values, twenty-five ...	1 0	— ½, 1, and 2c. ...	three 0 4
— Don Henry, complete, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 300, 500 and 1,000r. ...	thirteen 20 0	— unpaid ½, 1, and 2c. ...	three 0 4
Queensland, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 6d. and 1s. ...	seven 0 10	Sierra Leone, ½, 1 and 2½d. ...	three 0 4
— the same with 3d. ...	eight 1 0	— the same with 2 and 4d. ...	five 0 12
— the same with 2s. ...	nine 2 8	— the same with 1½, 3d., 6d. and 1s. ...	nine 3 8
*Reunion, surcharged, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 25c. ...	six 0 10	Siam 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 24 and 64 atts ...	eight 3 0
— 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four 0 4	*Soudan, 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four 0 4
— 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen 5 0	— 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 5, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen 5 0
Roumania, 1889, 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25b. ...	six 0 4	*South Australia, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1s. and 2s. ...	ten 2 8
— a cheap set ...	twenty 1 0	South Bulgaria, Provisionals, very cheap ...	eight 7 8
— many scarce varieties ...	thirty 1 4	Spain 1879, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1, 4 and 10 pesetas ...	thirteen 1 0
Russia, some scarce ...	twenty 0 8	— 1890 the same values ...	thirteen 1 0
St. Christopher, ½, 1, 2½ and 4d. ...	four 5 0	— many early issues ...	fifty 2 0
*St. Helena, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d. and 1s. ...	nine 6 0	— several scarce ...	sixty 2 8
— the same with 5 shillings ...	ten 15 0	S. Ujong, 2 and 5c. (tiger) ...	two 0 8
St. Lucia, ½, 1, and 2½d. ...	three 0 6	— 2 yellow, 2 rose and 5c., blue ...	three 0 12
— ½, 1, 2½, 4d. ...	four 0 12	Straits Settlements, wmk C.A. ...	ten 0 10
— ½, 1, 2½, 3, 4 and 6d. ...	six 3 0	*Suriname, 1, 2, 2½ and 3c. ...	four 0 8
— the same with 1s. ...	seven 5 0	Sweden, a cheap set ...	thirty 0 8
— the same with 5s. ...	eight 12 8	— several scarce ...	thirty-five 0 12
*St. Marie de Madagascar 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four 0 4	— a fine set ...	fifty 1 8
— 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen 5 0	— unpaid, complete ...	ten 0 12
St. Vincent, 1, 4 and 1d. ...	two 0 3	— official 1 ore to 1 krona ...	fourteen 1 0
— ½, 1, 2½, 4, 5d., and 1s. ...	six 4 8	*Switzerland, 1862, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 and 1fr. ...	nine 0 6
— the same with 6d. ...	seven 5 8	— 1862 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50c. and 1fr. ...	ten 1 0
— the same with 5s. ...	eight 15 0	— 1882, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50, 1fr. and 3fr. ...	twelve 1 0
*St. Pierre and Miquelon, Provisionals ...	8 x 0 12	— 1884 90, unpaid, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 ...	seven 0 12
— 1, 2, 4 and 5c. ...	four 0 4	*Thurn and Taxis, several issues ...	ten 1 0
— 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1fr. ...	thirteen 5 0	Tobago, 1 and 1d. ...	two 0 4
*Salvador 1867, ½, 1, 2 and 4r. ...	four 1 8	— ½, 1 and 2½d. ...	three 0 8
— 188-9, 1, 1, 2, 3 and 5c. ...	six 1 0	— ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6d. and 1s. ...	six 4 8
— 1890, 1c. to 1 peso, complete ...	nine 1 0	Timor, Prov. Newspapers ...	three 1 0
— 1891, 1c. to 1 p-80, complete ...	ten 2 0	— 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25r. ...	six 0 12
— 1892, 1c. to 1 p-80, complete ...	ten 2 0	Tonga 1, 2, 6d. and 1s. ...	four 1 8
— 1893, 1c. to 1 peso ...	ten 2 0	Transvaal, ½, 1 and 2d., obsolete ...	three 0 3
		— ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6d. and 1s. obsolete ...	seven 0 12



	Rs. a.
Patiala, Surcharged, Putialla, 2, 4as. and 1Re. grey ... ..	three 4 0
— $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12as., and 1re. Service, used and unused ...	nine 3 8
— $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 1, (oval) 2, 3 and 4. Service. 1885, surcharged Auttiala, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2, 4, 8as., and 1Re. ... ..	six 50 0
Poonch $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2, and 4as., ordinary — $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2 and 4as., official ...	five 1 0 five 1 0
Portuguese India, 1871, 10 and 20 reis ... ..	two 75 0
— 1872, 10, 20, 40 and 100reis ...	four 75 0
— 1877, 5, 10, 10, 20, 25, 25, 50, 50, 100, 200 and 300r. ... ..	eleven 35 0
1881, $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 5, $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 10, $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 20, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 5, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 20, 6 on 20, 6 on 25, 6 on 25, 6 on 4c, 6 on 50, 1T on 40 and 2T on 40reis ... ..	twelve 60 0
— 1881, 4T on 10, 4T on 50, 8T on 20, 8T on 100, 8T on 200, and 8T on 300reis used or unused ... ..	six 75 0
1883, $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6reis ... ..	3 0
1882, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6r. 1, 2, 4 and 8T ...	seven 1 8
1886, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6r. 1, 2, 4 and 8T ...	seven 1 4
*1895, $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6r. 1, 2, 4 and 8T ...	seven 1 8
Simoor blue, green and light blue — 3, 6, 1a, and 2as and 3pies brown	three 0 4 five 0 6
— 3, 6, 6, 1, 1 and 2as. service ...	six 0 12
— 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 1, 1, 2, and 2as., both service and ordinary ...	nine 1 4
— 1894, elephant's head, 3, 6 pies 1 and 2as. ... ..	four 0 6
— all issues, complete ... ..	sixteen 1 12
Soruth, 1 and 4as., imperforate ...	two 0 4
— 1 and 4as., perforate ... ..	two 0 4
Travancore, 1, 2 and 4chs on laid paper ... ..	three 1 8
— $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2(rose), 2 (red), and 4chs. — the same with 2.hs., yellow ...	five 0 8 six 1 8

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# The Indian Philatelist.

Vol. II.

MARCH, 1896.

No. 10.

## Used vs. Unused.

**T**HERE are quite a number of collectors who pin their faith to cancellations and post-marks as a guarantee of the genuineness of a stamp. There is no greater fallacy than this. A few examples will show conclusively that a post-mark, instead of increasing the credit of a stamp, has very often the very opposite effect. It is well known that the early Japanese stamps have been largely counterfeited. The imitations are so excellent that they defy detection. These stamps contain a minute inscription which corresponds to the facsimile, but which is often carefully covered by a post-mark. The early Italian States are offered in large quantities, used, on the letters of the period, but the stamps are all forgeries. The same thing occurs with the rare Swiss cantonal stamps which have been largely imitated and are offered quite cheap by the forger, who, however, obligingly offers to sell them on original covers at a slightly higher rate. In India a similar thing occurs, and we have seen collectors paying fancy prices for the stamps which have been stuck on some old-looking pieces of paper and then obliterated by the condescension of some post-master or the ingenuity of some forger. If collectors would but pause to think over the matter, they would see that it is much easier to imitate a post-mark than to manufacture a stamp and very often the post-mark, like charity, hides a multitude of sins and renders it more difficult to detect deficiencies in the execution of the engraver.

In spite of the great advance that art has made, it is curious to see how difficult it is to make a forged article to appear exactly like the original. There is always some minute point overlooked by the imitation. Once we caught the forger of Sind Docks in a frank humour and asked him how it was that he could not make a perfect imitation of the stamps he sold so largely. "Oh, sir," he replied. "genuine is genuine after all."

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post-marks, and some will even insist on original gum in this melting climate of ours. The fashion which rules so many things in the domain of stamps as everywhere else lies at present in the direction in the judicious collection of unused stamps, and there can be little doubt that there is more logic on the side of fashion than is usually the case.

### Bright and Son's Catalogue.

JUST as we are going to the press we have received a copy of the above catalogue, and its appearance and style at once gave us the impression that it was a book which will be largely patronised by collectors and dealers on account of its general excellence. The book is neatly bound up and it is a wonder how it can be sold with its 700 pages for 1-9 only. The type is clear, printing excellent, and paper good. The usual varieties are carefully chronicled, and, in some countries, notably in Portuguese India, the lists are much more exhaustive and complete than anything which we have seen in this line. It does not make a mistake of chronicling doubtful stamps or bogus countries and local rubbish. Above all the catalogue is very loyal in its addition to the decisions on the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps. The illustrations are in many cases good, but not uniformly so, owing to the fact that they are reproduced from original by a photographic process which is not successful with some of the paler shades. Being a recent catalogue the prices reflect more faithfully the actual state of the market. This fact has already been recognized in London and some of the recent dealers' sheets which we received from London are marked up by Bright's Catalogue. The publishers have spared no pains and no expense to make this publication a success, and they promise to repair any short coming in future editions. If they are more frequent than Stanley Gibbons, they are

front rank among catalogues.

We can heartily endorse all the improvements of the English Press on it and can recommend it to our readers as a very useful investment.

### New Issues.

**Austria.**—The two high value stamps in the new colours have been issued.

#### *Adhesives.*

- 1 gulden, pale lilac.
- 2 gulden, pale green.

**Austrian Levant.**—The recently issued Austrian stamps have been surcharged for use in the Levant.

#### *Adhesives.*

- 10 p. on 1g., black and pale lilac.
- 20 p. on 2g., black and pale green.

**Cuba.**—The colours of the current stamps have been changed.

#### *Adhesives.*

- ½m. dep., blue-green.
- 1 " " "
- 2 " " "
- 3 " " "
- 4 " " "
- 8 " " "
- 1c. " lilac-brown.
- 2c. " claret.
- 2½c. " rose.
- 5c. " slate-blue.
- 10c. " emerald-green.
- 20c. " violet.

**Ecuador.**—Though Ecuador pretends to have got rid of its Seebeck contract, it has provided itself with a new issue by a cheap process. The stamps of the current issue have been surcharged with the date 1895. The Seebeck system in all its nakedness was perhaps a shade better.

**Philippines.**—A new set has been issued for 1896.

#### *Adhesives.*

- 1 mil sky-blue.
- 2 " brown.
- 5 " light-green.
- 1c. emerald-green.
- 2c. blue.
- 2c. light-brown.
- 5c. green.
- 5c. violet-brown.
- 6c. carmine-rose.
- 10c. flesh.
- 15c. sea-green.
- 20c. light-yellow.

**Spain.**—*Die Post* chronicles the new stamps with the features of the king made older.

#### *Adhesives.*

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1c. green.        | 30c. grey.        |
| 2c. blue-green.   | 40c. dark-brown.  |
| 5c. light-blue.   | 50c. rose.        |
| 10c. red.         | 75c. yellow.      |
| 15c. violet.      | 1p. light-violet. |
| 20c. light-green. | 4p. carmine.      |
| 25c. blue.        | 10p. flesh.       |

## Notes and News.

THE twenty orange Sweden appears now in a slate blue shade.

LE TIMBREPHILE BRAZILIENNE is the name of a new arrival from Brazil.

IN Aachen all the male letter carriers have been discharged and replaced by young ladies.

A NEW value of 80 centavos is going to be added to the current set of Argentine stamps.

UNPAID stamps have been issued for Abyssinia. This is skin-deep civilisation with a vengeance.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. E. NEWLAND has been elected a member of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE lawsuit of Maury against Robert has been decided against the former, and Mr. Maury has enlarged an appeal.

A PECULIARITY of the 8c. Canada is that when the back of the stamp is moistened, it turns of a pink colour.

THE Ceylon stamps surcharged for service are of the following denominations: 2, 3, 5, 15, 25 and 30 cents.

THE Korean stamps recently chronicled appear to be speculated and as such collectors should give them a wide berth.

THE "Daily Item" continues to come regularly. The paper has no exchange or free list. It is bright and newsy.

A POSTAL Scandal is reported from Mexico, resulting in the wholesale dismissal and substitution of the more prominent officials.

IN addition to the surcharges for Zanzibar, which we recently chronicled, foreign journals mention an error, Zanzidar, on the 6 annas value.

THE probability of a new issue for France seems to be as remote as ever. The Minister has condemned the design submitted by M. Grasset.

THERE is a variety of the 5 cents stamp of Hawaii issued in 1853, which is extremely rare. It is printed on thick hard paper, almost cardboard.

THERE is a rumour that the stamps of British Central Africa lately issued may be withdrawn and that a new issue on water mark paper substituted instead.

WE were in error in giving the number of the unwatermarked 2 dollars stamps of the United States issue of 1895: the number should have been 2007.

IN addition to the set issued in Greece in commemoration of the Olympic games of a temporary character, another of a permanent character has been announced.

"LE TIMBRE POSTE" announces the 8 annas Bhopal on one paper having small pin perforations instead of the large ones. Are they official? That is the question.

THERE have been so many auction sales of late in the United States that the dealers complain that their legitimate business is being supplanted by the auction feeder.

WE have seen it stated that the Belgian Sunday label will no longer be perforated. Those who do not want it will have to cancel the inscription with a penstroke.

A GENTLEMAN claims in the columns of the *London Philatelist* that the 2 cents Perak of orange colour exists. He possesses one hundred copies of the same, one of which he sent to the Editor for acceptance.

MR. SEEBECK seems to feel the ground slipping from under his feet and he is making extra efforts to increase the attractiveness of his sets. Those furnished to Salvador this year have a different design for each value.

WE learn on good authority that a new complete set of postal matter is being prepared throughout the British South Africa Company; the designs have been engraved on steel and are to be printed in two colours.

NEW issues are in preparation for the following countries: Gibraltar, Trinidad, Gold Coast, St. Lucia, Tobago and Mauritius. Collectors would do well to complete their sets while they can, for they are bound to rise in value.

IT is understood that Spanish officials have lately sold a large lot of remainders of 1860 to 1879 to a German dealer who is flooding London and continental cities with 19 cuartos of 1862 to 1870, and the 1, 4, and 10 pesetas of all issues.

IT has been said in the philatelic press that the Negus of Abyssinia made war on the Italians because they opposed the admission of Abyssinia into the postal union. The stamps of King Menelik are still local to all intents and purpose.

THE date of annexation of British Bechuana-land to the Cape of Good Hope is officially announced as being the 16th November, 1895. The current surcharged Great Britain stamps continue to be used, but it is probable that they will soon be changed.

A provisional due stamp is announced to have appeared in Detroit. The current one and two cent postage stamps were surcharged "due 1" and "due 2" and were in use for two days, the supply of regular due stamps of those values having been exhausted.

ALL our efforts to procure the current Sir-moor stamps surcharged for service have so far proved unsuccessful. None of our Indian readers also seems to know anything about it. It is possible that the variety is specially manufactured for the export trade.

SEVERAL post offices in the United States have still Colombian stamps for sale. The fact is that the stamps of the older issues are being constantly returned by country post masters as unsealable, and are afterwards sold in the usual way by the large offices.

THE 4c. Hongkong gray stamp water marked C. C. has the distinction of being the longest in use, without change of design, colour or watermark, the only modification it ever underwent being one of perforation. The stamp comes now printed on C. A. paper.

MR. T. H. THOMPSON, the purchaser of the obsolete Leeward remainders, has purchased the 9,600 1 shilling St. Helena stamps water-marked C. C. which were recently offered for sale. A lot of 6,000 Gibraltar 5 peseta stamps were also recently sold in London.

CUT envelopes are being largely given up in favour of entire ones. The albums that provide spaces for cut envelopes will be discarded for blank ones or such as contain no space for them. In our opinion envelopes and adhesives should be collected separately.

THE water mark on the current Argentine stamp was impressed after the paper was made and often disappeared after pressure. It was resolved to procure water marked paper from Germany and now the stamps are printed on this. The water mark is somewhat larger than the old one.

POSTAL orders do not seem to reach Mr. Felix Videcky of Gudaperst. He insists that he never received one that we sent him in July of the last year, though the Bombay Post Office maintains the contrary. We would like to have further information of this gentleman from any of our foreign correspondents.

THEY say that the stamps of Bussalir do not do any postal duty. The post offices will be established some time in the din future. In the meanwhile they are snapped up by foreign dealers who seem to use very little discrimination in the stamps they handle. We wonder when they will realise the absolute necessity of rejecting all speculators' rubbish.

IN perforating postage stamps a die plate is placed before the needles of a machine carrying 300 needles. As about 180,000,000 holes are punched per day the wear on the die plate is excessive. Brass plates wear out in a day, and even steel plates are rapidly destroyed. The use of aluminium bronze has caused the die plates to last for months without renewal.

AMERICAN dealers complain that they cannot replenish their stock of United States stamps abroad as easily as they did formerly. There is more philatelic knowledge now than in former times and collectors all the world over have more accurate idea of the value of particular stamps. The profession of the bargain hunter is not so easy as it was at one time.

AN explanation is given of how United States periodical stamps are placed on the market. Collectors sometimes watch for the advent of newly appointed post masters and take advantage of their ignorance of departmental rules. In this manner quite a number of these scarce stamps get into the hands of collectors before a warning note from Washington makes the post master more careful in the future.

SINCE the birth of Philately, the following number of publications have appeared devoted to it. The list is the work of a well known philatelic statistician, and, we believe, authentic. In various languages, there have appeared 15,336 publications. Of these 7,850 were English, 4,286 German, 1,957 French, 430 Spanish, 251 Italian, 203 Dutch, 126 Danish and Norwegian, 112 Portuguese, 89 Swedish, 27 Roumanian and 5 Greek.

THE collection of post cards is steadily advancing if we are to believe the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society. There is no reason why post cards should not be popular. They are more easy to complete and less expensive than adhesives. The only drawback is that they cannot be mounted as effectively and attractively as postage stamps; but with little care even this difficulty can be surmounted, and it makes a very attractive show.

THERE seems to be an impression that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons were the first to introduce the system of cataloguing adhesives, post cards and envelopes separately. We believe that Maury's catalogue had long distinguished this feature and the English firm can hardly claim to have been the pioneers of the new mansion. There is no doubt that the new departure has been received with universal satisfaction and will be gradually adopted by other catalogue makers.

Representative Pugh of Kentucky has prepared a bill to allow all cities with a population of 100,000 or over to have postage stamps of their own special design, commemora-

tive of its history or in memory of some deceased and honoured citizen. In the event of this bill being passed it would be difficult to tell what the effect upon stamp collecting would be. Imagine about 40 different cities issuing a new set of stamps every year or so, and one can, in a manner, conceive the many tribulations that may be in store for us.

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FORGED Spanish stamps of the rarer value abound. The 2 reales red 1851 and the Madrid 2 quartos 1853 have been perfectly imitated. The faults pointed out in the former imitations have been corrected. The only difference is in the shading of the neck, which is a little more accentuated in the forgery. The colour is brighter and the paper is a little thinner than in the original. As to the Madrid the 3 is rather thick and the bronze colour is rather brown in shade, looking at it at a little distance, and the brown tint becomes deeper if looked at sideways. They are offered with other Spanish stamps which are genuine.

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THE Transvaal Jubilee stamp is at last rehabilitated, for the authorities have decided that it can be used for an indefinite period. This does away at once with the chief objection against commemorative issues and Jubilee issues, that they are in use only for a short time. Could not Seebeck issues be treated in the same manner and placed under the ban because they are used for the limited period of one year only. The question of greater or smaller length of time does not affect the principle on which the condemnation is based. If a rule of this sort is introduced and adopted it is possible that it will furnish a sound working basis for the decisions of the S. S. S. S.

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CAPTAIN F. H. HANCOCK warns the philatelic public against two forgeries of Afghan stamps. The stamps purport to be two distinct types of the 1293 "tablet" Shahi, both of which on examination were found to be clever forgeries, very likely to be accepted as genuine by those who are not well-acquainted with the whole twelve types of the Shahi: one especially was a very good imitation of the type which Mr. E. D. Bacon believes to be No. 30 on the tablet plate. Doubtless they both emanate from the same source, as the forger referred to by the late Mr. G. Hebson in the *London Philatelist* for June, 1894. Only the values are different from those in ink.

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PORTUGAL has become too old to learn any thing. After the two Jubilee celebrations it is going to have the third. The designs have been prepared an issue that will celebrate the discovery of the route to India, by Vasco de Gama. The financial failure that has attended similar issues before will probably be repeated in this case on a larger scale. The speculators who invested in the Henriquinos and Antoninos have had to unload with little or no profit. We were somewhat

surprised to see in *Meekel's Weekly* paper an advertisement offering for sale a set of the Saint Anthony issue. We thought that the firm was so virtuously indignant against the Seebeck issues that they might have been a little more consistent in their stand against speculation. The Portuguese issue have not even the merit of artistic beauty, a claim that many of the Central American States can advance with much show of reason. The St. Anthony stamps were in use for fifteen days, and the rest obliterated for sale to collectors. Surely the sooner dealers school such stamps the better will it be for the trade and for the pursuit in general.

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AN interesting case has arisen last January in regard to the rare 3pfg; red Saxony. An American dealer sent out a fine copy on the original cover postmarked "Stolpen 18, 1851." The letter was a printed circular letter and inside bore the heading of "Leipzig." This stamp was returned by the customer who ordered it with the information that Earee in his "Album weeds" mentions that the only specimens he has seen are either postmarked Leipzig or Dresden. The stamp, however, is declared genuine and a superb copy and a translation of the German text gives a very good reason for the statement that many other postmarks exist on the stamp. It is a circular letter from a firm in Leipzig announcing that their drummer will soon call. The supposition is that the circulars were prepared and stamped in that city and the drummer as he travelled posted them a few days ahead of his arrival in a place. In this way the stamps secured different cancellations. The statement of Earee, therefore is not to be taken. In connection with this it may be interesting to know that the stamps of Hanover are found postmarked "Bremen" showing that their use was not confined to that city. We have also seen Great Britain stamps used in Malta and other colonies and India stamps cancelled in Zanzibar.

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### Western Australian Provisionals.

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"A FRIEND of mine," writes a correspondent to the *London Philatelist*, "has just returned from Perth, W. A., and happened to be there when the ½d. on the 3d. Provisionals were made, and succeeded in getting a sheet or two. He had an opportunity to overhaul the stock, and seeking for Philatelic trifles, he discovered one sheet among the whole issue that had the lower pane doubly printed. He also was lucky enough to obtain a copy of the bi-coloured first attempt at the surcharge, which was printed in red first and afterwards in green: and he informs me, on the authority of the Postmaster there, that only 3 panes of 30 each were so made. This appears to me to be curious, as I understand that the surcharging was made on the 2 panes of 30 each right through the whole of the issue. Appar-

ently the sheets were sent out by De la Rue in 120's, *i.e.*, 4 panes of 30 each, but were cut in two and used in the half sheets of 60; so that an ordinary person would imagine that either 60 or 120 of the first surcharge was made, although I have no reason to doubt my friend's information that only 3 panes of 30 were so done.

"I enclose for your inspection one of the sheets of 2 panes of 30 each as sold in the Post offices there, and also the original bi-coloured print. It appears that these were all sold very quickly, and, in reply to many anxious enquiries at the Post office for the first 'red and green' prints, the Postmaster decided to reprint a further large issue in the error colours; but, curiously to relate, this appears to have been done from the stock of C.A. current issue paper, the original provisionals having been done on the old stock of C.C. paper; but I am informed, on the same authority, that the original issue exhausted the whole of the C. C. paper.

"Strong representations were made that this Government reprint was not required and, in fact, was an emission that should come under the cognisance of the S.S.S.S.; and I understand that two sheets, in all 120 stamps, were only sold and the balance was supposed to be going to be destroyed. I have no information as to whether this was done, or whether any more were subsequently sold; but inasmuch as the new supply of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps had then arrived, there could be no reason for any dearth of this value, and I presume that they have not been issued or they would be more plentiful. My friend was able to get hold of one or two copies of this Government reprint, which I enclose for your inspection. You will note that on one copy of the C.A. that the second overprint has been made exactly on the top of the first overprint, causing the surcharge to appear in a chocolate colour; but if you will examine it carefully, you will find it is the green printed exactly over the red. I do not know how many were printed in this manner, but should imagine that it is the first attempt, which was subsequently set aside in consequence of the stamp appearing like the C. C. one that was attempted to be copied.

"My friend tells me that he searched through quite a third of the C. C. green surcharge, and he discovered that the bottom pane in one sheet had a double imprint of the single green surcharge. He obtained this sheet, and I enclose you a strip taken from it, and the top half showing you difference caused by the double imprint.

"I have no doubt these facts will be of interest to you and possibly of service to the readers of *The London Philatelist*; and I take this opportunity of forwarding you the copies for your inspection, together with an addressed envelope for their return to me.

"I might also tell you that the C. C. paper with the single overprint exists in two shades of paper, the second shade being almost the colour of the C. A. paper." Very edifying all this.

## The Early English Postal Service.

(From the "*Bay State Philatelist*.")

THE postal service of England dates back previous to the year 1500, and was primarily devoted to the transmission of the king's correspondence. Letters from merchants, however, were frequently carried, but no particular attention was paid to them; indeed, the carriers between Calais and Dover frequently refused to undertake the journey if there were no king's letters to be delivered. This neglect grew to such proportions that it was made the subject of remonstrance directed to the official whom we would term, at the present day, the Postmaster-General. In 1607, James I appointed Lord Stanhope "Master of the Messengers and Runners, commonly called 'The King's Posts' as well within the Kingdom as in foreign parts beyond the seas, within the King's dominions." This Master received the magnificent compensation of £66 13s. 4d. This functionary and his successors in turn farmed out the carrying business, in some cases making their subordinates pay for the privilege of carrying the king's letters and reimburse themselves from the income of such extra service as their work put in their power to do for private persons.

In 1635 it is recorded that the king's post masters carried the subjects' letters, but, up to that time, without reaping any benefit therefrom. At this time there was no arrangement recognized as a State service for the conveyance, within the kingdom, of letters of merchants. Later a regular charge was fixed for carrying letters, the proceeds were forwarded to the Master of the port and nominal wages were either paid in the coin of the realm, or in promises, to the local postmasters. To give them some real payment for their labour a monopoly of letting post horses to travellers along their routes was placed in their hands. The postmaster also had a right, in the king's name, to impress the horses of his neighbours for carriers when his own were not sufficient for the needs of the service.

The paternal attempt to accommodate the public was not always appreciated by those it was intended to benefit, and the postmasters were obliged to adopt drastic methods to prevent unauthorized persons from carrying passengers and mail contrary to law. In 1649 the London Common Council set up a rival post to that of Prideaux, who was then officiating as the domestic postmaster-general, on the pretence that the Council required another weekly conveyance of letters for its own use, and it actually drove the official posts from the field, despite Prideaux's reduction of rates and establishment of additional mails. The fight was carried on with occasional pitched battles between the rival messengers, and efforts were made by Prideaux to delay the opposition, under pretence of keeping the Sabbath, while his own agents respected it not, until in 1653,

when a John Mauley contracted to pay the Commonwealth £10,000 a year to farm the management of the inland and foreign post offices. Until that time the service to the continent had been separate. The separation came from James I. taking advantage of the wording of Stanhope's original grant, and after Stanhope had built up a service abroad, selling for a handsome sum the office of "Postmaster of England for foreign parts, being out of the King's dominions."

The couriers from Germany and the low countries were for the most part peddlers who carried letters through the whole distance, delaying whenever it suited the convenience of their own traffic, instead of taking them for a stage and handing them over to other messengers. This system was so unsatisfactory that in 1633 Secretary Coke issued an order to foreign post masters to send no more letters by carriers who came and went at their own sweet will, but, in conformity with the practice of other nations, to erect packet posts at certain distances to run day and night without ceasing and to be governed by a series of rules promulgated for the benefit of the service. It was provided that the foreign postmasters should take the oath of allegiance, should have an office in London, and should give notice of the time for the public to bring their letters for transmission. A register was kept of the writers of all letters and the persons to whom they were sent. The letters were placed in a packet and sent to Dover by daylight in order that they might be carried over the sea the same day. When the mail arrived from foreign parts, letters for the Government and foreign ministers were immediately delivered to them, after which a list of all other letters received was set up in the main office for all to see. This was the beginning of the continental regular mail service.

In the same year Thomas Witherings acquired the consent of both domestic and foreign powers to convey letters from stage to stage, day and night, to Germany and Italy, by which agreement letters were conveyed between London and Antwerp in three days. This was an improvement on the old carried method which required from eight to fourteen days for the same distance.

London and Paris were up to that time 14 days apart, and it was agreed that letters should be delivered within five days. Thirty years later the time was reduced to four days, and to Madrid to 21 days. Geneva was 17 days distant, while the longer journey to Venice, owing to better roads, was made in 15 days, though to Leghorn it required 21 days. To Paris, the Hague, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Leghorn mails went twice a week; to the other great cities only once. Early in the reign of Charles I. the time for the transmission of mail matter was still further reduced.

About this time it was calculated that in the 32 counties of England there were at least 512 market towns which sent 50 letters each per week to London, which, with their answers at 4d. each, brought in £426 a week. The cost of

conveyance being only £37, after a charge of £1,500 a year to pay postmasters for the care of the king's packets was deducted, a handsome profit was left. So it is seen that even at that day the carrying of mail for private persons gave a good return to those in charge.

Before the restoration the Postmaster Generalship was worth £10,000, and in 1660 the farm was granted to Dr. Benjamin Worsley for a term of seven years, at a rental of £20,000. His term of office was brief and his successor paid £21,500, while in 1674 the rent was £43,000. Before this time the profits of the post office had been settled by the king on the Duke of York, and when Lord Arlington's grant as postmaster-general expired in 1677, the duke entered upon the management of the office and carried it on for a considerable time in his own hands.

A feature of the service under Charles II. was the disposition of "dead letters," a term which was thus early in use. A letter of Deputy Postmaster-General Whitley concerning them is at once a revelation to postal methods and popular craft. This letter was as follows:

"This day Mr Lamb brought me a parcell of returned letters from you to ye damage of above eight pounds; ye losse being soe considerable and ununsual made me more inquisitive into the particulars; and opening three or four bundles, I found that almost all of them had bin apparently opened; which causes my greater admiration (wonder), coming from soe discrete a person (and one of so much integrity and reputation as Mr. Gloyne is esteemed to be). If they were opened by ye partyes to whom they were directed, they ought to have been first payd for; when ye contents are read, most letters are of small use afterwards. Perhaps ye persons you imploy may buy such letters at easy rates, and so impose them on you. I cannot tell how to understand it, but under one of these notions and soe must returne them to you; resolving not to submit to such a practise, whether it proceed from ye ignorance, corruption (or perhaps want of care and diligence) of your officers; the respect I have for you keeps me from any reflection on your selfe; onely I must oblige you to more circumspection hereafter, for if the like were done in other stages, weere should not be able to support ye charge of ye office."

Such habits of circumventing high charges, however, need not be wondered at when we recall, the impressed horses of a few years before or read of the guile of the deputies between Dover and Canterbury, who, being allowed one-half penny more a mile for horse hire because the Kentish miles were longer than the miles elsewhere, went and laid out the road with milestones the ordinary distance apart, and collected from traveller's ninnence more a trip than was their due. The postmen secured all they could from the public, and the public got back all it could from the postmen and did not think it cheating the king. Men still cheat the Government even when it is of their own making.

### The Connell.

(From "*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News.*")

THE currency of the Province of New Brunswick was changed in 1860, and the three stamps then in use, *viz.*, threepence, sixpence and shilling, were to be replaced on May 1st by the new stamps. The Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, at that time, was His Excellency, the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, and the Hon. Charles Connell held the position in the Cabinet of Postmaster-General. By a minute in Council passed some time before "the Postmaster-General was authorized to obtain new postage stamps in one, five, ten and twelve-and-a-half cents," and now witness an act on Mr. Connell's part which certainly has the privilege of being styled novel and unique if nothing more, for while all the other British Colonies were eulogizing Her Most Gracious Majesty by placing on their stamps all conceivable types of her portrait, what happens in New Brunswick? A set of stamps are issued which still hold their own as handsome specimens, but on only one denomination (ten-cent) appeared the likeness of the Queen, on the one-cent was engraved a locomotive, on the twelve-and-a-half cent a steamship, recording the rapid strides New Brunswick was making in railroading and ship building and on the five-cent stamp, to keep Her Majesty company, the people of the province were favoured with the portrait of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Connell kept the Government in total ignorance of the designs of the stamps until they "were actually issued and in circulation," and then when brought to book by his colleagues for his act of presumption, and requested by them to recall the five-cent stamp and issue "a new one with the Queen's head" in place of his own, he got on his high horse, refused to have his acts questioned, and resigned. The Connell was recalled and his successor in Office, the Hon. James Steadman (at present Judge of the County Court of York County, N. B.) issued the new five-cent stamp bearing the Queen's likeness. The question of the prior issue of the Connell can be settled at once, as the Government in their communication to the Lieut.-Governor in the matter, dated May 8, 1860, say: "And we further advise Your Excellency to order a five-cent. postage stamp to be struck bearing the likeness of the Queen instead of the five-cent. stamp already procured by the Postmaster General."

The error made by Lockyer in "Colonial Stamps" is a dual one; he gives 1861 as the date of issue, and he presents Mr. Connell with the unnecessary Milesian prefix of a capital C to his name. These little things are all necessary to correct if we wish to arrive at the truth, and in the question of such a rare stamp all erroneous information should be weeded out. The principal object of this article is to prove the Connell as no essay, but as being actually in circulation. That is my firm opinion after a most careful gleaming of all information that I could possibly obtain from three gentlemen still living, who were either Mr. Connell's col-

leagues in the Government of New Brunswick, or who were so prominent in the postal service under Mr. Connell that their opinions are invaluable. But before I quote these opinions, let me refer to the *Royal Gazette* of May 23, 1860, and we will see what Mr. Connell and the other members of the Government have to say in the matter, and surely here is where we should go for accurate information if anywhere. Here we have the record of this whole stamp affair in the official organ of the Government published at the very time, and is it not reasonable to suppose that no error would creep into such a publication? Mr. Connell says, on April 28, 1860: "Any delay now will cause trouble all over the country, as instructions have gone out and all old stamps called in." And a little later in his resignation letter, he says: "I made arrangements for the delivery and sale of the decimal postage stamps at every post and way office throughout the province on the first day of May."

Now please bear in mind that date (May 1st) and then also remember that the first intimation Mr. Connell had of the dissatisfaction his act had caused to the other members of the Government was when he received a telegram from the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. S. L. Tilley (now Sir Leonard Tilley, Governor of New Brunswick), on April 27, 1860, asking for the delay of the issue of the stamp, and then reason out in your mind whether in the Province of New Brunswick, 28 years ago, telegraphic and railroad communication was in a far enough advanced state to allow of information reaching "every post and way office in the Province" in three days. I say that this one thing should be evidence enough that there was every possibility of several of the stamps having got out, but let us go further and see what the Government say in their letter to the Lieut.-Governor in answer to Mr. Connell's charges: "We admit the Postmaster-General had the consent of his colleagues to obtain decimal stamps, but they were procured and *being distributed* before they were submitted to Your Excellency in Council, for approval or before the impress they bore was known to the council, and when submitted it was the opinion of the Council that the five-cent stamp should bear the likeness of Her Majesty;" and further on "and we again assert that the Council were kept in total ignorance of the design upon the five-cent-stamp until after they were struck of and *put in circulation.*" If this means anything at all it means that the stamps were actually issued, for we are not going to suppose for an instant that the eight members of the Government were going to state in the *Royal Gazette* of the day what was not true.

I have in my possession at the present time a Connell, which, I regret to say, was foolishly cut from an envelope in the possession of Dr. Cogswell, of Halifax, N. S., in the year 1874. I have also a beautiful unused specimen and two fine proofs, but this is diverging. I have been at a good deal of trouble in obtaining information from gentlemen who were in a position in the year 1860 to know all the facts of the case.

I received a letter from the Hon. Peter Mitchell the other day, in answer to my enquiry, in which he says: "I feel satisfied that several of them did get out and were used on letters going through the Post-Office, and that was the way the Council of that day first discovered it. When Mr. Connell first was brought to task about his unwarrantable act by his Colleagues, it was several days after they had been used." It is hardly necessary for me to state that the Hon. Peter Mitchell is to-day one of the most prominent public men in Canada, and having been one of Mr. Connell's Colleagues in the New Brunswick Government in 1860, and being now in the very prime of life and one of our cleverest Canadian politicians, it would be very hard to quote better authority.

Let us look to another authority, Mr. John Howe, who was Postmaster at St. John in 1860, and he must have had an early supply of these stamps and been in full knowledge of the affair, as St. John has always been the most important place in the Province. Mr. Howe writes to me under date of Spet. 5, 1888: "Your letter received and in reply I have to inform you that the Connell stamps were issued and were in circulation some time."

And lastly I will quote Mr. W. H. Smithson, now one of the most prominent men in the Postal Department at Ottawa, and who was chief clerk under Mr. Connell in the Fredericton Post-office, where the stamp was issued; he says: "They were certainly postage stamps and a few might have got into circulation," and in a later letter he says, "it is probable they were sold to the public from St. John Post-office."

And now I leave the case in the hands of my philatelic friends, and if I have been tedious, request pardon, but we are all seekers after truth, and if in our delving we tire, it is in a good cause; the copper and brass of philately we pass quickly by, the refined gold and gems we linger over, and as no stamp ever appeared under just the same peculiar circumstances which heralded the birth of the Connell, we may be forgiven for voluminosity in describing it. It is a rare stamp.—A. A. Bartlett, in *The Philatelic Journal of America*, November, 1888.

### Avoid Cheapness.

By ED. H. WILKINSON.

(From the "Philatelic West.")

WHAT collector does not prefer having a rare or desirable stamp in his collection to a common one? Why, possessed with this desire, do hundreds of collectors persist in filling their albums with trash—Sebecks, reprints, foreign revenues with a made-to-order postal cancellation, etc. Yes, a desirable stamp does cost a little more, perhaps, than a set of Roman States and the like. But do you not feel infinitely more proud of your more expensive stamp? Of course you do. It is inexplicable why a collector will invest his money in stamps, that will appreciate but little in the future, when he has the opportunity

to purchase stamps at a nominal cost, comparatively, which will show an apparent advance each year. Cheapness should be avoided as far as practicable in forming a collection. A stamp collection may be regarded as a speculation as much as a pleasure. You certainly desire to be able to obtain as much or more than the amount of money you put into it, if you ever wish to dispose of it.

The term cheapness does not necessarily imply that all stamps of a low value are unworthy of attention. A stamp may be desirable and yet cost but a few cents; a stamp may sell for dollars and yet not be as desirable an investment as one worth a few cents. There are many costly specimens that may be purchased for the same amount in ten years as they now bring. Scores of stamps of much less value will advance surprisingly in value in that time. The latter is the class you should invest in.

Because a dealer of doubtful veracity will sell you stamps much cheaper than other dealers, it is not a sure sign that you are getting your money's worth. You may think so for a while, but look out. Patronize those dealers who have good reputations and are recognized as responsible. You will find it to be the most profitable course to follow. You know what you get is genuine, and that when you send money to him, you will receive just what you want.

Buying the cheapest album in the market will likely cost the collector the most money. That sounds paradoxical, but it is true. A cheap album will not last long, and you will be compelled to purchase a new one in a short time. Nothing injures a stamp more than the handling it is subjected to when transferring it from album to album. The old hinge must be removed. If it is "peeled" off, the back of the stamp suffers, possibly the stamp is torn; if it is soaked off, and the color of the stamp is inclined to be fugitive, you will have a sorry specimen left. Perhaps your hands are not scrupulously clean. The stamp may then be soiled from the handling. Get a good album, mount your stamps in it with care, and leave them there. If you desire to collect new issues, procure an album with blank pages, or get the supplements as they are published. What do I call a good album? Perhaps you are thinking of one bound in morocco, gilt edged, etc. Well, that is not what I would have you get. It is a good album, certainly, and if you have plenty of the "filthy lucre," get it. For the collector of moderate means, an album costing from five to eight dollars will answer every purpose. One with blank pages, provided with guards to prevent bulging and printed on one side of the paper is what you want. Such an album, as they are now made, is well bound, a good quality of paper is used in its construction and is as serviceable as the very expensive edition.

Hinges are mighty insignificant things, but they are something collectors could not dispense with. In purchasing hinges, be careful to secure those having a gum known to be harmless. Some hinges have a gum that will eventually injure the stamp to which they are affixed, chang-



ing the color or causing the paper to turn yellow. Avoid them. There are now on the market several brands you can be safe in using. It is unnecessary to designate them—their names are familiar to all. Ten cents a thousand is a small enough sum to pay. Do not get some other because it is a cent or two less. You will probably not use over a million during your career as a collector, and the amount you save in purchasing an inferior grade is insignificant, while the proper preservation of your stamps will be materially aided in using those you know are reliable.

### British East Africa Company.

(*"The Australian Philatelist."*)

We have received from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand a most interesting communication, addressed to Mr. Acocks, of Wellington, N. Z., regarding the stamps issued by the British East Africa Company, and, in view of the fact that the Company's territory has been handed over to a Protectorate, by whom a new series will probably be issued, we think that the publication of the communication in full will be a useful addition to the records. It is as follows:—

"Imperial British East Africa Company, Ltd.,  
"2 Pall Mall East,  
"London, W., 20th July, 1895.

"My dear Acocks,—Your brother read me that portion of your letter referring to the Imperial British East Africa Co.'s postage stamps, and, as you appear to be under a great misapprehension regarding the final disposal of these stamps, I feel I ought to set you right on the matter. But, first of all, in defence of the Company having issued 15 varieties of the stamps, which you consider far too many for the requirement of the Company's post offices, though I do not see that you are in a position to know what is required in Mombassa, let me say that in this they have only followed the course adopted by the postal authorities of other administrations. For instance, the post office of Great Britain issues no less than 17 varieties, from 1/2d. up to £1 in value, and I do not suppose anyone accuses the British Government of manufacturing stamps for the purpose of selling them to dealers. Besides, the efficiency of a postal service requires that, both for its own dignity as well as for the convenience of the public, the latter shall be able to make up an amount for postage, revenue, &c., with as few stamps as possible, and this would not always be feasible if there were only 6 varieties or so.

"As a matter of fact, the Company started with only 10 different values, viz, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees. The remaining five were added for the following reasons:—

"(1) The postage at that time (1891) from East Africa to England being 1½ annas per ½ oz. it was obviously desirable to have a stamp of that value, so one was issued.

"(2) The 3 annas was found a very necessary

value for parcel post and revenue purposes, as well as being required for ordinary postal use.

"(3) In 1891, you will remember the postage on letters from the United Kingdom to all places outside was reduced to 2½d. East Africa had to respond, though it meant a loss to the Company at first, and, of course, a 2 1/2 anna stamp had to be issued.

"(4 and 5) The 5 and 7½ anna were, of course, multiples of the 2½, and were added to relieve the excessive drain on the latter for letters over ½ an ounce in weight and prevent the possibility of their running short and a provisional having to be issued.

"As regards the final disposal of these stamps, I must say I am surprised at your thinking that the Directors would think of such a mode of procedure as to sell the plates *as they are*, and the Mombassa obliterating stamps with the balance of stamps. If this were done the value of the I. B. E. A. stamps would at once go down to zero and few people, I should imagine, would touch them, as the market would be simply flooded. What the directors intend to do is to sell the entire balance of the stamps to one man together with the *destroyed* plates, as a guarantee that no more will be printed. The whole stock being thus held by one man, for obvious reasons, the stamps, instead of depreciating, will appreciate and every year go up in value. The obliterating stamps at Mombassa are now the property of the Zanzibar Government, so these could not be sold if the Directors wished to do so, which they don't. The Government took over the territories on July 1, so that no more of the Company's stamps will be postmarked after that date, except for an occasional mail or two until the Zanzibar Government are ready.

"I may mention that the sales of the Company's stamps have been large, and have increased very materially during the last winter. Amongst the customers for them are dealers in France, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Canada, the United States of America, and South Africa. The stamps are in good repute here as it is known that every value, including the provisionals, has been issued for legitimate use in the Post Office, whereas, another Company connected with Africa, and which I could mention, issued stamps which were sold in London but *not* used for postage. Only the other day, an envelope bearing one of this Company's surcharges, and one or two low value stamps fetched £15 at an auction sale, and even single stamps now obsolete are not to be obtained except at an exceptionally high price.

"I enclose a complete list of all the stamps that have been issued by the Company, together with a few explanatory remarks thereon.

"The manuscript provisionals were executed at Mombassa, owing to the half anna and one anna stamps having run short, and only sufficient were issued for postal purposes until a fresh supply of the permanent ones had arrived from London.

"The 5 anna and 7 1/2 anna provisional were issued in London, and sent out for use until permanent stamps of the same value were ready,

the rate of postage having been reduced, it was found very inconvenient not to have stamps of those values, but only sufficient were issued to keep our post office supplied for a couple of mails or so.

"In the accompanying list a mark has been placed against those stamps which were issued in an imperforate condition, and which were used for postal purposes in the usual manner.

"As regard the grey stamps, it was at first intended to use these, more especially for inland revenue purposes, but as it was not found convenient to have two stamps of the same value in different colours, it was decided to use up those already printed for postal purposes. Fortunately only a few of the 8 anna and 1 rupee had been printed. The 4 anna grey had not got beyond the imperforate stage, and those we had in that form were sold and used along with the 8 anna and 1 rupee in the usual course.

#### IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA CO., LTD.

List of postage stamps, etc., issued by the Company (in chronological order) :—

##### FIRST ISSUE (PROVISIONAL)

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna on 1d. English stamps, May, 1890  
 1 " 2d " " " "  
 4 " 5d " " " "

##### PERMANENT ISSUE (COMPANY'S OWN STAMPS).

\* $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, October, 1890  
 \*1 " " "  
 \*2 " " "  
 \*4 " " "  
 \*8 " (blue) " "  
 \*1 rupee (red) " "  
 2 " " "  
 3 " " "  
 4 " " "  
 5 " " "  
 8 anna grey " "  
 1 rupee (grey), October, 1890  
 \*4 annas " imperforate only, Oct., 1890.  
 \*3 annas, February, 1891  
 \*4 annas " "  
 \*2 $\frac{1}{2}$  annas, July, 1891  
 5 annas, December, 1894  
 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "  
 Stamped envelopes (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  anna), Jan., 1893  
 Registration envelopes (2 annas) M'ch, 1891  
 Post-cards ( $\frac{1}{2}$  anna), Jan, 1893  
 " (1 anna) " "  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  anna on 2 annas sur. in type, initialed in M. S. "A D" January to April, 1891  
 1 anna on 4 annas sur. and initialed "A. B." in M S, February to May, 1891  
 5 anna on 8 annas sur. printed November, 1894  
 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  " " 1 rupee,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  " " 3 annas, sur. and annas, sur. and initials "T. E. C. R." in M. S., February, 1894

Those marked \* were issued in an imperforate form and sold at the Company's office in the usual manner. They were used for postage and are still available for that purpose.

There is much in the above communication to support the necessary character of the stamps generally, but we fail to see the necessity of issuing imperforate as well as perforated copies of the same values. No reason is assigned for this peculiarity. Again, the explanation of the issue of two provisionals of 5 and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  annas to avoid the possible contingency of having to issue one provisional 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  annas is somewhat naive.

## United States vs. Foreign Stamps.

By S. W. MAYWOOD.

(From the "International Stamp.")

DOUBTLESS some have wondered how long the fad of collecting only U. S. stamps is going to continue. The enormous rise that is constantly taking place in these stamps is, in my opinion, largely for speculation, as they go way ahead of the prices realized at any auction.

For instance, the 90c Justice Dep't catalogues at \$60, and the most realized for it at any auction I have heard of was \$40.25. Also the 1873 issue 1c Continental print catalogues at \$1.25, and dealers find it hard work selling them at 25 cents. I was recently offered the 1c National print unused, cataloguing at \$2.50 for 50 cents each.

Each year as the prices of U. S. stamps advance, some collectors realize that it is useless for them to try to get anywhere near a complete collection, and they either drop philately entirely, or else they look for some cheaper field. Since the 56th catalogue made its appearance I know of some who have quit collecting entirely presumably for this reason.

At the rate they are now advancing in a few years they would all be above the reach of the ordinary collector, but it is my opinion that they won't get much higher than they are now, as they can't sustain their high prices when the demand for them ceases.

At present the great demand for them is mostly by speculators, and over one-third of the U. S. stamps are held by them.

On the other hand, foreign stamps which have been considerably neglected, are coming more and more into favour every day.

The most of them are very cheap, and everybody can be suited. After the U. S. stamps went too high, collectors took up Canada and other B.N.A. Stamps, then British Colonies and old German States whose stamps are first class, that is, not speculative, and which are very attractive and also cheap.

The stamps of Argentine offer a large field for the specialist, as they are all very attractive and cheap. The first issue is the only one much above \$1. True the first issue has been printed and counterfeited, but the counterfeits can be easily distinguished from the genuine, as in the counterfeit the numerals of value are set considerably above the semi-circle made by the value. A complete collection of Argentine stamps is possible and when finished form a very attractive collection.

The stamps of Belgium and Brazil are also good fields for specialism.

In a few years foreign stamps will take the lead in demand as well as in price, while the now fashionable stamps will be honoured with a back seat as a remembrance of what once was.

## Auction Sales.

February 13th, 1896.

Unused are distinguished by an asterisk.

MESSRS. BULL & CO., LIMITED,  
February 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1896.

	£.	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on left half of 5 rose ...	3	10	0
Bavaria, 6k. brown, broken circle* ...	3	10	0
Bolivar, first issue, 10c. green, penmark ...	4	17	6
Canada, 10c. blue, large margins, but slight tear* ...	4	0	0
Ceylon, 2 rupee 50cts. ...	3	7	6
Dominican Republic (1865), 1r. green* ...	3	0	0
Do. 1r. straw* ...	8	8	0
Gt. Britain, 2½d. lilac-rose, plate 3 orb* ...	3	2	0
Et. purple-brown, 3 orbs* ...	3	12	6
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d. medium ...	3	5	0
Britannia, 4d. black on green ...	3	3	0
Mexico, 3c. brown, town and control numbers* ...	4	15	0
Natal, 1sh. green, curved red surcharge fine, but slight tear ...	12	0	0
Nevis, 6d. grey on bluish* ...	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 1sh. carmine-red, heavy postmark ...	10	15	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d. blue green, pair* ...	13	0	0
5sh. lake, star* ...	16	0	0
Straits Settlements, Selangor, 2c. brown, CA. (S.G. 3)* ...	3	5	0
Sungei Ujong, 2c. brown (S.G. 2)* ...	3	10	0
Sweden, 24sk. bco.* ...	3	0	0
Tobago; 6d. ochre. CC. ...	3	0	0
Tuscany, 9c. on white £3 4s. and	4	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1s. single line* ...	3	17	6
Western Australia, 2d. brown-red, roulette	4	0	0

February, 20th and 21st, 1896.

Ceylon, 4d. rose, imperf. ...	8	5	0
British Guiana, 4c. "pearl in fan" border	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 1sh. violet ...	6	6	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co.,  
January 23rd and 24th, 1896.

Nevis, 1s. yellow-green, per 15, engraved,* fine but no gum ...	15	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney view, 2d., plate 1 ...	3	5	0
Portuguese Indies (1874), 20r. red, small figures, rubbed ...	5	5	0
St. Christopher, 4d. blue C.A.* ...	8	0	0
St. Lucia, first issue, blue* (1885), 6d. lilac* ...	3	6	0
1s. black and orange* ...	3	0	0
another, used ...	4	10	0
(1885), 1s. orange brown* ...	3	8	0
another, used ...	7	0	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d. blue-green* ...	4	0	0
4d. dark blue, star* ...	4	0	0
5s. rose, small ink stain* ...	6	5	0
Tobago, 6d. ochre, CC.* ...	10	10	0
6d. ochre, CA. ...	3	16	0
... ..	12	0	0

MR. W. HADLOW, January 20th and 21st, 1896.

Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s. puce (No.)* ...	3	15	0
2½d. on 1s. dull blue (No. 7)* ...	8	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1s. crimson, double line* ...	4	4	0

£. s. d.

Great Britain, Telegraph 3 slate, plate 1, wmk. crowns ...	3	0	0
Nevis, 3d. rose ...	3	3	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON,  
January 28th and 29th, 1896.

Bolivar (1863), 10c. green, pair* ...	11	10	0
Bremen, 7gr. yellow, imperf. ...	3	14	0
British Columbia, 5c. rose, imperf. ...	13	0	0
British Guiana, first issue, 8c. green, cut round, on entire ...	15	0	0
(1862), 2c. yellow (No. 21), roulettes 2½ sides ...	7	5	0
Canada, 6d. purple-black, perf.* ...	10	0	0
7½d. green* ...	14	0	0
10d. blue thin paper, block of 3. one with small hole* ...	15	0	0
a single, thick paper* ...	5	5	0
Ceylon, 4d. rose, imperf. ...	20	5	0
2 rupees 50 cts. perf. 12½ by 14* ...	4	4	0
Confederate States, Tallico Plains, pair 5c. and 10c.* ...	21	0	0
Great Britain, 10d. brown, octagon* ...	4	7	6
Hanover, 10gr. green* ...	3	3	0
Lagos, 2-6 brown* ...	3	12	0
5s. blue* ...	5	7	6
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d. on white, early, on piece ...	10	0	0
ditto, a pair, early ditto ...	25	0	0
ditto, a vert. pair, early ditto £19. 10s. & ditto, 2d. medium, on pieces £3, £4 & ditto, ditto, superb ...	20	0	0
... ..	5	10	0
... ..	11	0	0
Britannia, 4d. on green, strip of 3 ...	10	5	0
Naples, ½t. cross, on entire ...	5	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s. mauve, fine, but cut close ...	15	0	0
New Zealand, 1d. red on bluish ...	3	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d. brown, strip of 3* ...	6	5	0
Queensland, 1d. carmine, imperf., 2 on one piece ...	4	5	0
St. Christopher, 6d. olive, with control number* ...	3	3	0
St. Lucia, 6l. lilac. CA.* ...	3	5	0
1 orange, CA.* ...	5	0	0
St. Vincent, 1d. black on 6l. yellow-green ...	3	0	0
4d. dark blue, star* ...	5	0	0
4d. on 1s. vermilion ...	11	5	0
1s. rose, large perf.* ...	7	5	0
Spain (1850), 10 reales, green ...	3	17	6
Switzerland, Basle, 2½r., on entire ...	5	13	0
Tobago, 6d. ochre, CC. ...	3	10	0
Tuscany, 60cr. red, slightly rubbed ...	7	0	0
United States, (1856), 90c. blue* ...	3	15	0
ditto, 90c. with grill* ...	4	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1 crimson, single line* ...	4	15	0
Wurtemberg, 70k. violet* ...	3	12	0
70k. rose lilac* ...	3	16	0

February 17th and 18th, 1896.

Great Britain, 2s. red-brown ...	3	3	0
India, Service Prov., 4a ...	3	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s. ...	19	0	0
Nevis, 1s. green* ...	3	7	6
ditto, 6l. green* ...	8	10	0
St. Lucia, 4d. blue* ...	3	5	0
Tobago, 6d. ochre, CC. ...	4	4	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho. ...	4	10	0

### The Bureau of Sale.

SUBSCRIBERS can advertise their stamps worth, over 1s. a piece, free of charge, for three months under the following conditions:—

(1). The stamps must be sent to this office not later than the 10th of each month with the prices clearly stated.

(2). The stamps will be advertised for three months, and in case of sale 12½ per cent. will be deducted from the price as commission.

(3). Only perfect and genuine copies will be advertised under this heading.

(4). Intending purchasers may either remit in advance, with sufficient for postage and registration, or receive goods V.P.P.

(5). In ordering only numbers need be quoted.

No.		Rs.	a.
7	* Barbados, 1852, 1d., blue paper	15	0
8	" " 4d. "	22	8
16	Tasmania, * 2½ on 9d., deep blue	7	8
18	* Virgin Islands, 6d. lilac	10	0
19	* Canada, officially sealed	7	8
20	* Newfoundland, 24 cents...	2	0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1894	1	8
22	* U. S. 6c. State ...	2	0
24	* Labuan, 6c. on 8c., violet	4	0
25	Uruguay, 1 peso, lilac, obsolete	4	0
26	* Mexico, ½ real, lilac, eagle	3	8
27	* Tierra del Fuego	3	8
28	Gibraltar, 6d., 2nd issue	15	0
29	India, 4 as., 1854, vertical pair, corners cut	15	0
30	Swaziland, 1sh., inverted surcharged	20	0
31	U. S. 1869, 2c., without grill	15	0
32	* St. Lucia, ¼d. or 3d.	9	0
33	* Azores, 1st issue, 2c reis	25	0
34	" " 25 " "	50	0
35	" " 80 " "	30	0
36	" " 100 " "	30	0
37	* Madeira, " 20 " "	25	0
38	" " 30 " "	32	0
39	" " 3rd issue 80 " "	3	8
40	" " 240 " "	45	0

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**COLLECTORS** who will send me stamps, entire envelopes, and postal cards, used or unused, common or rare, will receive by return mail those of equal value mailed in a Columbian Envelope. Send me a trial lot. Geo. D. Woodward, 211, Broadway, Camden N. J., U. S. A.

**EXCHANGE** Duplicates with Herman Wallenberger, 428, La Salle Ave. Chicago, U. S. A. Use Stamped Envelopes or Letter Card.

**EXCHANGE** wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each Collector should send the Stamps of his country only; (2) that the Stamps should be worth over 4s. per 100 wholesale; (3) that all should be fixed on approval sheets and priced by any given catalogue; (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s.; (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s. at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Registered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. For particulars apply to the Editor of this paper.

**I DESIRE** exchange with every country in the world and will give good exchange in American stamps for other good stamps. Right to refuse any lot reserved. Register all letters, and I will do the same. No attention paid to lots not worth \$1.00 by some Standard Catalogue. I would be pleased to receive consignments of good stamps for cash, if price is low. Want ad. rates and samples of all foreign Journals. F. D. Sawyer, Asst. Postmaster, Otisfield Gore, Me., U. S. A.

**I DESIRE EXCHANGE** with Collectors. I want good Stamps only of Ceylon, Portuguese India and Native States on the basis of Senf, 1894, or Scott's 53rd Edition. E. Christiansen, Gustafsmine, Hesselunda, Sweden. Member of the Philatelic Societies of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Scandinavia.

**I DESIRE** to buy U. S. Stamps, especially the imperforated issues of 1847 and 1851, in pairs, strips, and blocks. Send on approval with lowest cash price; all stamps not wanted returned at my expense. Prompt cash for those retained. My wholesale list of U. S. Columbian Stamps free. N. E. Carter, Delevan, Wis. U. S. A.

**JE donne en échange** Timbres rares contre Etats Indiens, Chinois, Malaca, Ceylon, Australiens et Sud Africain. C. M. Morion, St. Morfeu, 6, Bucuresci—Roumania, Direct. d'échange Soc. Timbrologie, Membre de dix Sociétés.

**NUMISMATIC** and Philatelic Agency. Coins and Stamps bought and sold. Austin & Co., Madras.

**OLD** United States and Columbian Stamps given in exchange for India, Indian States, and Locals, etc. F. M. Thomas, 4117, Prytania Street, New Orleans, La. U. S. A.

**WANTED** any quantity of fiscal, bill, revenue, insurance, court-fee, court-fee service, custom, high court, high court service, petition, notarial, draft, share transfer, small cause court, railway, telegraph, etc., stamps of India, the Native States, Mauritius, Straits, etc., etc., for cash or in exchange for European or British Colonial postage stamps. Martin Morris, Berea House, Lower Tottenham, England.

**WANTED** exchange relations with collectors all over the world against those of Native States and India. J. M. Moses. Colaba. Pombay—7-12.

**WANTED** Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**WHOEVER** sends me 50—100 good stamps of his country will receive in exchange an equal number of Italy, San Marino, Tuscany, Papal States, Levant, &c., D. C. Uberti, Via Ricassoli, 24, Livorno, Toscana, Italy.

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**THE BEST STAMP PAPER GOING!**

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**PIONEER STAMP CO.**—Dealers in Native and Foreign Stamps, 7, Lall Bazaar, 2nd floor, Calcutta.

**LINCOLN ALBUMS.**—Are the best, prices from 1s. to 70s. each. A descriptive list sent post-free by W. S. Lincoln, 2 Holles Street, Oxford St., London, W.

**THE BAY STATE PHILATELIST.**—Published at Boston (Station O) Mass., U.S.A., has monthly Auction Reviews covering the entire world. Sample copy sent on receipt of an unused 4 anna stamp or twelve monthly numbers for an unused 1 rupee carmine and green.

# The Indian Philatelist.

Vol. II.

APRIL, 1896.

No. 11.

## The S. S. S. S. and its Critics.

WE have always sympathized with the objects of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative and Unnecessary Issues, and its circulars have been always marked by moderation and a desire to respect the interests of both dealers and collectors. But with all its care, it was impossible that it should please everybody. Those dealers who had not invested to any extent in speculative stamps thought its decisions too moderate and twitted it with truckling to vested interests, while those who had bought largely of the new issues have been in the habit of sneering at its decrees as too drastic. Most of its decisions, however, have been justified in the light of subsequent events. Dealers who confine themselves to old issues are ready to boom them up and speak of their great scarcity, of the beauty of their appearance and of their safe character as paying investments. Those who pin their faith to the new and expect that in course of time they also will have the redeeming flavour of old age watch every warning of the Society with jealousy and are ready to fling their jibes at it. Both appear to be moved by the same motives of self-interest, and it behoves the collectors to exercise their judgment in the matter and not be led away by the frequency of criticism which is often unjust and generally one-sided. Both old and new issues have their attractiveness for the collector. The question of age merely is immaterial, except in so much as it indicates a certain power of resistance in the

stamps to survive the test of years, and the whims of fashion.

There are stamps, however, that are intuitively shunned by collectors. When a country begins to lose control of its supplies and be so improvident as to necessitate frequent provisionals and make-shift surcharges; when these surcharges are made with supplies of ink and type continually running out, the self-interest of collectors bids them to be careful not to lend themselves to the speculation or incompetence of impoverished postal administrations. It is true that it is often impossible to ascertain the real status of an issue, and the dealer, who wants to be the first in the field, has sometimes to repent of his bargain, after he has taken the plunge, past recall. He seeks then to get rid of his rubbish and looks to the collector to relieve him of his bad bargain. The recent issue of Prince Boris stamps is a case in point. The stamps were first intended to be used for a short time to furnish some £20,000, which were meant, it is said, as a donation to the infant Prince, not at the expense of the nation, which wanted him to be baptised in a new creed, but of collectors who have no earthly or spiritual interest in the matter. A warning of the S. S. S. S. has been issued regarding these stamps, but the Government, finding that the sale was not so large as they had counted upon, resolved to prolong the period of sale until the full amount required had been raised. Are not these stamps speculative? Are they not intended for sale to collectors? What difference does it make that they will be used for a day or a year? Clo-

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lectors will have to make a stand against these bare-faced schemes of rapacity, for if they are encouraged, it will fatally tend towards the gradual extinction of stamp-collecting, by making the majority of collectors disgusted with it. The recent case of the Tonga surcharges and the somewhat warm advocacy that has appeared in the philatelic press will also show how dangerous it is to attack vested interests and that people will readily wink at clumsy devices to swell postal receipts, if it suits their interests. What interest has the Coneul in these stamps, unless he obligingly supplies them to English dealers, for a consideration? Collectors on the spot have clamoured against them; they are suspicious; the Post Office has speculated with its issues before; hence these people cannot be treated with confidence and the stamps that are so plainly unnecessary, with their numerous variety of surcharges, are very likely speculative. All that has been urged on their behalf does not shake in the least the attitude of the S. S. S. S. regarding them, and collectors have, as a rule, no inclination to look with favour upon the postal enlightenment of any South Sea Islanders revealed in such symptoms of progress. The dealers may think it advantageous to hold a more indulgent view towards these peccant administrations, but collectors will do well to stand on their guard. *Principiis obsta* is a good rule in this as well as in other matters.

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SOMETIMES the shrewdest of dealers are caught napping. A well known Chicago dealer, who makes a speciality of selling stamps by the pound, tells a story against himself. The purchaser, upon examining the stamps, found that a 24-cent Treasury had inadvertently been included in the lot. According to a buying list published at that time by the dealer, he offered \$1.50 each for the 24-cent Treasury. The customer wrote to the dealer saying he had discovered a 24-cent Treasury in the pound lot; and he returned the stamp, asking the dealer to send three more pounds in lieu of the \$1.50.

## Notes and News.

THE design of Greek stamps is being changed after 35 years.

MR. A. F. BASSET HULL is now editing the *Australian Philatelist*.

We have omitted the chronicle of new issues this month. It will appear as usual in our next.

A NINE reis stamp was forwarded to Portuguese India on the 29th January. It is of the same colour as the 20 reis of other colonies.

THERE is a rare variety of the Canada 5 cents vermilion stamp which differs from the common variety in having double lines in the oval instead of a single one.

*La Revue Postale* says that during 1895 there were 519 postage stamps issued and 189 entires. This calculation does not include the Chinese locals and similar issues.

IT is said that the £5 telegraph stamp of Great Britain was originally intended to be printed in gold colour. The project was abandoned on account of the expense involved.

IT is said that the unwatermarked paper has been used recently in the case of United States stamps. It is possible that some of the old stock of paper was thus used up.

THE greatest collections in existence are said to be those of M. Ferrari, the Tapling collection, and those of Rothschild and Dr. Legrand. Probably there are still more important ones in England and the United States.

THE price of British Bechuanaland stamps is gone up considerably in comparison with those of even the most recent catalogues. Those who bought them at the old prices may consider themselves extremely lucky.

THE colour of the £5 stamp of South Australia has been changed from slate to brown. There seems also to be an alteration in the perforation gauge, for the new arrivals differ in this respect from those issued a few months ago.

IT is claimed for a cigarette firm that it distributed no less than 20 million foreign stamps on each of its cigarette pictures. This method of advertising resulted in quite a number of young people taking to stamp collecting.

ONE of the stamps which bids fair to rise in value is the 1 cent Department of State unused. The stamp recently fetched 2 dollars at a Chicago auction sale. Though the catalogue price is only 1 dollar, it is quoted as high as \$2.50.

MR. ARTHUR CANE, of Teberan, has kindly sent us a copy of a forgery of the 5 krans violet stamp, of Persia, Lion and Sun type. The 8 shahi green of the same type has also been forged, the bogus being printed in scarlet also. The colours are too fresh and easily differentiate from the originals.

THE find of St. Louis stamps is one of the most phenomenal on record. There were altogether 137 stamps, consisting of 75 of the 5 cents, 46 of the 10 cents, and 16 of the 20 cents. The finders made about \$30,000 out of their discovery, and the stamps themselves were worth double this amount.

THE Jubilee envelopes of Great Britain seem to have fallen upon hard times. A quantity was offered at 8d. each unused and rejected. They were some time back given away by a dealer to all purchasers who spent a shilling or two with him. Even then they appeared to be very unsaleable stuff.

MR. J. W. Scott is publishing a new edition of his catalogue omitting varieties of perforations and watermarks. This plan will strongly appeal to the school-boy collector who has not the time to study the stamps and is not blest with a large pocket-book to invest in scarce varieties.

THE baptism of Prince Boris, of Bulgaria, was made the occasion, for the issue of a few stamps and one post-card, to celebrate the event. The post-card bears the effigy of the little Prince, who is but two years of age, but the whole issue must have fallen under the ban of the S.S.S.S. and we refrain from giving further details.

THERE are frequent complaints that the current watermark on the United States stamps is practically invisible. Especially in the case of used stamps it is difficult to distinguish between stamps that have the water mark and those that have not got it. It is probable that a new kind of watermark may come to substitute the somewhat crude device now in use.

THE 5 shillings green stamp of the Orange Tree State was first issued in 1877 and withdrawn from use in 1881. The price of an unused copy is very high, and used ones were catalogued at 12s. each; the remainders were all surcharged with  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1d. values. This stamp has now been re-issued in a colour that differs very slightly from the original, and the stamps will naturally lose much in value.

THE "V. R." penny black stamp was never actually issued for postage. It is an essay and yet collectors cheerfully pay several pounds to obtain a copy. A reprint or counterfeit of this stamp is also in the market and fetches a price which is quite out of proportion to the status of this official imitation. Official forgeries should be classed with other forgeries and then there will be no deception as to their true character.

SEVERAL American papers say that the United States 10 cents green of 1861 has been manipulated to make it appear as the rare and newly discovered variety. The variety is catalogued by Scott at £2, by Bright at £2 10, and by Gremmel at £5. It is said that a dealer did not find a single one in a lot of ten thousand of the commoner varieties, and, though we have scanned several lists, very few people seem to have it for sale. The same stamp unused is worth £20 or more.

UNUSED Columbian stamps are often sold in the United States at under face value. One firm advertises a lot of the face value of \$102 for \$100; and it is not unusual for the higher denominations to be sold below face value at auctions. This is owing to the large speculative purchases that were made of these stamps which did not correspond with the expectations of the investors; so that it is often more advantageous to invest in those stamps now than when they were issued. Many speculators have become tired and prefer to sell out at a loss rather than hold to their investments. Of course there are several varieties that have been successfully cornered and obtain high premiums accordingly.

THOSE who think that specialism has not been carried far enough, says the *Daily Stamp Item*, might start a collection of unused stamps, with special regard to gum. We are given to understand by a recent article appearing in the *Boston Herald* that the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing has reduced the gumming of its stamps to a science, that is to say, the stamps have a different gum for the different seasons of the year. In the winter very little glucose is used, because a very small amount is required, the cold weather being a sufficient protection against undue softness, but plenty of it is used when the Bureau commences to provide for its summer supply of stamps. Whether the gum differs in appearance on account of the different proportion of the ingredients or not we will leave for the "gum specialist" to discover.

NEWFOUNDLAND stamps of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 cents denominations in the obsolete colours have been reprinted for the benefit of dealer. There is not much difference between the originals and the reprints, though a difference becomes perceptible when the stamps are placed side by side. The paper is whiter than the originals, the gum is very little crackled, while in the originals it is smooth. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent red has a sort of washed out appearance. The 1 cent is rather more of a purple brown than a violet, but would be easily mistaken for the darker shade of the originals. The 2 cents is a pure green without any yellow or blue tint in it. Of course this action on the part of the Newfoundland Government will depreciate some of the stock of the dealers who bought these varieties on the chance of their rising in price at a considerable premium on the face value.

THERE are several people who maintain that British stamps used in foreign countries acquire *ipso facto* the status of foreign stamps. This is carrying the zeal for specialism a little too far, for the principle if applied to its logical consequences easily lands us into absurdities. Indian stamps are used in various parts of Africa, Arabia and Persia, they are also used in several native States. Are we to consider them stamps of the places where they are used? Several foreign countries have their post offices in China. Hongkong stamps are used in Shanghai, and such examples could be multiplied *ad infinitum*. Are we to admit that all these stamps acquire the nationality of the foreign places where they do postal duty? This derivation of a collector's energies into such uncertain regions can have only the effect of imposing upon him unwieldy tasks, without in any way adding to his pleasure or his knowledge.

THERE seems to be <sup>\*\*\*</sup> considerable uncertainty regarding postal matters in British East Africa. It is impossible to obtain complete sets of the surcharged issue at the post office as some of the values seem continually to be running out of stock. These stamps, like most of the early British East Africa provisionals, will be catalogued very high. One advertiser in the *London Philatelist* wants as much as £6 for the complete set surcharged on the Company's stamps. We have now British Indian stamps surcharged for use in the Protectorate, but these will be soon superseded by a new issue, and then the provisionals will be scarce. The stock of Re. 1 grey stamps surcharged could not in the nature of things have been very large. These remarks apply also to the Indian stamps surcharged for Zanzibar. We are informed that the new issue of a permanent character is expected by the end of the current month.

AN English paper is <sup>\*\*\*</sup> asking for information regarding Stephen Abgar, who used to advertise himself as expert valuer and philatelic know-all in the "City of Palaces." The latest we heard of him was under the name of Stephenson & Co. It is just possible that he has got tired of this patronymic and may now be flourishing under some equally fascinating denomination. Another man who seems to have dabbled in stamps and got tired of them is one E. Lawrence, who traded under the name of the Calcutta Philatelic Co. and Stamp Exchange from two different addresses. We had the occasion to see some of his "small service," and they were very clumsy work much inferior to the productions of our own local genius. Both these parties we have ascertained were quite young men—schoolboys in fact—who made hay whilst the sun shone, and have now betaken themselves to obscurity. Collectors dealing with large firms of good standing and established reputation may not get so many bargains, but they are sure of obtaining a fair equivalent for the money they spend and this certainly is a thousand times better than the risk of dealing with people who make brilliant promises simply because they have not the intention of keeping them.

## Hawaiian Islands.

SOMETIME ago we purchased from one of our regular correspondents of the Hawaiian Islands, amongst a great number of other varieties a quantity of the 12-cent mauve, black surcharge. As we had been accustomed to get a great many stamps from the same source, the different kinds were not closely looked over on delivery and a few days after, when we looked them over we found to our surprise that the 12-cent mauve black surcharge appeared to be counterfeits. The worst of it was that we noticed this only after we had sent out five of these stamps. Two of them we have already recalled, but as we do not know the other three customers who got them, we trust that the same, when reading this article, will look into the matter and send us the stamps back to be duly credited. We will now try to make out the difference between the counterfeits and the originals. The main difference is the crooked appearance of the word "Provisional." While on the genuine stamp this word is one correct straight line; on the counterfeit the letters o, v, and i are arched and somewhat higher than the balance of the word: thus the distance between the G of "Govt" and the word "Provisional" seem to be of about the same founts, the A having greatly improved over another counterfeit, which we described in this paper about a year ago, but probably by the inferior print every single letter appears to be a trifle smaller, although the length of the whole word is exactly the same as in the originals. We have given this matter to one of our friends, who is an expert in this line and very much interested in Hawaiian stamps, and we hope to be able to give our readers, in an early number of our paper, a more effective article on this subject. The only consolation with these counterfeits turning up is that they can only be found on the 2-cent vermilion and the 12-cent mauve, as all other stamps are at least as valuable unsurcharged as in surcharged condition and therefore offer no inducement to the counterfeiter.—*Philatelic Facts and Fallacies.*

## The Seebeck Issues.

"The main issue" writes Mr. Seebeck, "is that the stamps so issued are really required by the Governments." That stamps are required by every Government possessing a post office may be granted, but the *main issue* is whether a new design is necessary for every year.

If remainders are to be accepted as payment, it is certain that the number printed will be far in excess of the estimated requirements; more especially if there is no reprinting; and the whole thing is a speculation, not on the part of the Government but of the contractor.

Writing of the latest "revenue" issue, Mr. Seebeck acknowledges that he will lose money on them because of the small quantity of these species that will ever be sold to collectors."

While fully appreciating Mr. Seebeck's statement, that he desires to put an end to these contracts as soon as he can honourably do so, it must, I think, be acknowledged that the chief blame rests not with Governments who accepted, but with the contractor who offered the present arrangement.

The worst feature in the matter is that the main sale of these labels is to schoolboys and others who do not understand the facts, and are induced to part with their money in exchange for worthless rubbish.

Let dealers, catalogue writers, and philatelic editors combine to ignore these issues and the business instincts of Mr. Seebeck, and all others who have followed! his lead will soon induce them to terminate unremunerative contracts.—*The London Philatelist.*

### The Paper of United States Postage Stamps 1870-1885,

[ BY CRAWFORD CAPEN. ]

(From "The Post Office.")

THE study of the paper of United States stamps is one of the most difficult which can be attempted, that is, if the student expects to attain any marked degree of certainty in his results. The study of paper of the period from 1870 to 1885, at which latter time the Government distinctly specified what kind of paper should be used in printing its stamps is one especially fraught with difficulties. The paper was changed repeatedly during these years and in some of them my trials were made in order to secure, if possible, greater perfection in the completed stamps. The first thought on looking over a lot of stamps printed during the above period is that there is inextricable confusion impossible to resolve into any sort of order, so far as the changes in paper are concerned. Thin paper seems to have been followed by thick, to be replaced again by a thinner quality; opaque to have given way to translucent, only to have the opaque replace it again; thin hard paper seems both to have preceded and followed that which was of thick soft quality and all these varieties to be mixed up from year to year in such a way as to make scientific conclusions in relation to the paper impossible.

This was the view entertained by the writer until the study of the various prints and processes of printing resulted in a corresponding, although less marked, separation into classes of paper. These classes of papers correspond with the different printing periods. It may be true, for instance, that the Continental Company during its first period of printing, used some of the same paper which had been used by the National Company. Nevertheless, the great bulk of the paper used by the Continental Company was of different quality and appearance from that previously used by the National Company. The distinctions, which are quite easily made by the observer as he looks upon the papers of the different periods, are very difficult to state, in language, so that they will be readily understood.

We will take the different periods and state as accurately as we can, in the first place, the general characteristics of the paper.

#### 1. National Bank Note Company, 1870-73.

The paper is hard, smooth, opaque or translucent, varying little in thickness.

#### 2. Continental Bank Note Company, 1873-77.

The paper is hard, rather rough, opaque or translucent.

#### 3. Continental Bank Note Company, 1877-79.

The paper of the preceding period was used largely during this period, but there was a peculiar paper introduced about 1878 which is characteristic of this period. It may be described in the terms we have used as hard, smooth, translucent and porous.

#### 4. American Bank Note Company, 1879-85.

Hard, then soft, rough or smooth, usually porous, opaque, then translucent, lined horizontally.

Comparing the above statements, we notice that there are distinctive characteristics which belong to the papers of each of the periods. Were it not for the fact that these qualities may occasionally be found in other than the period to which we have assigned them, the study of the paper of these United States stamps would not be difficult. One, however, who carefully examines stamps and compares the print with the paper will not find it very difficult to assign each stamp to its proper year. The principal thing to notice in making the examination of particular stamps is the combination of qualities possessed by the paper. For instance, a comparison being made between a number of National and American print stamps, a National stamp may be found which is hard and smooth, or soft and smooth but the sharp contrast between the light and the dark portions, if it has a porous quality like the American, is lacking. A point to notice particularly in examining early porous paper used for stamps printed by the National Company is this lack of contrast. A stamp which shows this contrast in a most marked degree is the 4-cent green Jackson. If the student will hold a few specimens of this stamp between himself and the light he will get the writer's idea of sharp contrast between the light and dark portions of porous paper.

A stamp is occasionally found in National or early Continental prints which shows a very marked contrast and it would not be distinguishable from some of the porous papers of the American Company in which the contrast is not very sharp were it not for the fact that other qualities of the American paper are lacking. Nearly all soft paper shows a little fibre at the points where the perforation has been pulled from the adjoining stamp. This is not distinctive of the paper of any period and yet it will be found when porous stamps of early years are compared with American stamps that there is little or none of this fibre. The writer has never seen an early porous stamp which also was fibrous, had pores in sharp contrast and possessed the horizontal lines similar to parallel

THERE are several people who maintain that British stamps used in foreign countries acquire *ipso facto* the status of foreign stamps. This is carrying the zeal for specialism a little too far, for the principle if applied to its logical consequences easily lands us into absurdities. Indian stamps are used in various parts of Africa, Arabia and Persia, they are also used in several native States. Are we to consider them stamps of the places where they are used? Several foreign countries have their post offices in China. Hongkong stamps are used in Shanghai, and such examples could be multiplied *ad infinitum*. Are we to admit that all these stamps acquire the nationality of the foreign places where they do postal duty? This derivation of a collector's energies into such uncertain regions can have only the effect of imposing upon him unwieldy tasks, without in any way adding to his pleasure or his knowledge.

THERE seems to be considerable uncertainty regarding postal matters in British East Africa. It is impossible to obtain complete sets of the surcharged issue at the post office as some of the values seem continually to be running out of stock. These stamps, like most of the early British East Africa provisionals, will be catalogued very high. One advertiser in the *London Philatelist* wants as much as £6 for the complete set surcharged on the Company's stamps. We have now British Indian stamps surcharged for use in the Protectorate, but these will be soon superseded by a new issue, and then the provisionals will be scarce. The stock of Re. 1 grey stamps surcharged could not in the nature of things have been very large. These remarks apply also to the Indian stamps surcharged for Zanzibar. We are informed that the new issue of a permanent character is expected by the end of the current month.

AN English paper is asking for information regarding Stephen Abgar, who used to advertise himself as expert valuer and philatelic know-all in the "City of Palaces." The latest we heard of him was under the name of Stephenson & Co. It is just possible that he has got tired of this patronymic and may now be flourishing under some equally fascinating denomination. Another man who seems to have dabbled in stamps and got tired of them is one E. Lawrence, who traded under the name of the Calcutta Philatelic Co. and Stamp Exchange from two different addresses. We had the occasion to see some of his "small service," and they were very clumsy work much inferior to the productions of our own local genius. Both these parties we have ascertained were quite young men—schoolboys in fact—who made hay whilst the sun shone, and have now betaken themselves to obscurity. Collectors dealing with large firms of good standing and established reputation may not get so many bargains, but they are sure of obtaining a fair equivalent for the money they spend and this certainly is a thousand times better than the risk of dealing with people who make brilliant promises simply because they have not the intention of keeping them.

## Hawaiian Islands.

SOMETIME ago we purchased from one of our regular correspondents of the Hawaiian Islands, amongst a great number of other varieties a quantity of the 12-cent mauve, black surcharge. As we had been accustomed to get a great many stamps from the same source, the different kinds were not closely looked over on delivery and a few days after, when we looked them over we found to our surprise that the 12-cent mauve black surcharge appeared to be counterfeits. The worst of it was that we noticed this only after we had sent out five of these stamps. Two of them we have already recalled, but as we do not know the other three customers who got them, we trust that the same, when reading this article, will look into the matter and send us the stamps back to be duly credited. We will now try to make out the difference between the counterfeits and the originals. The main difference is the crooked appearance of the word "Provisional." While on the genuine stamp this word is one correct straight line; on the counterfeit the letters o, v, and i are arc-shaped and somewhat higher than the balance of the word: thus the distance between the G of "Govt" and the word "Provisional" seem to be of about the same founts, the A having greatly improved over another counterfeit, which we described in this paper about a year ago, but probably by the inferior print every single letter appears to be a trifle smaller, although the length of the whole word is exactly the same as in the originals. We have given this matter to one of our friends, who is an expert in this line and very much interested in Hawaiian stamps, and we hope to be able to give our readers, in an early number of our paper, a more effective article on this subject. The only consolation with these counterfeits turning up is that they can only be found on the 2-cent vermilion and the 12-cent mauve, as all other stamps are at least as valuable unsurcharged as in surcharged condition and therefore offer no inducement to the counterfeiter.—*Philatelic Facts and Fallacies.*

## The Seebeck Issues.

"The main issue" writes Mr. Seebeck, "is that the stamps so issued are really required by the Governments." That stamps are required by every Government possessing a post office may be granted, but the *main issue* is whether a new design is necessary for every year.

If remainders are to be accepted as payment, it is certain that the number printed will be far in excess of the estimated requirements; more especially if there is no reprinting; and the whole thing is a speculation, not on the part of the Government but of the contractor.

Writing of the latest "revenue" issue, Mr. Seebeck acknowledges that he will lose money on them because of the small quantity of these species that will ever be sold to collectors."

While fully appreciating Mr. Seebeck's statement, that he desires to put an end to these contracts as soon as he can honourably do so, it must, I think, be acknowledged that the chief blame rests not with Governments who accepted, but with the contractor who offered the present arrangement.

The worst feature in the matter is that the main sale of these labels is to schoolboys and others who do not understand the facts, and are induced to part with their money in exchange for worthless rubbish.

Let dealers, catalogue writers, and philatelic editors combine to ignore these issues and the business instincts of Mr. Seebeck, and all others who have followed his lead will soon induce them to terminate unremunerative contracts.—*The London Philatelist.*

### The Paper of United States Postage Stamps 1870-1885.

[BY CRAWFORD CAPEX.]  
(From "The Post Office.")

THE study of the paper of United States stamps is one of the most difficult which can be attempted, that is, if the student expects to attain any marked degree of certainty in his results. The study of paper of the period from 1870 to 1885, at which latter time the Government distinctly specified what kind of paper should be used in printing its stamps is one especially fraught with difficulties. The paper was changed repeatedly during these years and in some of them many trials were made in order to secure, if possible, greater perfection in the completed stamps. The first thought on looking over a lot of stamps printed during the above period is that there is inextricable confusion impossible to resolve into any sort of order, so far as the changes in paper are concerned. Thin paper seems to have been followed by thick, to be replaced again by a thinner quality; opaque to have given way to translucent, only to have the opaque replace it again; thin hard paper seems both to have preceded and followed that which was of thick soft quality and all these varieties to be mixed up from year to year in such a way as to make scientific conclusions in relation to the paper impossible.

This was the view entertained by the writer until the study of the various prints and processes of printing resulted in a corresponding, although less marked, separation into classes of paper. These classes of papers correspond with the different printing periods. It may be true, for instance, that the Continental Company during its first period of printing, used some of the same paper which had been used by the National Company. Nevertheless, the great bulk of the paper used by the Continental Company was of different quality and appearance from that previously used by the National Company. The distinctions, which are quite easily made by the observer as he looks upon the papers of the different periods, are very difficult to state, in language, so that they will be readily understood.

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#### 3. Continental Bank Note Company, 1877-79.

The paper of the preceding period was used largely during this period, but there was a peculiar paper introduced about 1878 which is characteristic of this period. It may be described in the terms we have used as hard, smooth, translucent and porous.

#### 4. American Bank Note Company, 1879-85.

Hard, then soft, rough or smooth, usually porous, opaque, then translucent, lined horizontally.

Comparing the above statements, we notice that there are distinctive characteristics which belong to the papers of each of the periods. Were it not for the fact that these qualities may occasionally be found in other than the period to which we have assigned them, the study of the paper of these United States stamps would not be difficult. One, however, who carefully examines stamps and compares the print with the paper will not find it very difficult to assign each stamp to its proper year. The principal thing to notice in making the examination of particular stamps is the combination of qualities possessed by the paper. For instance, a comparison being made between a number of National and American print stamps, a National stamp may be found which is hard and smooth, or soft and smooth but the sharp contrast between the light and the dark portions, if it has a porous quality like the American, is lacking. A point to notice particularly in examining early porous paper used for stamps printed by the National Company is this lack of contrast. A stamp which shows this contrast in a most marked degree is the 4-cent green Jackson. If the student will hold a few specimens of this stamp between himself and the light he will get the writer's idea of sharp contrast between the light and dark portions of porous paper.

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knife cuts which are common in American paper. This illustrates what was said concerning the combination of qualities and show the necessity considering all the points before deciding concerning paper. Comparing the general statements concerning paper made above, it will be seen that the principal difference mentioned between the National and early Continental paper is that the latter is usually rather rough. This roughness is occasionally found in the National paper, but is distinctive of the Continental. It consists of a lining in the texture of the paper, sometimes vertical, sometimes horizontal, sometimes apparently both, similar in nature to a very fine ribbing or corrugation. Stamps are sent us for examination with the idea that they are ribbed paper which are simply extreme examples of the roughness which is characteristic of Continental paper. It is such stamps as these whose paper is liable to be found along the margin or edge of any imperfectly manufactured sheet which have led some observers to think that the real ribbed paper did not exist. The student who takes a number of 3-cent official stamps, having upon them remains of the heavy brown gum first used by the National Company and also by the Continental in the year 1873, and throws them in the water will find upon drying them that he has specimens which are most of them on the rough Continental paper. He will not, however, find a single stamp which is on ribbed paper. This is the experience of the writer and a reason additional to those which he has stated before for belief that stamps on ribbed paper were printed later than 1873. There does not seem to have been very many marked changes in the quality of the paper used during the year 1874, but the year 1875 was one of trials. Stamps of this year are found on nearly every variety of paper. The thinnest that was ever used for this series as well as some of the hardest and thickest was tried during this year. We do not feel absolutely sure, but believe that the Bristol board used for a short time was of the trials of 1875. Whether the ribbed stamps were first produced earlier than this or not, it is certain that they were made during 1875. Every effort was put forth to bring the stamps to the standard demanded by the officials of the Government. Some of the attempts made with certain peculiar qualities of paper were very successful and why the use of these papers was abandoned is not clear. It is probable, however, that fine papers like the ribbed and some of the smoother varieties which gave excellent results with new plates did not produce correspondingly fine stamps when the plates became worn. All the trials that were made during 1875 seem to have resulted in practically nothing, for the years 1876 and 1877 witness the return to the ordinary rough, hard, usually translucent paper of 1873 and 1874. The introduction by the Continental Bank Note Company in accord with the demand of the Government of the improved process of printing under the new contract of 1877 was accompanied by an attempt, made probably in the year 1878, to better the quality

of paper used in the printing. The first stamps under the improved process came on the same paper as was used in 1876 and the early part of 1877, but the 1878 paper differed by being smoother and showing pores very distinctly. There is very little difference so far as porous quality is concerned between this paper and the thicker but still hard, porous paper used by the American Bank Note Company in 1879.

The distinct horizontal lining, however, does not show in this 1878 paper, and it is as thin and snappy as that used in the earlier Continental work. The stamps of the improved process are often found on the rougher qualities of paper, but to find them on this peculiar paper of 1878 is the best means of assigning their date that we have found. The American Bank Note Company consolidated with itself both the Continental and the National Companies, February 4th, 1879. It took over the Continental Company's contracts and began at once the printing of United States stamps. The paper first used was a thick, hard, porous paper appearing in this last respect like the distinctive Continental paper of 1878, but showing horizontal lines in the texture. This horizontal lining gives a certain rough appearance to the surface. This paper differed very little from 1879 to 1883 except that it grew gradually softer, and in the year 1882 many stamps were printed on an extremely soft paper which shows no pores when held between the observer and the light.

The horizontal lining, also, disappears as the softness of the paper increases. We find, however, from 1883-85 a quite soft paper used which is also lined horizontally distinctly and the pores are very sharply defined. This paper also becomes translucent because thinner than the paper of 1879-82. This latest American paper was practically the same as that prescribed by the Government contract of 1885.

### New Zealand New Series.

(From "The Australian Philatelist.")

MR. H. MACLEAN, Honorary Secretary of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, has sent us a list of the approved designs for the "coming" series of postage stamps. The colours given are apparently those of the artists' designs, and not the adopted colours for the stamps. There will be doubtless some considerable delay before the stamps appear, as no decision as to whether they are to be engraved in the colony or in England has yet been made public.

The following is the list:—

- 1d. small rect. violet, View of Mt. Cook, the highest peak in N.Z.
- 2d. small rect. violet, Kiwi bird and Maori canoe paddles crossed.
- 2½c. long, rect., purple, View of Milford Sound.
- 3d. long, rect., purple, Mt. Earnslaw and Lake Wakatipu.
- 4d. small rect. yellow Mountain scene and cabbage tree in foreground.

- 5d. small rect. blue, Mountain, Lake, cabbage tree and canoe.  
 6d. small rect. red, Maori Whare or hut and Lake scene.  
 8d. small rect. brown, Mitre Peak, Milford Sound.  
 1s. small rect. red, Two Birds on a branch, probably Pigeons.  
 2s. long rect. blue Mt. Egmont.  
 5s. long rect. carmine, The Pink Terraces Rotorua (now destroyed).

The designs for which second prizes were awarded were as follows: 1d., Kea, kind of parrot which has turned carnivorous and kills sheep; 2d., Pink Terrace, Rotorua; 2½d., Moa and Kiwi, both wingless birds; 3d., two Kakas, also kind of parrots; 4d., Mt. Cook; 5d., Mt. Egmont; 6d., de la Beche Tasman Glacier, long rect.; 1s., Mt. Cook; 2s., Ruapehu and Otira Gorge; 5s., Mitre Peak.

A very large number of designs were sent in and in the majority of cases Maori scenes were the ones chosen. A good many referred to incidents in the early history of New Zealand, such as the landing of Captain Cook, *The Endeavour* sighting New Zealand. The Moa also figures pretty largely both in skeleton form and as it is supposed to have appeared in life. One of the competitors evidently thought to carry off the prize by inserting a portrait of the Hon. J. G. Ward, and another had a design which had room for the whole of the Liberal Ministry of 1895! One series of Maori scenes, though very pretty as works of art, were too minute for a postage stamp. They included a Tangi (funeral ceremony), Haka (dance), Tattooing, Weaving, Poi dance (girls), and the first canoe Te Arawa. There are very few of a distinctly original character, one set consisted of a series of coins denoting the value of the stamp, two pennies for the twopenny stamp and a threepenny bit and a penny for the fourpenny one and so on. Another ingenious design was that of a letter with wings flying across the sea. The well-known de la Rue patent convertible-any-colour pattern was also there.

### The 1d. Red Great Britain 1864 Issue.

(From the "Philatelic Review of Reviews.")

A WRITER in the *Questionneur Timbrophilique* treats of the common 1d. red of 1864, perf., 14 letters in the four corners, six hundred thousand copies of which have passed through his hands for comparison. He declares that there are two distinct and complete series, differing in shade and in the type of the corner letters; and from this he goes on to infer that the whole process of manufacture of these stamps was carried out on the double, in two separate workshops!

Now there are a good many points here that want clearing up. First of all, our scribe does not make it clear whether he wishes us to believe that there were two varieties of each plate, or that from certain plates rose-red stamps were

printed with letters of one particular form, and from the rest carmine stamps alone were produced with letters of another form. As, however, we shall show his arguments to be untrustworthy, this is of little consequence. What he distinctly maintains is, that *all* the rose-reds have one lettering, and *all* the carmines another—that, in short, the difference in shade corresponds to the difference in type, and has the appearance of a separate printing. This is his first and main contention. He goes on to record varieties in thickness of paper and in the placing of the watermark, but does not assert that these correspond to his great classification by shade and type.

Our anonymous writer correctly affirms that 151 plates were used for printing 1d. red of 1864, and that the plate numbers began at 71 and went up to 225, for plates (75, 77, 126, and 128) having been destroyed unused on account of some defect.

Now with regard to shades. There are considerably more than two. It is a recognised fact that among used stamps Plates 71-100 can often be picked out by their colour, when one is used to examining stamps in quantity for tests of the kind, and the later plates, say over 200, have also distinctive shades, though not so well marked. The last five, 220-225, are as a rule of a fine deep colour; but none of these distinctions are really to be depended on. Copies from the later plates are common in the ordinary shades of the 100 to 200, and stamps of each plate can be picked out in a series of shades. Therefore these can never be relied upon for purposes of classification.

Secondly, as to the two types, or two alphabets as they are called by our contemporary. Here again there were probably more than two as the letters in corners were inserted in the plate by means of a punch which quickly wore out. We know from study of the early 2d. that at least *six sets* of alphabets were used for the stamps with letters in lower corners only. If the proof sheets of the 1d. at Somerset House were examined, it would probably be found that as many or more were in use for this value. We should like to see enlargements of the two alphabets before deciding whether any importance is to be attached to them.

The *Questionneur Timbrophilique* says that in all probability the stamps were reproduced from the plate by some "galvano-plastic process." This is altogether a mistake. There was first of all the original die, or Die A, which afterwards had the lines deepened and became Die B. From the die twelve impressions were taken on a roller of soft steel, which was then hardened. From this roller twenty impressions were taken on a plate of soft steel, and at this point the letters and plate-numbers were added. Lastly, the plate itself was hardened, and thus became ready for the final process of printing the stamps. We have therefore, 1.—The engraved die on which the words appear reversed. 2.—The roller with words right. 3.—The plate with words and added letters reversed. 4.—The completed stamps.



We have two more points to clear up, the varieties of paper (three qualities), and the placing of the watermark. We need not spend much time over these.

The paper being hand-made varied in thickness according to the skill of the workman. An incompetent man would be likely to have his pulp unevenly distributed, and his sheet itself of uneven thickness, but not even the most skilled worker could take up exactly the same quantity of pulp in the frame for each sheet. This is quite enough to account for the three distinct qualities noted by our friend.

As for the misplaced watermarks, they have no real significance, being simply due to the bad placing of the sheets in the press.

We feel sure the painstaking French writer will bear us no ill-will for bringing him to his bearings by the wider knowledge which it is no discredit to him not to have reached. He has taken his observations with the utmost care, and we hope (in the language of Her Majesty's navy) he will "correct mistakes—carry on!"

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### Dangerous Counterfeits of United States Grills.

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WE have been shown some United States stamps of the issues of 1868 and 1870 with grills, which, after careful examination, prove to be very dangerous forgeries. Of the 1868 issue there were the 1, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 30 cents with large grill, both with points up and with points down. The grills on these measure 13 by 16½ mm. and show 16 points horizontally by 19 vertically, whereas the original 13 by 16 grill shows 20 points vertically. Besides, the grills are all too heavily impressed, which is due to the fact that they had not been put through the hydraulic press, as was the case with all that were sold to the public.

The 1870 issue was represented by the following values:—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, the full set being again shown with points up and points down, the grill measuring 9 by 12 mm. and showing 11 by 14 points. In these, as in the 1868 set, the impressions are all too strong, this being due to the same causes as mentioned above. The last named grill is not known on any genuine specimen of the stamps of this issue, and what proves absolutely that they are fraudulent is the fact that some of them appeared on stamps which were not printed by the National Banknote Co., but by the Continental Banknote Co. Further on we shall give details in regard to the different values.

The lot shown us contained also a magnificent block of four of the 1 cent of 1861, grilled all over, which showed the same difference in impression from the originals as the other stamps already mentioned. A few of the specimens, if shown to us separately, would certainly have elicited a favourable opinion as to their genuine-

ness, but from the fact that some of the stamps in the lot were certainly fraudulent, we have arrived at what we consider the warranted conclusion that the entire lot was wrong, from beginning to end.

The characteristics of the stamps of the 1870 issue, without respect to grill, are as follows:—

1c, both National print, in two different shades and both medium impressions.

2c, National print, medium red brown, two slightly different shades, one from an early plate and one a rather later impression.

3c, National, colour medium bluish green, both were of the same shade and neither from the earliest state of the plate.

6c, National, very light shade of rose, and not carmine. This plate was also rather worn.

7c, National, very deep carmine vermilion, one rather darker than any we had seen before. Both of these, however, were rather dirty, and it was therefore difficult to form any impression as to the condition of the plate.

10c, National, in two shades of medium brown; one of these was a very fine early impression and the other very much worn, both in the corners and at the bottom, which proves that it was an impression made at a much later date than its companion.

15c, National, rather late shades of printing of this company. One was a fine impression and the other made from a worn plate.

24c, National, both were very late prints and entirely different in colour from any 24c. ever seen by us. The stamps, however, had a rather washed appearance, and this may have been the cause of the faded appearance.

The 30c. were both Continental, as far as it is possible to identify them, and the colour fell far short of the intense black of the early National prints.

90c, both of these were Continental prints, and one was a very bright rosy carmine, printed by the improved process, which was not introduced until about 1879, or nearly eight years after the grills went out of use.

The points which we have given above will, we think, be sufficient to convince every one that these stamps are rank frauds, and we warn collectors in general against investing in full grills with points down, and small grills of 1868 and 1870 with points up. We have, at different times, seen specimens of the 3c of 1867, with the grill covering the entire stamp, offered at auction, with the grill showing the points down. We feel sure that no such impressions were ever made at the time, and that a careful examination of the specimens will prove them to be counterfeit. Also there have recently appeared specimens of the 1c and 5c of 1868, with grill covering the entire stamps, and we would advise collectors to be very careful about purchasing any of these. It is very easily possible, although we are not able to state it as a fact, that they come from the same lot from which the stamps described herein emanated, and, if so, they are of the same character.—*American Journal of Philately.*

## American Stamps for Sale Abroad.

EXPLANATION OF A CURIOUS PHILATELIC  
FACT OF WHICH COLLECTORS COMPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—  
Numerous complaints have been made by stamp collectors that complete unused sets of periodical, newspaper, and postage due stamps cannot be procured in this country, but are common abroad.

It has been repeatedly stated that complete unused sets of these issues are to be picked up readily among dealers in London and Paris, and the charge has been made that members of the foreign legations here have been accorded unusual facilities for procuring stamps in this country, and have disposed of these courtesies at a profit abroad. As a matter of fact, however, there is no possibility of such a thing occurring in this country, because the Post Office Department will not supply unused stamps for love or money to members of the foreign legations or anybody else under any circumstances. If there is a leak in any place it must come from Berne, Switzerland, the headquarters of the International Postal Union. By the terms of the International Postal Union's convention every country in the postal union must furnish live complete sets of unused stamps to each of the 175 countries represented in that union.

Whenever a change of any sort is made, therefore, it is incumbent upon the countries making the change to send complete sets of stamps to Berne.

When Don Dickinson was Postmaster-General of the United States it was suggested to him that it would probably do as well if proofs of the United States stamps were sent abroad, but he would not encourage this idea, holding that under the law perfect United States stamps were absolutely necessary, as it was only by having such stamps to make comparison with, that counterfeits could be detected. This ruling of the Postmaster-General is in force at the present time. Within a year or so, when the stamp contract was taken away from the American Bank Note Company and transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a distinctive mark was put upon all the stamps issued by the United States Post Office Department, and as it constituted a change, 875 new sets of each denomination, including periodical, newspaper, and postage due stamps, were sent to the headquarters of the International Postal Union. When the attention of postal officials was invited to the alleged abuse of this privilege, they confessed their powerlessness to remedy the evil under the terms of the postal union treaty. It was suggested that possibly the officials representing the various countries after taking one set of stamps for their official albums did not exercise caution about the disposal of the other four sets, and they might have fallen into the

hands of attachés who saw an opportunity to raise some pocket-money by selling these stamps to dealers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## Reprints.

(From the "Daily Stamp Item.")

THE collector, who desires to make as full a collection as possible of the postal issues of any or of all countries, is often desirous of defining exactly for himself the best attitude to assume towards the numerous reprints and provisional stamps which clamour for a place in his albums.

The entire rejection of such stamps from a collection aiming at any sort of completeness is impossible.

For years collectors of United States stamps were disposed to despise the authorized reprints of the 1869 issue made in 1875. The result was that they found themselves to be rejecting a regular authorized re-issue of stamps, since these reprints could be and were used for postage.

The consequence of refusing to collect United States reprints being an incomplete collection of the stamps of this country, many have come to feel a desire to secure as many varieties of United States reprints of all issues as they can get. The result of this has been a rapid advance in the value of all such stamps, which have become very difficult to obtain.

While in our own country it may be desirable for the collector to secure both originals and reprints when he can, most collectors will not feel the same way in relation to the stamps of other nations.

One, however, who cannot secure original stamps of foreign countries, either because of their cost or their rarity, will do well to fill the spaces in his album with authorized reprints when they can be obtained.

We often read strong expressions in the philatelic papers adverse to reprints and decrying their collection. It is impossible to reject all reprints, hence the collector will be most consistent who makes a thoughtful distinction between the various classes and collects those which have a real value.

Stamps offered as reprints are either authorized re-issues made by the Government originally issuing them, or they are issues made by private individuals who have secured the original plates, or they are, in a word, counterfeits.

It is the numbers of these last two classes foisted upon unsuspecting collectors by parties seeking only their own profit, which have caused such a sentiment against all reprints.

Let dealers refuse to sell any but authorized reprints and make a separate column or some distinguishing mark in their catalogues and price lists for prices of these, and the righteous prejudice against reprints will disappear.

**City of London Philatelic Club.****HONORARY. SECRETARY'S REPORT.***Committee for Season 1895-96.**Vice-Presidents : Mr. H. Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane.**Hony. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent : Mr. J. E. Jeselin.**Honorary Librarian : Mr. C. Forbes.**Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, L. Rockliffe, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops, and Percy C. Bishop.**Honorary Secretary : Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London.*

The sixth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., on Monday, February 10th, at 7-30 P.M., the chief item of interest being the second of our recently organised Auction Sales, many rare stamps, chiefly English and English Colonials, were put up for sale by the various members and sold at good prices.

Owing to the great success of these auctions, the Committee have decided to make them a regular feature of the Club, and they will be held in future the first meeting night in each month, until further notice, the next sale being on Monday, March 9th, at 8 P.M.

Country members having stamps they would like to dispose of through the medium of these sales, can do so by sending the stamps to the Secretary, and as all bids must be paid for on the night of the sale, stamps not sold will be returned, together with a remittance for those sold, within three days from date of auction.

2½% commission to go to the funds of the Club will be charged on all stamps sold.

Special sheets for mounting stamps for these sales will be sent to any member free on application.

The next meeting will be held on Monday, the 24th instant at 7-30 P.M., when Mr. H. Hilckes will display the stamps of Uruguay (postponed from last meeting owing to the time occupied by the auction). Members having collections of this country will kindly oblige by bringing them.

Gifts of books and papers for the Library should be sent to the Honorary Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E. who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

The eighth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., on Monday, March 9th, the evening being principally occupied by our third Auction Sale.

The meeting was very largely attended, proving the popularity of our system of selling stamps by auction for ready cash.

Many fine copies of rare stamps were put up for sale, and sold for good prices, principally English, English Colonials, and old Europeans.

The fourth of our Auction Sales will take place on Monday, April 6th. It is hoped that country members will support the auctions by sending stamps for sale.

Blank sheets for mounting stamps for the Exchange Packets or Auction Sales can be had free on application to the Secretary.

List of new members elected since the commencement of present Session :—

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| No. of Club. |  |
| 4.           | Mr. G. B. Broome, Lee, S.E.            |
| 6.           | " C. J. Smith, Kingston Hill, Surrey.  |
| 14.          | " P. Newton, Kensington, W.            |
| 35.          | " D. T. Nops, Clapham.                 |
| 36.          | " T. H. Thompson, Kilburn Park, N.W.   |
| 47.          | " T. Buhl, London, E. C.               |
| 51.          | " J. M. Moses, Bombay, India.          |
| 58.          | " J. Robinson, Darlington.             |
| 68.          | " J. W. Stooke, Clifton, Bristol.      |
| 71.          | " A. Hogan, Worpole Road, Epsom.       |
| 93.          | " R. Bathurst, Rugby.                  |
| 94.          | " J. Perrett, Sea Mills, near Bristol. |

**GENERAL NOTICE.**

Application for membership and all communications with reference to the Club should be sent to the Honorary Secretary Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

**What shall we Collect?***(From the "Philatelic Record.")*

THE principal article in the January *London Philatelist* is a very interesting one from the pen of Mr. Castle, under the curious title of "Philately in the Expiring Century." Its object is to provide an answer to the old question, What shall we collect? Needless to say, the advice of such an old hand as the writer of the reply is full of food for reflection. Opening with a consideration of the different schools, Mr. Castle subdivides "the modern apostles of specialising" into four classes :—

- A. Used stamps entirely.
- B. Unused stamps entirely.
- C. Both unused and used stamps.
- D. Unused and used stamps indiscriminately.

With regard to Class A he admits that "beyond the rapidly-dying fallacy that used stamps are more likely to be genuine than unused," he favours "a little of postmark, but not very much of it," for

The generality of used stamps that are commoner than uncancelled specimens are, unless spoiled by the postmark, the next best thing to used. They have, as a rule, the great advantage of being far more easily obtainable, and they are frequently invaluable, for the following reasons :—

The dates of the postmarks.

The help towards discriminating between reprints and originals.

The exposition of all the shades and printings of a stamp; almost impossible in unused alone.

As to his known preference for unused, he says :—

"The pioneers of advanced stamp collecting almost without exception, from the "sixties" downwards, have always held the stamp unused as the special object of their adoration. Their example has slowly but surely gained way, in spite of the tremendous obstacles to the general acceptance of the creed. In olden days, there

was a general belief among the multitude that postmarks in some way were a guarantee of genuineness. This fallacy, though it long lingered on the Continent, has passed away. Its successor was the fear that used stamps were safer, on account of the reprints. Thanks to the great strides made in Philatelic knowledge, this bugbear has almost disappeared, and it is safe to say that, within a very few years, the means of discernment between genuine Original and Reprint will be so generally spread, that no collector who is not inherently lazy will need to be deceived.

I advocate, in short, the collection of unused stamps for all who can afford it. I believe that not only do they constitute the greatest beauty, but also the true Philatelic difficulty of collecting. I think, further, that those who consider the financial aspect of the question will find their best investment, however large, in immaculate unused specimens. Outside the more difficult countries to be named in Classes B and C, there are plenty whose stamps, *unused*, will constitute, for years yet, a happy hunting ground of real rarities, at comparatively low prices; and they will be wise, in my humble judgment, who "take time by the forelock."

His advice in the selection of specimens in the collection of used stamps will be borne in mind by every careful collector.

It is hardly necessary to point out the advisability of weighing with used stamps as well as unused, the several important points of colour, impression, well-centring, margins, etc. The one feature, however, which is all important for my Class D is the obliteration. My motto for Class D is briefly *A minimum of postmark at a minimum of outlay*. Except in the case previously mentioned, of the few countries where the obliterations are of more value than the stamps (and of an occasional date-stamp), it should be the view of collectors that postmarks are in the nature of acquired evil to the stamp (as innocent of it at its birth), and that the less there is of it the better. The general disregard of this view has been frequently brought to my notice for many years past, as I find stamps with perhaps 50 per cent. of postmark covered surface. A golden rule in this matter is to endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid taking specimens in which the centre is not clear of printer's ink. The main feature of a stamp is almost invariably the central design, whether a head, a heraldic design, an animal, or a landscape, and if the prominent features of any of these are blurred out by postmark, not only the stamp suffers itself, but the whole row on which it is placed.

The following lists will be scanned with the deepest interest, and will probably be useful to many who are hesitating as to what to collect:—

LIST OF COUNTRIES WHERE STAMPS ARE  
MAINLY RAREST USED.

Bergedorf . . . . .	} GROUP.
Bremen . . . . .	
Lübeck . . . . .	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . . .	
Romagna . . . . .	} Italy

Ionian Islands . . . . .	} GROUP
Prince Edward's Island . . . . .	
Virgin Islands . . . . .	
PARTIALLY RARER.	
Hamburg, early issues . . . . .	} Germany
Heligoland . . . . .	
Mecklenburg Schwerin, later issues . . . . .	
Schleswig-Holstein, early issues . . . . .	
Thurn and Taxis . . . . .	
Modena, later issues . . . . .	} Italy
Parma . . . . .	

LIST OF COUNTRIES WHOSE STAMPS ARE GENERALLY RARER UNUSED THAN USED.

Austria, Lombardy, and Hungary.  
Australia (all seven colonies).  
Baden.  
Belgium.  
British West Indies (almost all).  
Brunswick.  
France.  
Great Britain.  
Hanover.  
Naples.  
Parma (except last issues).  
Portugal.  
Prussia.  
Sweden.  
Thurn and Taxis.  
Tuscany.  
Wurtemberg.

LIST OF COUNTRIES WHOSE STAMPS ARE MAINLY RARE, UNUSED OR USED.

British North American Possessions.  
British Guiana.  
Buenos Ayres.  
Cape of Good Hope.  
Ceylon.  
Colombia, United States of.  
Confederate States of America.  
Fiji.  
Hawaii.  
Mauritius.  
Moldavia (pre-Roumania).  
Mexico (including component States).  
Natal.  
Nevis.  
New South Wales.  
New Zealand.  
Oldenburg.  
Philippines.  
Portuguese Indies.  
Réunion.  
Shanghai.  
Spain.  
Switzerland.  
Transvaal.  
Trinidad.  
United States (Postmaster's Issues, Locals, etc.)

In his final list Mr. Castle has italicised the countries that he thinks especially neglected, and worthy of study, and he has marked with a star those that are more difficult. We have followed his arrangement:—

UNUSED AND USED STAMPS INDISCRIMINATELY.  
*Argentina.*  
*Austria, Austrian-Italy, and Lombardy.*

## UNUSED AND USED STAMPS INDISCRIMINATELY.

Baden. [contd.]  
 Barbados.°  
 Bavaria.  
 Belgium.  
 Bolivia.°  
 Brazil.°  
 British European Possessions (including Heliogoland.°)  
 British West African Possessions (including St. Helena.°)  
 Chili.  
 Cuba and Porto Rico.  
 Dutch Colonies.  
 Denmark.  
 Dominican Republic.  
 Egypt.  
 Finland.°  
 France.°  
 Germany, Thurn and Taxis, Emp. and Conf.  
 Great Britain.\*  
 Greece.  
 Hamburg.  
 Hanover.  
 Holland.  
 Hongkong.  
 India.\*  
 Italy and Sardinia.  
 Jamaica.  
 Japan.° (not plates).  
 Luxemburg.  
 Norway.  
 Paraguay.  
 Parma.°  
 Prussia.  
 Roumania.  
 Russia (Imperial).  
 Servia.  
 Sicily, Naples, and Two Sicilies.°  
 South Australia.°  
 Straits and Minor States.  
 Sweden.  
 Turkey\* (issued varieties only).  
 Tuscany.°  
 Uruguay.°  
 Venezuela.°  
 Wurtemberg.

### The Provisional Issues of Western Australia.

[By L. E. MUSH.]

From the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.")

WESTERN AUSTRALIA was first obliged to issue Provisional Overprinted Stamps in 1875, owing to a scarcity of stamps of the value of 1d. For this purpose the stamp value TWOPENCE was taken and overprinted ONE PENNY in green. It is watermarked CC. and Crown, and perforated 12½. Until lately most catalogues listed the 2d. wmk. Cr. CC., perf. 14, surcharged similarly; also a black surcharge on the 2d., perf. 1:½; and something was heard about double surcharges, triple surcharges, one of which was inverted. The surcharge of the last three is certainly bogus, and it differs in many points from the genuine surcharge. The genuine surcharge measures 21mm. in extreme length, and the forged surcharge 21½-22mm. The height of the

O of one and the P of penny is 6mm. in the genuine, and about ⅓ of an inch less in the forgery. The length of ONE is 7mm. in each, and the length of PENNY is 11½mm. in the genuine and 12mm. in the forgery. The other letters are 4mm. in height in both. The above differences are not easily distinguishable, but there is also a marked difference which can be seen by the naked eye. In the genuine surcharge the letters are not all in the same straight line. If a flat rule be laid on the top of the stamp and just touch the tops of the letters ENNY of Penny, it will cut off the N of ONE and the E of ONE will be left sloping downwards and leaving a clean margin. In the forged surcharge the whole type runs on the same line. The genuine surcharge is in bold heavy type, whereas the forgery shows broken O of One and a broken P of Penny, and the whole type is much thinner, and the ink is not nearly so heavy. It is a surcharge which can be easily printed where there is no postmark, but I have one copy where it is clearly over the postmark, and I have also copies of the surcharge on the stamps watermarked Crown and CA., and perf. 14.

In 1854, owing, I think, to a charge of one half-penny for newspapers, a stamp of that value was created by overprinting the 1d. ochre-yellow wmk. Crown CA., perf. 12 with ½ in red. The supply of the 1d. perf. 12 having evidently run out, the 1d. yellow, wmk. CA., perf. 14, was taken and surcharged the same way. There are two types of this surcharge, the bar between the letters being thicker in one type and thinner in the other. The overprinting is done in a dull ink which looks very flat on the stamp which is well surfaced. I have lately discovered a very dangerous forgery of this surcharge; it is printed with an ink which is very glossy, and it differs little from the genuine surcharge. The surcharge is 11½mm. in height. The genuine surcharge is not straight, if a paper be laid on the right edge of the one, it will not cut very much of the 2 away. In the forged surcharge it will cut nearly one-half of the 2 off. Besides this the chances are that the postmark will come somewhere near the centre of the stamp, and if forged the surcharge will be at least over part of the postmark.

The next provisional issue was created in 1885, also due to a dearth of one penny stamps.

This was made by surcharging in green the 3d. stamps, wmk. Cr. and CC., with a numeral 1 and a d. followed by a full stop. There are two varieties of this surcharge:—(a) Thick 1 with a slanting top, (b) Thin 1 with a flat top. Both these varieties are scarce; b is five times as scarce as a, as only the bottom row of the sheet was surcharged with the thin 1, and five were over-printed with the thick type.

The next provisional was printed in 1893, due again to a want of 1d. stamps. The threepenny stamp was again taken and overprinted in green ONE PENNY. I am of opinion that the first printing was on stamps wmk. CC. and Cr., and perf. 14, was used first, and afterwards the stamps wmk. Cr. CA., and perf. 14, were used; the latter are much scarcer. I do not think there are any varieties of this surcharge.

## The Bureau of Sale.

SUBSCRIBERS can advertise their stamps worth, over 1s. a piece, free of charge, for three months under the following conditions:—

(1). The stamps must be sent to this office not later than the 10th of each month with the prices clearly stated.

(2). The stamps will be advertised for three months, and in case of sale 12½ per cent. will be deducted from the price as commission.

(3). Only perfect and genuine copies will be advertised under this heading.

(4). Intending purchasers may either remit in advance, with sufficient for postage and registration, or receive goods V.P.P.

(5). In ordering only numbers need be quoted.

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8	" " " 4d. "	22	8
16	Tasmania, *2½ on 9d., deep blue	7	8
18	*Virgin Islands, 6d. lilac	10	0
19	*Canada, officially sealed	7	8
20	*Newfoundland, 24 cents...	2	0
21	Bolivia, 100 centavos, 1894	1	8
22	* U. S. 6c. State	2	0
24	* Labuan, 6c. on 8c., violet	4	0
25	Uruguay, 1 peso, lilac, obsolete	4	0
26	* Mexico, ½ real, lilac, eagle	3	8
28	Gibraltar, 6d., 2nd issue	15	0
29	India, 4 as., 1854, vertical pair, corners cut	15	0
30	Swazieland, 1sh., inverted surcharged...	20	0
31	U. S. 1869, 2c., without grill	15	0
32	* St. Lucia, ½d. or 3d.	9	0
33	* Azores, 1st issue, 20 reis	25	0
34	" " " 25 " "	50	0
35	" " " 80 " "	30	0
36	" " " 100 " "	30	0
37	* Madeira, " 20 " "	25	0
38	" " " 30 " "	32	0
39	" " " 3rd issue 80 " "	3	8
40	" " " 240 " "	45	0

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**ANYONE** sending me 50 to 1,000 common and medium stamps gets, by return mail, the same number of Dutch. Replies always, J. Kübu, Jun., Groningen, Holland.

**COLLECTORS** who will send me stamps, entire envelopes, and postal cards, used or unused, common or rare, will receive by return mail those of equal value mailed in a Columbian Envelope. Send me a trial lot. Geo. D. Woodward, 211, Broadway, Camden N. J., U. S. A.

**EXCHANGE WANTED** I want to exchange U.S. stamps for foreign with collectors in all foreign countries. Send lot and I will send a me value in U. S. Will pay cash, if prices are right. D. M. Merrill, 412, Broadway, St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

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**EXCHANGE** wanted with foreign countries. The conditions are (1) that each Collector should send the Stamps of his country only; (2) that the Stamps should be worth over 4s. per 100 wholesale; (3) that all should be fixed on appraisal sheets and priced by any given catalogue; (4) that no consignment should be worth less than 40s.; (5) that each lot should bring a want list of British, Native and Portuguese, India and Mozambique of the value of 80s. at least. Exchange for the full amount kept sent immediately by return post. Registered letters only. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. For particulars apply to the Editor of this paper.

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**W**ANTED exchange relations with collectors all over the world against those of Native States and India. J. M. Moses. Colaba, Bombay—7-12.

**W**ANTED Wholesale lots of Asiatic Stamps (except Indian), prices must be low and Stamps in good condition. The publisher of this paper will give reference as to my standing. A. E. Labelle, 212, St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Canada.

**W**HOSOEVER sends me 50—100 good stamps of his country will receive in exchange an equal number of Italy, San Marino, Tuscany, Papal States, Levant, &c., D. C. Uberti, Via Ricasoli, 24, Livorno, Toscana, Italy.

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# The Indian Philatelist.

*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors  
and Dealers.*

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# STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT A  
NEW EDITION  
(THE TENTH) OF THEIR

## PRICED CATALOGUE

is in the Press, and will be ready about

**JULY.**

This catalogue will be published in one style only, *viz.*, Pocket Size, and the illustrations, instead of as hitherto being at the end of the book, will now be placed at the top of each page, thus saving much time in referring to the types.

We have purchased entirely new type to print the catalogue in the clearest manner, and have had made upwards of 6,000 new dies to illustrate the varieties of the Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes. Almost the whole Catalogue has been re-written under the able Editorship of MAJOR E. B. EVANS, assisted by some twenty of the leading Specialists of the day.

Among the chief improvements we may mention that in GREAT BRITAIN we quote the current Market Rates for all Plate Numbers, shades and prominent varieties, both in Stamps, Envelopes, Registered Envelopes and Cards.

The whole of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES have been re-written, the lists having been made from the celebrated "CASTLE" collection (for which we paid £10,000) and the relative rarity of these Stamps is far more accurately stated than has before been the case.

The interesting group of the WEST INDIAN ISLANDS has been carefully re-arranged and far more detail noted than hitherto.

Owing to the great demand for unused EUROPEANS—especially the old GERMAN STATES—special attention has been paid to this portion of the new catalogue, and as all advanced students of this group of countries well know, the Foreign Catalogues do not in the least degree note the *true market value* of these stamps.

In JAPAN all the Plate Numbers are given and priced, used and unused.

CASHMERE AND AFGHANISTAN have been carefully compared and corrected by aid of the collections of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and the rarity of the different varieties carefully estimated.

POST-CARD COLLECTORS will find this catalogue of great service. We have some 1,200 new illustrations of Cards and absolutely the whole of this portion of the Catalogue has been re-written and hundreds of minor varieties are chronicled and priced for the first time.

ENVELOPES AND REGISTERED ENVELOPES have been carefully listed, both in the various sizes and cut square, used and unused.

FINALLY, AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, we wish our clients to understand that our prices are not a copy of those of other Catalogues, they are absolutely and entirely based on OUR STOCK NOW VALUED AT £9,000—this and this alone is the correct method of valuation.

The New Catalogue will consist of some 800 pages, size 6½ by 4½ in., and is priced 3s. 6d. post free, to all parts of the World.

PREPAID ORDERS can now be booked, and it is well to note that as many thousand prepaid orders will be received, it may take from 7 to 14 days to send these Catalogues out, before orders NOT prepaid can be attended to, it is therefore necessary for those who desire early copies of the Catalogue to send Cash with order.

### NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We beg respectfully to inform the TRADE that a new departure will be made with regard to the price of our new Catalogue which has hitherto been net.

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### IMPORTANT GENERAL NOTICE.

NO ADDENDA to this Catalogue will be issued, but each month, in the pages of THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, the new issues that have been received will be listed and priced, and all special offers, rarities, and bargains will be advertised in the same Journal, the subscription rate of which is 2s. per annum, or 5s. for three years' subscription, Post Free.

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FOR SALE BY THE  
BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE.  
DADAR P. O.**

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No. in set.		Rs. as.
7*	Alsace-Lorraine, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 25c. ... ..	1 0
9*	Angola, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75 and 80 reis ... ..	3 0
5	Antigua, ½, 1, 2½, 4, and 6d. ... ..	5 8
3	Antwerp Exhibition, 5, 10 and 25c. ... ..	0 12
8	Argentine, 1867-80, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15 and 24c. ... ..	0 12
7	— lithographed, 1888, ½, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20c. ... ..	0 12
8	— 1889-90, ½, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10c. ... ..	0 10
2	— Centennial, used or unused ... ..	3 8
10	— 1892, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 50c. ... ..	1 4
15	— a cheap set ... ..	0 12
20	— fine ... ..	1 4
4	Austria, 1850, 1, 3, 6 and 9 kr. ... ..	0 6
4	— 1858, 2, 5, 10 and 15 kr. ... ..	0 6
5	— 1864, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 kr. ... ..	0 6
6	— 1867, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25 kr. ... ..	0 6
6	— 1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 kr. ... ..	0 6
13	— 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50, 1 and 2 fl ... ..	2 0
12	— 1850-1860 ... ..	0 8
40	— 1850-1891, a grand set ... ..	1 4
5*	Azores, Centenary, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25r. ... ..	0 12
6*	Baden, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 30 kr. ... ..	2 4
4	Bahamas, 1, 2½, 4d. and 1s. ... ..	1 8
7	Barbados, 1875-92 ... ..	0 10
4	— 1882-5, ½, 1, 2½, and 4d. ... ..	0 6
8	Bavaria, 1849-62, 1, 1, 3, 3, 6, 6, 9, 9 kr. ... ..	0 8
6*	— 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 18kr. ... ..	0 12
2	Belgium, 1849, 10 and 20c. ... ..	0 8
25	— 1851-94 ... ..	0 12
4	— 1863, 1, 10, 20, and 40c ... ..	0 12
4	— 1865, 10, 20, 30, and 40c. ... ..	0 6
7	— 1869-75, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c. and 1 fr. ... ..	0 8
10	— 1866-84, newspapers, 1 & 2c. (lion) 1, 2, 5, 8, 1, 1, 5, and 20c. ... ..	1 4
4	— 1883, 10, 20, 25 and 50c. ... ..	0 12
7	1884-91, 10, 20, 25, 50, 1 fr, 2 fr. and 35c. ... ..	0 12
10	— 1893-94, with labels, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 50c. & 1 fr. ... ..	1 0
10	— Parcel Post ... ..	0 12
2	Bermuda, 1, and 2½d. ... ..	0 4
9	— ½, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d. and 1s. (green) ... ..	4 8
4	Bolivia, 1887, rouletted, 1, 2, 5 and 10c. ... ..	0 8
6	— 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c. ... ..	1 0
5	— 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c. ... ..	0 6
7	— 1894, 1. to 100c. ... ..	3 8
6*	Bolivar, 1882, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c. and 1 peso ... ..	7 8
6*	— 1883, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c. and 1 peso ... ..	7 8
6*	— 1885, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c. and 1 peso ... ..	7 8
9	Bosnia, ½ to 25kr. ... ..	0 12
30	Brazil, all obsolete ... ..	2 4
20	— obsolete and current ... ..	1 0
10	— obsolete and current ... ..	0 6

No. in set.		Rs. as.
5	British Guiana, two issues ... ..	0 6
9	— Borneo, 1886-90, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10c. ... ..	2 0
9*	— 1894, 1—24c ... ..	4 0
7*	— South Africa, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8d., and 1s. ... ..	6 4
6*	— Central Africa, 1., 2., 4, 6., 8., and 1s. ... ..	6 0
10*	— East Africa, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, and 8as. ... ..	7 8
9	Bulgaria, 1882-87, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50 ... ..	0 12
9	— 1889, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, and 50 ... ..	0 12
2	Canada, registration ... ..	0 2
8	— ½c. to 8 cents, including registration ... ..	0 6
4	Cape, 1, 4, 6d. and 1s., triangular ... ..	16 0
8	— ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d. and 1s. ... ..	0 10
9	— the same and 5s. ... ..	1 0
3	Cape Verde, 1886, 100, 200, and 300r. ... ..	5 0
6*	Cavalle, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c. and 1 franc ... ..	4 0
3	China, 1886, 1, 2 & 5c., used or unused ... ..	0 10
3*	Congo, 1895, 25, 50 and 1 franc ... ..	2 8
6*	Costa Rica, 1889, official 1c—50c. ... ..	1 8
6*	— 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50c. ... ..	0 6
6*	Cuba, 1894, pink, ½ mil. to 8 mils. ... ..	0 6
6*	— 1892, olive, ½ mil. to 8 mils. ... ..	0 6
6*	— 1890 red-brown ... ..	0 8
4*	Curacao, 1, 2, 2½, and 3c. ... ..	0 8
3	Cyprus, ½, 1, and 2p. ... ..	0 4
6*	Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c. and 1 franc ... ..	4 0
25	Denmark, 1851-85, including unpaid and official ... ..	0 12
4	Dominica, ½, 1, 2½, and 4d. ... ..	5 0
11*	Ecuador, 1c.—1 peso, 1872-87 ... ..	2 0
8*	— 1c. to 5 aures, 1892, complete ... ..	2 0
20	Egypt, various issues ... ..	1 8
4	— 1889, unpaid ... ..	0 12
6	Finland, 1889, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 & 1 mark ... ..	0 6
11	— including 2 of 1 mark ... ..	0 10
20	— including 2 of 1 mark ... ..	1 4
50	France, cheap ... ..	1 8
13	French India, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., and 1 fr. ... ..	5 0
14	French Colonies, 1881-86, complete, 1c.—1 fr. ... ..	4 8
4	— unpaid, black, 1, 2, 4, and 5c. ... ..	0 8
8	— 1881, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25c. ... ..	0 8
5	Gambia, ½, 1, 2½, 2, and 4d. ... ..	1 8
7*	German Empire, 1, 2, 2½, 5gr., 3, 7 and 18kr. ... ..	1 0
5	Gold Coast, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 6d. ... ..	1 0
7	— ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 6d. and 1s. ... ..	2 8
3	Grenada, ½, 1, and 2½d. ... ..	0 4
4	— ½, 1, 2½, and 4d. ... ..	0 10
6*	— ½, 1., 2½., 4., 6., and 8d. ... ..	5 0
10	Greece, three issues ... ..	0 6
4*	Guatemala, 1875, ½, 1, 2 r. and 1 peso ... ..	1 0
4	— 1877, ½, 1, 2r and 1 peso ... ..	1 0
5*	— 1882 (Birds) ... ..	1 0
5*	— 1886, Provisionals ... ..	2 4
11	— 1886, 1—200c. ... ..	10 0
6	— 1886, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 25c. ... ..	1 0
7*	Honduras, 1878, 1c. to 1 peso, complete ... ..	2 0
11	— 1890 1c. to 1 peso, complete ... ..	2 0
11*	— 1890, official, complete ... ..	1 4
11*	— 1891, 1 centavo to 1 peso ... ..	2 0
3*	— 1891, 2 to 10 pesos ... ..	2 0
11*	— 1892, complete ... ..	2 0

No. in set.		Rs. as.	No. in set.		Rs. as.
21*	Heligoland .. ...	1 4	10*	— 1892, official .. ...	2 0
3	Holland, 1852, 5, 10, and 15c. complete, imperforate .. ...	1 0	10*	— 1893, 1c.—10p. ... ..	2 0
3	— 1864, 5, 10, and 15c., complete, perforate .. ...	1 4	11*	— 1893, official, complete .. ...	2 0
7	— 1872, 5c.—50c. ... ..	0 6	20	Norway, 1856-89, including unpaid .. ...	0 10
9	— Queen, 3c.—25c. ... ..	0 12	25	— 1856-94 .. ...	0 12
16	— Obsolete and current .. ...	0 8	40	— 1854-1894, including several rare values .. ...	3 8
30	— Several-scarce .. ...	1 8	6*	Oil Rivers. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5d., and 1s. ... ..	10 0
4	Hongkong, wmk. c.c. 5, 8, 10 and 12c. ... ..	0 12	6	— $\frac{1}{2}$ 1d., 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., 5l., and 1s. used, rare, ... ..	15 0
13	Hungary, 1 kr. to 1 florin .. ...	0 6	4	Orange F. State, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 6l. ... ..	0 4
10	Iceland .. ...	1 8	8	Paraguay, 1891, official, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 50c., complete .. ...	6 0
6	Italy, vauole .. ...	0 6	3	Pahang, 1, 2 and 3 cents .. ...	0 8
8	— Humbert, 5c. to 1 lira .. ...	0 3	3	Perak, 1, 2, and 5c. (tiger) .. ...	0 8
9	— official, 2c. on all values .. ...	0 8	5	— 1, 2 and 5c. and 2 surcharges on 2c. ... ..	0 12
16	— unpaid .. ...	1 0	7	Persia 1884, 1, 2, 5, 5, and 10sh. and 1kr. and 5 kr. ... ..	1 8
5	Johore, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 3c. on 4c. ... ..	1 4	9	— 1892, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, and 14s. and 1, 2 and 5kr. ... ..	1 8
6	— 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6c. ... ..	1 12	4*	Peru, 1, 2, 5, and 10c. ... ..	0 3
7	— 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6c. and 1 dollar .. ...	5 0	12	Philippines, a fine set .. ...	1 0
12	Jamaica. $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 6d. and 1s. ... ..	2 0	4*	— (Alphonso) .. ...	0 8
22	Japan, including one yen .. ...	1 8	4*	— Baby .. ...	0 6
9*	Labuan, 1894, 1c. to 24c. ... ..	4 0	6*	Porto Rico (Baby King) ... ..	0 6
7	— engraved, 1892, complete .. ...	5 0	13	Portugal, 1871-1887, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.—150r. ... ..	0 10
4	Leeward Islands, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4d. ... ..	0 12	6*	Port Lagos, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50c., and 1 fr., ... ..	4 0
6	Liberia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12c. ... ..	3 8	7	Queensland, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1s. ... ..	0 10
6	— 1892, the same, official .. ...	4 0	9	— 1882-90, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 6l., 1s. & 2s. ... ..	2 8
5*	— 1880, 1, 2, 6, 12 and 24c. ... ..	7 8	8	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 6l. and 1s. ... ..	1 0
8	Luxembourg, 1875-82, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 10, 20 and 25c. ... ..	0 8	6	Roumania, 1889, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —25bani .. ...	0 4
9	Macau, $\frac{1}{2}$ avo to 47 avos, provisionals, complete .. ...	10 0	20	— several issues .. ...	1 0
13	— Don Carlos, 5 to 300 reis .. ...	7 8	36	— a grand set .. ...	2 0
6	Malta, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, and 1s. ... ..	1 4	20	Russia, a cheap set .. ...	0 8
25	Malay States (Borneo, Labuan, Sarawak, Pahang, Perak, S. Ujong, N. Sembilan, Selangor and Johore), including obsolete and surcharged .. ...	2 8	25	— grand ... ..	0 12
4*	Mexico, 1874, 5, 10, 10, and 25 centavos .. ...	0 6	4*	Salvador, 1867, $\frac{1}{2}$ r.—4r. complete .. ...	1 8
11*	— 1879 82 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 18, 24, 25, 50, 85 and 100c. ... ..	5 8	9*	— 1893, 1c. to 1p. ... ..	1 8
7	Montenegro, 2-25 Jubilee .. ...	1 12	10*	— 1891, complete .. ...	2 0
7	— 2-25 .. ...	1 8	10*	— 1892 .. ...	2 0
4	Montserrat, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 4d. ... ..	10 0	10*	— 1893, 1c. to 1p. ... ..	2 0
7	Mozambique, head, 1886, 5r.—100r. ... ..	0 12	3*	— 1893, 2, 5, and 10 pesos .. ...	2 0
8	— head, 5r.—200r. ... ..	1 12	8*	Samoa, 1877, 1d. to 5s. ... ..	0 8
9	— head, complete to 300r. ... ..	3 8	8	— 1887-92, palm and head, complete ... ..	2 0
8	Natal, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3d., 4, 6d. and 1s. ... ..	1 0	9	Sarawak, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 25c. ... ..	4 0
4*	New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, and 17c. ... ..	2 8	5	— 1875, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12c. ... ..	3 0
6*	— 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 17c. ... ..	4 4	5	— including provisionals .. ...	0 8
4	Nevis, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4d. ... ..	10 0	8*	Sardinia 5c-80c., perf. and imperf. ... ..	0 8
6	Newfoundland, 1, 2, 3, 3, and 5c. ... ..	0 12	5*	Saxony, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 3, ... ..	0 6
8	New South Wales, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.— 1s. ... ..	0 12	100	Scandinavian, no cards, covers or locals, ... ..	2 8
9	N. S. Wales, 1888-92, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 6, 8d., 1s. and 5s. ... ..	3 0	3	Selangor, 1, 2, and 5c. (tiger) .. ...	0 6
8	— 1871, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8d., and 1s. ... ..	1 12	4	— 2c. on Straits, 1, 2 and 5 cents, tiger. ... ..	0 8
7	— 1880, official, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8d., & 1s. ... ..	2 8	20	Servia, several rare, 1869-1894 .. ...	1 8
7	— 1888-92, official, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4, 6, 8d., & 1s. ... ..	1 8	3	Shanghai, Jubilee, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2c. ... ..	0 8
7	— Postage due, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8d. ... ..	4 0	9	Sierra Leone, $\frac{1}{2}$ l.—1s. ... ..	3 0
10	New Zealand, 1882-92, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 5, 6, 8d., and 1s. ... ..	1 8	5	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 4d. ... ..	0 12
7	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6d., and 1s. ... ..	0 8	3	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. ... ..	0 6
3	Negri Sembilan, 1, 2, and 5c. (tiger) .. ...	0 8	8*	South Bulgaria, Provisionals, cheap .. ...	7 8
5*	Nicaragua, 1869-71, perforated, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25c. ... ..	1 0	48	Spain, many issues .. ...	2 0
5*	— 1878, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c. ... ..	1 4	13	— 1879, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1, 4 and 10 pesetas ... ..	1 4
7	— 1882, 1, 2, 4, 10, 15, 20, and 50c. ... ..	2 0			
10*	— 1890, complete .. ...	2 0			
10*	— 1890, official .. ...	2 0			
10*	— 1891 .. ...	2 0			
10*	— 1891, official .. ...	2 0			
10*	— 1892, complete .. ...	2 0			

No. in set.		Rs. as.	INDIAN.	Rs. as.
13	— 1890, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c. and 1, 4 and 10 pesetas	... 1 4	2 Alwar, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna	... 0 2
10	Straits Settlements, wmkd. C. A.	... 0 10	7 Bamra, $\frac{1}{2}$ a — 1 Re. complete	... 2 8
4	St. Christopher, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—4d.	... 4 0	8* — small p and large p	... 0 12
2	St. Vincent, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1d.	... 0 4	12* Bhopal, perforate and imperforate	... 1 0
6*	— $\frac{1}{2}$ l., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 5d., and 1s.	... 5 0	2 Bhor, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna	... 0 3
3	St. Lucia, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.	... 0 6	9* Chamba, ordinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 1 Re., complete	... 5 0
4	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4d.	... 0 12	9* — Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 1 Re. complete	... 5 0
6*	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, and 6d.	... 3 0	3 Cochin, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 puttans	... 0 6
8*	St. Helena, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 6d. and 1s.	... 5 0	6 Faridkot, surcharged	... 0 12
2	S. Ujong, 2, and 5c. (tiger)	... 0 12	25 — native print	... 1 8
3	— 2c. yellow, 2c. rose, and 3c. blue	... 0 10	4 Holkar, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1 and 2 as.	... 0 8
4*	Suriname, 1, 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 3c.	... 0 8	36 India, current and obsolete	... 2 4
35	Sweden, 1858-1892, including unpaid and official	... 0 12	4 — 1854, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 2 and 4 as.	... 3 0
50	— rarer	... 1 8	8 Jhind, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 annas and 1 Re.	... 4 0
10	— unpaid, 1 ore to 1kr., complete	... 0 12	5* — $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 8as., native type imperf.	... 1 8
14	— official, 1 ore to 1 krona, complete	... 1 0	5 — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4 and 8as., service	... 1 8
9*	Switzerland, 1862, 2c.—1f.	... 0 6	5 Kashmir, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4 and 8as., black	... 2 0
10	— 1862, 2, 2 5, 10, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50c. and 1fr.	... 1 0	13* Nabha, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 Re., 1 Re. (2 red surcharges)	... 7 0
12	— 1882, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50, 1 and 3fr.	... 1 0	8* — $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 12as., service	... 3 0
7	— 1884-90, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500c., unpaid	... 0 12	7* Nowanagur, obsolete and current	... 0 8
2	Tobago, $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1d	... 0 4	9 Patiala, service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 as. and 1 Re. used	... 3 8
3	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.	... 0 8	6 — Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 1, 2, 3 and 4 as.	... 0 12
10*	Thurn and Taxis, 1, 2, 2 5, 10, silb. gros. 1, 3, 6, 6, 30 kr. (including rouletted, plain and coloured lines)	... 1 0	7* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 9 pies, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 6 and 12 as.	... 2 0
4	Tonga, 1, 2, 6d., and 1s.	... 1 12	4* — 2as., 4as., green and 1 Re. (red surcharge) and 8as. blk. sur.	... 4 0
7	Transvaal, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 6d. and 1s.	... 0 12	5 Poonch, official, complete	... 1 8
6	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4, 6d. and 1s	... 0 10	5* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1, 2 and 4 as.	... 1 0
4	Trinidad, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4d.	... 0 6	5* — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4 as. official	... 1 0
9	— complete, unpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s.	... 10 0	7 Portu use India, head, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.—8t.	... 1 0
6	— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 6d., and 1s.	... 2 8	12 — crown and head	... 0 8
5	Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15c.	... 0 4	7 — 1882, complete	... 1 8
8	United States, Columbus, 1c. to 10c.	... 2 0	2* Rajnand aon, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 as.	... 0 8
25	— several, scarce and all obsolete	... 1 4	9 Sirmoor, head, complete	... 1 4
10	— 1893, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15 and 30 cents.	... 4 0	4 — 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1 and 2 as.	... 0 8
10	— Envelopes, cut square, cheap	... 0 6	16 — all issues, complete	... 1 12
10	Uruguay, including rare	... 1 0	2 Soruth, 1 and 4as., perforate	... 0 4
7*	Venezuela, 5c. to 10 bolivares	... 1 0	2 — 1 and 4as, imperforate	... 0 4
8	— the same with the the 20 bolivares	... 2 0	4 Travancore, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4ch., wmkd.	... 0 8
16*	— very fine, including 5 surcharged	... 1 8	3 — 1, 2, 4ch., no wmkd.	... 1 8
9	Victoria, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—1s.	... 0 12	5 — $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 and 4ch., wmkd.	... 1 0
14	Wurtemberg, including official	... 0 8		
5*	Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 and 10 annas	... 2 8		
2*	— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna	... 0 4		

SETS marked \* are unused.  
 This list is revised every month and cancels all previous ones.  
 All Stamps are perfect, and any failing to give satisfaction can be returned.  
 Cash in advance—Postage Extra in all cases.

# CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WE SOLICIT

CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF NATIVE INDIAN STAMPS  
 USED OR UNUSED.

For which we will give in exchange good Stamps of  
 American Countries.

In making consignments the Stamps should be sent us in sealed letters, registered.  
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In making consignments the party should state whether the Stamps wanted in exchange are for a Dealer or Collector, as in the latter case we will not send Duplicates.

Address:—C. H. MEKEEL STAMP PUBLISHING Co.,

STATION "C"—St. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

# BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.,

29, Meadows Street, Fort,  
BOMBAY,

Beg to draw the attention of the Philatelic public to their magnificent and enormous stock of **POSTAGE STAMPS.**

*The finest and largest in India.*

**PORTUGUESE INDIA.**—Our stock of the Stamps of this country is simply unrivalled. We make an especiality of these Stamps, and shall be glad to receive want-lists from advanced collectors.

**APPROVAL SHEETS.**—This department of our business is under the immediate supervision of our Manager. Clean picked copies placed on sheets at lowest possible nett prices. Selections willingly sent on approval. Parties unknown to us must send References or Cash Deposit.

Wanted to purchase for Cash and the highest possible prices paid for all Rare Stamps.

*Specially desired*—BRITISH and BRITISH COLONIALS, U. S. of AMERICA and PORTUGUESE COLONIES, issued previous to 1890. Immediate Cash up to any amount always ready. The largest and best buyers in India.

**Sole Agents in India for Messrs Butler Bros'.  
"Excelsior Albums and Mounts."**



We offer for Cash in advance or V.-P. P. (for this month):—

	Rs.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE triangular, 6d ; grey block of 4 unused ...	125
SORUTH, 1869, 1a., black on yellow... ..	175
PORTUGUESE INDIA, 1871, 10 reis black and 20 carmine, the two ...	100
"    "    1872, 10, 20, 40, 100, 200, 300, 600 and 900, used and unused ... 300	
"    "    1872, 10, 20, 40, 100 and 200, used, scarce ...	125
"    "    1872, 10, 20, 40, 100 reis, used ...	90
"    "    1877, Crown, 5, 10 green, 10 yellow, 20, 25 rose, 25 grey 40 blue, 50 green, 100 lilac, 200 orange and 300 brown ...	35
"    "    1881, provisionals 4l, 4l, 8l, 8l, 8l, 8l, 10, 50, 20, 100, 200, 300	75
GREAT BRITAIN, wmk anchor 10s. and £1, very fine, the two ...	75

Any Stamp not approved of can be returned. Cash willingly refunded.

# The Indian Philatelist.

*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors  
and Dealers.*

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.,  
DADAR, INDIA.

Bombay:

"CAXTON PRINTING WORKS," MARINE STREET.



# The Indian Philatelist,

DADUR, INDIA.

*The First Indian Monthly devoted to Stamp Collecting.*

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH.

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Consignments of good **Indian Stamps** wanted, for Cash or good exchange in West Indian or South American Stamps.

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Large quantities of Indian Bill Stamps. Send particulars and lowest Cash price to

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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The cheapest house in India for  
everything connected with

Philately.

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Largest circulation, results guaranteed, published monthly. Subscription 6d. per year, post free. Advertisements 1 page, £2; 1 line of 7 words, 2½d. Sample copy free.

**Selections** of medium and rare Postage Stamps of all countries priced very low, including 25% discount sent to collectors on approval. Every Stamp guaranteed. Reference or deposit required.

**Wanted to purchase** at any time for immediate Cash, large or small collections and single rarities and any quantities of medium and better Stamps.

**Exchange**—Collectors who wish to exchange their duplicates (any quantities) will do well to send them to us with lowest price and list of wants.

**R. BRAEGGER & CO.,**

4, Woodfield Crt, Harrow Road,  
LONDON, W., ENGLAND.

**LE MONDE PHILATELIQUE.**

**BELGIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.**

Published at Gand on 1st of the month.

*Subscription: Belgium and the Postal Union:—Fr. 2 per annum.*

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

1 Page.....Fr. 35	1/16 .....Fr. 2½
½ " ..... " 18	One line... " ¼
¼ " ..... " 9	Least insertion,
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Subscriptions and advertisements are only payable by Money Order. Unused Belgian Stamps can only be received for sums under 10 francs. Standing Advertisements will have reduction of 10 to 20%.

This monthly journal deals with all subjects that concern the dealer and the collector. Each number contains a good original philatelic article, a complete chronicle of new issues, auction sale reports, the addresses of foreign collectors, and a large amount of useful information for collectors.

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Every paper reproducing the above advertisement of the same size in the *Monde Philatelic*.

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**SOUTH AMERICAN PACKET***Contains 100 Stamps, all different.*

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*Price 4/-, postage extra.*

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OF

**Over 300 Sets of Stamps.**

CHEAPNESS, VARIETY AND PROMPTITUDE.

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Journal mensuel illustré pour tous les intérêts de la timbrologie. La plus grande gazette speciale de l'Autriche-Hongrie. Contient dans chaque numéro des articles originaux des auteurs les plus célèbres, des biographies et des portraits de grands philatélistes, des nouveautés, comptes-rendus des sociétés timbrologiques, etc., etc.

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No. 1.—25 used and unused, all different *s. d.*  
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THE MONTHLY POST.—Subscription reduced to 1 shilling per annum. Specimen Copy sent free.

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(ESTABLISHED 1891),

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*Members International Philatelic Union; B. P. Protection Union; International Association of Stamp Dealers (Berlin); French Philatelic Society.*

12, Grenville Street, Brunswick Square,  
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A.	200 different, containing few	100, 37-6	at 0 5 each
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B.	500 " " "	no	" " 3 9 "
C.	500 " " "	no English or	" " 4 0 "
A.	1,000 " " "	about 80	" " 14 6 "
B.	1,000 " " "	no	" " 17 0 "
C.	1,000 " " "	no English or	" " 18 6 "
A.	1,500 " " "	"	" " 31 6 "
B.	1,500 " " "	adhesives only, no	" " 37 6 "
C.	1,500 " " "	no English or	" " 42 0 "
A.	2,000 " " "	"	" " 62 6 "
B.	2,000 " " "	no	" " 72 6 "
C.	2,000 " " "	no English or	" " 80 0 "

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These packets are supplied to many of the largest dealers, and we can compete with any firm. We do not care to do trashy stuff, only good packets, made up with great care. A surprising number of really good stamps are included. With these any dealer can do well. Stamps lightly affixed on sheets at 3d. per 500 extra.

**PURCHASE.**

We are always ready to purchase good stamps when the price will permit. Such must be sent for examination. Stamps or cash by return. Reprints, damaged, or common stamps not wanted.

*Approval selections of rare stamps handled at a moderate commission.*

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₹ Rupees 10 for twelve insertions not exceeding five lines, and Rupees 2 for every extra line.

**BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.**—29, Meadows St., Fort; Gangadhar Baboo's Lane, Calcutta, and Frere Street, Karachi. Stamp Dealers and Philatelic Agents. Specialists in Portuguese Indian Stamps. Price list free.

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**RIBEIRO & CO., C. A.**—Singapore S. S. Wholesale and retail list of Asiatic Stamps. Wholesale list sent free. Retail list No. 2 mailed on receipt of unused stamps to the value of 8 annas.

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We offer the following fine sets for July only! Cash in advance or V-P. P. Sets marked \*are unused, all others used.

15 *Beira, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, Re. a-100, 150, 200, 300, 500, and 1,000 reis, a grand and cheap set ...	25 0
6 *Oil Rivers, 1st issue, provisionals, complete ...	10 0
6 —The same set, but used scarce ...	15 0
9 *St Helena, ½, 1, 1½, 2½, 3, 4d, 6d 1s, and 5s. ...	15 0
8 *—½d 1d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, and 1s. ...	5 0
8 *New Foundland, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 24 cents ...	5 8
6 *New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½ and 17 cents ...	5 0
6 *Turks Island, ½d, 1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d, and 1s ...	4 8
4 Tonga, 1d, 2d, 6d, and 1s. complete ...	1 12
8 *Samoa, palm and head complete ...	2 0
7 Gold Coast, ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 4d, 6d and 1s ...	3 0
4 *Johore, 3 on 4, 3 on 5, and 3 on 6 cents and 3 on 1 dollar ...	15 0
7 *St. Vincent, ½d, 1d, 2½, 4d, 5 on 6d, 6d, and 1s. ...	6 0
7 *St. Lucia, ½d, 1d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, and 1s ...	6 0
8 Bermuda, ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1s green ...	7 8

## INDIA.

7 *Bamra, ½, 1½, 1, 2, 4, 8 annas and 1r. ...	2 8.
12 *Bhopal, including scarce ...	1 0
9 *Chamba, ordinary, ½ anna to 1 Re. complete ...	5 0
9 *—Service, ½ anna to 1 Re. complete ...	5 0
6 *Faridkot, surcharged ...	0 12
8 *Faridkot, ordinary ...	4 0
7 *—Service ...	2 8
36 India current and obsolete ...	2 4
4 —1854, complete, ½, 1, 2 and 4 annas ...	3 0
3 —Small Service ½, 1 and 2 annas ...	4 0
8 *Jhind, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 annas, and 1 Re. ordinary ...	4 0
5 —½, 1, 2, 4 and 8 annas Service ...	1 8
10 Gwalior, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas, and 1 Re ...	5 4
13 *Nabha, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 Re. and 1 Re. ...	7 0
8 *—Service ½ to 12 annas complete ...	3 0
7 Portuguese India, 1882, complete (crown) ...	5 8
7 —1886, complete (head) ...	1 0
10 —Crown and head ...	0 8
16 Sirmoor, all issues, complete ...	1 12
5 Travancore, ½, 1, 2, 3, and 4s ch, wmk. ...	1 0
5 Soruth, including hand stamped ...	25 0

## BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.,

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BOMBAY.

## FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

25 CENTS A YEAR.

16 pages and cover, monthly, containing Stories, Departments for Church Societies, Cycling, Philately, Ornithology, Entomology, Botany, et c.

**STEPHENSON & POPE, Publishers,**  
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# STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT A  
NEW EDITION  
(THE TENTH) OF THEIR

## PRICED CATALOGUE

is in the Press, and will be ready about

**JULY.**

This catalogue will be published in one style only, *viz.*, Pocket Size, and the illustrations, instead of as hitherto being at the end of the book, will now be placed at the top of each page, thus saving much time in referring to the types.

We have purchased entirely new type to print the catalogue in the clearest manner, and have had made upwards of 6,000 new dies to illustrate the varieties of the Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes. Almost the whole Catalogue has been re-written under the able Editorship of MAJOR E. B. EVANS, assisted by some twenty of the leading Specialists of the day.

Among the chief improvements we may mention that in GREAT BRITAIN we quote the current Market Rates for all Plate Numbers, shades and prominent varieties, both in Stamps, Envelopes, Registered Envelopes and Cards.

The whole of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES have been re-written, the lists having been made from the celebrated "CASTLE" collection (for which we paid £10,000) and the relative rarity of these Stamps is far more accurately stated than has before been the case.

The interesting group of the WEST INDIAN ISLANDS has been carefully re-arranged and far more detail noted than hitherto.

Owing to the great demand for unused EUROPEANS—especially the old GERMAN STATES—special attention has been paid to this portion of the new catalogue, and as all advanced students of this group of countries well know, the Foreign Catalogues do not in the least degree note the *true market* value of these stamps.

In JAPAN all the Plate Numbers are given and priced, used and unused.

CASHMERE AND AFGHANISTAN have been carefully compared and corrected by aid of the collections of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and the rarity of the different varieties carefully estimated.

POST-CARD COLLECTORS will find this catalogue of great service. We have some 1,200 new illustrations of Cards and absolutely the whole of this portion of the Catalogue has been re-written and hundreds of minor varieties are chronicled and priced for the first time.

ENVELOPES AND REGISTERED ENVELOPES have been carefully listed, both in the various sizes and cut square, used and unused.

FINALLY, AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, we wish our clients to understand that our prices are not a copy of those of other Catalogues, they are absolutely and entirely based on OUR STOCK NOW VALUED AT £90,000—this, and this alone, is the correct method of valuation.

The New Catalogue will consist of some 800 pages, size 6½ by 4½ in., and is priced 3s. 6d., post free to all parts of the World.

PREPAID ORDERS can now be booked, and it is well to note that as many thousand prepaid orders will be received, it may take from 7 to 14 days to send these Catalogues out, before orders NOT prepaid can be attended to. It is therefore necessary for those who desire early copies of the Catalogue to send Cash with order.

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The following will be the new terms:—

**IF UNDER 6 COPIES, 3s. 6d. PER COPY, STRICTLY NET.**

**IF FROM 6 to 24 COPIES, 3s. 6d. PER COPY, LESS 25 per cent. DISCOUNT.**

Do. 24 to 100 do. do. LESS 33 1-3 per cent. do.

**IF OVER 100 COPIES do. LESS 40 per cent. do.**

These Prices are for CASH WITH ORDER ONLY.

### IMPORTANT GENERAL NOTICE.

NO ADDENDA to this Catalogue will be issued, but each month, in the pages of THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, the new issues that have been received will be listed and priced, and all special offers, rarities, and bargains will be advertised in the same Journal, the subscription rate of which is 2s. per annum, or 5s. for three years' subscription, Post Free.

## STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

Stamp Dealers and Album Publishers,

391, STRAND, LONDON.

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We are now registering prepared orders for MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' 10th Edition Catalogues, which are expected to arrive by the end of July. The Catalogue will be posted immediately they arrive. This Catalogue will be the latest out this year, and will consist of some 800 pages pocket size. The Illustrations, instead of as hitherto being at the end of the book, will now be placed at the top of each page, thus saving much time in referring to the types.

**Price, Rs. 3-8. Post Free, Rs. 3-12.**

*N.B.*—Only orders accompanied by a remittance will be registered. Limited Number of copies expected.



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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Hon. Secretary, The Philatelic Protection Association,

**Philatelic Expert, Dealer and Valuer, 143, Strand, London,**

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Bavaria, 1862, 18kr. red, 1s. 9d.

Belgium, 1865, 1fr. lilac, 2s. 5fr. used postally, 14s.

Brazil, 1861, 280 reis, red 8s. 6d., 430r. yellow 10s.

British Columbia, 1861, 2½d. pink 10s. 6d.; perf. 12½ 10c. rose-pink 65s., 25c., orange 30s., 50c. violet 45s. Perf 14 5c. red 9s. 6d. 25c. orange 8s. 6d. 60c. violet 20s.

British Guiana, 1860, 1c. magenta 90s., 4c. blue £5 5s.

Canada, ¼d. pink 12s. 6d., 7½d. green, 50s. fine, 75s. superb 10d. blue, 36s. fine, 45s. superb, Perf. 12, 6d. lilac £7: 1860-64, set of six used and picked copies 8s., 1860-64 unused, superb with gum, 2c. pink 6s. 6d., 10c. violet, 8s. 12½c. green 7s. 6d.

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France, Empire 1fr. 12s. 6d.

Germany, Thurn and Taxis 5gr. lilac, 1s. 9d., 15kr. 1s. 3d. 30kr. 5s. 6d.; Confederation Bouletted, 18kr. 1s. used, perf. 18kr. used, a variety 15s. 6d.

Gibraltar 1st. issue, 6d. violet, 12s. 1s. brown 36s. unused, 40s. used; 2nd issue 1s. bistre 12s. 6d.

Great Britain 2s. brown 23, £5. orange £3; 2s. 6d. 5s. 10s. the set of 3 2s.

Hamburg, imperf used, superb copies, ¼sch. black, 13s. 6d., 1sch. brown 6s., 3sch. blue 8s. 6d., 7sch. orange 1s. 9d. perf. 7sch. orange 15s.

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Hawai, 1 dollar, vermilion 10s.

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Newfoundland, carmine-vermilion, 8d. used 35s. unused 20s. 6d. a magnificent specimen with large margins and superb colour £12; Orange-vermilion 2d. unused 28s. used 35s. 6d. used 45s., extra fine with margins and deep color 90s.; Lake issue, 6d. used 10s., 4d. used 12s. 1s. used 40s.; complete sheet of 6d. in superb condition with gum as issued (2s. in sheet) on the thin paper, very scarce £2; ditto sheet of 1s. in exactly the same condition £3; 1866-7 5c. brown (seal) 22s. 6d., 5c. black ditto 12 6d.

Portugal, 1867, 120 reis blue, 1s. each, 11s. per dozen, very cheap; 1871-5, 240 reis violet, 5s. each, 54s. per dozen, very cheap; 1871-5, 240 reis, 16s. each.

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Tasmania, 5s. purple, 1s. 3d. (penmarked), 12s. per dozen.

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SPECIAL RARITIES—Mauritius, 1st issue, post paid, UNUSED; 2d very dark blue, very first state of plate. Color of the rare Post Office and quite as rare, in this condition, £100. A great bargain and unique stamp.

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**Terms—Cash with order.**

# The Indian Philatelist.

*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors  
and Dealers.*

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.,  
DADAR, INDIA.

Bombay:

"CAXTON PRINTING WORKS," MARINE STREET.



# The Indian Philatelist,

DADUR, INDIA.

*The First Indian Monthly devoted to Stamp Collecting.*

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH.

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**BELGIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.**

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Every paper reproducing the above advertisement is entitled to one of the same size in the *Monde Philatelique*.

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**Mr. JULIO RIBEIRO, Dadar.**

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Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Tenth Edition of their well-known Catalogue of Postage Stamps will be published early in September. Orders registered at Rs. 3-8 per copy, post free; price per dozen, Rs. 36; postage extra. Terms—Cash or V. P. Post. Orders accompanied with payment in advance will be filled first.

N. B.—S. G., Ltd., have appointed the undersigned Sole Agent in India for the sale of their new Catalogue.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT A  
NEW EDITION  
(THE TENTH) OF THEIR

## PRICED CATALOGUE

is in the Press, and will be ready about

**JULY.**

This catalogue will be published in one style only, *viz.*, Pocket Size, and the illustrations, instead of as hitherto being at the end of the book, will now be placed at the top of each page, thus saving much time in referring to the types.

We have purchased entirely new type to print the catalogue in the clearest manner, and have had made upwards of 6,000 new dies to illustrate the varieties of the Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes. Almost the whole Catalogue has been re-written under the able Editorship of MAJOR E. B. EVANS, assisted by some twenty of the leading Specialists of the day.

Among the chief improvements we may mention that in GREAT BRITAIN we quote the current Market Rates for all Plate Numbers, shades and prominent varieties, both in Stamps, Envelopes, Registered Envelopes and Cards.

The whole of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES have been re-written, the lists having been made from the celebrated "CASTLE" collection (for which we paid £10,000) and the relative rarity of these Stamps is far more accurately stated than has before been the case.

The interesting group of the WEST INDIAN ISLANDS has been carefully re-arranged and far more detail noted than hitherto.

Owing to the great demand for unused EUROPEANS—especially the old GERMAN STATES—special attention has been paid to this portion of the new catalogue, and as all advanced students of this group of countries well know, the Foreign Catalogues do not in the least degree note the *true market* value of these stamps.

In JAPAN all the Plate Numbers are given and priced, used and unused.

CASHMERE AND AFGHANISTAN have been carefully compared and corrected by aid of the collections of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and the rarity of the different varieties carefully estimated.

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Do. 24 to 100 do. do.

LESS 33 1-3 per cent. do.

**IF OVER 100 COPIES do.**

LESS 40 per cent. do.

These Prices are for CASH WITH ORDER ONLY.

### IMPORTANT GENERAL NOTICE.

NO ADDENDA to this Catalogue will be issued, but each month, in the pages of THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, the new issues that have been received will be listed and priced, and all special offers, rarities, and bargains will be advertised in the same Journal, the subscription rate of which is 2s. per annum, or 5s. for three years' subscription. Post Free.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

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* Barbados, 1d., blue ou bluish paper, pair ... ..	50
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1873, 5 shillings, pink ... ..	32
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Ceylon, 5d., chocolate star, pair ... ..	10
" 2 shillings, blue star ... ..	20
" 16 cents lilac, wmk. c. a. ... ..	18
" 5d., carmine brown, wmk., c. c. ... ..	30
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Dominica, 1d., lilac c. c. ... ..	3
" 6d., green c. c. ... ..	10
" 1 shilling violet, c. c. ... ..	20
* Gold Coast, 5 shillings, lilac and blue .. ...	9
" " 10 " lilac and carmine ... ..	16
Grenada, 1d., green star, wmk. ... ..	4
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" " 10 " " Maltese cross ... ..	20
Hong-Kong, 5 on 10 dollars, red ... ..	16
India, ½a. Bill, surcharged service postage ... ..	12
" " " " " strip of 3 ... ..	40
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Mauritius, 1d., post paid ... ..	25
" 1 shilling vermilion Brittonia, pair ... ..	30
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* " Rs. 2.50 on 5 shilling lilac, pair ... ..	20
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" 5 shillings, 1883, carmine and red... ..	10
* St. Lucia, 5 shillings, lilac and orange ... ..	9
" 10 " lilac and black ... ..	16
St. Christopher, 1d. rose c. c. ... ..	5
* Lagos, 10 shillings, green and carmine ... ..	16
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* Trinidad, 1d., blue on bluish paper, pair ... ..	75
" 5 shillings, 1869, dull lake ... ..	16
" 5 " 1894, carmine lake ... ..	9
Wurtemberg, 18 kr., yellow rouletted ... ..	30
" " " " pair ... ..	75
U. S. America, 90 cents, blue, 1861 ... ..	8
" " 5 cents, mustard ... ..	20

Those marked \* are unused. All others used and in perfect condition. Any Stamp not approved of can be returned. Cash willingly refunded without deductions.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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1869. 4d. black 8s. each (a rarity in perfect condition), 4½d. brown 12s. each, 2 fine shades for 24s.

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1 cent rose, sheet of 12 types, vertical, one of which, No. 10, on plate, contains the scarce error 81, instead of 8, £3-10. Order early, supply is very limited; cash with order, which will be returned if all are sold before receipt.

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- Havaria, 1882, 18kr. red, 1s. 9d.
- Belgium, 1865, 1fr. lilac, 2s. 5fr. used postally, 14s.
- Brazil, 1861, 280 reis, red 8s. 6d., 43or. yellow 10s.
- British Columbia, 1861, 2½d. pink 10s. 6d.; perf. 12½ 10c. rose-pink 6s., 25c. orange 30s., 50c. violet 45s. Perf. 14 5c. red 9s. 6d. 25c. orange 8s. 6d. 60c. violet 20s.
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- Canada, 4d. pink 12s. 6d., 7½d. green, 50s. fine, 75s. superb 10d. blue, 35s. fine, 45s. superb, Perf. 12, 6d. lilac £7; 1860-64, set of six used and picked copies 8s., 1860-64 unused, superb with gum, 2c. pink 6s. 6d., 10c. violet, 8s. 12½c. green 7s. 6d.
- Canada, Registration 8c. blue 8s. 6d.
- Cape of Good Hope, set of four triangular, very fine, 15s. 6d.
- Ceylon, Imperf superb copies with margins, 9d. lilac-brown £4 0s., 10d. vermilion, 25s., 1s. violet, 18s. 6d., 1s. 9d. £2 5s., 2s. blue, £8 a magnificent specimen; Perf. wmk. star 8d. yellow-brown superb copy £5; Wmk. C.C. in colour of star wmk. 2d. bright green £3, a wmk.
- France, Empire 1fr. 12s. 6d.
- Germany, Thurn and Taxis 5gr. lilac, 11a. 9d., 15kr. 1s. 3d. 30kr. 6s. 6d.; Confederation Rouletted, 18kr. 1s. used, perf. 18kr. used, a variety 15s. 6d.
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- Great Britain 2s. brown £3, £5. orange £3; 2s. 6d. 5s. 10s. the set of 3 2s.
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- Hawai, 1 dollar, vermilion 10s.
- Hong-Kong, 96cts. yellow-brown 20s.
- Hungary, 1871, litho 3kr. green 20s. used (cat at 30s.)
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- Lubeck, 1859, wmk. flowers, 1sch. lilac 20s.
- Mauritius, 1859, 6d. blue, 1s. vermilion, the pair 10s.
- Modena, 1862, set of 5 used 4s. 6d.
- Naples, 1868, 20sr. lake 8s. 60gr. lake 48s.
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- Nova Scotia, 1d. red-brown 25s. 6d. green very fine 30s.; 1860-64 full set of 6 used 7s. 6d.; 8½c. green 24s. unused, 28s. used.
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- St. Christopher 1s. lilac, 25s. unused, 25s. used.
- St. Lucia, wmk. star, 4d. deep blue 35s. 6d. green 34s. 1883, wmk. CA, 1s. orange, a great rarity, £4 unused.
- St. Vincent, no wmk, 4d. blue, 15s. unused, used 10s. 4d. yellow, 50s used, 1s. slate, 16s., 1s. brown, 20s. 1s. blue, 21s. wmk. star, 4d. ultramarine, 10s. 6d. yellow green 10s. 1s. rose, 12s. 6d. 1s. vermilion, 8s. 6d. wmk. CA, perf. 12 6d. green 25s. used, 1s. vermilion, 14s. unused, 15s. used provisional, 2½d. on 4d. brown, 14s.
- Sweden, 1855, 24s. 35s. used, very fine
- Switzerland, Zurich, 6 rappen, vertical lines, 25s. ditto, horizontal lines, 24s; 1855, full set of 7 used, 8s. 6d.
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- Trinidad, 1st issue on blue, 1d. red, 6s. 1d. brown violet, 20s. 1d. blue, 20s. ditto on white, 1d. black brown, 22s. 6d. litho, 1d. deep blue, 60s. 1d. gray blue, 50s. superb copies, wmk CC, perf. 12½, 5s. rose, 18s. 6d. unused, 13s. 6d. used, Unpaid, full set of 9 unused, original gum, 20s. ½. ditto (rarest value) 2s. 9d.
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- United States, 1845, New York 5c. black 26s., 1847 5c. brown 3s., 10c. black 16s. 6d. extra-fine copies. 1851-6 imperf 5c. brown 28s. 12c. black 44s. 6d.; 1855-60 set of 8 (including) 90c. £5; 24c. lilac 10s. 30c. orange 18s.; 90c. blue £3 unused, £5 used; 1861-6 set of 10 used 12s. 6d.; 1668 with Grid 90c. 36s. superb copy £2; 1869 set of 10 £4 10s. used, 24c. 22s. 6d. 90c. 10s. 6d. 90c. 48s. 1872 7c. red 1s. 3d. 24c. purple 2s. 6d. each; 1890 90c. orange 2s. each, 21s. per dozen, £3. 15s. per 100; 1893 Columbian issue, set complete unused £5 10s.; ditto used £5 10s.; ditto dollar unused 25s., used 17s.
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- Zuhland, set of 11 unused with original gum (obsolete will become very scarce) 17s. per set.

**SPECIAL RARITIES**—Mauritius, 1st issue, post paid, unused; 2d very dark blue, very first state of plate. Color of the rare Post Office and quite as rare, in this condition, £100. A great bargain and unique stamp. Newfoundland unused 4d. carmine-vermilion, most superb and unique, with very large margins and original gum as issued, one of the greatest rarities, £35; ditto 6d. carmine-vermilion, a superb used copy, with large margins all round, £20.

**Terms—Cash with order.**

# The Indian Philatelist.

*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors  
and Dealers.*

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.,  
DADAR, INDIA.

Bombay:

"CANTON PRINTING WORKS," MARINE STREET.



# The Indian Philatelist,

DADUR, INDIA.

*The First Indian Monthly devoted to Stamp Collecting.*

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH.

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In India, Rs. 2 per annum. Franked with 9 pies stamps  
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To all Countries in the Postal Union 2s. 6d., franked with a wrapper  
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## LE MONDE PHILATELIQUE.

**BELGIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.**

Published at Gand on 1st of the month.

Subscription: Belgium and the Postal Union:—Fr. 2 per annum.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 Page.....Fr. 35	1/16 .....Fr. 2½
½ " ..... " 18	One line... " ¼
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Exchange with Philatelic Journals wanted. Every paper reproducing the above advertisement is entitled to one of the same size in the *Monde Philatelique*.

Agent for India:—

**Mr. JULIO RIBEIRO** Dadar.

## Important Announcement!

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Tenth Edition of their well-known Catalogue of Postage Stamps will be published early in September. Orders registered at Rs. 3-8 per copy post free; price per dozen, Rs. 36; postage extra. Terms—Cash or V. P. Post. Orders accompanied with payment in advance will be filled first.

N. B.—S. G., Ltd., have appointed the undersigned Sole Agent in India for the sale of their new Catalogue.

### B. GORDON JONES, PHILATELIC DEALER AND PUBLISHER, 1, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Specimen copies of "*The Philatelic World*," a monthly journal for stamp collectors, 24 to 30 pp. each issue, forwarded on application.

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and genuine post free... 0 10

No. 2.—50 " " " ... 1 5

No. 3.—100 " " " ... 2 3

No. 4.—200 " " " ... 4 0

THE MONTHLY POST.—Subscription reduced to 1 shilling per annum. Specimen Copy sent free.

SMYTH & Co.,

(ESTABLISHED 1891),

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**BOMBAY STAMP EXCHANGE.**—Dadar, Bombay, India.—Reliable Agents for large quantities of Native States Stamps; either used or unused. Wholesale lists wanted. Correspondence and exchange solicited.

**CALCUTTA STAMP EXCHANGE.**—S. A. Ghose & Co.—Foreign and Native Stamp Dealers. 21 Phears Lane, Calcutta.

**CLARKE & CO.**—Bushey, Herts, England—Wholesale and Retail Dealers. Wholesale List, 20 pages, post-free on application.

**FISHER, TITLEY & CO.**—Stamp Importers Bath, England.—Large Illustrated Catalogue, for Collectors Wholesale List for Dealers, "Monthly Offers" Published 1st of every month (5th year of publication) post free on receipt of One Anna or reply post-card. Exchange List free, 3 annas.

**T. H. HINTON, I. P. U. A. P. A.** 5, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, London, S. W. Established 1868. Wholesale and Retail.

**RAUCH, A. Zittau (Germany),** buys always for prompt cash lots of used Asiatic Stamps and entire Envelopes and Cards at wholesale quotations. Purchase list post free.

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**RIBEIRO & CO., C. A.**—Singapore S. S. Wholesale and retail list of Asiatic Stamps. Wholesale list sent free. Retail list No. 2 mailed on receipt of unused stamps to the value of 8 annas.

**PIONEER STAMP CO.**—Dealers in Native and Foreign Stamps, 7, Lall Bazaar, 2nd floor, Calcutta.

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**THE BAY STATE PHILATELIST.**—Published at Boston (Station O) Mass., U.S.A., has monthly Auction Reviews covering the entire world. Sample copy sent on receipt of an unused 4 anna stamp or twelve monthly numbers for an unused 1 rupee carmine and green.

# STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT A

NEW EDITION

(THE TENTH) OF THEIR

## PRICED CATALOGUE

is in the Press, and will be ready about

**JULY.**

This catalogue will be published in one style only, *viz.*, Pocket Size, and the illustrations, instead of as hitherto being at the end of the book, will now be placed at the top of each page, thus saving much time in referring to the types.

We have purchased entirely new type to print the catalogue in the clearest manner, and have had made upwards of 6,000 new dies to illustrate the varieties of the Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes. Almost the whole Catalogue has been re-written under the able Editorship of MAJOR E. B. EVANS, assisted by some twenty of the leading Specialists of the day.

Among the chief improvements we may mention that in GREAT BRITAIN we quote the current Market Rates for all Plate Numbers, shades and prominent varieties, both in Stamps, Envelopes, Registered Envelopes and Cards.

The whole of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES have been re-written, the lists having been made from the celebrated "CASTLE" collection (for which we paid £10,000) and the relative rarity of these Stamps is far more accurately stated than has before been the case.

The interesting group of the WEST INDIAN ISLANDS has been carefully re-arranged and far more detail noted than hitherto.

Owing to the great demand for unused EUROPEANS—especially the old GERMAN STATES—special attention has been paid to this portion of the new catalogue, and as all advanced students of this group of countries well know, the Foreign Catalogues do not in the least degree note the *true market* value of these stamps.

In JAPAN all the Plate Numbers are given and priced, used and unused.

CASHMERE AND AFGHANISTAN have been carefully compared and corrected by aid of the collections of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and the rarity of the different varieties carefully estimated.

POST-CARD COLLECTORS will find this catalogue of great service. We have some 1,200 new illustrations of Cards and absolutely the whole of this portion of the Catalogue has been re-written and hundreds of minor varieties are chronicled and priced for the first time.

ENVELOPES AND REGISTERED ENVELOPES have been carefully listed, both in the various sizes and cut square, used and unused.

FINALLY, AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, we wish our clients to understand that our prices are not a copy of those of other Catalogues, they are absolutely and entirely based on OUR STOCK NOW VALUED AT £90,000—this, and this alone, is the correct method of valuation.

The New Catalogue will consist of some 800 pages, size 6½ by 4½ in., and is priced 3s. 6d., post free to all parts of the World.

PREPAID ORDERS can now be booked, and it is well to note that as many thousand prepaid orders will be received, it may take from 7 to 14 days to send these Catalogues out, before orders NOT prepaid can be attended to. It is therefore necessary for those who desire early copies of the Catalogue to send Cash with order.

### NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We beg respectfully to inform the TRADE that a new departure will be made with regard to the price of our new Catalogue which has hitherto been net.

The following will be the new terms:—

**IF UNDER 6 COPIES, 3s. 6d. PER COPY, STRICTLY NET.**

**IF FROM 6 to 24 COPIES, 3s. 6d. PER COPY, LESS 25 per cent. DISCOUNT.**

Do. 24 to 100 do. do. LESS 33 1-3 per cent. do.

IF OVER 100 COPIES do. do. LESS 40 per cent. do.

These Prices are for CASH WITH ORDER ONLY.

### IMPORTANT GENERAL NOTICE.

NO ADDENDA to this Catalogue will be issued, but each month, in the pages of THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, the new issues that have been received will be listed and priced, and all special offers, rarities, and bargains will be advertised in the same Journal, the subscription rate of which is 2s. per annum, or 5s. for three years' subscription, Post Free.

# STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

Stamp Dealers and Album Publishers,

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"     2 shillings, blue star ... ..	20
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"     1 shilling violet, c c. ... ..	20
* Gold Coast, 5 shillings, lilac and blue .. ... ..	9
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Great Britain, 10 shillings, wmk., anchor ... ..	30
"     "     10     "     "     Maltese cross ... ..	20
Hong-Kong, 5 on 10 dollars, red ... ..	16
India, ½a. Bill, surcharged service postage ... ..	12
"     "     "     "     "     strip of 3 ... ..	40
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Mauritius, 1d., post paid ... ..	25
"     1 shilling vermilion Britannia, pair ... ..	30
"     1     "     "     "     strip of 3 ... ..	45
*     "     Rs. 2.50 on 5 shilling lilac, pair ... ..	20
* St. Vincent, 4d., blue, no wmk., pair ... ..	30
*     "     5 shillings, 1883, carmine and red... ..	10
* St. Lucia, 5 shillings, lilac and orange ... ..	9
*     "     10     "     lilac and black ... ..	16
St. Christopher, 1d. rose c. c. ... ..	5
* Lagos, 10 shillings, green and carmine ... ..	16
* Leeward Islands, 5 shillings, blue and green ... ..	9
* Trinidad, 1d., blue on bluish paper, pair ... ..	75
"     5 shillings, 1869, dull lake ... ..	16
*     "     5     "     1894, carmine lake ... ..	9
Wurtemberg, 18 kr., yellow rouletted ... ..	30
"     "     "     "     "     pair ... ..	75
U. S. America, 90 cents, blue, 1861 ... ..	8
"     "     5 cents, mustard ... ..	20

Those marked \* are unused. All others used and in perfect condition. Any Stamp not approved of can be returned. Cash willingly refunded without deductions.

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**29, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.**

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Postage extra on all the above.

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**BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.,**  
29, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

**FREDERICK R. GINN,**

Hon. Secretary, The Philatelic Protection Association,

**Philatelic Expert, Dealer and Valuer, 143, Strand, London,**

Buyers for IMMEDIATE CASH Collections of any size, Parcels of Stamps, or Single Rarities. The Best Buyer in London. Specially Wanted—Collections for £500 to £3,000 Cash Down. A choice stock of rare and desirable stamps at moderate rates always on view.

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A most important discovery and purchase of these rare Stamps used and in perfect condition. The Stamps from off the correspondence of the most important firm dealing with the Island have been bought by me. Most beautiful varieties of colour and shade, in superb and perfect preservation. This is an exceptional opportunity, and such a find of these rare stamps is never likely to occur again. They are fast rising in value, and will be worth double the price asked before long. *Price for perfect used and post-marked copies only:—*

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1863. 4d. black 8s. each (a rarity in perfect condition), 4½d. brown 12s. each, 2 fine shades for 24s.

1872. 1 cent. orange 15s. each (grand copies), 2 cents ultramarine 30s. each (excessively scarce, in perfect condition), 3 cents rose 10s. each (Scott's price is 16s. 6d.), 3 cents rose rarity with stop after Prince 15s. each (a great rarity used), 4 cents green 35s. each (of greatest rarity), 6 cents black 20s. each, 12 cents violet, superb colors and copies 40s. each (these are worth 6 s. each at least).

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Complete Sheets of types. USED, including the scarcest plates of the 2 cents, in beautiful condition.

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- 2 cents yellow, Baron de Reuterskiold's new setting (vertical), extremely rare, sheet of 12 types, £5.
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*Judging by their rarity, the above two sheets are worth £10 each.*

- 1 cent rose, sheet of 12 types, vertical, one of which, No. 10, on plate, contains the scarce error 81, instead of 8. £3-10.
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- Bavaria, 1862, 18kr. red, 1s. 9d.
- Belgium, 1865, 1fr. lilac, 2s. 5fr. used postally, 14s.
- Brazil, 1861, 250 reis, red 8s. 6d., 43or. yellow 10s.
- British Columbia, 1-61, 2½d. pink 10s. 6d.; perf. 12½ 10c. rose-pink 6s., 26c., orange 30s., 50c. violet 45s. Perf 14 5c red 9s. 6d. 25c orange 8s. 6d. 50c. violet 20s.
- British Guiana, 1860, 1c. magenta 90s., 4c. blue £5 5s.
- Canada, 4d. pink 12s. 6d., 7½d. green, 50s fine, 75s. superb 10d. blue, 35s fine, 45s. superb, Perf. 12, 6d. lilac £7: 1860-64, set of six used and picked copies 8s., 1860-64 unused, superb with gum, 2c. pink 6s. 6d., 10c. violet, 8s. 12½c. green 7s. 6d.
- Canada, Registration 8c. blue 8s. 6d.
- Cape of Good Hope, set of four triangular, very fine, 15s 6d.
- Ceylon, Imperf superb copies with margins, 9d. lilac-brown £4. 0s., 10d. vermilion, 25s., 1s. violet, 18s. 6d., 1s. 9d. £2 5s., 2s. b. n. £3 a magnificent specimen; Perf. wmk. star 8d. yellow-brown superb copy £5; Wmk. C.C. in colour of star wmk. 2d. bright green £3, a rarity.
- France, Empire 1fr. 12s. 6d.
- Germany, Thurn and Taxis 5gr 111ec, 1s. 9d., 15 kr. 1s. 3d. 30kr. 5s. 6d.; Confederation Rouletted, 18kr. 1s. used, perf. 18kr. used, a variety 15s. 6d.
- Gibraltar 1st. issue, 6d. violet, 12s. 1s. brown 30s. unused, 40s. used; 2nd issue 1s. bistre 12s. 6d.
- Great Britain 2s. brown £3, 4s. orange £3; 2s. 6d. 5s. 10s. the set of 3 2s.
- Hamburg, imperf used, superb copies, 4sch. black, 18s. 6d., 1sch. brown 5s., 3sch. blue 8s. 6d. 7sch. orange 1s. 9d. perf. 7sch. orange 16s.
- Hannover, 10gr green £2 10s. imperf 3p. green, 12s. unused, 14s. used Percé on sale 3p. green 4s.
- Hawai, 1 dollar, vermilion 10s.
- Hong-Kong, 9cets. yellow-brown 20s.
- Hungary, 1871, 1litho 3kr. green 20s. used (cat at 30s.)
- Ionian, set of three fine copies 7s. 6d.
- Jamaica, 1875, 2s. brown 3s. 3d. 5s. mauve, 7s. 6d.
- Lubeck, 1-69, wmk. flowers, 4sch. lilac 20s.
- Mauritius, 1879, 6d. blue, 1s. vermilion, the pair 10s.
- Modena, 1862, set of 5 used 4s. 6d.
- Naples, 1866 2ur. lake 8s., 60yr. lake 48s.
- Nevis, on greyish paper, perf. 13, 1d. rose 6s. 6d., 6d. gray 30s. 1s. g. sea 35s.
- Nova Scotia, 1c. red-brown 28s. 6d. green. very fine 30s.: 1860-64 full set of 6 used 87s. 6d.; 4c. green 24s., unused 23s. used.
- Niger Coast Protectorate, 1892, 2c. green and carmine used 1s. 6d. each, 1s. a dozen, very cheap; 1894, surcharge 2d. red, 1s. 3d. each used, 12s. 6d. a dozen; 1d. blue, 6d. each used, 5s. a dozen; 2d. green, 3s. 3d. each used, 34s. a dozen.
- New Brunswick 3d. red 12s. 6d., yellow 55s., 1s. purple £ 16 fine; 1860-63 full set of 6 used 8s. 6d.
- Newfoundland, carmine-vermilion, 8d. used 35s. unused 20s. 6d. a magnificent specimen with large margins and superb colour £12; Orange-vermilion 2d. unused 28s. used 35s. 6d. used 45s., extra fine with margins and deep color 90s.; Lake issue, 6d. used 10s. 4d. used 12s. 1s. used 40s. complete sheet of 6d. in superb condition with gum as issued (20 in sheet) on the thin paper, very scarce £2; ditto sheet of 1s. in exactly the same condition £5; 1866-7 5c. brown (real) 22s. 6d. 5c. black ditto 12 6d.
- Portugal, 1867, 120 reis blue, 1s. each, 11s. per dozen, very cheap; 1867, 240 reis violet, 6s. each, 54s. per dozen, very cheap; 1871-5, 240 reis, 16s. each.
- St. Christopher 1s. lilac, 25s. unused, 25s. used
- St. Lucia, wmk. star, 4d. deep blue 35s. 6d. green 34s. 1883, wmk. CA, 1s. orange, a great rarity, £4 unused.
- St. Vincent, no wmk. 4d. blue, 15s. unused, used 10s. 4d. yellow, 50s. used, 1s. slate, 16s., 1s. brown, 20s., 1s. blue, 21s. wmk. star, 4d. ultramarine, 10s. 6d. yellow green 10s. 1s. rose, 12s. 6d. 1s. vermilion, 8s. 6d. wmk. CA., perf. 12. 6d. green 25s. used, 1s. vermilion, 14s. unused, 15s. used provisional, 4½d. on 4d. brown, 14s.
- Sweden, 1855, 24s. 30s. used, very fine
- Switzerland, Zurich, 8 rappen, vertical lines, 25s. ditto, horizontal lines, 24s.; 1855, full set of 7 used, 8s. 6d.
- Tasmania, 5s. purple, 1s. 3d. (penmarked), 12s. per dozen.
- Trinidad, 1st issue on blue, 1d. red, 6s. 1d. brown violet, 20s. 1d. blue, 20s. ditto on white, 1d. black brown, 22s. 6d. litho, 1d. deep blue, 10s. 1d. gray blue, 50s. superb copies, wmk. C., perf. 12½ 5s. rose, 18s. 6d. unused, 13s. 6d. used. Unpaid, full set of 9 unused, original gum. 20s. ½ 1. ditto (parast value) 2s. 9d.
- Tuscany, on blue, 1s. yellow, 30s. very fine.
- United States, 1845, New York 8c. black 28s., 1847 5c. brown 3s., 10c. black 16s. 6d. extra-fine copies. 1851-6 imperf 5c. brown 28s. 12c. black 4s. 6d.; 1856-60 set of 9 (including) 90c. £5; 24c. lilac 10s. 30c. orange 18s.; 90c. blue £2 unused £5 used; 1861-6 set of 10 used 12s. 6d.; 1868 with Grid 90c. 38s. superb copy £2; 1869 set of 10 44 10s. used, 24c 22c. 6d. 30c. 10s. 6d. 80c. 48s. 1872 7c. red 1s. 3d. 21c. purple 2s. 6d. each; 1890 90c. orange 2s. each, 21s. per dozen, £3. 15s. per 100; 1893 Colombian issue, set complete unused £5 10s.; ditto used £5 10s.; ditto dollar unused 25s., used 17s.
- Virgin Islands 1st. issue, 4d. brown on buff 10s. 6d. rose 22s. 6d. wmk. U.A., 1s. black brown, the scarce colour 17s. 6d.; 1s. crimson with wide border, used, very fine 35s.
- Wartumburg 1851, 18kr. violet 21s. used, fine; 1856 18kr. blue 30s.
- Zululand, set of 11 unused with original gum (obsolete will become very scarce) 17s. per set.

**SPECIAL RARITIES**—Mauritius, 1st issue, post paid, unused; 2d very dark blue, very first state of plate. Color of the rare Post Office and quite as rare, in this condition, £100. A great bargain and unique stamp. Newfoundland unused 6d. carmine-vermilion, most superb and unique, with very large margins and original gum as issued, one of the greatest rarities, £38; ditto 6½ carmine-vermilion, a superb used copy, with large margins all round, £20.

**Terms—Cash with order.**

# The Indian Philatelist.

*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors  
and Dealers.*

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.,  
DADAR, INDIA.

Bombay:

"CANTON PRINTING WORKS," MARINE STREET.



# The Indian Philatelist,

DADUR, INDIA.

*The First Indian Monthly devoted to Stamp Collecting.*

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH.

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**Austria.**—Mr. LEOPOLD POLLOCK, Trieste.

**Belgium.**—Mr. ALFRED DENEUS, Ghent.

**Canada.**—J. EDWARDS, 52, C. Latour Street, Montreal.

**France.**—F. A. HOFFMANN, 31, avenue Labourdonnais, Paris

# FELIX VIDEKI,

Budapest, Hungary, Dohanyutca 18.

**Large Quantities of Stamps  
and Postal Cards of all Countries.**

SPECIALITIES: Egypt, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Lombardy, Venice, Montenegro, Austria, Roumania, Persia, Servia, Turkey.

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- Rarities, a Speciality.

**ALFRED SMITH & SON,**  
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1893. Columbus 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30 and 50c.	...	5 8

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**Bombay Stamp Exchange,**  
**DADAR.**

# PHILATELIC ADVERTISER.

Largest circulation, results guaranteed, published monthly. Subscription 6d. per year, post free. Advertisements 1 page, £2; 1 line of 7 words, 2½d. Sample copy free.

**Selections** of medium and rare Postage Stamps of all countries priced very low, including 25% discount sent to collectors on approval. Every Stamp guaranteed. Reference or deposit required.

**Wanted to purchase** at any time for immediate Cash, large or small collections and single rarities and any quantities of medium and better Stamps.

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## R. BRAEGGER & CO.,

4, Woodfield Crt, Harrow Road,  
LONDON, W., ENGLAND.

## LE MONDE PHILATELIQUE.

### BELGIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Published at Gand on 1st of the month.

Subscription: Belgium and the Postal Union:—Fr. 2 per annum.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 Page.....Fr. 35	1/16 .....Fr. 2½
½ " ..... " 18	One line... " ¼
¼ " ..... " 9	Least insertion,
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Subscriptions and advertisements are only payable by Money Order. Unused Belgian Stamps can only be received for sums under 10 francs. Standing Advertisements will have reduction of 10 to 20%.

This monthly journal deals with all subjects that concern the dealer and the collector. Each number contains a good original philatelic article, a complete chronicle of new issues, auction sale reports, the addresses of foreign collectors, and a large amount of useful information for collectors.

Specimen copy for a reply post-card.

**NOTE.**—Every Subscriber is entitled to a gratis insertion of 4 lines. Address all correspondence to R. DEMANEZ, Gand, Belgium. Exchange with Philatelic Journals wanted.

Every paper reproducing the above advertisement is entitled to one of the same size in the *Monde Philatelique*.

Agent for India:—

**Mr. JULIO RIBEIRO Dadar.**



# STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT A  
NEW EDITION  
(THE TENTH) OF THEIR

## PRICED CATALOGUE

is in the Press, and will be ready about  
**JULY.**

This catalogue will be published in one style only, *viz.*, Pocket Size, and the illustrations, instead of as hitherto being at the end of the book, will now be placed at the top of each page, thus saving much time in referring to the types.

We have purchased entirely new type to print the catalogue in the clearest manner, and have had made upwards of 6,000 new dies to illustrate the varieties of the Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes. Almost the whole Catalogue has been re-written under the able Editorship of MAJOR E. B. EVANS, assisted by some twenty of the leading Specialists of the day.

Among the chief improvements we may mention that in GREAT BRITAIN we quote the current Market Rates for all Plate Numbers, shades and prominent varieties, both in Stamps, Envelopes, Registered Envelopes and Cards.

The whole of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES have been re-written, the lists having been made from the celebrated "CASTLE" collection (for which we paid £10,000) and the relative rarity of these Stamps is far more accurately stated than has before been the case.

The interesting group of the WEST INDIAN ISLANDS has been carefully re-arranged and far more detail noted than hitherto.

Owing to the great demand for unused EUROPEANS—especially the old GERMAN STATES—special attention has been paid to this portion of the new catalogue, and as all advanced students of this group of countries well know, the Foreign Catalogues do not in the least degree note the *true market* value of these stamps.

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PREPAID ORDERS can now be booked, and it is well to note that as many thousand prepaid orders will be received, it may take from 7 to 14 days to send these Catalogues out, before orders NOT prepaid can be attended to. It is therefore necessary for those who desire early copies of the Catalogue to send Cash with order.

### NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

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NO ADDENDA to this Catalogue will be issued, but each month, in the pages of THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, the new issues that have been received will be listed and priced, and all special offers, rarities, and bargains will be advertised in the same Journal, the subscription rate of which is 2s. per annum, or 5s. for three years' subscription, Post Free.

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.....

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# The Indian Philatelist.

*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors  
and Dealers.*

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DADAR, INDIA.

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# The Indian Philatelist,

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*In the Press. Ready, November 1st, 1895.*

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**CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST**  
OF THE  
**REVENUE STAMPS**  
OF THE  
**BRITISH COLONIES.**  
**Price. 2s. 6d.**

An invaluable work to all Philatelists. All stamps in stock at time of publication will be priced, and collectors should embrace the opportunity of securing these stamps. The West Indian Islands and other obsolete varieties have recently advanced in price, while it is well known that Canadian Revenues command a far higher price than few years ago. The lists have been carefully revised and verified as to perforations and watermarks, and include the *combined postage and revenue series of the various Colonies. To be published January 14th, 1896.*

**Price, 6d.**

**POSTAGE SUPPLEMENT**

to Walter Morley's Catalogue and Price List of the stamps of Great Britain with prices of all stamps in stock revised up to that date.

This Supplement has been rendered necessary by the increased demand and rapid rise in the prices of these stamps especially unused, for which I have to cancel all current quotations. The Catalogue, which comprises some 6,000 varieties of English of every description, 140 pages price 1s., is still on sale.

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*Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1894.*

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*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors  
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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.,  
DADAR, INDIA.

Bombay:

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*In the Press.* Ready, November 1st, 1896.

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CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST  
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Nova Scotia, 1s. red-brown 25s. 6d. green very fine 30s.: 1861-64, full set of 6 used 37s. 6d.; 9½c. green 25s. unused, 25s. use 4.  
Niger Coast Protectorate, 1892, 2d. green and carmine used 1 6d. each, 1s. a dozen, very cheap; 1894, surcharge 2d. red, 1s. 3d. each used, 1s. 6d. a dozen; 3d. blue, 6d. each used, 5s. a dozen; 2d. green, 3s. 3d. each used, 34s. a dozen.

New Brunswick 3d. red 12s. 6d., yellow 65s., 1s. purple £ 16 fine; 1860-63 full set of 6 used 8s. 6d.  
Newfoundland, carmine-vermilion. 6d. used 35s. unused 20s. 6d. a magnificent specimen with large margins and superb colour £12; Orange-vermilion 2d. unused 23s. used 35s. 6d. used 45s., extra fine with margins and deep color 90s; Lake issue, 6d. used 10s., 4d. used 12s. 1s. used 40s; complete sheet of 6d. in superb condition with gum as issued (20 in sheet) on the thin paper, very scarce £2; ditto sheet of 1s. in exactly the same condition £5; 1866-7 5c. brown (seal) 22s. 6d. 5c. black ditto 12 6d.  
Portugal, 1867, 120 reis blue, 1s. each, 11s per dozen, very cheap; 1867, 240 reis violet, 5s. each, 54s per dozen, very cheap; 1871-5, 240 reis, 16s. each.  
St. Christopher 1s. lilac, 25s. unused, 25s. used  
St. Lucia, wmk. star, 4d. deep blue 35s. 6d. green 34s. 1883, wmk. CA, 1s. orange, a great rarity, £4 unused.  
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Switzerland, Zurich, 8 rappen, vertical lines, 25s. ditto, horizontal lines, 24s; 1855, full set of 7 used, 8s. 6d.  
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Trinidad, 1st. issue on blue, 1d. red, 5s. 1d. brown violet, 20s. 1d. blue, 20s. ditto on white, 1d. black brown, 22s. 6d. litho, 1d. deep blue, 60s. 1d. gray blue, 50s. superb copies, wmk. CC, perf. 12½, 5s. rose, 18s. 6d. unused, 13s. 6d. used. Unpaid, full set of 9 unused, original gum. 20s. 4d. ditto (rarest value) 2s. 9d.  
Tuscany, on blue, 1s. yellow, 30s. very fine.  
United States, 1845, New York 5c. black 25s., 1847 5c. brown 8s., 10c. black 16s. 6d. extra-fine copies. 1861-6 imperf 5s. brown 28s. 12c. black 4s. 6d.; 1855-60 set of 8 (including) 90c. £5; 24c. lilac 10s. 30c. orange 18s; 90c. blue £3 unused £5 new; 1861-6 set of 10 used 12s. 6d.; 1868 with Grid 90c. 35s. superb copy £2; 1869 set of 10 £1 10s. used, 24c. 22c. 6d. 30c. 10s. 6d. 90c. 48s. 1872 7c. red 1s. 8d. 24c. purple 2s. 6d. each; 1890 90c. orange 2s. each, 21s. per dozen, £8. 15s per 100; 1893 Columbian issue, set complete, unused £5 10s; ditto used £5 10s; ditto dollar unused 25s., used 17s.  
Virgin Isles 1st. issue, 4d. brown on buff 10s. 6d. rose 22s. 6d. wmk. CA, 1s. black, brown, the scarce colour 17s. 6d.; 1s. orlison with wide border, used, very fine 35s.  
Wartmburg 1861, 16kr. violet 21s. used, fine; 1856 18kr. blue 35s.  
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Newfoundland unused 6d. carmine-vermilion, most superb and unique, with very large margins and original gum as issued one of the greatest rarities, £35; ditto 6½ carmine-vermilion, a superb used copy, with large margins all round, £20.

**Terms—Cash with order.**

# The Indian Philatelist.

*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors and Dealers.*

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.  
DADAR, INDIA.

Bombay:

"CAXTON PRINTING WORKS," MARINE STREET.



# The Indian Philatelist,

37, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

*The First Indian Monthly devoted to Stamp Collecting.*

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH.

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*In the Press.*

*Ready, November 1st, 1895.*

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**BRITISH COLONIES.**  
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*Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1894.*

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No. 3.— 100	„ „ „ ... 2 3
No. 4.— 200	„ „ „ ... 4 0

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1851, 3c.	...	1	7		1893, Columbian	1	3	1894, 4c.	...	1	3				
1856, 3c.	...	1	7		" "	2c.	1	2	6	" 5c.	...	1	3		
1861, 3c. grill	...	1	4		" "	3c.	2	1	2	" 6c.	...	4	2	6	
1862, 2c. no grill	...	2	1	2	" "	4c.	2	1	2	Unpaid 3c. brown red	4	2	6		
" 10c.	"	3	1	9	" "	5c.	2	1	0	" 2c. purple brown	2	1	2		
1869, 3c.	...	2	1	2	" "	6c.	5	3	4	" 10c.	"	3	1	9	
1870, grill 2c.	...	4	2	6	" "	8c.	4	3	0	* " 1c. lake	...	2	4	2	
" " 3c.	...	2	1	2	" "	10c.	2	1	2	" 2c.	"	...	1	7	
1872, 1c.	...	1	7		" "	15c.	10			" 10c.	"	...	2	1	2
" 2c.	...	1	6		" "	30c.	1	9		* 1894, 1c. carmine	1	4			
" 3c.	...	1	3		" "	50c.	1	3		" 2c.	"	...	1	4	
1875, 5c.	...	2	1	2	" "	30c.	2	3		" 10c.	...	3	1	9	
" 6c.	...	4	2	6	1894, 1c. watermark	1	2			Special Delivery,					
* 1887, 3c. (cat. 1/-)	...	5	3	6	" 2c. no "	...	1	2		1888, 10c. blue	4	2	11		
1890, 6c.	...	4	2	6	" 3c. "	...	1	5		Special 10c. yellow	9	6	8		
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1850, 6c.	...	3	1	9	1870, 50c.	...	1	4	2	6	1881, 15c.	...	1	2	1	0	
1851, 6c.	...	3	1	9	1872, 4c.	...	1	2	1	3	" 75c.	...	1	4			
1852, 6c.	...	2	1	3	" 10c.	...	1	3	1	6	1889, 2c.	...	1	2	1	0	
1853, 6c. (cat. 6d.)	...	2	1	3	" 12c.	...	1	4	2	6	" 5c.	...	1	2			
1854, 4c. ( " )	...	3	1	8	1873, 10c.	...	1	3	1	8	" 10c.	...	1	2	1	0	
" 6c. ( " 4d.)	...	2	1	3	1874, 10c. blue	...	1	3	1	8	" 15c.	...	1	2		9	
1855, 4c. ( " )	...	2	1	2	" 10c. brown	...	1	3	1	8	" 25c.	...	1	2		10	
1856, 4c. ( " )	...	1	8	6	1875, 10c. blue	...	1	3	1	8	" 50c.	...	1	3			
1857, 4c.	...	1	4	2	1876, 5c.	...	1	4			" 75c.	...	1	3			
1860, 4c.	...	1	4	2	" 10c.	...	1	3	1	6	War Tax, 1873, 5c.	1	4	2	0		
1862, 4c.	...	1	4	1	1878, 10c.	...	1	3	1	6	" (cat. 6d.) " 10c.	...	2	1	0	6	0
1864, 4c. (cat. 4d.)	...	2	10	3	1879, 2c.	...	1	3	1	6	War Tax, 1875, 5c.	1	4	2	6		
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1866, 4c. " 4d.	...	2	9	3	" 10c.	...	1	2	1	2	(cat. 4d.) " 10c.	...	2	10	5	6	
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" 50m.	...	1	4	2	" 50c.	...	1	8	5	10	" " 10c.	1	4	2	6		
1869, 50m. (cat. 6d.)	...	2	9	3	" 1per (cat. 6d.)	...	3	1	8	10	" " 15c.	1	2	1	3		

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* " " " 25 " rose ...	50 0	Mozambique, 1881, 20 " red ...	22 0
* " " " 80 " orange ...	35 0	" " 25 " violet ...	7 8
" " " 100 " lilac ...	30 0	" 1893, 2½ reis on 40 reis	
* Barbados, 1852, 1d., blue paper ...	15 0	chocolate, black surcharge ...	20 0
" " " 4d., " ...	20 0	" " 5 reis on 40 reis	
" 1882, 5sh., ochre wmk c. a. very		chocolate, black surcharge ...	20 0
fine... 12 0		* Mauritius, 1856, Britannia, green, sur-	
British Bechuanaland, 1888, 1sh., green	5 0	charged 4d; cheap ...	80 0
" " " 2sh., " ...	6 0	" 1859, Imperf. 1sh., vermilion	
" " " 5sh., " ...	12 0	pair ...	25 0
* British East Africa, 2½as. imp. large		" 1878. 2 Rs., 50 cents on 5sh. ...	10 0
margins... 20 0		Nevis, 1867, 4d., orange, fine ...	30 0
" " " 4as. " pair ...	20 0	" " 1sh., green (mended) ...	40 0
* Bahamas, 1884, 5sh; olive green... 9 0		" 1882, 2½d., red-brown ...	15 0
Canada, 1852, imp. wove paper, 6d; violet	40 0	" 4d., blue ...	20 0
" " " " 6d; green-		" 4d., grey ...	6 0
ish purple ... 30 0		" 6d., red-brown ...	15 8
" 1879 official seal ... 7 8		New Brunswick. 1851, 3d., red, ...	15 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1860, 1d; carmine. 65 0		New South Wales, Sidney view 2d.. blue. 50 0	
" " " 4d; dark blue 30 0		Do. 3d., green, heavy post mark... 35 0	
Ceylon, 1864, 5d; purple brown wmk c.c. 25 0		Do. 1860, registration, 6d., orange	
Gibraltar, 1887, 6d; lilac ... 18 0		and blue ... 13 8	
Great Britain, 1osh. grey-green wmk.		Nova Scotia, 1851, blue paper, 1d., red-	
anchor, very fine ... 50 0		brown ... 30 0	
" " 1osh. " " Maltese		Do. 3d., dark blue ... 6 0	
cross ... 20 0		Do. 6d., green ... 35 0	
" " 2sh; brown wmk. spray		Orange Free State, £5 green fiscal,	
(perfs. cut on one side) ... 50 0		postally used ... 20 0	
Hong Kong, 1890, 5 dollars on 10 dollars		Portug. India, 1881, 8 T. on 20 reis bistre	
brown on red ... 16 0		used or unused ... 20 0	
India, 1867, † a fiscal surcharged Service		" " " 8 T. on 100 reis lilac	
Postage ... 10 0		used or unused ... 20 0	
Do. horizontal strip of 3 ... 38 0		" " " 8 T. on 200reis orange	
Do. vertical strip of 3 ... 35 0		used or unuseel ... 12 8	
Do. block of 4... 55 0		" " " 8 T. on 300reis brown,	
" 1866, † no wmk. small service ... 10 0		used or unused ... 25 0	
" Do. lightly cancelled pair ... 25 0		" " " error, 2 and 4 T. on	
" Do. fine block of 5 ... 65 0		50 reis green ... 50 0	
" 1867, 6 as. 8 pies, surcharged service, large		St. Lucia, 1886, 5sh., lilac and orange ... 9 0	
letters ... 125 0		* St. Vincent, 1886, 5sh., lake ... 10 0	
Labuan, 1879, wmk. crown & c. a. side		Swazieland, 1sh., inverted surcharge ... 20 0	
ways, 2 cents green... 55 0		* Trinidad, 1894, 5sh., carmine lake ... 10 0	
" " " 6 " orange		United States of America, 1861, 5 cents,	
" " " " brown ... 50 0		mustard ... 18 0	
" 1882, 6 cents in red on 16 cents		Do. 90 cents. blue... 12 8	
blue ... 250 0		Do. 1869, 2 cents brown,	
Leeward Is., 1890, 5sh., blue and green... 9 0		without grill ... 25 0	
* Madeira, 1808, imp., 20 reis bistre ... 35 0		* Virgin Is., 1888, 4d., brick-red ... 6 0	
" " " 50 " green... 35 0		" " " 6d., purple ... 12 0	
" 1871, perf., 80 " orange ... 4 0		* Wurtemberg, 1866, rouletted, 18kr., orange. 35 0	
		Do. pair, very fine ... 80 0	

Any of the above stamps will be sent on approval to persons known to us. Others must send a cash deposit. Those marked \* are unused. All others used. Any stamp not approved of can be returned. Cash willingly refunded.

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*Gwalior, 1885, Native characters on top ½a, 1a, 1½a, 2as., 4as., 6as., 8as. and 1 Re. ...	125
*Jhind, 1886, straight surcharge (Gibbons type 2034) JEEND ½a red and green, 1a black and plum, 2a red and blue, 4as. red and green, 8as. black and purple, 1 Re. red and slate ...	80
„ 1886, straight surcharge, Jeend, service ½, 1 and 2as. ...	50
Puttialla, 1885, error surcharged Autiialla; ½a black and green, 1a. black and plum, 2a black and blue, 4as. black and green, 8 as. black and purple, and 1 Re. black and slate ...	50
Portuguese India, 1871, 10r. black, 20r. carmine red, and 40r. prussian-blue ...	175
„ „ 1872, 10r. black, 20r. red, 40r. blue 100r. green, 200r. yellow, 300r. violet, 600r. violet, 900r. violet ...	350
„ „ 1873, bluish paper; 10r. black, 20r. red, 300r. violet 600r. violet, and 900r. violet ...	250
„ „ 1877, with star above and bar below value; 10r. black, 15r. rose, 20r. red. 300r. violet, 600r. violet and 900r. violet ...	200
„ „ 1877, crown in centre; 5r. black, 10r. yellow, 10r. green, 20r. bistre, 25r. rose, 25r. grey, 40r. blue, 50r. green, 100r. lilac, 200r. orange and 300r. brown ...	35
„ „ 1881, Provisional (surcharged); 1½r. on 5r.; 1½r. on 10r.; 1½r. on 20r.; 4½r. on 5r.; 4½r. on 20r.; 6r. on 10r.; 6r. on 20r.; 6r. on 25r.; lilac; 6r. on 25r.; gray; 6r. on 40r.; yellow; 6r. on 50r.; green; 1T. on 40r.; blue; 2T. on 50r.; green; 4T. on 10r.; and 4T. on 50r. ...	60
„ „ 8T. on 20r.; 8T. on 100r.; 8T. 200r.; and 8T. on 300r. ...	100
„ „ 1882, Provisional 1½r.; 4½r.; 6r. ...	3-0
„ „ 1886, 1½r.; 4½r.; 6r.; 1T.; 2T.; 4T.; 8T. ...	1-4
„ „ 1882, 1½r.; 4½r.; 6r.; T. 2T.; 4T.; 8T. ...	1-8
Soruth, hand stamped; 1a. black on white, 1a. black on blue. Type set 1a. black on white; 1a. black on blue and the rare 1a. black on yellow ...	150

Sets marked \* are unused. all others used.

**Bombay Philatelic Co.,**  
37, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

# The Indian Philatelist.

*A Philatelic Monthly published in the interests of Collectors  
and Dealers.*

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JULIO RIBEIRO, M.A.  
37, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bombay:

CAXTON PRINTING WORKS," MARINE STREET.



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In India, Rs. 2 per annum. Franked with 9 pies stamps  
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(With which is incorporated the Bombay Stamp Exchange),  
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" 10c.	...	3	1	" "	5c.	2	" 2c. purple brown	2	1	2
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1870, grill 2c.	...	4	2	" "	8c.	4	* " 1c. lake	...	7	1
" " 3c.	...	2	1	" "	10c.	2	" 2c.	...	1	2
1872, 1c.	...	1	7	" "	15c.	10	" 10c.	...	2	2
" 2c.	...	1	6	" "	30c.	1	* 1894, 1c. carmine	1	4	
" 3c.	...	1	3	" "	30c.	1	" 2c.	...	1	4
1875, 5c.	...	2	1	" "	5c.	2	" 10c.	...	3	1
" 6c.	...	4	2	" "	1894, 1c. watermark	1	Special Delivery,			
* 1887, 3c. (cat. 1/-)	5	3	6	" 2c. no "	1	2	1888, 10c. blue	4	2	11
1890, 6c.	...	4	2	" 3c. ... "	1	5	Special 10c. yellow	9	6	8
1893, 8c.	...	4	2							

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1851, 6c.	...	3	1	9	15	0	1872, 4c.	...	1	2	1	3
1852, 6c.	...	2	1	3	11	0	" 1c.	...	1	3	1	6
1853, 6c. (cat. 6d.)	2	1	3	11	0	" 12c.	...	1	4	2	6	
1854, 4c. ( " )	3	1	2	12	6	1873, 10c.	...	1	3	1	8	
" 6c. ( " 4d.)	2	1	3	11	0	1874, 10c. blue	...	1	3	1	8	
1855, 4c. ( " )	2	1	2	10	0	" 10c. brown	...	1	3	1	8	
1856, 4c. ( " )	1	8	6	6	6	1875, 10c. blue	...	1	3	1	8	
1857, 4c.	...	1	4	2	6	1876, 5c.	...	1	4			
1800, 4c.	...	1	4	2	6	" 10c.	...	1	3	1	6	
1862, 4c.	...	1	4	1	6	1878, 10c.	...	1	3	1	6	
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1865, 4c. " 2d.	1	4	2	6	6	" 5c.	...	1	3	1	6	
1866, 4c. " 4d.	2	9	3	0	0	" 10c.	...	1	2	1	2	
1867, 4c.	...	1	4	2	6	" 25c.	...	1	2	1	2	
" 50m.	...	1	4	2	6	" 50c.	...	1	8	5	10	
1869, 5c. (cat. 6d.)	2	9	3	0	0	" 1per (cat. 6d.)	3	1	8	10	0	

**WILLIAM BROWN, St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, England.**

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*In the Press.*

*Ready, November 1st, 1895.*

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Issued Nov. 12th, 1895.

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* " " " 80 " orange ...	35 0	Leeward Is., 1890, 5sh., blue and green ...	9 0
" " " 100 " lilac ...	30 0	*Madeira, 1868, imp. 20r., bistre ...	35 0
*Barbados, 1852, 1d., blue on bluish paper	15 0	" " " 50r., green ...	35 0
* " " " 4d., " " "	20 0	" " " 1871, perf. 246 violet ...	65 0
* " " " 1882, 5sh. ochre, fast rising	50 0	*Mauritius, 1856, Britania, surcharged 4d.	80 0
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*Bahamas, 1884, 5sh. olive green ...	9 0	" " " 1sh. block of 4 on original	55 0
*British East Africa, 1 Re. grey ...	15 0	* " " " 1872, 2 Rs. 50 cents, pair ...	20 0
" " " ½a. on 3as. surch.	15 0	Nevis, 1867, 4d., orange fine ...	30 0
" " " in manuscript ...	15 0	" " " 1sh. green (mended) ...	40 0
" " " ½a., block of 10 on	200 0	" " " 1882, 2½d., red brown ...	15 0
piece of original ... ..	40 0	" " " 4d., blue ...	20 0
Canada, 1852, imp. wove paper, 6d., violet	30 0	" " " 6d., red brown ...	15 8
" " " greenish purple	7 8	New Brunswick, 1851, 3d., red ...	15 0
" " " 1879 7c. official seal ...	25 0	New South Wales, Sidney View, 2d., blue	45 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1860, 1d., carmine	30 0	" " " 3d., green	35 0
" " " 4d., blue ...	10 0	Nova Scotia, 1851, blue paper, 1d., red	30 0
Ceylon, 5d., brown star wmk. per pair	25 0	brown ... ..	35 0
" " " 5d., purple brown c.c. wmk. ...	15 0	Nova Scotia, 1851, blue paper, 6d., green	50 0
* " " " 8d., black surch. service ...	18 0	Portuguese India, 1871, 20r. carmine	20 0
Gibraltar, 1887, 6d., lilac ...	25 0	red, cheap on original ... ..	45 0
* " " " 1sh., bistre ...	50 0	Portugese India, 1881, 4½r. on 25r., violet	35 0
Great Britain, 10sh., grey green anchor	75 0	" " " " 2T. on 200r. or-	20 0
wmk. ... ..	20 0	ange .. ..	8 12
Great Britain, 1£ violet grey green	50 0	Portuguese India, 1881, 8T. on 20r., bis-	25 0
anchor wmk. ... ..	16 0	tre used or unused ... ..	30 0
Great Britain, 10sh., grey green Maltese	10 0	Portuguese India, 1881 8T. 100r., lilac	60 0
cross... ..	25 0	used are unused ... ..	9 0
Great Britain, 2sh., brown (perf. cut	65 0	Portug. India, 1881, 8T. on 200r., orange	60 0
on one side) ... ..	10 0	" " " " 8T. on 300r. brown	50 0
Hongkong, 12c. on 10 dollars ...	18 0	" " " " 8T. on 300r. brown	30 0
" " " 5 on 10 dollars ...	16 0	*Queensland, yellow registration ...	60 0
India, 1854, 4as. cut square, pair with	50 0	St. Lucia, 1860, wmk. star, 6d., green ...	9 0
wavy lines ... ..	10 0	" " " 1886 5sh., lilac and orange ...	60 0
India, 1866, ½ a.; no wmk., small service...	25 0	*St. Vincent, 1861, 4d., blue no wmk., pair	50 0
" " " ½a. pair lightly cancelled ...	65 0	" " " 1sh. slate ... ..	9 0
" " " ½a. fine block of 5 ...	10 0	* " " " 1886, 5sh., lake ... ..	12 0
" " " 1867, ½ a. fiscal surcharged Ser-	22 0	Victoria, 1867, no wmk., 1sh. blue ...	20 0
vice Postage ... ..	38 0	Swaziland, 1sh. inverted surcharge ...	12 0
India, 1867, ½ fiscal surcharged Service	35 0	*Virgin Is., 6d., purple ... ..	22 0
Postage pair ... ..	55 0	*Trinidad, 1d., blue on bluish paper ...	9 0
India, 1867, ½ horizontal strip of 3 ...	125 0	" " " 1894, 5sh., carmine lake ...	25 0
" " " ½a. vertical " " 3 ...	55 0	Wurtemberg, 1861, 18kr. per., blue. ...	35 c
" " " ½a. grand block of 4 ...	80 0	" " " 1886, 18kr., rouletted orange ...	125 0
* " " " 1867. 6 as. 8 pies large service ...	125 0	" " " Do. pair ... ..	120 c
Labuan, 1879, wmk. c.a. sideways, 2c.	55 0	" " " Do. very fine strip of 3 ...	
green ... ..		" " " Do. triplet... ..	

Any of the above will be sent on approval to persons known to us. Others must send a cash deposit or reference in Bombay. Those marked \* are unused.

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" " 3c. ...	2	1	2	" " 10c.	2	1	2	" 2c. "	1	7			
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1875, 5c. ...	2	1	2	" " 50c.	2	3		" 10c. ...	3	1	9		
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Per 1			10			100			All Used				
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