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Rowford 2197



BRITISH GUIANA, 1853, ONE CENT VARIETIES OF TYPE.

(See page 191).

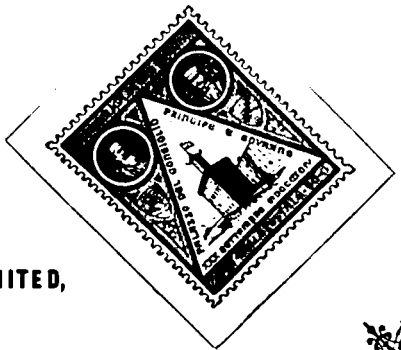
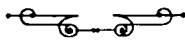
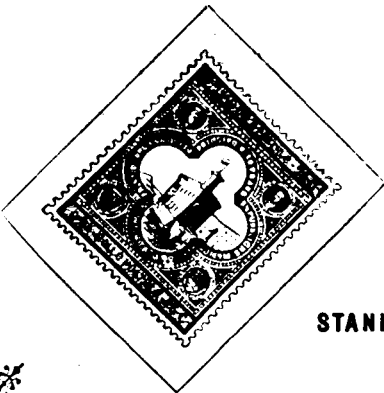


STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. V.

JULY, 1894, TO JUNE, 1895.



LONDON.

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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-Committees; (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.

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.

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
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 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 Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Name of Candidate in full

Titles, &c.

Residential and Business Address (if any)

Name and Address of Proposer or first Reference

Name and Address of Seconder or second Reference

Date

*I, the undersigned, desire to become a Member of the above Society, and agree to adhere to the Statutes,
and further in every way the objects of the Society.*

Signature

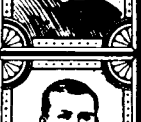
NOTE.—This Application must be accompanied by a remittance of 5/- or its equivalent in the Currency of the Country
where the Candidate resides.



STANLEY GIBBONS
 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVARS
MONTHLY JOURNAL

*** CONTENTS. ***

	PAGE
Editorial	1
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	2
Supplementary Note on the Early Issues of Queensland. By E. D. Bacon	6
The Stamps of Nova Scotia. By Donald A. King	6
The Stamps of the Transvaal. By Emil Tamsen	9
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	10
The Private Postage Stamps, &c., of the Oxford Colleges. By J. R. F. Turner	11



SUBSCRIPTIONS

Received before December 30th, 1894, 1/- per annum, post-free, after that date all Subscriptions will be 2/- per annum.

THE Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

LES ABONNEMENTS

Qui arrivent ici avant le 30 Décembre, 1894, sont = fc. 1.25 cts. par an, franco; après ce jour-là chaque abonnement sera = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an.

Le Journal paraît toujours au fin du mois et la volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro de la volume courante, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du tams, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complète.

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Welche vor dem 30. Dezember, 1894, eintreffen, kosten M 1.—per Jahr, franco; nachgenanntem Tage kosten alle Abonnements M 2.—per Jahr.

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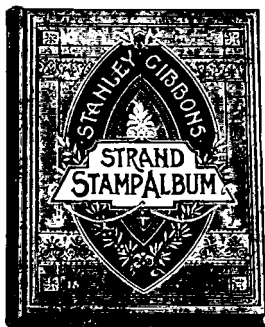
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3.	Gold Coast, Gambia, St. Helena, Sierra Leone.
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5.	„ (Part II.)
6.	Peru.
7.	Portuguese Indies.
8.	Parma, Roman States, Romagna, Sicily, Tuscany, Naples.
9.	Bhopal.
10.	New Zealand.
11.	Cape of Good Hope, Natal.
12.	Faridkot.
13.	Afghanistan.
14.	Victoria.
15.	Faridkot (Part II.), Poonch.
16.	Dominica, Falkland Is., Grenada, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Montserrat.
17.	Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Lucia.
18.	South Australia (Part I.)
19.	St. Vincent, Tobago, Turk's Island.
20.	Queensland.
21.	Trinidad, Virgin Is.
22.	Bhopal (Part II.), Cashmere (Part I.)
23.	India (Part I.)
24.	„ (Part II.)
25.	Thurn and Taxis, North German Confederation, German Empire (Part I.)
26.	German Empire (Part II.), Alsace, Baden, Bavaria (Part I.)
27.	New South Wales.
28.	Bavaria (Part II.)
29.	Cashmere (Part II.)
30.	Japan.
31.	Shanghai.
32.	Ceylon.
33.	Belgium.
34.	Switzerland.

Book No.	CONTENTS.
35.	St. Settlements, Johor.
36.	Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak.
37.	Selangor, Sungei-Ujong.
38.	Western Australia.
39.	B. Bechuanaland, Griqualand, Orange Free State.
40.	Columbia.
41.	„ (Part II.), Antioquia (Part I.)
42.	Antioquia (Part II.) and Bolivar.
43.	Cundinamarca, Panama, Santander, Tolima.
44.	Brazil.
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46.	„ (Part II.)
47.	„ (Part III.)
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50.	Newfoundland, Prince Edward Is.
51.	B. Columbia, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.
52.	Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Hungary.
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55.	Hamburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, Bremen, Brunswick.
56.	Greece.
57.	Uruguay.
58.	Mauritius.
59.	Lubeck, Mec. Schwerin, Mec. Strelitz, Wurtemberg, Prussia.
60.	Transvaal (Part I.)
61.	„ (Part II.)
62.	Paraguay, Ecuador.
63.	Venezuela, Chili.
64.	Italy, Modena.
65.	Norway, Sweden.
66.	Labuan, Hongkong, N. Bornco.
67.	Holland.
68.	Denmark, Iceland, Malta, Cyprus.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

JULY 31, 1894.

No. 49.

EDITORIAL.

IN commencing a new volume, we have decided upon introducing some small modifications in the arrangement of our chronicle of New Issues. As it seems but too likely that the municipal authorities, and others, of all the Chinese Treaty ports will endeavour to add to their local funds by the issue of stamps, we propose to place all such issues under the head of "Chinese Locals," thus indicating our own opinion as to their *status*, which we consider to be distinctly lower than that of the Russian Locals. The latter are at all events issued under the authority of the Imperial Government, and for legitimate use, while the principal object of the former is plainly shown by some of the statements that we publish on another page.

There are some other issues, nominally connected with territories under British control, which we should gladly see treated like the similarly speculative issues of the local companies of Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Norway. We hardly know how to classify these, and can only suggest that a little neglect on the part of Collectors and Dealers would probably check their growth, and lead to the survival of the fittest only.

For other reasons we place French Colonial stamps under the heading "French Colonies," immediately after those of France. Almost all of these stamps are modifications either of the issues of the mother country, or of general issues for all the French Colonial possessions. In connection with these, we are anxious to discover what is the meaning of the double issue for Obock. We believe that the regular colonial issue is still in circulation, as well as the oblong and triangular stamps. Are these latter official, or are they the issues of a letter-carrying company?

* * *

FROM further attempts at classification, we have been deterred by the fate of an esteemed contemporary, whose efforts in that direction are attended with extraordinary results. The annexation of *Samoa* as a British Colony we have ventured to remark upon previously; in a recent number compensation seems to be offered to the United States by adding *Cook Islands* and *Liberia* to America! But Germany will want something; perhaps the insertion of *Tonga* into Europe would restore the balance of power.

* * *

BUT if philately does not involve a study of geography, neither does it apparently teach history.

Another esteemed contemporary, in correcting a third E. C. for asserting "that Mr. Hill was British Postmaster-General when the use of stamps was first adopted by Government," adds "Sir Rowland, as all our readers know, became Postmaster-General in 1856." Is this meant "sarkustical," or are we to suppose that one of *our* readers is not aware that Rowland Hill never was Postmaster-General at all?

* * *

"WHAT! No case of strict *philatelic* interest! What about those thirty-one columns last month?" Thus our excellent friend *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for June. But surely, even thirty-one columns of *The Ph. J. of G. B.* could not impart *philatelic* interest to a subject which did not possess any. Our friend seems to imagine that Stamp Dealing and Philately are synonymous terms; a stamp dealer may be a philatelist, many stamp dealers are also philatelists (we have prominently in our mind's-eye a gentleman who resides not a hundred miles from Salisbury spire, as the papers say), but they are not philatelists because they deal in stamps, but because they study their stamps. The *case* in question possessed, in our opinion, absolutely no *philatelic* interest, but it was one of great importance to the stamp trade; and, this being a humble trade journal, our publishers thought, and we fully agreed with them, that it was desirable that a full report of the case should be given.

* * *

WHEN we published, in December last, Professor Napier's most interesting paper upon the Oxford College Stamps, we never anticipated that any controversy was likely to arise as to the title of those stamps to the consideration of philatelists. While placing them under the comprehensive head of *Locals*, we looked upon them as some of the most thoroughly respectable of that class, and, from the circumstances of their use, as of exceptional interest to English collectors, and especially to those who were or had been members of one of the universities. In the February number of *The Philatelic Record*, however, Mr. Westoby, in writing upon "Infringements of the Privileges of the Post-office," took occasion to compare the College Stamps with those of the Circular Delivery Companies of 1865, and stated that both classes "are not *Postage* stamps, and are no better than the German locals, which appear to be produced *ad libitum* by any one who pretends to get up a messenger-office." In our March number we ventured upon a mild reply to this, and various letters and articles upon the subject have since

appeared in other magazines, culminating in a paper by Mr. Turner, which we publish this month, and which we think may well close the discussion, as far as the upholders of these stamps are concerned.

As to the question whether they are or are not entitled to be termed *postage* stamps, we have previously stated that we consider it to be one of very small consequence. From a Philological point of view, it seems to us that Mr. Turner has fully established the fact that the words *Postage* and *Post* are not necessarily connected with Government Institutions or Public Departments; but from a *Philatelic* point of view we must admit that, in our opinion, the expression *Postage Stamp* has usually been confined to stamps issued by a Post-office, that expression being in fact of no earlier date than the year 1840, when *Postage Stamps* were first issued by the Post-office. Thus, although we may say that the word *Postage* can be applied to the charge for conveyance of a letter by any means whatever, we are inclined to think that the term *Postage Stamp* has practically become a monopoly of the Post-office.

This however is, in our opinion, a matter of very small importance; the *College Stamps* appear to us to have a similar position to the *Tokens* issued by cities and tradesmen, at various periods, to supply a want of small currency; and although the numismatist terms these *Tokens*, instead of *Coins*, he does not thereby question their interest or collectibility. The sting of Mr. Westoby's remark lies rather in the suggestion that the *College Stamps*, like the German locals, were produced *ad libitum* by persons who pretended to get up messenger-offices, and in this we conceive that he was entirely mistaken. The *College Stamps* were undoubtedly manufactured for use by the members of the *Colleges*, not for sale to collectors; fortunately they were not of a class that was likely to be in favour with the general collector, and there was certainly little or no philatelic demand for them during the time that they were in circulation, as is shown by the figures quoted by Professor Napier. Another question raised by Mr. Westoby's article is that of whether the issue of these stamps was an infringement of the Privileges of the Post-office; this again is one of very small consequence to collectors, but as it has been raised it may be well to consider it. Plainly, if there was any infringement of the law, it consisted in an illegal conveyance of letters, not in the issuing of stamps to frank them; for there is no law to prevent the manufacture and sale of gummed labels. The system of the conveyance of *College* correspondence by *College* servants had been practised for years before the stamps were introduced, and does not appear ever to have been interfered with. The local letters carried are not such as would in any case be sent by post, and moreover they are carried by the servants of the senders. Those servants are paid a small sum for the conveyance of each letter, or a portion of their wages is covered by a small charge made, and the only thing that the Post-office Department seems ever to have attempted to do is to interfere with the method

employed for the collection of that charge. If there ever was any infringement of the law, it is going on still; and from the fact that the system is allowed to continue in force, we may fairly argue that it involves no infringement of the law whatever, and that if the *College* authorities had cared to argue the matter, their stamps might have been in use at the present day.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, *Glenarm, Longion Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.*, or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Afghanistan.—We have been shown a stamp which, if genuine, would come between the supposed issue of 1868 and the stamps dated 1288. In design it somewhat resembles the former (Type 6 in the Catalogue), the central portion consisting of large characters, but it differs from this type in having a value and date expressed upon it. The inscriptions, as transcribed by an Indian interpreter, read—*Ticket i dak Khana i dar ul Sultanat i Cabul—Amir Sher Ali—1286—ek sanar*. The history and appearance of the specimen are fairly favourable, but we should like a little further information before chronicling it; the colour is a reddish mauve, plainly soluble in water.

Another correspondent sends us the large oblong stamps on three fresh varieties of coloured tissue paper. These appear to be lithographed in sheets of 16, or more, but we are happy to say that we do not find any varieties of type except such as may fairly be attributed to more or less defective transfers.

Adhesives. 1 abasi (?), black on yellow.
1 " " orange.
1 " " lilac-rose.

Austria.—*Le Timbre-Poste* informs us that a special post card, has been issued for the International Exhibition at Vienna, with the heading in an arch, and a Greek pattern frame; the communication side is partially occupied by an inscription, detailing the occasion and purpose of its issue.

Our publishers have found amongst their stock a specimen of the 5 kr. letter card of 1886, with Roumanian inscriptions, perforated along the top only, and with no vertical perforations; it is the full size, and is gummed all round.

Post Card. 2 kr., brown on buff; special issue.
Letter Card (1886). 5 kr., black and carmine on grey (Rum.); defective perforation.

Belgium.—Our Belgian correspondent assures us that the Antwerp Exhibition stamps only exist on white paper as proofs, and adds that copies of these and some of the Sabbaticals on white were given to members of the Legislature and others as "specimens" not available for postage.

Mr. J. R. Schuh kindly sends us a curious pair of the ordinary 10 c., carmine on bluish, one stamp being double perforated. At the top and bottom the denticulations are entirely cut away, and the holes on the right between the two stamps are oval instead of round, showing that the machine employed perforates the top and bottom and one side at each descent of the needles.

Brazil.—Mr. Schuh also shows us a copy of the 80 r. lilac, of 1866, which appears to be unperforated; it measures 24 mm. in width, showing a piece of the next stamp on the right, and has fair margins at top and bottom, but it may have been rouletted horizontally. We have received the 700 reis of the Southern Cross type, and we believe that value has only recently been issued; it is in a rich brown colour, with a tinge of orange. We have also a letter card of the same type as those of 1890, but of higher value than before; the stamp, inscriptions, and design on the reverse fold are in violet-black, and the view on the address side in dull blue, on thin grey card the same colour on both sides and not ruled.

Adhesive. 700 reis, orange-brown.
Letter Card. 200 " violet-black and blue on grey; 129 x 89 mm.

British Bechuanaland.—A South African correspondent tells us that there are several minor varieties of the surcharge on the 1d. Cape of Good Hope, which we described last January, and that it may be found reading upwards (as well as downwards), in which case it differs but little from the previous type. The varieties seem to be due to defective printing or inking, but may arise from broken letters; there is one with no dots to the letters "i" of "British," and another with broken tips to some of the letters of "Bechuanaland," while our correspondent has found a block of twelve in which two stamps bear the word "British" only, while the next one has no surcharge at all, probably the result either of displacing the sheet, or of the type not being inked.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have to warn our readers that there is reason to believe that some ingenious person has discovered a method of changing the 1d., red, "Wood-block" stamps to a species of blue colour, thus making them represent the well-known error. We cannot say more at present, but we would recommend extreme caution in purchasing specimens of this error.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen of the new 1d. stamp, which, we believe, has only now been issued. The design is that which we described more than twelve months ago, and, as we hope to give an illustration of it shortly, we need only add that it reminded us, at first sight, of the current type for Salvador, and that the inscription below is "ONE PENNY—POSTAGE," in two lines. The specimen from which the colour was quoted as red-brown, was probably a proof.

Adhesive. 1d., carmine; *wmk.* Foul Anchor; *perf.* 14.

Cape Verde.—A correspondent kindly sends us the current 25 reis in a new shade.

Adhesive. 25 reis, reddish mauve.

Chili.—Our attention has been drawn to the fact that there are some other recent varieties of the cards, besides the one noted in May. No. 311 in our publishers' catalogue is on orange-yellow card; we have this now on canary-yellow. No. 312 is on iron-grey or bluish-grey; we have this also in a deeper red on greenish-grey. There is a variety of this 3 c. card, on grey-blue, with the words "CARTE POSTALE" in the centre, at the top, which we believe was issued in 1888, but seems to have been replaced by fresh editions of the cards of 1885.

Post Cards. 3 c., red on grey-blue; with "CARTE POSTALE."
2 c., blue on canary-yellow.
3 c., red on greenish-grey.

Chinese Locals.—

Chefoo.—*Le T.-P.* reports the 1 c. and 10 c. of the type with the clouds and shading more conspicuous than in the original, and we have received the 2 c. of the same edition.

Adhesives. 1 cent, carmine.
2 cents, blue.
10 " yellowish-brown.

Chinkiang.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamps which we chronicled last month.



Chungking.—We have also an illustration of the stamp issued at this port, concerning which Mr. Benjamin, of Shanghai, writes us as follows:

"I had an interview with Mr. Little the day before yesterday, and he informs me that the Chungking stamps were issued by him in connection with a local P.O. he had started for the missionaries, who, and the foreign consul and the Customs staff, are about the only foreigners resident in Chungking. His stamp will prepay mail to Shanghai. There is no other Post-office in Chungking, and although

there are Customs officials there, they have not a postal department, and therefore do not undertake the delivery of mails. The issue consisted of 2000 stamps, which have long been exhausted; but as he has had many enquiries from stamp collectors for the stamps, he is contemplating the issue of say 10,000 more for their benefit!

"He has not quite decided though, and thinks about changing the design, and, having something more handsome, is considering the advisability of issuing a series of denominations. The stamps are not connected with the Chungking Transport Co."

The story is a rather curious one. If the first 2,000 copies, or any large portion of them, were used *bonâ fide* for postal purposes, why should not a second supply be printed for the same purposes, instead of for the benefit of collectors? It sounds as if the issue had been from the commencement rather for philatelic purposes than postal, and we should fancy that such is the case with all these Chinese local issues.

Kewkiang.—Mr. Benjamin sends us some further details as to the issue of this town, together with a set of the stamps which were issued on June 1st. The general design for all the values above the ½ c. is the same. Chinese characters, meaning *Kiukiang*, on a tablet in the centre, surrounded by ornaments which vary in the different values, enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed "KEWKIANG" at each side, "LOCAL POST" at the top, and the value in words at the bottom, in Chinese characters in the upper corners, and in figures in the lower. The central device of the ½ c. shows a pagoda and a house under a tree, with *Kiukiang* in Chinese on the upper left. This value is further distinguished by being printed in two colours!

Adhesives.

½ c., purple-brown on rose.	6 c., yellow.
1 c., red on yellow.	10 c., black on yellow.
1 c., black.	15 c., red
2 c., red.	20 c., blue on rose.
5 c., blue on yellow.	40 c., black on red.

We have an interesting little official circular from Kewkiang which sufficiently explains the purpose of the issue: "The MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF KEWKIANG, CHINA, having decided upon establishing a Post-office of its own, has issued a complete set of stamps costing one MEXICAN DOLLAR, as follows:" Here follows the list of values as given above, but without the colours, the ½ c. being evidently repeated to make up the dollar! "The Council has resolved to limit the issue to 100,000 copies of each denomination. Stamps can be obtained from THE POSTMASTER, LOCAL POST-OFFICE, KEWKIANG, CHINA." It should be noticed that the edition is limited, like that of some work of art, and we almost expected to hear of proofs on Japanese paper signed by the Municipal Council and the Postmaster. *Postal* requirements are evidently in no way considered. The Council appears to have established "a Post-office of its own" for the express purpose of providing a place of sale for the stamps. We gather that the latter are only sold in sets, the values being carefully arranged so as to avoid the necessity of giving change! A post-office of one's own is not a bad speculation!

Colombia.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* announces the issue of some local provisionals at Garzon, to supply the want of 1 centavo and 1 peso stamps, the stocks of which were exhausted. They are plain type-set labels, printed in black on white paper ruled with blue lines in an oblong *quadrille* pattern, and the fact that the first specimen noted was obliterated on April 1st, 1894, does not seem altogether to inspire confidence.

Egypt.—A correspondent at Cairo informs us that the 3 + 3 mil. card has come into use at Alexandria; also that some copies of the corresponding single card were supplied at Suez last month, but have not been obtainable since, as orders have been issued that the surcharged stock is to be exhausted first.

Post Cards. 3 mil., brown-violet on buff.
3 1/2 " " " "

Falkland Islands.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. have shown us a curious envelope received by them some time

since, the postage on which is paid by two 1d. stamps with half of a third attached to them, the half stamp being surcharged "½d.," in black; these were the *claret* stamps. The letter was also registered, the registration fee being denoted by four halves, scattered about the envelope, of the more recent 1d. stamp, also surcharged "½d." Further examination showed that all these half stamps were surcharged after they were placed on the envelope!

France.—We have received a specimen of the 5 c. envelope on buff paper, size 150 × 117 mm., to which has been added a black border, a portrait of the late President Carnot in the left upper corner, with the inscription "HOMMAGE AU PRÉSIDENT MARTYR," and in the right lower corner a trophy of flags, etc., as upon the "Balloon" cards and envelopes. This is stated to have been officially issued in Paris on the day of the funeral of the President, but we have been unable to obtain further information as to whether this was actually the case, or whether, as their appearance would rather indicate, the additions to the envelope are of private origin.

French Colonies.—*Benin.* We give an illustration of the type with the title of this place simplified. The Gulf has not yet been heard from.

Cochin China. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that the uniform series of Unpaid Letter Stamps, imperf., exists with the name of this Colony surcharged vertically, in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 centimes, black,
1, 2, 5 francs, red-brown.

French Soudan. We give illustrations of the provisional and permanent types already described.



Obok. We have received the two francs of the triangular type in two colours, in a reduced size as in the previous issue.

Adhesive. 2 francs, orange and violet.

German East Africa.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have proved to us the existence of the 5 + 5 pesa cards by sending us a specimen; but perhaps we shall be told that they are still not issued, except in Germany!

Germany.—The German philatelists, assembled at Kiel on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of this month, issued a special post card of the nature which, in that more fortunate country, any person can produce by affixing the appropriate adhesive stamp to a piece of "card of suitable size. We merely mention this as, in our opinion, a harmless and not unsuitable method of celebrating the "Deutscher Philatelisten-Tag," which we trust was a happy one.

Great Britain.—Two high authorities assure us that the perforations of the 3d. inland revenue stamp, which we chronicled last month, by no means resemble the official ones, and were probably done by some business firm that used them largely. We strike it off the list of possible postals without any regret.

As a happy hunting ground for the diligent searcher after minute varieties, probably nothing beats the British registration envelopes. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* describes two varieties of the current H size, in one of which the word "LIMITED," under the flap, has a large "M," thus "LIMITED," while the other shows this peculiarity combined with the word "CONTRACTOR" in the singular, instead of the plural. On reading this we immediately seized our largest magnifying glass, and set to work to examine all the registration envelopes we could find; we had only one specimen at hand of the new H, but it showed the double error, which we conclude is not uncommon. In other sizes we find two distinct types of the lettering in the stamp space on size F; we have also a copy of this size inscribed "DALE & CO., LIMITED CONTRACTORS," under

the flap, and we hope to find one with the name spelt "CROCODILE," but have not succeeded at present. We then turned to the other side to see whether the tariff would afford any sport, and were rewarded by finding that the word "published," also on size F, is sometimes mis-spelt "publisbed," the letter "b" being quite distinct, and not a blocked-up "h."

Guatemala.—We have received some more surcharged stamps, of the type which we described in May, and of which we now give an illustration. *The American Journal of Philately* adds the 25 c. to the list of the engraved series.

Adhesives.

2 c., in blue, on 100 c., brown.
6 c., in red, on 150 c., blue.
10 c., in blue, on 75 c., rose.
10 c., " on 200 c., yellow.
25 c., orange-red; engraved.



Honduras.—*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* enquires, "Why are the official stamps of Honduras for 1891 omitted from both Scott's and Gibbons' catalogues?" We have an excellent excuse for this, in the fact that we have never seen or heard of such stamps; our ignorance seems to be shared not only by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., but also by Mons. Moens and the Brothers Senf; and if the Hamilton Bank Note Co. has any knowledge of them, it has failed so far to turn that knowledge to account. Can our contemporary throw any light on the matter?

India.—A correspondent here kindly sends us the larger-sized Registration Envelope, with the stamp surcharged "ON H. M. S.," and "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE" printed in the left upper corner of the address side.

Service Reg. Env. 2 a., black and blue; 250 × 126 mm.

Italy.—Divers of our contemporaries announce a 45 c., grey, of the type of the 25 c., but as there appears to be some doubt as to whether it is actually issued yet, and whether this value is to appear in the new type, or only in a modification of the former colour, we abstain from formally listing it.

Japan.—*La Revue Philatologique* states that there are two varieties of the current 1 sen and 1 + 1 sen cards, differing in the Japanese inscription in the frame at the bottom.

Jhind.—Mr. W. Brown (need we add, of Salisbury) sends us two sheets of the ½ anna, native type of 1882, printed in blue upon the thick blue laid paper of 1876. We received information last year to the effect that the local types were still in use as fiscals; but we suspect that the impressions before us are intended to represent the earlier issue of postage stamps, and that the object of their issue is a philatelic one. The impression presents the same peculiarities as that of the ½ a., blue, on thin yellowish wove paper, which we chronicled just twelve months ago.

Labuan.—It seems to be time that the Company which runs the state of North Borneo (including Labuan) made up its mind which series of stamps is to be employed in this territory. We are quite prepared to treat either, or both sets, as entirely speculative, and to pass them over without notice in future, but we cannot conscientiously chronicle two distinct sets for the same place. *Vindien's Philatelic Monthly* mentions a whole series of adhesives, of the Queen's head type, lithographed on unwatermarked paper, accompanied by 1 c. and 3 c. reply paid cards. We would suggest that the Colonial Office be asked to put a stop to further reprinting of the Colonial type, now that Labuan is supplied with the private local stamps of the Company.

Montenegro.—We have received the 3 novtch wrapper, in black on yellow, which we chronicled in February, and find that the paper is laid, and the size 343 × 52 mm.

Mozambique.—We have received the 2½ reis stamp surcharged, in black, "COMPA DE-MOÇAMBIQUE" in two horizontal lines.

Adhesive. 2½ reis, brown; black surcharge.

Natal.—A collector in this colony has very kindly forwarded to us a copy of the continuation and conclusion of some correspondence which he has had with the Colonial Government on the subject of reprints of the first issue of postage stamps. We referred, in our number for January

last, to the commencement of this correspondence, from which it appeared that some very deceptive reprints of the embossed stamps had been made in the course of 1892. Our informant does not seem to have been able to obtain any copies of these, and we are unable to say how closely they resemble the originals, but the correspondence, which ended in a petition to the Governor, does seem to have established the fact that no more reprinting is to take place—for the present.

New South Wales.—*Le T. P.* states that the 3d. Registration Envelopes, size G, exist with the stamped flap to right, and without the name of the maker under the flap, and size F with the flap to left and with the maker's name; but we are not quite certain, from the description given, whether there are two varieties of each size of this value or not.

Mr. Schuh has shown us a specimen of the 1d., type of 1864, wmk. Crown and N. S. W., with the paper apparently vertically laid. This seems to be one of those mysterious papers that puzzle collectors elsewhere.

New Zealand.—In reference to the unwmkd. ½d., to which we alluded in May, our publishers have shown us some blocks of this value, some of the stamps on which are wmkd. "N.Z.", while others show no wmk. This peculiarity was described some years back, but seems to have been lost sight of since, and it is not mentioned in the London Society's *Oceania*. The paper employed was that intended for the fiscal stamps, of long rectangular shape, and the sheets, on which 240 halfpenny stamps were printed, contained only 110 wmkd.

Norway.—*La Revue Philatelique* informs us that the 5 öre card has appeared with the stamp of the new variety of type.

Post Card. 5 öre, green on white.

Oil Rivers Protectorate. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 2d. of the surcharged British series, overprinted "HALFPENNY," in blue, in ten varieties of type, and with the words "OIL RIVERS" barred. The latter portion of the disfigurement is doubtless intended to denote the change in the designation of this territory.

Adhesive. ½d., in blue, on ad., black, carmine and green.

Porto Rico.—According to *Le Collectionneur de T. P.* two more values are added to the current list.

Adhesives. 6c. de p., orange
80 " red-brown.

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*:

Gadiatsch.—The new issues of this district no longer come in annual triplets as heretofore, but in larger numbers. We chronicled two additions to the list in March, and now we hear of four more; all are of the early design, Type 2288 in the catalogue, but with "МАРКА" below, and have the Shield in the centre in red.

Adhesives. 3 kop., red and deep blue.
3 " " and deep violet.
3 " " and blue-green.
3 " " and yellow-green.

Malmyche.—We gather that there is not really a new variety to be chronicled here, but it is to be noted that the stamp (Type 2406) issued in blue a few years ago and afterwards in rose, has now reappeared in blue.

Ossa.—The two higher values of the issue of 1890 are printed from a fresh transfer, with numerals differing slightly from those previously employed, and in fresh varieties of shade.

Adhesives. 4 kop., reddish bistre: perf. 1½.
8 " pale blue "

Sarapoul.—This district seems determined to try all the colours of the rainbow for its one stamp.

Adhesive. 2 kop., rose.

Smolensk.—The label which, as we stated in May, was originally alluded to by our contemporary in somewhat mysterious terms, is now stated never to have had any legitimate existence at all, but to be the product of the philatelic enthusiasm of a person named Lawroff—let us hope that those who have purchased his wares will succeed in having the law-(r)-of him!

Tscherdina.—The same game is played here as at Sarapoul; the type which has been already chronicled in carmine, blue, and green, is stated to have appeared in grey in December, 1893, and in golden-yellow in February last!

Adhesives. 2 kop., grey.
2 " golden yellow.

Sandwich Islands.—An American correspondent informs us that during the surcharging period of the Provisional Government, a supply of 62,500 of 5 cents stamps, of the 1866 type, was printed in dark blue, differing slightly in tint from the original edition. The majority of these were overprinted in the usual manner, but 2,500 were permitted to escape disfigurement, and were sold—not issued, we presume—unsurcharged. The tint is described to us as pure dark blue, that of 1866 having, in comparison, a greenish tinge, and the incomplete variety—for such it must be termed—is being offered at long prices. Such is human nature!

Seychelles.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us a letter, received by them from an official source, the writer of which says: "I can positively affirm that the 4 c. on 8 c. revenue stamp has never been used for postal purposes." We gather that this stamp was issued as a fiscal, and it is only too likely that some copies were passed through the post, or were postmarked by some obliging official.

Spain.—The 10 c. cards, both for the interior and for the Postal Union, have been issued during the past few months on yellow instead of buff. The setting employed is the same as that last in use on the buff cards, and we find the two minor varieties in the length of the instruction on the inland cards, though we have not seen the one without the stop after "POSTAL." We have also a specimen of the Postal Union card with the error "direzccion," an extra "c" being inserted in the word.

Post Cards. 10 c., violet-brown on yellow.
10 c., carmine on yellow.
10 c. " " error "direzccion."

Straits Settlements.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us the "THREE CENTS" on 32 c. in a new form, the stamp being now printed in bright rose. The type of the surcharge remains unaltered.

Adhesive. 3c. (on 32 c.), black and rose.

Perak.—The 5 c. of the Tiger type has been surcharged "Service," in black, for official correspondence.

Service Stamp. 5 c., black and blue.

Trinidad.—We regret to learn from a correspondent in Barbados, that he received an official letter from Trinidad a few months ago, franked by the current 1d. and 4d., surcharged "O. S.," as shown in the illustration in our May number. We fear, therefore, that there is a whole set thus disfigured, and we must at all events chronicle the following:

Official Stamps. ½d., green; "O.S." in black.
1d., rose " "
4d., grey " "

Turkey.—Messrs. Tchakidji and Co., of Constantinople, kindly send us a letter of warning on the subject of some forgeries of the 25 piastres of the now obsolete type, which are stated to have been printed in Vienna, at the instance of a person in Constantinople, and to have been spread from the latter place all over Europe. The type is said to be well imitated, and it has been found printed in black and grey and in red and orange, to represent the issues of 1884 and 1888. There are various small points of difference between the genuine and the forged, which we abstain from mentioning at present, as we do not wish to assist the makers in producing an improved edition; but there is one marked peculiarity distinguishing those that have been produced at present, viz., that they are perf. 10 instead of 13½.

United States.—Fresh varieties of obsolete and current issues, on ribbed paper, seem to be turning up every month, and the question arises whether the ribbing existed in the paper when it was manufactured, or whether it can be due to anything in the printing of the stamps, or whether it has been produced subsequently—accidentally in some instances, perhaps not accidentally in others. It is quite possible, no doubt, to give a ribbed surface to paper after the manufacture is complete; in fact we fancy that the ribbing is one of the final processes in the manufacture of the fancy papers. That a laid appearance can be produced in wove paper by mere contact with laid paper, under heavy pressure, we know from a case that came under our own notice, and we think it not improbable that some of these ribbed varieties are due to a similar cause.

Uruguay.—We have received the 5 c., 7 c., 20 c., and 1 peso of the new issue, and a correspondent sends us a list of other values, all of which, up to the 1 peso, are of the types of 1890.

Adhesives.

2 c., brownish-red.
5 c., carmine.
7 c., green.
10 c., deep orange.

20 c., brown.
25 c., scarlet.
50 c., deep lilac.
1 peso, sky-blue.

2 pesos, vermilion.

Victoria.—Our publishers have shown us a fine block of four of the 4d. "Emblems" issue, on wove paper, imperforate, with a clear impression on the back rather paler than that on the face.

Zululand. We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps described last month. We believe that the 1d. value only is in circulation at present.



SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON THE EARLY ISSUES OF QUEENSLAND.

By E. D. BACON.

I FIND, on looking over the notes published in the *Monthly Journal* of last month, that I omitted to draw attention to one point that I intended to notice. In reading the chapters Mr. Basset Hull devotes to the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and those afterwards printed in the colony, on Star watermarked paper, I have been struck with the fact that Mr. Hull has said nothing respecting the varieties to be found in this watermark, and he classes the stamps of both printings as found on paper with a "large six-rayed star."

A note appended to Issue I. in the Philatelic Society's *Oceania Catalogue* states that "there are two sizes of the Star watermarks on the perforated stamps, and complete sets are found of each variety. It seems probable that both varieties of watermark exist on the same sheet." It is curious that Mr. Hull should apparently have overlooked this note, as the varieties are not only very marked, but are also, I believe, known to most advanced collectors.

Although the Society's *Catalogue* very properly notices the differences in the size of the Star watermark, I cannot say, after more recent investigation, that I agree with the wording of either of the two sentences composing the note. In the first place, it is a mistake to say that all the values are found with both large and small Star. In my experience only the One Penny, Twopence, and Sixpence are found with the first variety, all three values being known thus both imperforate and perforated. I have never met with either the Threepence, One Shilling, or the Registered Stamp with the large Star. If none of these values can be shewn to exist with that watermark, it follows that the second portion of the note is incorrect also, and that both the varieties do not exist on the same sheet. In the stamps of other colonies, printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., on Star paper, it can likewise be shewn that the large and small Star watermarks do not appear in the same sheet. To give only one instance, the One Penny Natal, which is a stamp of similar size to the Queensland, is printed on the same small Star watermarked paper. No one has ever even pretended that this stamp exists with large Star watermark. My explanation of the two varieties is that at the time the plates of the One Penny, Twopence, and Sixpence values were ready, the paper ordered for these stamps was not in stock, and in view of the great haste Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. were desired to make in sending out a supply of stamps to the colony, they used some of the large Star paper that they employed for the larger-sized stamps, such as those of Ceylon, South Australia, Tasmania, &c. By the time the plates of the Registered, the One Shilling, and the Threepence were finished, the small Star paper was evidently available, and the 20 reams of paper sent out to the colony on February 1st, 1862, was also of the latter variety. That this theory is the true one can be proved by comparison of the large Star paper of the Queensland stamps with the paper of the other colonial stamps I have mentioned, when it will be found that the size of the Stars is the same in all.

THE STAMPS OF NOVA SCOTIA, WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

By DONALD A. KING.

PART I.

A LARGE amount of matter has at one time and another been published on the Stamps of Nova Scotia, and the subject has been fairly well written up. This information however is scattered about in different publications and is not always available. The brochure of the Philatelic Society of London on the "Stamps of British North America" included all that had been published up to that time, but there has been a quantity of interesting material found since, which, in my judgment, is equally worthy of publication.

My intention at first was merely to hinge those newly-discovered facts together, but I found that in many cases it would not be very intelligible to the reader without the articles already published, and I therefore decided to recast the whole subject, and to make a continuous paper. This I felt to be the more necessary, as the "Stamps of British North America" is now a very scarce book.

My aim is to give everything that is to be found in the Records of the Post-office Department and the Annual Reports of the Postmasters-General of Nova Scotia, that would be of interest to philatelists; and thus to furnish a complete history of the postage stamps of that Province.

The Post-office commissioners had, as early as 1844, recommended that postage stamps should be issued for the use of the Colony, and a petition to that effect was forwarded to the Postmaster-General of Great Britain.

This memorial was ignored by the Imperial authorities, but when approached again on the subject they sent out a dispatch saying that the matter could not be considered, for the reason that there would be great risk of loss owing to danger of the stamps being forged, and the likelihood of the forgers escaping.

This reply silenced the Commissioners for the time, but as great dissatisfaction existed with the postal service in all the British North American Colonies, a strong agitation was commenced in favour of each of the Provinces having an independent service, and accounting to the English Post-office Department for letters addressed to the United Kingdom, or foreign letters forwarded *via* that route alone.

All the North American Provinces united in this demand, and under this pressure the Imperial Government yielded, and the agitation was ended on the part of Nova Scotia by the passing of the Post-office Act of 1850.

This Act is as follows:

"CHAPTER XXIII.

"OF THE POST OFFICE.

(The first five sections are of no interest, and are omitted.)

"6. In conformity with the agreements made between the Local Governments of British North America, the Provincial postage on letters and packets, not being newspapers or printed pamphlets, magazines, or books entitled to pass at the lower rates hereinafter referred to, shall not exceed the rate of threepence currency per half ounce, for any distance within the Province, and the increase of charges on letters weighing over half an ounce shall be regulated according to the British rate and scale of weights; no transit postage shall be charged on any letter or packet passing through the Province to any other Colony in British North America, unless it be posted in this Province and the sender choose to prepay it, nor on any letter or packet from any such Colony if prepaid there; and the rate of twopence sterling the half ounce shall remain in operation as regards letters of British mails, to be extended to countries having postal communication with the United Kingdom, unless Her Majesty's Government shall see fit to alter the rate thereon to be charged to threepence currency.

"7. The prepayment of Provincial postage shall be optional to the sender.

"8. All Provincial postage received within the Province shall be retained as belonging to it, and all Provincial postage received within any other of the British North American Colonies may be retained as belonging to such Colony.

"9. The British Packet Postage, and other British postage collected in this province, shall be accounted for and paid over to the proper authorities in the United Kingdom; but the Colonial postage on the same letters shall belong to the Colony collecting it, or if prepaid to the British Post-office it shall be credited and belong to the Colony to which such letters or packet are addressed.

"10. No privilege of franking shall be allowed as regards Provincial Postage.

"11. Provincial stamps for the prepayment of postage may be prepared, issued, and sold under the orders of the Governor in Council; and such stamps, prepared, issued, and sold under the direction of the proper authorities in the British North American Colonies, shall be allowed in the Province as evidence of the prepayment of Provincial Postage in such Colonies, respectively, on the letters or packets to which they are affixed.

"12. All newspapers published in this Province shall pass through the Post-office in this Province free of charge.

"13. Printed books, periodical publications, and pamphlets may be transmitted by post within the Province at the rate of twopence per ounce, up to six ounces in weight, and threepence for each additional ounce up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no printed books, publications, or pamphlets shall be transmitted by post; but the Governor in Council may by order alter, modify, and reduce the rate of postage on such printed books, periodical publications, or pamphlets.

"14. The Packet Postage for letters shall be one shilling sterling the half-ounce—tenpence of which shall belong to the English Post-office, and twopence to the Nova Scotia Office.

"28. The postage marks, whether British, Foreign, or Colonial, on any letter brought into this Province, shall, in all Courts of Justice and elsewhere, be received as conclusive evidence of the amount of British, Foreign, or Colonial postage payable in respect of such letters, in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon, and all such postage shall be recoverable in this province as due to Her Majesty.

"40. . . . To forge, counterfeit, or imitate any postage stamp issued or used under the authority of this chapter, or by or under the authority of the Government or proper authority of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, or of any Foreign country; or knowingly to use any such forged, counterfeit, or imitated stamp, or to engrave, cut or sink, or make any plate, die, or other thing whereby to forge, counterfeit, or imitate such stamps, or any part or portion thereof, except by the permission in writing of the Postmaster General, or of some officer or person, who, under the orders to be made in that behalf, may lawfully grant such permission; or to have possession of any such plate, die, or other thing without such, or to forge, counterfeit, or unlawfully imitate, use, or affix to or upon any letter or packet, any stamp, signature, initials, or other mark or sign, purporting that such letter or packet ought to pass free of postage, or that the postage thereon or any part thereof, hath been prepaid or ought to be paid by, or charged to any person or department, shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment for life, or for a period not less than five years."

This Act did not immediately become law, as it had first to be sent to England to be approved of, and beside this delay, the various Provinces did not agree at once to all the provisions of it; this necessitated a long correspondence between their respective Governments, until at last an agreement was made, which was practically the same as the Act, and was embodied in a minute of Council made at Government House in Halifax, on the 8th of February, 1851. This minute was:—

"Council at Government House at Halifax, 8th February, A.D. 1851.

"Present His Excellency, etc.

"In pursuance of the authority vested in this Board by law, and for establishing a uniform rate of postage in Nova

Scotia, and for regulating a postal arrangement with other countries.

"2nd. That the uniform rate of 3d. currency, shall be the charge for all letters up to half-an-ounce sent by mail to and from any part of British North America, and the increase for additional weight to be regulated by the British scale.

"5th. That no transit postage shall be charged between the Provinces.

"6th. That each Province shall retain the amount of postage collected therein.

"10th. That Colonial Postage Stamps shall be engraved for the Province, and used for prepayment of postage on letters."

A copy of this minute was sent to the Governments of the different Provinces interested, and was acquiesced in by them all. The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Sir Edmund Head, sent a copy of it to the Governor General of Canada, with a letter containing his views on the subject, which is so curious that I give it nearly in full.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

"FREDERICTON, February 20th, 1851.

"MY LORD,—I have the honour, etc. . . .

"The Executive Council of New Brunswick entirely concur with your Excellency's advisers in thinking it desirable to act on the suggestion of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, and thus assimilate our scale of weights and charges to that in use in the United Kingdom.

"The only difficulty will arise as to the charge of 2d. sterling, or 3d. currency. His Excellency Sir John Harvey proposes 3d. currency in Nova Scotia; but 3d. of the Nova Scotia currency does not correspond exactly with either 3d. currency in Canada and New Brunswick, or with 2d. sterling. It is believed, too, that the currency of Prince Edward Island varies slightly from the currency of any of these Continental Colonies.

"Two courses only are open—either that the single rate of Colonial postage should be fixed throughout British North America at 2d. sterling, and each Colony left to adapt this sum as they can to their own currency; or that the Governors of the several Colonies should agree on such a rate in the currency of each as may best correspond with the British rate, and with the intrinsic value of that rate in Colonial money.

"The former of these plans is by far the most simple, but it would be much more convenient for the public if a small piece of money, of mixed silver and copper, of the value of 2d. sterling could be struck, and be made current in all these Colonies when the new rate of postage is introduced.

"I would also submit for your Excellency's consideration, whether it is not expedient that the design for the postage stamps should be one and the same in all the British North American Provinces, saving only that the words 'Canada,' 'Nova Scotia,' or 'New Brunswick' might appear on such of the stamps, respectively, as will be distributed within the limits of each Province.

"This can easily be effected by concerted action between the Executives of the several Colonies before the 6th of July.

"I have the honour, etc.,

"(Sgd.) EDMUND HEAD."

This letter is no doubt the explanation of the resemblance in design of the stamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Not being able to have his way in the proposed issue of a coin, the Lieutenant-Governor no doubt used his influence to have the stamps as much alike as possible.

With some few amendments the Act was passed by both Houses of Legislature, and sanctioned by the Imperial authorities. It became law by a proclamation of Lieutenant-Colonel Bazalgette, who was then the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, dated the 17th of June, 1851.

On the 5th of July the official notice from the Provincial

Secretary was published in the *Royal Gazette*, and includes many of the minor details which are not given in the Act. The notice reads :

"PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
"2nd July, 1851.

"His Honour the Administrator of the Government, by the advice of Her Majesty's Council, has been pleased to approve and establish the following regulations, to come into operation in the Post-office Department in this Province on and after the 6th of July, instant :

"1st. Letters addressed to any part of Nova Scotia or British North America will be liable to a uniform rate of 3d. currency the half-ounce, prepayment optional.

"2nd. Packet letters to and from England, 1s. sterling, or 1s. 3d. currency, prepayment optional.

"3rd. Letters to and from Newfoundland, 8d. currency, 5d. packet rate, instead of 4½d., and 3d. inland, prepayment optional.

"4th. Letters to and from Bermuda and the British West Indies, 8d. currency, 5d. the packet rate, instead of 4½d., inland 3d., which latter rate must be prepaid in advance on letters for Bermuda and the British West Indies.

"5th. Letters addressed to the United States will be liable to the rate of 3d. currency the half ounce, between the place of posting and frontier line ; by Contract Packet, 5d., currency, instead of 4½d., in addition to the inland rate (3d.), which must be prepaid.

"NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

"1st. Newspapers published in the Province of Nova Scotia, addressed to any part of British North America and the United States, when forwarded by land mail pass free of charge.

"2nd. Newspapers to and from the United Kingdom by Contract Packet from Halifax, free ; if forwarded *vid* the United States, 1d. each, payable on delivery.

"3rd. Newspapers for the United States, by packet from Halifax, 2½d. currency each, which must be prepaid.

"8th. Pamphlets, printed books, and periodical publications will be liable to a charge of 2d. per ounce up to six ounces in weight, enclosed in covers open at the ends, and 3d. for every additional ounce up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no printed book, publication, or pamphlet can be forwarded by post.

"9th. Printed books, magazines, reviews, or pamphlets, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, will, after the 5th of July next, be permitted to be sent through the Post-office from the United Kingdom to Nova Scotia, or vice-versa, whether forwarded by packet or private ship, and in all respects (except as to weight) subject to the same conditions and restrictions to which newspapers are liable, at the following rates, viz., not exceeding a half pound, 6d. sterling, or 7½d. currency ; exceeding half a pound and not one pound, 1s. sterling, or 1s. 3d. currency ; exceeding one pound and not two pounds, 2s. sterling, or 2s. 6d. currency ; and so on, adding 1s. 3d. currency for every additional pound, or fraction of a pound. When forwarded by packet they must be sent by the direct route from Halifax. the postage in all cases to be prepaid.

"STAMPS.

"Letters with stamps affixed to them equal to the rate of postage chargeable upon such letters, pass free of all other postage in whatever part of Nova Scotia they may be posted, and to whatever part of British North America addressed.

"MONEY LETTERS.

"Registered money letters will be liable to a charge of 6d. currency each, in addition to the postage, which must in all cases be prepaid in advance."

The Postmaster-General must have been unaware of the orders given for stamps, as in the letter-book of the Post-office Department I find the following letter :

"HALIFAX, April 21st, 1851.

"SIR,—As the period is fast drawing near when the reduced rate of postage is to take effect in Nova Scotia, and

as I perceive by the Provincial Act that provincial stamps are to be provided for the convenience of the public, and not being aware that any steps have been taken by the Government to obtain them, I request to be informed whether His Excellency would authorise me to make application for a supply from the authorities of the General Post-office.

"I would beg to suggest that a requisition for 5000 sheets, or more, be made, each sheet containing 240 heads, which at 3d. would be equal to £15,000, or £3 for each sheet.

"Also £5000 of 6d. stamps for double letters or letters exceeding the half-ounce ; and also 60 *defacing stamps* for the use of the several postmasters throughout the Province.

"I would further suggest that the head be something similar to that represented in the margin, the field to be blue instead of red, or any other colour His Excellency would prefer.

"This supply would, I imagine, be sufficient for the first introduction of this reduced rate, when, should His Excellency think proper, other arrangements could be made for keeping up the supply.

"Should the Lieutenant-Governor approve of this proposition, I will apply to the Post-office in London by the next packet.—I have, etc.,

"(Sgd.) A. WOODGATE.

"THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH HOWE."

A copy of the design mentioned in this letter is on the margin of the letter-book. It is of large rectangular shape, in the centre the head of the Queen, of a type somewhat like that of the early Mauritius, excepting that there is no crown or wreath upon it. This is drawn on a square of red. At top "POSTAGE," at bottom "Three Pence" in small script letters, on left side "NOVA" reading up, and on right side "SCOTIA" reading down. In each corner a small square, with figure "3" in it. The entire appearance of the design is much like the early Mauritius, although probably meant for an imitation of the then current English 1d. stamps.

The design of the "defacing" or cancelling stamp is very much like the one adopted, having the same oval shape, but the lines on the face are perpendicular instead of horizontal, and the space in the centre is a diamond, instead of a circle.

This proposal for stamps did not go further than the office of the Provincial Secretary to whom it was written, and it would appear that stamps must have been ordered before this, as there would not be time enough between this date and that on which they were issued (September 1st, 1851) to have designs approved of and plates prepared. It is more than probable that the Hon. Joseph Howe, the Provincial Secretary, who, I am informed, was in London the previous winter, had had designs then submitted to him and approved of, and had ordered the necessary stamps without the knowledge of the Postmaster-General.

At the same time he probably ordered the stamps for New Brunswick, as the following memorandum from the same letter-book would imply. It is dated the 8th of July, 1851.

"MEMO.

"When Mr. Howe made the application for stamps it was proposed that after the first supply had arrived the plates could have been sent out, and impressions taken off by engravers in Halifax. As Mr. Saunders however seems to report against the proposition, I would beg to suggest for the consideration of the Government, that £10,000 worth of stamps for Nova Scotia, and a similar amount for New Brunswick, viz.,

3d.	.	.	.	£5000
6d.	.	.	.	2500
1s.	.	.	.	2500

be furnished for immediate use, or should this amount be considered too small to double the above numbers.

"I would also recommend that 200 half-pound canisters of obliterating ink be also provided—100 for the use of this Province and 100 for New Brunswick, and directions for its use.

"(Sgd.) A. W.

"W. H. KEATING, ESQ., July 8th, 1851."

What amount or number of stamps was ordered it is now impossible to say. The books of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. would probably show if they could be examined.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

BY EMIL TAMSEN.

(Continued from page 22, vol. iv.)

ON March 3rd, 1885, the stamps of new design arrived in Pretoria in the following quantities:

½ p.	1 p.	3 p.	4 p.	6 p.	1 s.
24,000	600,000	480,000	270,000	120,000	36,000

All the values except the ½ p. were issued on March 13th, 1885; the ½ p. was not issued till the 30th of the same month.

It will be noted that no 2 p. stamps were sent out, owing to there being no demand for this value when the order was given; the postal convention with the Cape Colony was entered into afterwards.

On May 27th there arrived from Holland:

2s. 6d.	5s.	10s.
36,000	30,000	12,000.

These, however, were not issued till Dec. 2nd. The delay between the receipt and the issue was occasioned by enquiries being made by the Government, on account of the case containing these stamps having arrived here in a condition which led the authorities to suppose that it had been tampered with; and it was only when this was proved not to have been the case that the stamps were issued.

All the above stamps are of the same pattern, Arms surmounted by Eagle and flags, with motto below, as upon the first issue of the Republic, but in a circle; above is "POSTZEGEL Z. AFR. REPUBLIEK," and below the value in words; in the four corners the value is repeated in figures. They are all printed in sheets of sixty stamps, six horizontal rows of ten, in colour on white wove paper, perf. 12½ × 12, by Messrs. Enscheden & Son, in Haarlem, Holland, the firm that prints all stamps for the Government of Holland and its Colonies.

These stamps were chronicled by Moens in *Le Timbre-Poste* of September, 1884, although they only arrived here some seven months later. The perforation of the first supplies was a clear 12½ top and bottom by 12 at the sides. Since 1887-8 this has been altered to 12½ all round, which is still in use. Moens catalogues these stamps also perf. 13½, but I take this to be an error, and that 12½ is meant, as I never yet heard of a specimen perf. 13½ out here. The colours vary very little, and until recently it was difficult to find distinct shades.

In the beginning of 1885 a postal convention was entered into with the Orange Free State, which came into force on April 1st, 1885, and caused the publication of the following:

NOTICE.

In consequence of the Postal Conventions entered into between the Governments of the Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and the South African Republic, the postal rates will be from 1st April next, to and from the Cape Colony and Orange Free State as follows:

Letters per ½ oz. or part thereof	...	2d.
Book and sample packets per every 2 ozs. or part thereof	...	1d.
Parcels per 4 ozs. or part thereof	...	3d.
Newspapers per 4 ozs.	...	4d.
For every additional 4 ozs. or part thereof	...	4d.

Newspapers not fully prepaid will not be forwarded.

E. H. DE WAAL,

Acting Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
PRETORIA, 17th March, 1885.

This increased the demand for the ½ p. stamps, which were almost exclusively used for prepayment of newspapers, and early in May the stock of this value appears to have run low, so that on May 9th, 1885, 46,480 of the 3 p., red on white, of 1883, were surcharged "HALVE PENNY," in one line, down the centre of the stamp, and the old value at each side crossed out by a black line; 16,000 of these were issued on May 22nd. The surcharge printed on the left-hand sheet of stamps reads downwards from top to bottom, whereas that on the right-hand sheet reads upwards from bottom to top, the reason for this being that the type was set up for forty impressions only, and, there being two panes of forty on each sheet, it was folded in the middle, the left-hand sheet surcharged first, then the double sheet turned over and the right-hand sheet overprinted. This caused the surcharge on the two panes to be inverted, and thus the two varieties exist in equal quantities. There are no errors, but owing to irregular printing, stamps are met with which have three vertical bars instead of two, others with *one* only, others again with two bars on one side of the stamp and none on the other side; there are also distinct shades in the colour of the stamps to be met with. On August 25th the balance of the 3 p., red, of 1883, 5600, were surcharged with the same type, and also the balance of the 1s., green, of 1883, 9840. There is no difference between the surcharges on these stamps, the 1s., green, being also printed in sheets of two panes of forty, joined together in the centre, and exists also in the two varieties, one reading downwards and the other upwards; there are also no errors, but the *tête-bêche* stamp exists as before described.

Of both these ½ p. stamps varieties are to be met with, showing the surcharge incomplete, as "ALVE PENNY" and "HALVE PENN," the "H" of the former and "V" of the latter having printed on the next stamp, owing to the incorrect placing of the sheets in the printing press.

The demand for a 2 p. stamp for the common half ounce letter rate increasing, and there being a balance of 11,220 of the 6 p., black, Queen's head stamps, still on hand, the authorities had these overprinted on August 31st, 1885, with "TWE PENCE, Z. A. R."

in *red*, in two lines, reading upwards, between two vertical bars; 5400 of these were issued on September 1st, 1885, and the balance of 5820 on October 3rd. The surcharge does not show up well, and this accounts for the error ½ p. on 6 p., black, having got into circulation, and having been used for some time before being discovered. The order was given to the printer to convert all the 6 p., black, into 2 pence, but he, having printed ½ p. stamps shortly before, evidently mistook the order. He set up a full sheet of "HALVE PENNY" instead of "TWE PENCE," and printed some quantity before he discovered his mistake.

All these black 6 p. stamps, with *red* surcharge, were taken, booked and sold as 2 p., and it was only some weeks after their issue that one of the public complained to the postmaster of Pretoria that he had to pay 2 p. for a ½ p. stamp, which was

the first intimation of the mistake that reached the authorities. The few remaining stamps were withdrawn, but were afterwards sold at 2 p. each to a collector. How many sheets of this error were printed no one knows, but they cannot have been many. I take it to have been not more than one packet of twenty-five sheets, most of which were used by the public as 2 p. stamps. This error is very scarce out here. I possess a complete sheet, and can state that all the sixty stamps are surcharged "HALVE PENNY, Z. A. R." and not some rows only, and also that the sheets overprinted "TWEED PENCE Z. A. R." contain no errors, except those caused by irregular printing, showing one bar only, or two bars on one side. I possess several of these stamps imperforate vertically, used on parts of envelopes as well as a strip of three unused.

The new $\frac{1}{2}$ p. stamps not having arrived, the authorities again had recourse to surcharging, and took 30,000 of the 3 p., lilac, new type, of which they had a large stock on hand, through the letter rate having been reduced to 2 p., and overprinted these, on September 26th, 1885, with "HALVE PENNY," in one line in black, reading downwards, between two vertical bars as before; these were issued on September 28th, 1885. This surcharge, which is well printed, shows one real error; a stamp in the bottom horizontal row has "R" instead of "E" in "PENNY," which thus reads "PRNNY," it occurs only once on each sheet of sixty stamps. Other varieties are to be found, such as "HALVE PENN," the "V" being on the top of the next stamp, one bar on one side only, and none on other; two bars on one side, and none on other. All these owe their existence to irregular placing of the sheets in the press; the distance between the bars varies from 15 mm. to 16 mm. This stamp had only a short life, as on November 2nd, 1885, a supply of the permanent $\frac{1}{2}$ p. stamp arrived from Holland, 30,000 of which, were issued the same day; the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. on 3 p., lilac, is generally found unused, owing no doubt to a supply having been bought up by dealers when current; used specimens are scarce. With the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. stamps there arrived a supply of 600,000 2 p. stamps, and 30,000 post cards, both of which were issued on the day of receipt. The 2 p. is of the same type as the other values of this issue, it is printed in *brown*, on white wove paper, and perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$; there was only this one supply sent out, and it lasted till January, 1887.

Issue of Post Cards.

For General Information it is notified that from 1 November next post cards will be obtainable at the different Post-offices at the following prices:

	£	s.	d.
2 post cards for	.	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 "	.	0	5
6 "	.	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 "	.	0	10
10 "	.	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 "	.	0	1 3
240 "	1	5	0

"GENERAL INFORMATION.

"1. The post cards serve to hasten correspondence and to transmit short notes, either printed or written with ink or pencil.

"2. Post cards can be sent to any part of the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, and the Cape Colony, but if sent to any other country they will be subject to letter rate.

"3. The front page (where the word "Briefkaart" and the stamp are impressed) is reserved for the address only. Nothing else may be written or printed thereon, and in no case may this be done above the stamp. The back page only is intended for the communication, either written or printed. Nothing may be affixed to the card, nor may it be cut, folded, or altered. If any of these regulations is not attended to, then the card will be treated as a letter, and a fine of 2d. collected on delivery.

"4. No other cards than those issued by the Government may be used as post cards.

"5. For the re-addressing of a post card from one place to another in this Republic, or to the Orange Free State, or to the Cape Colony, a charge of one penny will be demanded.

"ISAAC VAN ALPHEN,
Postmaster-General.
"GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
"PRETORIA, 24 October, 1885."

These post cards are printed in *red* on *buff* cardboard, with "ZUID-AFRIK REPUBLIEK" in a curve above, "BRIEFKAART" below. To the left of the card is "Aan," and two dotted lines for the address. In the right-hand top corner is the 1 p. stamp of 1885. The size of the card is 136 x 92 mm. The cardboard has been changed in later printings to a lighter shade of *buff*, but the inscriptions have remained as before.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Journal Subscription.—After careful consideration, we have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to continue to produce and supply this journal at the nominal sum of 1s. per annum. Very often the numbers weigh over two ounces, thus necessitating 1d. postage; and, practically, the present subscription is absorbed by the postage and the expense of directing the wrappers and sending out the magazine. As near as we can calculate, our loss on the *Journal* last year was £460, which we feel is very much more than we can afford to pay for the advertisement we get through its large circulation. We have therefore decided that the subscription rate must be increased, and we hereby give notice that on and after January 1st, 1895, the subscription will be 2s. per annum, payable in advance in all cases. All subscriptions received before that date will be accepted at the rate of 1s. per annum, as hitherto.

We are also making a small alteration in our system of entering the subscriptions. Every subscription in future will commence with the first number of the current volume instead of with the current number; that is to say, supposing a person sends a subscription in December, he will receive the six back numbers, and will be entered for six more, thus making all the subscriptions expire with the last number of the volume. This is apparently the wish of many of our subscribers, and it will also simplify the keeping of our subscription list. Those of our customers whose present subscriptions expire before June, 1895, can complete their subscription to vol. v. at the rate of 1d. per number, provided that they do so before January 1st next.

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The Monthly Journal, Vol. IV.—Bound copies of vol. iv. are now being prepared. The volume contains 248 pages, and will be bound to match the other volumes. Price 7s., post free 7s. 6d.

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Imperial Album, New Edition.—We have received many inquiries as to when a new edition of the "Imperial Album" will be ready. As far as we can tell so long in advance, we estimate that the new edition may be ready

some time in October. The prices and qualities of binding will be the same as for the last edition, although nearly 100 pages will have been added. The improvements in this new edition will be very numerous, including historical and geographical notes on every country, also illustrations of all the important watermarks, &c., &c.

Of the current or sixth edition "Imperial Album," we can now only supply No. 6, price 15s.; No. 9, price 50s.; and No. 10, £5 5s. All the other qualities are out of stock.

* * *

New Price Catalogue.—We are also receiving many inquiries as to when we intend to produce the new edition of our catalogue. This we hope to do some time in the spring of next year. It will certainly not be issued before Christmas.

* * *

Winzer Collection of Rarities.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the descriptive priced catalogue of rarities in the Winzer Collection, consisting of 53 pages, is now ready, price 2s. 6d. post free. The exact condition of every rare stamp is most carefully given as regards gum, margin, if on letter, and so on—a thing never before attempted. The prices in this catalogue are the actual market values of the present day, and they will be found of the greatest possible use to advanced collectors and dealers, shewing as they do the true values of many stamps seldom met with in an unused original condition; e.g., Wurtemberg, Baden, Brunswick, Switzerland, &c.

The Winzer collection is now entirely priced, and, as stated last month, it is arranged in separate portfolios for every country. If our clients will kindly let us know what portions of this collection they would like to see, we will book them to receive those portions when at liberty.

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Addenda to Price Catalogue.—To complete an office set of addenda we require the following numbers, and if any of our friends have duplicates of these in a good condition we shall be very glad to receive them, and send anything else to equivalent value. The numbers wanted are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, and 30.

* * *

Lost at Cannon Street Station, by 10.30 a.m. train from Waterloo, a small brown paper packet containing about 4000 stamps, with owner's card inside. The packet contains:

PERSIA.

- 1876. Head of Shah, about 150 5 shahi, black and rose, &c.
- 1879. About 12 each of red and yellow border, about 80 of green border, and about 12 purple border.
- 1881. Engraved—About 40 5 c., violet; about 40 10 c., carmine; about 50 25 c., green.
- 1882. About 250 5 sh., green, and a large quantity of later issue.

TURKEY.

- 1890. 1 piastre on 2 pi., black, violet, and blue; 1 piastre on half of 2 pi., yellow; and 1 piastre on half of 2 pi., olive-green; 50 of the above provisionals on original envelopes.
- 1876. About 150 unused 10 paras, black and mauve, a quantity of unused French, about 40 Indian, 1854, 4 annas, red and blue, &c.

A reward of £5 will be paid anyone returning this parcel to 391, Strand.

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Warning.—We wish to warn collectors against buying Victoria stamps of 1874 (Gibbons type 3389), 1d., green on white, with the paper changed to yellow. The stamps on white sell at about 3s. per 100; those on the temporary yellow paper are becoming rather scarce, and sell at 2s. 6d. each.

We recently received a parcel of 384 of these altered stamps from a Mr. Edward A. S. Nieuweux, Berwick, Victoria, Australia; and we hear that two other London dealers have also had parcels of the same things, and in one case even sold some of them.

The colour of the paper of these altered stamps is very blotchy and irregular, and varies from pale yellow to almost deep orange, whereas the genuine paper is very even in colour, and only of one shade. The greatest mistake, however, that has been made is in altering specimens bearing a much later postmark than those of the true yellow paper issue.

THE PRIVATE POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, AND ENVELOPES USED BY SOME OF THE OXFORD COLLEGES.

By J. R. F. TURNER.

NOT long after the publication of Professor Napier's highly interesting monograph on the Oxford College issues, in the December number of the *Monthly Journal*, there appeared in February's *Philatelic Record* an article on "Infringements of the Privileges of the Post-office," by Mr. Westoby, wherein these stamps were severely criticised. Several of the writer's statements, moreover, were so inaccurate that I felt I could not do otherwise than make known a few facts which would controvert them. These facts I accordingly embodied in a letter to the Editor of the *Record*, but to my surprise he would not publish it, and on page 84 of the subsequent issue was inserted a note to the effect that my letter was considered to be of too personal and controversial a character. As however I was informed by letter that anything *moderate* in tone would be accepted, I at once reconstructed my letter in the form of a Paper, from which personality and controversy were carefully excluded, and this in due course was printed in the April number of the *Record* (pages 101-2). It was, therefore, with no little astonishment that I perused Mr. Westoby's *virulent* attack on these *bona fide* issues in the May number of the same journal (pages 127-8). Had the writer, in his attempts to disprove my statements, written in the same strain as that indicated in the note mentioned above, there would not have been so much cause for complaint; but the very things that he objected to in my letter, viz., personality and controversy, frequently occur in his article. His remarks too are singularly unfair and misleading, whilst some statements regarding myself are so erroneous that I am compelled to refute them.

(1) At the outset the writer declares that when he wrote the article on the Post-office Infringements, his object was neither to magnify nor to decry the College stamps. That it was not to magnify them is sufficiently obvious; but if it were not to decry them, I hardly see what other object he could have had in view in speaking of them with such manifest contempt. In any case, the several authorities I have consulted on the subject all agree that the remarks in question were a most unfair criticism of a paper on an extremely interesting branch of Philately.

(2) It is then stated that I admit that when the Post-office sent an ultimatum to the Colleges, the respective authorities "were so alarmed that they instantly submitted, though some of them proceeded to devise other means by which they imagined the law might be evaded with impunity." The latter part of this sentence is the product of Mr. Westoby's imagination, for I admitted nothing of the kind. He obviously refers to Keble more than to any other College, and it will be seen from my remarks that I simply mentioned the circumstance that this institution, soon after the stamps had been withdrawn from issue, had recourse to envelopes, stamped with the College arms on the flap, which have been in use ever since. Wishing to be quite sure as to the accuracy of Mr. Westoby's statement, quite apart from its allusion to myself, I recently wrote to the Bursar of Keble College, and the following is an extract from his reply: "I am not aware that their use infringes the Post-office Prerogative, and no endeavour has been made here to evade the law." The other stamp-issuing Colleges, which then adopted the "initials" plan, were simply reverting to a system which had been in vogue from time immemorial, a fact which Mr. Westoby must surely have known already.

(3) The next point concerning the applicability of the word "postage" to College stamps is, in my opinion, the most important one of all. Mr. Westoby, who can have consulted very few, if any, *English* dictionaries on the subject, questions the truth of my definition of postage as "Price paid for the conveyance of a letter," and he says, "I should like to see the leading philologist who defines postage without reference to post, and confines it to a letter. Webster, whose authority as a leading philologist can scarcely be disputed, defines postage to be 'Price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by a public

post. Mr. Turner omits the essential features which are printed in italics, and himself reduces the stamps to a lower rank than those of the Swiss hotels."

Coming as it does from a leading philatelic writer, this statement is as extraordinary as it is inaccurate. For in the first place I have omitted no essential features, giving the definition exactly as I found it; and, secondly, as to reducing the stamps to a lower rank than those of the Swiss hotels, Mr. Westoby in asserting this has again had recourse to his own imagination.

To prove conclusively that College stamps are *postage* stamps in every sense of the word as applied to philately, it will primarily be necessary to show that *post* and *postage* have always been used in a *general* sense without being restricted to any *special* branch, and this I can do without difficulty. These two words have probably been in existence for centuries; but so far as I know the first mention of *postage* in English literature was in 1673, when Samuel Foskey, writing on *England's Interest and Improvement* (p. 38), says, "Some might think that it might be of no less advantage to keep to ourselves the benefit of the *postage* of them by our own shipping."

This passage, of course, refers to letters, &c., sent abroad by ship; but as at that remote period foreign government mails had not been systematically organised, the major portion of private correspondence could only be delivered by private vessels, which on payment of *postage* would carry letters and packets to the places to which the vessels were destined.

I come next to the definitions occurring in the leading dictionaries published from the beginning of the eighteenth century down to the present time, and, for the most part, by leading English philologists, from which it will be seen that in each case Mr. Westoby's so-called "essential features" are conspicuous by their absence:

1706, E. Phillips, and 1708, J. Kersey—"Postage=Money paid for the carriage of letters, &c."

1721 and 1800, N. Bailey—"Postage=Money paid for the conveyance of letters and packets."

"Post=A messenger that carries letters."

1755, 1806, and 1822, Samuel Johnson—"Postage=Money paid for the conveyance of a letter."

1780, Sheridan—"Postage=Money paid for the conveyance of a letter."

1791 and 1862, John Walker—"Postage=Money paid for the conveyance of a letter."

"Post=A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times."

1869 to present time in several edition of *Nuttall's Standard Dictionary*—"Postage=Price paid for the conveyance of a letter."

"Post=A messenger or carrier of letters."

In the *Century Dictionary of the English Language*, the most complete known, with the exception of that being prepared under the auspices of the English Philological Society, the late Professor Whitney, probably the greatest of America's philologists, defines "Postage=The rate or charge levied on letters or articles conveyed by post."

I am permitted to state that Dr. J. A. H. Murray, who is now editing the dictionary in connection with the Philological Society already alluded to, and who should be an undoubted authority in such a matter, will not admit Webster's definition, and says that the terms *post* and *postage* are not, and never have been confined to Government institutions. It seems, too, that Dryden was of a like opinion, as this quotation from one of his works will show: "Fifty pounds for the postage of a letter! to send by the Church, is the dearest road in Christendom."

The above remark is a truism beyond refutation, and in speaking so Dryden referred to the term *postage* in its general and legitimate meaning.

In opposition to this array Mr. Westoby's sole authority is the *American*, Webster, who, although a distinguished dictionary-maker, was certainly not a leading Philologist, and as far as English readers are concerned I feel quite sure that the opinion of one of our most eminent writers, Samuel Johnson, would alone outweigh those of half-a-

dozen Websters. It is indeed strange that Professor Whitney, who might be supposed likely to favour his own countryman, disagreed with him. The obvious inference is that he clearly saw the error Webster had fallen into when the latter defined *postage* only with reference to *law* and *public post*.

It thus becomes quite easy to prove the direct applicability of the term to College stamps. As everyone knows, the Government first issued stamps in 1840, and it was natural that they should receive a name to distinguish them from Inland Revenue and other kinds of stamps already in existence. It was perfectly appropriate to prefix the word "postage," the meaning of which was beyond dispute, and which had an authentic history extending over nearly two centuries; but it cannot be maintained that the adoption of this old word by the Government should immediately cause the familiar meaning to disappear; while the quotations I have given are a sufficient proof that, if any attempt really was made (and of this there is no evidence), it was completely unsuccessful. The College stamps fulfil all the functions attached to the word *postage*; consequently there is no shirking the conclusion that they must be *postage stamps*, and all the arguments in the world could not deprive them of this position.

(4) The statement that "Any collector who has resided on the Continent well knows that the College stamps were hawked about enough there, where I bought Kebles of all colours, Mertons, &c., off English dealers' 20 c. sheets" will obviously be a distinct revelation to the majority of collectors. But would it not have been fairer for the writer to have mentioned the approximate date when this so-called *hawking* took place? It would be quite impossible to gather from his remarks whether he refers to last year or to the seventies; in the latter case Sydney Views and Cape Woodblocks were likewise then so little esteemed that they could have been purchased for as many pence as they now command pounds, and the same remark applies to some of the College issues.

"The Continent," too, admits of a very broad interpretation, and it seems a pity that Mr. Westoby did not enlighten us as to the exact places of sale, for even at this late date it might be worth one's while to pay them a visit on the chance of a "find," the excessive rarity of some of the College issues being shown by the fact that in a few cases only one (e.g. Merton adhesive, type iii., and obliterated Keble adhesive, type i.), and in others, two copies (e.g. Merton envelope and large square blue Hertford envelope) of a particular variety are known to exist.

To revert to Mr. Westoby's assertion, that "he bought Kebles of all colours." This was quite impossible, as they were only issued in blue, orange, and magenta, and after thinking the matter over it has occurred to me that the writer may have confounded the College stamps with the ordinary College crests, which have been collected very generally in France and other foreign countries! These are, moreover, to be met with in almost every colour under the sun.

(5) It seems ridiculous to say, that because the album makers gave no spaces for them they were a drug in the market. Comment on so illogical a remark is needless.

(6) The following sentence, although the context is not quite clear, illustrates Mr. Westoby's method: "The argument, based on the fact of the absence of forgery or reprint, does not go for much in their favour, as this is not frequently done unless the originals are worth the forging or reprinting." In the case of the College stamps, with hardly an exception, the dies and plates are fortunately, if not destroyed, in safe keeping.

(7) It is a great mistake to say that every act done against the law must be in *defiance* of it, and any doubts on this point can be set at rest by a reference to a trustworthy *English* dictionary.

(8) Mr. Westoby then goes on to say that he thinks "it cannot be disputed that the object of the invention," as he terms it, "was to enable the members of a College to transact the business of their local correspondence at a cheaper rate than the Post-office, or at all events at more convenience to themselves, and it is obvious that whatever

was so extracted from the Post-office was at the expense of the community." I am sorry to have to combat this statement. In making it the writer seems to have overlooked the fact that when College stamps were issued no change whatever was made in the conveyance of letters, or in the amount charged, but only in the mode of payment for their delivery. From a monetary point of view it really made no difference to the Post-office, and although it may have been a more convenient plan to the Colleges, involving as it did a less amount of book-keeping, I have no doubt that after paying for the manufacture of the stamps, which were frequently ordered in small quantities (e.g. embossed Merton 2,000), the Colleges would be more out of pocket by the use of stamps than by the "initials" plan. Mr. Westoby seems hardly conversant with the facts contained in Professor Napier's paper, that both Hertford and Lincoln sold their stamps at a penny each!

(9) With regard to the legal aspect he adopts a strangely inconsistent position. Throughout this controversy, holding as it were a brief for the Post-office, he has taken it for granted that the stamps were issued illegally; and while he admits that the mere use of stamps in themselves is legitimate, he now says that the "initials," which occupy the same position as stamps (the letters being delivered in precisely the same way), do not constitute an infringement of the statute. It may not be generally known that at Hertford College the charge for the stamps supplied to members was made in their weekly battels, so that in this case at least the mode of payment in one method was exactly similar to that in the other. If there were a breach of the law it necessarily lay in the system; but as that same system, minus stamps, is generally in use at the present time, it looks as though the Post-office were powerless to interfere, and my argument in favour of the current Keble embossed envelopes is Mr. Westoby's argument in favour of the "initials" plan, viz., that the College messenger is the undergraduates' servant, *pro hac vice*. At any rate it is admitted that whether stamps or initials are employed to mark the charge for postage, or the letters are taken without a special fee (as in the case of Worcester College), they all come within the same category, and one without the other cannot therefore be illegal.

(10) Mr. Westoby next tells us that the printed regulations of one of the Colleges "show a system that was as clearly an infringement of the law as smuggling is." At the very least this statement is an exaggeration, and it would have been the act of an impartial observer to have enumerated these regulations, so that the various readers of the *Record* could have judged for themselves.

(11) Consistently with the rest of his arguments, he states that "neither on the face of them was there any assumption that they were postage stamps, for even Lincoln, which was the only college that ventured beyond a mere ticket, called its stamp a 'message,'" and in a letter from him that I have seen he designates the embossed Kebles *wafers*. Mr. Westoby surely forgets that the College stamps were *bona fide* publications, and typical of the bodies they represented. They were for the exclusive use of the members of these institutions, and as there was only one class of stamp for all the Colleges, and only one value (except for a year in the case of Keble parcel post adhesives, sold at 2d. each), it would have been quite superfluous to have recorded the value, and to have printed postage on them. As a matter of fact nothing except the name of the country is recorded on a large number of government issues, e.g. Barbados, Cortientes, Ionian Isles, Mauritius, Trinidad, &c., and in the case of the early Brazils that even is not given, yet I hardly think that any philatelist would go so far as to say that these were mere tickets and not postage stamps in consequence.

(12) Lastly, Mr. Westoby appears to take exception to the name I have given to a paper on the same subject, and now being published in *The London Philatelist*, styled "The Oxford University Emissions." It would be interesting to know what peculiarity is attached to it. I am an advocate for plenty of variety in the matter of titles, and I hope that the name I have thought fit to give to the foregoing article does not meet with the same objections, whatever they may be.

FISCAL STAMP EXHIBITION AT LEEDS.

THE 29th of June, 1694—the date of the passing of the first Stamp Duty Act, in the reign of William and Mary—was celebrated at Leeds, during the last week of June and first week of July, by an Exhibition of Revenue and Fiscal Stamps. This seems to be the first instance on record of an exhibition of such stamps being held, and the Leeds Philatelic Society is to be congratulated on its enterprise in thus leading the way, and still more so upon the splendid show which they were able to organize. For this they were indebted to the enthusiastic manner in which their proposals were received by the fiscal collectors of the British Islands. Particularly were they indebted to Mr. F. G. C. Lundy, who not only exhibited a considerable portion of his fine collections, but assisted the honorary secretaries very materially in making the preliminary arrangements.

The exhibition was held in the large Zoological Room of the Museum at Leeds, which is particularly well adapted to the purpose. It was opened on the 25th of June, and closed on the 7th of July.

Most of the fiscal collectors of Great Britain and Ireland assisted the Leeds Society by sending specimens, and the result was an exhibition which it would be difficult to surpass for the number, beauty, and value of the stamps shown.

The stamps of Great Britain and Ireland were well represented, and formed a most prominent and interesting feature. Mr. Walter Morley's splendid collection of 5460 different kinds occupied the whole of one side of the room. It was supplemented by Mr. Alfred Godson's fine set of English deed stamps, and Mr. Mockler's wonderfully complete series of entire deeds, with stamps dating from 1694 to the present reign. Mr. F. G. Warwick, Mr. J. W. Addzman, Mr. George Bell, Mr. S. E. Nixon, Mr. W. Potter, Mr. J. H. Thackrah, Dr. C. W. Viner, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, and others, also showed English; and Mr. T. P. Dorman and Mr. R. M. Kennedy were very strongly represented by Irish stamps.

In foreign and colonial stamps Mr. F. G. C. Lundy, Mr. A. P. Pearce, Mr. F. C. Scarr, and Mr. Owen Holman were the largest exhibitors. Mr. Lundy's magnificent collections of Mexican, Canadian, and United States stamps formed one of the chief beauties of the exhibition, both from their completeness and the rarity of many of the stamps shown; but in addition he was strong in French, Italian, and Austrian stamps, besides supplementing the exhibition generally by showing countries otherwise unrepresented.

Mr. Pearce showed exceptionally strong series of the fiscals of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape Colony, Cuba (surcharged 1883), Luxembourg, Reunion, Russia, Santa Fé, Spain, Turkey, &c.

Mr. J. Bach de Sciortai, Dr. C. W. Viner, Mr. T. H. Hinton, Mr. F. J. Kidson, Mr. W. A. Jefferson, and Mr. C. Winston Dugan also showed selections from their collections. Mr. F. A. Philbrick, q.c., showed the unique "America" stamp (2s. 6d.), which provoked the revolt of our colonies last century, and Mr. Lundy two special cards, with portraits of Georges III. and IV. and Victoria on one, and the six original stamps, struck in 1694, on the other. Mr. S. C. Skipton showed a card of rarities and errors. Mr. E. D. Bacon exhibited a couple of cards of the first issue of Ceylon bill stamps, and three cards containing the *rare avis* of revenue stamps—high values and errors. Mr. Gordon Smith showed his fine collection of English private and Government telegraphs. Mr. W. A. S. Westoby lent his collection of Ceylon telegraphs, the finest known to exist. Major E. H. Watts, jun., showed cards of "specimen" sets of South Australia (face value 1d. to £20) and New Zealand (1d. to £500), and sets of first issue Mauritius bill stamps. Mr. H. Clark's fine set of Indian adhesive stamps included those with the East India Company's seal attached; and Mr. F. A. Phillips also showed some of these stamps. Mr. Clark also had a most complete exhibit of Belgian bill and advertisement stamps. Messrs. Addzman (Brazil), T. K. Skipwith (British Bechuanaland), W. Feldwicke (U.S. and Canada, the latter including \$2, red and black, bill, with centre inverted), Captain Ernst F. Wirtel (Canada), P. Bodog, of Buda Pest (Hungary), W. J. Newall (Mexico), W. Hadlow (U.S.), &c., were among the con-

spicuous exhibitors, and many a choice treasure was to be seen on one or other of their cards. The literature of the subject was represented by exhibits by Messrs. H. Hilckes and Co., Mr. Lundy, M. J. B. Moens, Mr. Morley, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. Space will not permit of any further particularization of individual stamps shown, but we may add that the words "FISCALS" and "1694—June 29th—1894," made up of fiscal stamps, were prominent on the walls.

We congratulate the Leeds Philatelic Society on the success of this initial venture in fiscal exhibitions, and are sorry to learn that there will be a financial loss on it, owing to the fact that the exhibition was practically free, there being no advance made on the ordinary penny admission to the museum, and that the expenses were necessarily heavy. In this connection collectors of fiscal stamps will be glad to know that they can contribute their share towards lessening the deficit, and at the same time secure an interesting memento of the first exhibition ever held of fiscal stamps by purchasing the official guide to the exhibition, which may still be had for 6d. per copy from the secretaries of the society.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

Hon. Secretary:

J. A. TILLEARD.

THE twenty-sixth meeting of the season 1893-94 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 20th April, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President occupied the chair, and ten members were in attendance.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the chairman announced the receipt from Messrs Alfred Smith & Co. of a handsomely bound copy of the *Monthly Circular* for the past year, and from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of a copy of the last edition of *Album Weeds*, both of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted entirely of the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Labuan, which was proceeded with and adjourned for completion.

THE Twenty-seventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. Present the Vice-President (in the chair) and eighteen members.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed various stamps, sent for opinion, were passed round. Amongst these were a ½d. Dominica on half of the 1d. stamp (watermark Crown and CA), and a copy of the 1s. engraved Nevis stamp, perforated 13, both forwarded by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited. In regard to the first-mentioned stamp the general opinion was that the surcharge was forged, the Crown and CA paper not having come into use for some years after the ½d. surcharged stamp was issued. The members present were also of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the Nevis stamp was ever issued in the state in which it was shown.

The Rev. E. Thos. Fyffe, R.N., proposed by Mr. C. J. Mumby, and seconded by Mr. G. Churcher; Mr. J. Spare Lambert, proposed by Mr. C. J. Lambert, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; and Mr. J. S. Kich, of New York, proposed by Mr. Clotz, and seconded by Mr. de Coppet, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Bacon then read a paper by Lord Kingston, entitled "Notes on Humphrey's retouch of the One Penny stamp of Great Britain, 1854," tabulating all the prominent points in

which these stamps differ from those printed from plates prepared from die I. After some discussion, in which, amongst other members, Mr. Philbrick, the Vice-President, and Mr. Wright took part, on the motion of the Assistant Secretary, seconded by Mr. Philbrick, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Kingston for his interesting paper, which, with his consent, it is proposed to publish in the *London Philatelist*.—From the *London Philatelist*, the *Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London*.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS,
BARON CANNING, G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay.

Honorary Vice-President—

THE HONOURABLE H. J. PARSONS, C.S.,
Judge of the High Court of Judicature.

*President—*ARTHUR CLEMENT TRAPP, ESQ.

THE eighteenth ordinary meeting was held on Monday, the 28th May, at 6.30 p.m. Twelve members present, the President in the chair.

Mr. Julio Rebeiro proposed, and Mr. Chandriku Prusada seconded, that as soon as the ordinary members on the Society's roll amounted to thirty the subscription be reduced to 6 rs. per annum. (Carried.)

New members elected—Mr. L. A. Campos (Ordinary Member), proposed by Mr. C. F. Pacó and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, Captain A. L. Swainson, R.E., and Mr. F. D. Lama (Corresponding Members), proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by Mr. A. J. Agabeg.

Exhibits.—Mr. Campos exhibited his collection of Portuguese Indies on original covers. Many rare and several unchronicled varieties were noted.

Dr. C. F. Pacó showed some unchronicled varieties of Portuguese Indies. The Hon. Treasurer showed a sheet of Turkish Errors and a 3 lire Tuscany, used, in fine condition.

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

The Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of a book entitled *The Stamps of the British Empire*, by H. Mackwood Millington, Esq., from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, as a gift to the Library.

The meeting was brought to a close by the President expressing his thanks to the members for the honour of having elected him President at the last meeting.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,

Hon. Sec. Bombay Philatelic Society.

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY,

May 29th, 1894.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE have received a letter from Mr. W. H. Scott, Old Post Office Chambers, 1, Piccadilly, Bradford, from which we are glad to learn that the Philatelists of Bradford intend forming a Society, and that a meeting for that purpose will be called in the autumn. In the meantime Mr. Scott will be very grateful to the Secretaries of other similar societies if they will send him copies of their rules, to assist him in compiling a set of rules for the new society, to which we wish every success.

BURMAH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the above society was held on 21st June, 1894, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Rangoon. Seven members present.

Read a letter from Mr. De Rhe Phillipe, resigning his membership, owing to his leaving Burmah.

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 1s. per annum. Five members subscribed to the paper, and the Hon. Treasurer was asked to remit one year's subscription by mail.

Read a letter from Gordon Jones offering a new philatelic journal. Letter to be filed.

An unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for their handsome gift of books to the Society, and the Hon. Sec. was instructed to write and offer Mr. E. S. Gibbons and Major Evans the 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. Nowrajee, 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.

JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President: I. VON ALPHEN, ESQ.,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. Vice-President: EMIL TAMSEN, ESQ.
President: A. A. OSBORN.

THE sixth fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held at the Board Room, Bettelheim Buildings, on Wednesday, 27th June, 1894.

The Vice-President, Mr. Leon Schuler, in the chair. Sixteen members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. T. W. Chaplin, proposed by Mr. M. Neuberger, seconded by Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun; and Mr. A. Campbell-Symons, proposed by Mr. A. Landau, seconded by Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, were elected members of the Society. After the other business of the meeting had been concluded, Mr. P. A. Gedge read a most interesting and instructive paper on "The Advancement of Philately," illustrating same with stamps from his collection, and on the motion of Mr. S. Epstein a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Gedge for his interesting paper. The remainder of the evening was passed in examining Mr. C. von Diggelen's most superb collection of over 8000 varieties, containing some of the rarest stamps known. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

SAUL A. KLAGSBRUN, *Hon. Asst.-Sec.*

OLDHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL general meeting was held on July 4th, the President being in the chair, and the following business was transacted:

The Secretary reported that on the 16th May last he received the annual report of the Bombay Philatelic Society, and was directed to acknowledge the same with thanks.

The following gifts were directed to be acknowledged with the grateful thanks of the Society:

- (1) *Stamps of the British Empire*, from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons.
- (2) *Hand Book of the Revenue Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland*, from Mr. Walter Morley.
- (3) Three copies of *Priced Catalogue of the Postage Adhesives of Great Britain*, sent by Mr. H. Ewen.
- (4) Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Leeds Philatelic Society enclosing three invitations to an exhibition of revenue stamps to be held by them, and the hearty thanks of this Society were accorded the committee for their courtesy. The meeting decided that the invitations be handed to Messrs. Holden (President), Chalderton, and Darlow (Secretary).

It was resolved that the Secretary purchase from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons the last addendum to their priced catalogue.

The Secretary's collection was then examined, and the meeting closed.

JNO. J. DARLOW, *Hon. Sec.*

7, QUEEN STREET, OLDHAM.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—A. R. BARRETT.

THE fourth Annual Meeting—being the final meeting of the session—was held at 9A Princess Square, on Wednesday, May 23rd. Present—the President in the chair, and eight members. Mr. F. E. Remfrey, of Venn, was elected as member.

Hearty votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for a copy of their recent publication on the *Stamps of the British Empire*, and to Mr. Walter Morley for a copy of the *Handbook of the Revenue Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland* which had been presented to the Society's Library.

The accounts for the session showing a small balance in hand, having been audited and found correct, were received and adopted.

The whole of the officers were re-elected, and Messrs. Mayne, Milton, Millman, and Harvey elected as members of the Committee.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Officers and Committee for services rendered during the past session, also to Mr. William Earl, for again having placed a large room at his offices, at the disposal of members for their meetings.

On the proposition of the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Vice-President, it was resolved that, in order to increase the utility of the exchange branch, a limited number of corresponding members be admitted as members of the Society at one half the subscription of ordinary members, and the committee was empowered to draft new rules for the purpose.

It was resolved that a list of the books and pamphlets comprising the library of the Society be printed and circulated among the members.

SINCE the foregoing the Committee have held several meetings and drafted new exchange rules; copies of the same will be forwarded to collectors who wish to become corresponding members of the Society.

Capt. G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E., has been elected an ordinary member, and the following gentlemen corresponding members: Messrs. Leonard, Kuttner, Kirkpatrick, and A. de Worms.

Mr. A. Preston Pearse having intimated that at the conclusion of the Leeds Exhibition he and Mr. Lundy would be willing to lend their exhibits of Fiscal Stamps to the Society, it was resolved that these gentlemen be thanked for their kind offer, and that the same be accepted. A sub-committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements of a private exhibition for the members and their friends, regret being expressed that it was impossible, in the short time available, to hold a public exhibition.

There is a probability that the Society will open the new session in October next with an exhibition of postage stamps.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. R.—The stamp you describe was one that was impressed upon newspapers, and franked them through the post during fifteen days after their date of publication. The stamps were not obliterated, but perhaps your copy was never posted.

W. D.—1, 2. The marks you mention were commonly used in all Post-offices, from an early period, as date stamps or to denote postage prepaid in cash. They are certainly not stamps, and we do not consider them of any interest except to collectors of postmarks. 3. The label of which you send a sketch appears to be a bit of the border running between the panes of the Indian stamps, upon which a pattern is printed in the colour of the stamps.

F. S. C.—Many thanks for your letter. You will have seen that we gave the information you kindly sent us in our last number.

H. C. M.—There is no mystery connected with the title-page to vol. iv. We could not find anything suitable. In vol. i. the second stamp is intended to be one of Great Britain, not Cyprus. Perhaps this will help you.

M. M. L.—The object of the Dickinson paper was the prevention of forgery, as this paper was made by a patent process, and the Government practically had the monopoly of it. The chemical paper was used to prevent the cleaning of obliterated stamps, and especially of those obliterated in pen-and-ink. It has been used principally for Fiscal stamps. The Dickinson paper you will find alluded to in the Catalogue as paper with a silk thread in it.

MEXICO.—We should suppose that both the stamps you mention have been chemically changed in colour.

Special Bargains and New Issues FOR AUGUST.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
ANGOLA.			
50 reis, blue; new type	0	6	—
BOLIVIA.			
1894. Engraved.			
1 c., ochre, 2 c., vermilion, 5 c., green, 10 c., brown, and 20 c., blue, set of 5; used	0	9	7 0
BRAZIL.			
Letter Card.			
700 reis, chocolate-brown	3	6	—
200 reis, violet on bluish green	2	0	—
CYPRUS.			
1894. Post Cards.			
¼ piastre, green on buff	0	2	1 6
1½ + 1½ piastre, brown on buff	0	6	3 0
Wrapper.			
1 piastre, chocolate on manilla	0	3	2 6
FALKLAND ISLES.			
¼d., green, 1d., red-brown, 2½d., blue, 4d., grey-black, 6d., yellow, and 1s., brown; set of 6, used	4	0	—
FUNCHAL.			
50 reis, blue; envelope	0	6	4 0
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.			
Post Card.			
5 + 5 pesa on 10 pf. German card	0	9	—
GREAT BRITAIN.			
1894. Registered Envelopes. Errors, entire and unused.			
2d., blue, inscription reading "published" for "published"	2	6	—
2d., blue, inscription under flap being "Contractor," final "s" omitted, and capital "M" in "LIMITED"	2	6	—
JAPAN.			
Silver Wedding Stamps, used.			
2 sen	0	3	1 9
5 "	0	6	4 6
JOHORE.			
3 cents on 4 cents (head of Rajah)	0	6	4 6
" " " used	0	6	4 6
LIBERIA.			
1894. Triangular Stamps. Rouletted.			
5 cents, black and red	0	4	3 3
Official.			
5 cents, green, violet, and black	0	4	3 3
MEXICO.			
1892. Wmk. "CORREOS E U. M.," part of letters showing on each stamp.			
1 c., green, 2 c., carmine, 5 c., blue; set of 3	0	9	—
Official.			
No value, blue, obsolete, and only in use about 2 months	1	0	—
1894. Post Cards.			
2 c., carmine and green on buff	0	3	2 0
3 c., vermilion "	0	4	3 0
MONTENEGRO.			
1 nov., pale ultramarine	0	2	0 9
Envelope.			
10 nov., blue on white: large size	0	6	—
Wrapper.			
3 nov., black on yellow (rare)	0	9	—
COMP. DE MOZAMBIQUE.			
2½ reis, black and brown	0	2	0 9
OBOCK.			
Large triangular.			
2 francs, lilac and orange	3	0	—
PORTO RICO.			
Set of 10 used, last two issues, including 6 with Baby King	0	9	—
REUNION.			
1894. New provisional.			
2 c., in black, on 20 c., red on green	0	1	0 8
A pair showing two types of 2 c.	0	3	—

ROUMANIA.			
Unpaid, wmk. Arms.			
2 bani, green	0	2	—
Wrapper.			
1½ bani, black on straw	0	1	—
QUEENSLAND.			
Wrapper.			
¼d., green on blue, used and cut with good margins	—	0	6 3 0
SAN MARINO.			
Special Bargain in the 1894 Provisionals.			
5 cmi. on 10 c., blue, 5 cmi. on 30 c., brown, 10 cmi. on 20 c., vermilion, and "10" on 20 c., vermilion; set of 4 unused	6	6	.60 0
Ditto, ditto; 4 used	7	6	—
(N.B.—The catalogue price of this set is 2s.)			
SERVIA.			
1894. Post Card.			
10 para, carmine on buff	0	3	2 3 .16 6
SIERRA LEONE.			
1894. Post Cards.			
¼d., green on buff	0	1	0 10 . 6 0
1½d. "	0	2	1 8 .11 6
Registered Envelope.			
2d., blue; small size	0	6	4 0
TASMANIA.			
Office at Souvenir Post Card, with view of Exhibition and Bay on back.			
1d., pink on white	0	3	2 6 .4
ZULULAND.			
1894. New type.			
1d., carmine and mauve	0	2	1 6 .11 6
UNITED STATES.			
Columbian Issue.			
A few complete sets from 1 c. to 8s., unused, can be supplied at the low price, if ordered at once, of £5 per set.			

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR CELEBRATION STAMPS

Can now be supplied in complete sets, viz. :
AZORES.
 5 reis to 1000 reis, set of 13 stamps; used 43 6
PORTUGAL.
 5 reis to 1000 reis, set of 13 stamps; used 27 6

Grand New Packets for the Season 1894.

No. 65 contains 250 different Varieties.
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No. 66, 500 Varieties,
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No. 67, 1000 Varieties.
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No. 69, 2000 Varieties.
 A grand packet for a dealer or collector, every Stamp being different and genuine, and thus forming a choice collection in itself, or a stock to make up sheets, or for exchange purposes. Price, post-free and registered, £7 10s.

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No. 8.—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, Argentine, set of 4 Finland, Granada Confederation, Cashmere, provisional Ceylon, Hungary 25 kr., China, Brazil, fig. issue, Great Britain 1d., black, Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Transvaal, old Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, provisional Orange Free State, Peru, Tunis,

Denmark (five r. b. s. and others, all obsolete), Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan, 15 and 25 sen., Indian Telegraphs, Sim, Oldenburg, Brazil, Sarawak, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/- . Post-free, 3/1.

No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Guatemala, Cape of Good Hope, Ottoman Empire, set of 4 Spain official (3, 1, and 4 onzas, and 1 libra), Belgium, India On H.M.S., Sardinia, Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, Swan River, Sweden, Bulgaria, Denmark, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, Tasmania, U.S., Holland, Greece, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Queensland, set of 3 Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1, 1, perf., Argentine 1 cent., Nicaragua, set of 9 Swiss, British Honduras, Sirmoor, &c. All different. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 10.—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Nepal, Guatemala newband, Nowanigger, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Java, Philippine Islands, Hayti, Tolima 5 c., Azores, Uruguay, Italy, Jheend, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Deccan, Danish envelope, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 7 Egypt, rare New Granada, New South Wales O. S., 6 scarce Spanish, Serbia, Honolulu, Ottoman Empire, Ceylon envelope, Porto Rico, Bermuda, Bhopal, Philippine Isles (Infant King), and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/-; and if the stamps were bought separately, it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.

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No. 16.—The Ninepenny Packet of Local Danish Stamps contains 20 varieties, all different. Post-free, 9d.

No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 3/1.

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No. 20.—The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Victoria, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Faridkot, rare Siam, Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., rare provisional Uruguay, North Borneo, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, provisional Martinique, Alwur, Chamba, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico Porto de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere service, Brunswick, Bolivia (figure of Justice), Swiss newband, Chili, Bechuanaaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Azores, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

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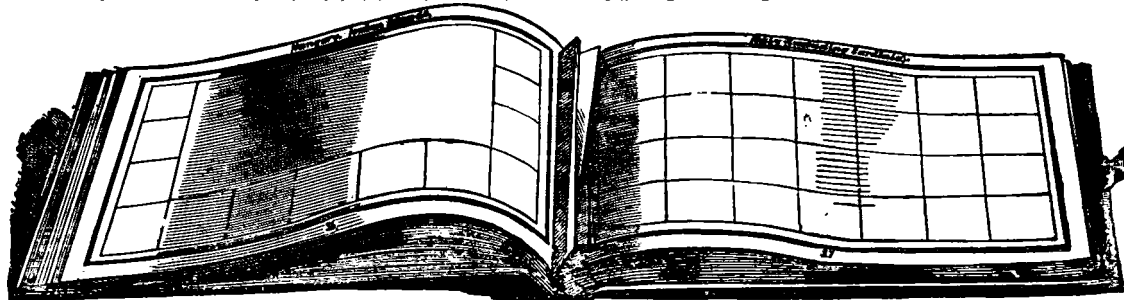
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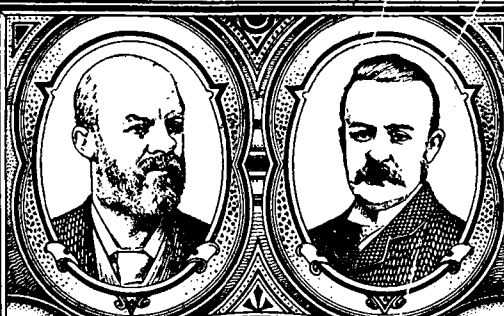
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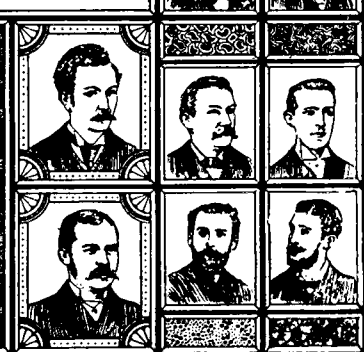
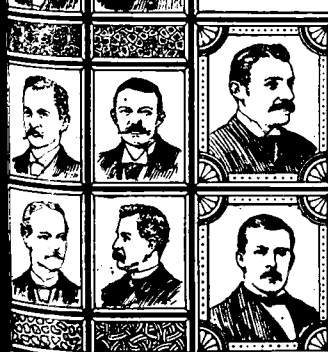
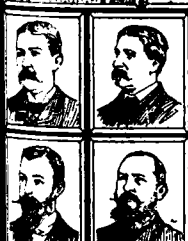
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STANLEY GIBBONS
EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVARS
MONTHLY JOURNAL

*** CONTENTS. ***

	PAGE
Editorial	17
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	18
Berlin Letter	22
The Stamps of the Transvaal. By Emi Tamsen	22
The Stamps of Nova Scotia. By Donald A. King	24
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	27
Fiscal Postals of Western Australia	28
Reports of Philatelic Societies	28
Answers to Correspondents	31



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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

AUGUST 31, 1894.

No. 50.

EDITORIAL.

AMONG the advantages claimed for philately, that of teaching, or rather of leading to the study of, other more practically useful subjects has frequently been insisted upon. It is of course easy for those unfortunate persons who are still walking in the outer darkness of non-philately, to argue that if the time we spend over our stamps were devoted to the study of *Mangnall's Questions*, *The Child's Guide to Knowledge*, and other similarly interesting and instructive works, we should learn a great deal more about things in general than stamps will ever teach us; but that is not the point. Young persons—and indeed this peculiarity is not confined to *young* persons—do not always take kindly to the direct acquisition of useful knowledge; besides, the works to which we have alluded are just a little dry to some tastes, and are not entirely suited for holiday reading; stamps, on the other hand, are ever a joy to the collector, and what we can truly claim is that in studying and arranging our stamps, as a pleasure and amusement, we unconsciously pick up facts, geographical, historical, statistical, and other, which we might not otherwise have acquired, and which stick to us the more closely perhaps from the unconscious manner in which we gathered them.

A new branch of this species of side-study is suggested to us in a most interesting paper by the Earl of Kingston, published in *The London Philatelist* for July, entitled "Notes on Humphry's Retouch of the One Penny Great Britain, 1854." All who have studied the stamps of Great Britain at all closely, have experienced the difficulty of readily distinguishing impressions of Dies I. and II., as they are commonly termed, of the penny stamp; and not a few of us know well the still greater difficulty, even when we can at once recognise good copies of the two varieties ourselves, of explaining the differences to others, and thus enabling them to distinguish them also. Our own plan in these cases has usually been the perhaps evasive, but still practical one, of recommending the enquirer to compare a good copy of the *rd.*, *black*, with a similar one of the *rd.*, *red*, with four letters, to note the small differences in the engraving of the various parts of the head, and apply the knowledge thus gained to doubtful copies of the *rd.*, *red*, with letters in lower corners only. The President of the London Philatelic Society, however, has not been content with thus evading the question, but has given—we believe for the first time in print—a detailed description

of the points of difference between the two Dies, a study of which should set all doubts at rest, except in the case of those poor or heavily obliterated copies, which the specialist would look upon as unsuited to his purposes, except as examples of doubtful impressions.

Anatomy is the science to which the reader of Lord Kingston's most useful paper will be insensibly led. A description of the various external parts of the human ear forms an essential portion of it, the differences in the engraving of that organ, or rather the heavy shading of it introduced in the retouch, being perhaps the most prominent of all the distinguishing marks; and the collector who studies the paper in question for purely philatelic purposes, will probably find that he has at the same time gained a clearer idea of the differences between *helix* and *antihelix*, *concha* and *lobule*, than he previously possessed. It is in a similar manner that we learn geography and modern history from our stamps; not more readily than we should from the direct study of those subjects, but certainly more pleasantly, and with less conscious exertion.

* * *

WE are indebted to Mr. Denison Roebuck, Hon. Secretary of the Leeds Philatelic Society, for copies of the *Catalogue of the Exhibition of Revenue and Fiscal Stamps*, recently held at Leeds. The notice of the exhibition in our last number is a sufficient review of the catalogue, and we return to the subject now principally for the purpose of recommending those of our readers who take an interest in philatelic literature to secure copies of it, as a suitable memento of the first exhibition of its kind that has ever taken place. Postage stamps are "good enough" for us, we fancy some of our readers saying, and we have not the slightest intention of recommending them either to mix fiscals with their postage stamps, or to forsake the latter for the sake of the former. But, apart from the consideration that the philatelist should know something about all kinds of stamps, and not only about those that he collects, we are bound to acknowledge that to those who collect with ulterior motives—we do not include the motive of turning their stamps into cash as soon as they see a chance of taking a profit—fiscal stamps present a wider range of interest than postage stamps; their use extending over a far longer period, combined with the fact that they represent taxes imposed upon such a variety of objects and for such different purposes, gives them a direct historical interest which very few postage stamps possess; and when

the efforts of Mr. Seebeck, the British North Borneo Company, the Postal Authorities of the French Colonies, and the Chinese Treaty Ports, *et hoc genus omne*, shall have rendered postage stamp-collecting impossible, we shall fall back upon fiscals—not used postally—as objects in whose production *philately* has not as yet taken too great a part.

* * *

MR. F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C., tells that he has been informed of the existence of a specimen of the FOUR SHILLINGS *Electric Telegraph Company's* stamp, Continental Service Series, in blue, but that unfortunately his informant has lost all trace of the owner of the specimen in question. Should any of our readers happen to possess this stamp, the Editor will be extremely grateful for particulars of the colour and perforation, and any other details of the same.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, *Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.*, or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, CARE OF MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Abyssinia.—Afghanistan is at last deposed from its proud position at the head, alphabetically, of the list of stamp-issuing states, as we learn from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that the rumoured series for Abyssinia is at last completed, and is on sale in Paris! Mons. Maury gives us an article in his paper, containing a large amount of interesting information upon the country, its present ruler, the Emperor Menilek (who is believed to be a lineal descendant of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon), its heraldic devices, its money, and its stamps. The unit of value is a *guerche*, which is equivalent to 25 centimes, or the Postal Union rate; and the stamps are of two designs, a profile to right of the Emperor figuring upon the four lower values, and upon the three higher a Lion, *passant, regardant*, holding with its left fore-paw a Cross, with a pennon attached, upon which is—or should be—the motto, "Vicit Leo de Tribu Juda." The stamps have been engraved by M. Mouchon, and prepared at the printing works of the *Administration des Postes*, Paris, and are perf. 13½ like those of France.

Adhesives.	
½ guerche, green.	2 guerche, brown.
½ " rose.	4 " lilac-brown.
1 " blue.	8 " violet.
16 guerche, black.	

Angola.—*La Revue Philatelique Belge* chronicles three more values of the new design employed by various Portuguese Colonies.

5 reis, brown-yellow.	10 reis, lilac.	25 reis, green.
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Argentine Republic.—The *Ph. Bosten Courier* reports the issue of a post card with stamp of the current type, but inscription "CARTA POSTAL" instead of "TARJETA POSTAL." Is this an error of impression of the Letter Card setting, or an error of description?

Post Card. 4 c., grey-green on buff; 142 × 86 mm.

Austria.—The same periodical states that the two high values of the current issue have exchanged colours, whether intentionally or accidentally appears to be doubtful.

Adhesives.	2 gulden, deep red (error?); perf. 10½.
	2 " " deep blue ("); " "

Azores.—We are told of the 2½ reis surcharged "ACORSE," and have been trying ever since to work up a joke to the effect that such a variety might have been expected, as it is a matter of *corse—a'corse* it is!

Bahamas.—*The London Philatelist* states that the colour of the stamp upon the 2½d. envelope has been changed from *ultramarine* to deep blue. *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles two larger sizes of the Registration Envelopes, of the stamp upon which we give an illustration.

Envelope. 2½d., deep blue.
Reg. Env. 2d., blue; sizes H2, K.



Belgium.—Mr. Floyd Turner sends us the 10 c. and 25 c. Antwerp stamps upon very pale tinted papers, and we fancy that some of the copies chronicles upon white may be specimens, the paper of which has faded or been bleached.

Bermuda.—We have received information from an official source to the effect that no change has taken place in the ½d. card, the type issued in 1885 being still in circulation. Our informant adds some details as to the 1½d. cards of the first issue, surcharged "One Penny," which he states have been denounced by some as "fraudulent." We have never supposed that there was any fraud in the case, but our opinion is that as all the copies of this curiosity were retained by a clerk in the Post-office, it was never issued.

Bhopal.—*Le T.-P.* informs us that the ½ a. of the rectangular and the 1 a. of the square type have been re-drawn, the former in 32 and the latter in 24 fresh varieties. The lower value is remarkable for having the letter "G" in the left lower corner instead of "C," but we have an idea that this peculiarity is shared by some of the previous editions. Only one error is chronicle, the 16th stamp having "NAWAB" for "NAWAB." The 1 a. may be recognised by the characters which denote the value encroaching upon the inner blank space. Our contemporary also announces the re-drawn 8 a. on wove.

Adhesives.	½ a., green (shades) on wove; imperf.
	½ a. " " " " perf. 6.
	1 a., deep brown " imperf.
	8 a., greenish-black " perf. 6.
	8 a. " " " perf. 6.



Brazil.—*The Philatelic Record* reports that wrappers, with stamp as upon the current 20 reis, but of higher values, are stated to have been issued. There are two distinct varieties of the 200 reis Letter Cards chronicles last month; the more ordinary of the two has the initials "C" and "B" of "CARTA BILHETE" considerably larger and rounder than the other.

Wrappers.	40 reis, blue on buff; 374 × 136 mm.
	60 " brown " "
	Letter Card. " "

200 reis, violet and blue on grey; variety with narrow C and B.

We gather from divers of our contemporaries that a new edition of the 40 reis post card is in circulation. The *Austria Philatelist* describes it as on yellow card, 134 × 88 mm., and mentions no change in the formula; the *Ill. Brief. Zeitung* states that the instruction is in different type, and that the lines on the back are wider apart, but gives it as on white card. We await further particulars before chronicling either variety.

British Bechuanaland.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us the current 1s. of Great Britain, surcharged with the name of this colony in two lines of black sans-serif capitals.

Adhesive. 1s., black and green.

Ceylon.—A correspondent informs us that he has the 4 c., rose (as well as the lilac-rose), with the surcharge shown in Type 548 of our publishers' current catalogue; also the 4 c., lilac-rose, with the same surcharge inverted in the right upper corner of the stamp. We believe that both Types 548 and 549, and possibly 551, exist on the two varieties of 4 c., and we doubt not that all exist inverted.

Adhesives.	Two, in black, on 4 c., rose.
	Two " 4 c., lilac-rose; surcharge inverted.

Our publishers have found, in a set of entire envelopes, a copy of the Sixpence, with flap ornament "C," as described in the London Society's book, and the laid lines vertical. This variety is chronicled in the work alluded to on the authority of M. Moens, but the Society had apparently not met with a specimen.

Chili.—Various authorities announce the 1 c. in the re-engraved type. *Adhesive.* 1 c., green; *variety of type.*

Chinese Locals.—*Kewkiang.*—It seems likely that there will be a new issue for this town every month, as long as the demand for this sort of rubbish lasts. The authorities appear to have adhered to their decision to limit the edition of their first issue, of two of the values of which we annex illustrations, and an enthusiastic philatelist (?) having secured



95,000 out of the 100,000 1/2 cent labels, a new design for that value has been constructed. This time we have a more pretentious landscape in the centre, with a bridge and a pagoda in the foreground, and a range of mountains at the back; the value in words is given above, "KEWKIANG LOCAL POST" below, Chinese characters in the upper corners, and "1/2" in each of the lower. The design and execution are of the most primitive possible description, but doubtless they will serve their purpose.

Adhesives. 1/2 c., purple-brown on rose; *new type.*
1 c., red on yellow

Hankow.—Mr. Benjamin informs us that the first supply of 2 c. stamps being exhausted, 10,000 more have been printed upon paper of a pinkish-cream colour.

Adhesive. 2 c., mauve on cream.

Colombia.—We learn from *The Post Office* that the current 1 c. adhesive has appeared in a new colour, and from *Der Philatelist* that the paper of the "SERVICIO POSTAL FERRO" envelope is now red, instead of rose.

Adhesive. 1 c., carmine on buff.
Envelope. 5 c., black on red; 148x80 mm.

Cuba.—*The Post Office* chronicles the 10 c. card with stamp of the type of the current adhesives.

The *Deutsche Brief-Zeitung* announces the 2 c. and 4 c. cards, with stamp of the current type in the upper centre, without frame, in new colours.

Post Cards. 2 c., brown-violet on buff; 148x96 mm.
4 c., red-violet " "
10 c., green on buff. " "

Cyprus.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles three comparatively high values of the current type, but with the name and value in a different colour to that of the rest of the design. Watermark and perforation as usual.

Adhesives. 9 piastres, pale brown and carmine.
18 " grey-black and brown.
45 " violet-black and blue.

Dominican Republic.—A collector (?) in this State sends us some curious labels, which, we gather from his letter, he is anxious that we should advertise as widely as possible, and this we proceed to do.

The design is an imitation of that of the issues of 1866 and following years. It is printed in black on various common coloured papers, and in gold on white, and surcharged with values in centavos. Our correspondent acknowledges that these curiosities are purely fancy articles, and that they were never in circulation, but he seems to think that they might be turned to some account. With this view he relates a history to the effect that a French gentleman sold them to his father in 1879, with the idea that the latter should re-sell them to the Government of the Republic; but it does not appear that this second transaction ever took place. The story is not so well imagined as it might be. French gentlemen do not as a rule carry fancy sets of stamps about with them to plant upon innocent republics, and we can only recommend our correspondent to burn his stock of these articles, after placing a set in his curiosity album, as we propose to do with the series he kindly sent us.

Ecuador.—There still appears to be a certain amount of postal confusion here. A correspondent kindly sends us the 10 centavos, orange-yellow, oblong Telegraph stamp, some copies of which were received by him recently on ordinary business correspondence, and not used with any philatelic intent. *Der Philatelist* adds another value to the new issue chronicled in March.

Adhesive. 25 c., yellow-green.

France.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* refers to the "Carnot" envelope which we described last month, but does not formally chronicle it. Our contemporary adds that only 2000 copies were printed, and we conclude that this is not an official variety. The same authority states that a *tte-bêche* pair, unused, of the 1 fr., *vermillion*, of 1849, was discovered not long back and sold to a prominent collector for £180.

French Colonies.—*Benin.* The 5 c., green, with diagonal surcharge in blue, is not such a novelty as one of our contemporaries seems to suppose. We copied the announcement of it from *Le T.-P.* in November last.

Djibouti.—We give an illustration of the design of the tickets for this village, as described in June.



French Congo. We gather from the *Ill. Brief. Journal* that the mysterious letters "ENR," surcharged upon some of the stamps employed in this colony, stand for *enregistrement*, and the stamps thus adorned are *Registration Labels*.

Great Britain.—*The Ph. R.* informs us that the current Five Shillings stamp has been found perf. 12. Are not "SPECIMEN" copies of some other British stamps—and "SPECIMEN" copies only—found with this same perforation?

Greece.—We have received an envelope and a letter card for this country, the stamps upon which are of decidedly artistic appearance. The usual profile of Mercury figures in the centre of each design; on the envelope it is enclosed in an oval frame, bearing the words "ΕΛΛΑΣ" and "ΛΕΙΠΑ" on plain labels above and below, and figures "20" in ovals at the sides, the rest of the frame being filled in with a Greek pattern. On the letter card the head is in a frame resembling that of the first issue of adhesives, but inscribed "ΕΛΛΑΣ," alone, above, and "20 . ΛΕΙΠΑ . 20" below. The stamp is in colour, and the heading "ΒΡΑΧΕΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ," four dotted lines for the address, and the instruction, "Αποσφραγίζεται αφαιρουμένου του διατηρητου περιωριου," outside the perforations below are in black.



Envelope. 20 lepta, carmine on greenish grey; 145x111 mm.
Letter Card. 20 lepta, carmine on azure; 144x85 mm.

Guinea.—*La Revue Ph. Belge* chronicles a new issue for this Portuguese Colony, the design of which is not that of which one value was seen last year, but the one now supplied to Angola, &c.

Adhesives.
5 reis, brown-yellow. | 50 reis, sky-blue.
10 " red-violet. | 80 " pale green.
20 " lilac. | 100 " brown on yellow.
25 " green. | 200 " blue on blue.
300 reis, blue on yellow.

Holland.—A correspondent sends us the current 10 c. in a new shade. It is now red instead of rose.

Adhesive. 10 c., red; *perf.* 12½.

Honduras.—In reference to our remark of last month, Mr. G. Johnson, Hon. Sec. Birmingham Philatelic Society, kindly informs us that he possesses several values of the 1891 type, printed uniformly in orange-yellow, and sur-

charged in the same manner as the official series of 1890. How is it that this set has escaped notice for so long?

Official Stamps. 1, 2 (f), 5, 10 (f), 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 centavos and 1 peso, red and orange-yellow.

Mauritius.—A correspondent informs us that, among a number of used Mauritius stamps, he has found three varieties of the "2 CENTS," in red, on the 13 c., grey. Two of them are of the ordinary type, with the word in Roman capitals (Type 1526 in the Catalogue), but on one the surcharge reads "2 CENTS" and measures 15 mm. in length, while on the other it reads "CENTS 2" and measures 18 mm. Our correspondent states the letters of the word are more spaced in the latter than in the former, otherwise we should have supposed that the difference in length might be due to greater space between the word and figure, which would no doubt be the case where the word of one surcharge and the figure of the one following it fell upon the same stamp. The third variety is stated to be quite distinct, and we gather from the tracing sent that both figure and word are in sans-serif type (as in Type 1525, but we presume without a bar below); the specimen found showed "CENTS 2 c.," and the word and figure (without the second "c") measure 15 mm. Can anyone enlighten us upon this subject?

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman sends us some more varieties from this prolific State. A horizontal pair of the current 5 c., blue, on wmkd. paper, perf. 11 horizontally and 5½ vertically, the alternate punches being apparently absent. A new variety of the Express Nacional envelopes, which may form No. 5 of the series which we commenced last December: Stamp 10 c., vermilion; vignette in green, in left upper corner, with the value, "15 Cts.," printed in green at the side of the vignette; "PARA SOBRES ½ OZ.=15 GRAMOS," in green below; white wove paper, 153×90. And another new variety of 5 c. card: Oval stamp on right, in blue; Arms on upper left; "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" in a wavy line, the first word being below the Arms and the third above the words "TARJETA—POSTAL," which are in two lines; "Senor" at the left, two dotted lines for the address, and "EN ESTE LADO SOLO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE LA DIRECCION" on the left below, followed by a third dotted line; all within a frame of small scrolls and dots between two straight lines, with an ornament at each corner and "SERVICIO INTERIOR" in the centre above and below. There is a variety of this card, on which the second word of the instruction is "EST" instead of "ESTE."

Adhesive. 5 c., blue; perf. 11×5½.
Post Cards. 5 c., blue and pink on white; new type; 140×88 mm.
5 c. " " " error "EST."

Mozambique.—In reference to the 40 reis surcharged "PROVISORIO" at top and "5" in the lower corners, which we described in May, a correspondent at Delagoa Bay kindly sends us some further details. The majority of the stamps on the sheet have two figures "5" of the same size, 4½ mm. high on some and 5 mm. high on others; only four stamps on each sheet of 28, the second stamp in the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th rows, have figures 5 mm. high on the left and 4½ mm. high on the right. The same correspondent shows us the 40 reis surcharged "JORNAES" at the top and "5 REIS" below, with the overprint in red, dark blue (blue-black), and light blue; the first and second each showing two minor varieties of type, with the letter "J" larger than the other letters and the "5" narrow, and with the "J" of ordinary size and the "5" wider, respectively. We believe all these to be varieties of types that have been previously chronicled.

Nabha.—Mons. Maury reports that the current 1 rupee stamp of India has received the usual disfigurement for the benefit of this State.

Adhesive. 1 rupee, carmine and green; black surcharge.

Nandgaon.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and to a correspondent in India, for specimens of the current stamps, the ½ a. and 1 a., described in May, and the 2 a. of 1892, surcharged "M. B. D." in an oval, in violet, as previously chronicled on the two large stamps of the first issue. We are now informed definitely that these letters are the initials of "Mahout Baliram Dass," the present Rajah of Nandgaon. The 1 a. we find in rose on thin laid paper, the two other values on thin wove.

Service Stamps. ½ a., green; violet surcharge.
1 a., rose " "
2 a., red " "

Natal.—The Secretary of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society informs us that he has found a specimen of the current 1s. of this colony, on which the "P" of the surcharge "POSTAGE" is broken so as to have the appearance of a letter "F."

New Zealand.—We are informed that advertising on the backs of the stamps has been put a stop to; it seems a pity—just when people were beginning to collect them, and were looking out for errors, &c.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—The Ph. R. chronicles the 1d. of the earlier issue divided vertically, and each half surcharged "½" in red. This territory is rapidly becoming a nuisance, philatellically.

Adhesive. "½," in red, on half of 1d., blue.

Orange Free State.—We regret to learn that the advantages of philately, from a financial point of view, have been recognised by this State, as shown by the following extract from *The Standard and Diggers' News*, of Johannesburg, kindly sent us by a correspondent in that town: "In the Raad" (the Free State Volksraad), "Mr. Klynveld, on the Estimates, drew attention to the fact that several States made a profit by selling postage stamps to philatelists, and proposed that Free State stamps be changed next issue. The motion was carried." We beg to propose, as an amendment, that the new issue of Orange Free State stamps be not collected.

Peru.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* gives an amended list of the stamps which are to be adorned with the portrait of the late General Morales Bermudez, who seems to have been unable to survive the proposed disgrace. The "U. P. U." stamps have the horse-shoe surcharge, and the 1 sol is stated to be brown instead of blue; the latter statement we are inclined to doubt, as the 1 sol, brown, never had or required the horse-shoe adornment.

Philippine Islands.—The D.B.-Z. chronicles two cards of the current type, with frame, in new colours.

Post Cards. 2 c., reddish violet on buff; 148×96 mm.
3 c., deep blue " "

Porto Rico.—We learn from the D.B.-Z. that a new card of the current type, without frame, has been issued here.

Post Card. 2 c., deep blue on yellow-buff; 148×96 mm.

Portuguese Congo.—La Reune Ph. Belge announces a full series of the type of the 5 reis previously chronicled, which seems to be definitely adopted for the new issues for the Portuguese Colonies.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
10 reis, red-violet.	80 reis, pale green.
15 " brown.	100 " brown on yellow.
20 " lilac.	150 " carmine on rose.
25 " green.	200 " blue on blue.
50 " sky-blue.	300 " blue on yellow.
75 " carmine.	

Queensland.—A correspondent tells us that the current 4d. may be added to the list of values with "LA" joined.

Roumania.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the new 25 bani is not of the design given in our May number, but is of similar type to the 5 bani. We presume that the illustration given in *Le T.-P.*, of which ours is a copy, was taken from an essay, the design of which was not ultimately adopted.

Russia.—The I. B. J. reports the discovery of a specimen of the 10 kopeks of 1865, with centre in green instead of blue.

Adhesive. 10 kopeks, green and brown (error); perf. 15.

St. Helena.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us two interesting letters from this colony, from which it appears that the local authorities, having decided upon a new issue, have already disposed of the stocks of certain values of their stamps to speculators, who expect to make large profits on their investments. One gentleman holds 107,760 of the ½d., and another has 47,880 of the 2½d., 54,240 of the 3d., and 12,000 of the 1s., so that collectors need not despair of filling up their sets. We congratulate the Post-office upon having made a good haul; if there is much delay about sending out the new stamps the public may be put to some inconvenience, but that of course is a matter of no consequence. We are told that St. Helena, not having joined the Postal Union, has reverted to a 6d. rate for letters beyond the limits of the island.

SAMOA.—We have also received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. two entire panes of sixty of the "FIVE PENCE" on 4d., showing two types of the surcharge. One is the sheet which we described in June, showing the variety without the bars, and the rest of the stamps with the thin bar above the thick; the words of the surcharge upon this sheet measure 6 mm. and 8½ mm. in length respectively, and are comparatively clearly printed. On the other sheet the type is smaller, and on most of the stamps it is very badly printed, the letters blocked up with ink, and the "c" of "PENCE" usually closed into an "o." The words here measure about 4½ mm. and 6 mm. respectively. On the first seven rows of stamps the thin bar is above the thick, while on the last three rows the thin bar is below. In both cases we should suppose, from their appearance, that the surcharge was struck upon each stamp separately by hand, and that the bars were impressed separately from the words.

South Australia.—A correspondent in New Zealand tells us of the following additions to the lists of surcharged Departmentals in our publishers' handbook:

- Issue 6. "D.B." in blue, on 6d., blue, *rouletted*. Dated Oct. 6, 1870.
 ,, 11. "P." in blue, on 2d., *pair imperf. vertically*. Dated May 27, 1869.

Straits Settlements.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us of two further changes in the colours of the stamps of this colony.

Adhesives. 5 c., deep brown.
8 c., blue.

Johore.—In reference to the paragraph from the *Straits Times*, which we quoted in our May number, a correspondent at Singapore kindly sends us an official letter, dated June 5th, to the effect that no re-issue of the surcharged 3 cents stamps took place, but that the 3 c. on 4 c. was still in use at that date. We gather, therefore, that the authorities of Johore were unable to surcharge further supplies of the 5 c., 6 c., and 1 dollar, but simply continued printing the same surcharge upon the stamps they had in stock. Our correspondent had not seen the 3 c. on 2 c., and it seems to be uncertain whether this variety exists.

Since writing the above we have received specimens of two new values of the permanent type, which we hope will put a stop to further overprinting.

Adhesives. 1 c., mauve and lilac.
3 c., carmine and lilac.

Tasmania.—*Le T.-P.* reports the ½d. envelope with the stamp in orange, thus corresponding in colour with the adhesive of the same value.

Envelope. ½d., orange on white; 138 x 78 mm.

Tonga.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of new provisional stamps overprinted with the word "SURCHARGE" in addition to a fresh value. We have also received, from another correspondent, the lower value showing an error, the word "SURCHARGE" being spelt "SURCHARCE." We understand that these stamps are used for ordinary postage, and that the word impressed upon them has no special meaning. The lettering is in small sans-serif capitals.

Adhesives. HALF-PENNY, in black, on 1s., brown.
on 1s., "error" SURCHARGE."
2½d., in black, on 8d., mauve.

Transvaal.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Johannesburg for a specimen of a 6d. stamp, which is the forerunner of a whole series of a new design. The central device consists of the Arms, with the usual motto and flags, surmounted by an improved representation of a Vulture. Above is the inscription "POSTZEGEL—Z. AFR. REPUBLICK," in two lines, on an arched label, and below is the value "6 PENCE" on a straight one; the whole is enclosed in an upright octagonal frame, and lithographed on white wove paper, perf. 12½. It appears that an error has already been discovered in the drawing of the Arms upon these stamps, the waggon being represented with two shafts in place of the pole—or "disselboom" (we do not vouch for the spelling) as, if we remember right, it used to be called—and that this will probably have to be altered in future printings. In addition to the 6d. adhesive, a 1d. card with stamp of the new type has, we understand, been issued.

Adhesive. 6d., dull blue; *new type*.
Post Card. 1d., red

We gather that further novelties from South Africa may be expected before long, as the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal has proposed to the authorities of the neighbouring Colonies and States the adoption of a system of uniform colours for the same values. The proposition had been favourably received in the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, and correspondence upon the subject was still in progress with the Postmaster-General of Natal. A single set of stamps would be a still greater improvement.

Tunis.—*L'E. de la T.* reports the current 10 c. on blue instead of lilac.

Adhesive. 10 c., black on blue (error).

Turk's Islands.—Mons. Maury's paper chronicles a new stamp for this colony of similar design to that of Seychelles—the name and value in one colour and the rest of the design in another.

Adhesive. 5d., yellow-green; *value in rose*.

United States.—Mr. G. B. Calman kindly sends us a cutting, from a paper of July 7th, in reference to the new issue that may be expected shortly. We extract the following:

"The Post-office Department has decided that the designs of the ordinary postage stamps 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 2 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.

"The present stock will last at least seventy-five days, at the end of which time the new supply which the bureau is 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. Changes will be made in the series by the omission of the 30 and 90 cents, 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 to-day, 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: 4, 6, 8, 24, 48, 60, 72, 84, and 96 cents, \$1.92, 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60 dollars. There will be added to this series stamps of the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollars. 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 colours 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."

Uruguay.—We give illustrations of the designs of the two higher values of the new issue, and we learn the colour adopted for the highest from *Le T.-P.*

Adhesive. 3 pesos, deep violet.



Victoria.—Mr. J. Davis, Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, tells us of the discovery of the 4d., laureated type, wmk. "8", a specimen of which was exhibited at the last meeting of that Society, and was thoroughly examined by several of the members.

Adhesive. 4d., rose; wmk. "8".

BERLIN LETTER.

THE principal event of the last month was the sixth Annual Convention of German Philatelists at Kiel. It was a great success for the Kiel Society, whose members had invited their fellow philatelists with some hesitation, on account of the remote situation of Kiel from philatelic centres. Notwithstanding that, more than one hundred philatelists, besides those residing in Kiel, availed themselves of the invitation, and all agreed in praise of the hospitality of the members of the Kiel Society. The programme offered many interesting items. Papers were read "On the Future of Philately" by Dr. Brendicke, "On the Preservation of Stamps" by Dr. Kalckhoff, "On the Stamps of Heligoland" by Mr. Lindenberg, who based his researches upon the official records, and "On Bavarian Reprints" by Mr. Brummer. The latter withdrew his former assertions, as he was now persuaded by the study of the official records that no stamps of Bavaria had ever been reprinted.

The Dealers' Association reported on the steps they had taken in the direction of stamping reprints with a special mark. They had asked the governments as well as the private manufacturers to distinguish their reprints by a surcharge, but, as could be foreseen, got no replies, and the Association deemed themselves relieved of any further responsibility in this direction. But the Convention was of a different opinion. Some collectors argued that Government reprints were not to be considered as on the same footing with private reprints, because the former generally are scarcer and far less dangerous than the latter. That first of all the private manufacturers of reprints ought to be induced to mark their products; but if that was beyond the power of the Association they might cease to deal in reprints at all, as some large firms have already done. Then the manufacturers would be forced to curtail their business. At last a motion was carried, that the Convention deemed it necessary to mark reprints on the back, that they expected all dealers and collectors to do so, and that they hoped that all philatelic societies would take action in the same direction. A vote of thanks to the Dealers' Association for their endeavours was rejected amidst general laughter.

A very lively dispute arose about the Confidential News—*Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*—for philatelic societies, edited and published by the Frankfort Society. There were some well-substantiated charges against the management of this paper, which the spokesman of the publishing society took as personal attacks, and tried to rebut in the same way. It is to be hoped that he may have afterwards reconsidered the matter, and that he will acknowledge the justice of some of the complaints made by paying regard to them in the future.

Some motions regarding the constitution and by-laws of the Convention were turned over to the Berlin Philatelic Club, which is to prepare a new constitution for the next Convention, that will be held at Mannheim.

Just in time to be exhibited at the Philatelic Convention, a new work has made its appearance, which must be considered the finest monograph ever published in Germany. It treats of the postage stamps of Spain and her colonies, and comprises some 336 pages, with 20 autotype plates. The author is Mr. R. Friederich, an active member of the Berlin Club, who has given the utmost care and labour to this comprehensive work. It is divided into two parts, one dealing with the stamps of Spain, the other with those of the Colonies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, Fernando Po. The chapters on the Carlist stamps, on the "Habilitado" stamps, and on the War Tax stamps, will be found of special interest. Mr. Friederich differs in many points from the views of Mons. Moens regarding these stamps, and has carefully explained his reasons for doing so. Following the modern vogue, the author has also given some attention to the obliterations, but he has modestly limited himself to the principal types, which are also illustrated in the autotype plates. The list of essays and proofs is by far the most complete ever published, Mr. Friederich having enjoyed the assistance of some prominent collectors of these. Though written in German, yet English collectors also will find this book very useful, as the synopsis of the issues and the plates are international, so to speak. Great collectors will perhaps object that there are no full plates of the sheets of the first Philippine stamps, but this fault would be easily removed

if some happy possessor of such reconstructed sheets will allow them to be photographed. At least that want cannot greatly detract from the value of the whole work. Let us hope that we may see before long a work of similar style on the stamps of the German States, though the handbook of Mr. Kroetzsch, which I mentioned in a former letter, is a very good substitute meanwhile.

This is still the dull season in Berlin, and there is nothing remarkable to chronicle. The societies, as well as the individual collectors and dealers, are still enjoying their holidays in the mountains or on the sea shore; but it is to be expected that Philately will gain fresh life here with the auction to be held on September 10th, on which I hope to report in my next letter. FRANCISCUS.

THE STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

By EMIL TAMSEN.

(Continued from page 10.)

THE next notice I find in the *Government Gazette* relates to the Postal Convention entered into with Natal, and reads:

POSTAL RATES WITH NATAL.

In consequence of the conditions contained in the Postal Convention between the Governments of Natal and the South African Republic, which is published in the *Government Gazette* of to-day, the postage rates to and from the Colony of Natal shall be from 1st January next as follows:

Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or part thereof	2d.
Books and sample packets, per 2 oz. or part	1d.
Parcels, per 4 oz., or part thereof	3d.
Newspapers not above 4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Postcards, each	1d.

Newspapers insufficiently prepaid will not be forwarded. The conditions of the Convention will be strictly enforced from 1st January, 1886.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, ISAAC VAN ALPHEN,
PRETORIA, 30 December, 1885. *Postmaster-General,*

This practically gave a uniform postal rate for the several large States of South Africa, and put an end to the calculating of the several letter rates which were formerly all different; the gold discoveries were drawing many thousands of Europeans of all classes into the country, and gave new life to its Government.

In 1886 Mr. Isaac van Alphen, who was appointed Postmaster-General on 1st April, 1885, drew up a new postal law, which was sanctioned by Volksraad on 24th May, and came into force on 30th June, 1886, and is headed, "Law No. 1, 1886. For the management of the Postal Service in the South African Republic."

It gives Government the exclusive right of carrying mails; appoints certain hours for sale of stamps, delivery and receipt of letters and registered articles; gives senders of registered matter the right of a civil action against the official through whose neglect registered matter has been lost; gives a period of six months for unclaimed letters to be kept in the offices before being sent on to the Head Office; newspapers unclaimed for three months to be destroyed; makes registration of valuable articles, coin, etc., compulsory; allows for free re-direction of letters, cards, etc., in the State; defines Book, Pattern, and Packet posts; regulates the official "On Service" correspondence;

authorizes Postmasters to collect Impost Duty on parcels and letters containing dutiable articles; and gives at the end a list of postal rates which I give in full, thinking it best to have them recorded, as they show the high rates (most of which have since been reduced) charged at that time to the several countries.

SCHEDULE

Shewing uniform rates of postage for the whole of South Africa.

Class of Correspondence.	Destination.	Rates of Postage.
Letters	The town where same is posted	1d. for every ½ oz.
Newspapers	Any post-office throughout S. Africa	2d. " " ½ oz. ¾d. for not more than 4 oz.
Post Cards	" " " "	1d. each card.
Book and Sample	" " " "	1d. for every 2 oz. or portion thereof
Packets	" " " "	3d. for every 4 oz. or portion thereof
	Registration for any of the above	6d.

SCHEDULE

Shewing the Rates of Postage on Correspondence posted in the South African Republic (Transvaal) addressed to the United Kingdom and foreign countries.

Correspondence posted, stamped according to lowest rates, *via Natal*, take one week longer in transit.

Class of Correspondence.	Country of Destination.	Rates of Postage sent <i>via</i> Cape Colony.	Rates of Postage sent <i>via</i> Natal.
Letters	United Kingdom	8d. for every ½ oz.	6d. for every ½ oz.
	Countries specified in Class I. below	9½d. " ½ oz.	7½d. " ½ oz.
	Countries specified in Class II. below	11d. " ½ oz.	9d. " ½ oz.
	Countries specified in Class III. below	12d. " ½ oz.	10d. " ½ oz.
	Australasian Colonies <i>via</i> the United Kingdom	13d. " ½ oz.	11d. " ½ oz.
	India, Ceylon, China and Australia <i>via</i> Mozambique	14d. " ½ oz.	12d. " ½ oz.
	Foreign Countries by direct Private Ship	8d. " ½ oz.	6d. " ½ oz.
	United Kingdom	1½d. " 4 oz.	1d. " 4 oz.
	Countries specified in Class I. below	2½d. " 4 oz.	2d. " 4 oz.
	Countries specified in Class II. below	3½d. " 4 oz.	3d. " 4 oz.
News-papers	Countries specified in Class III. below	3d. " 4 oz.	2½d. " 4 oz.
	Australasian Colonies <i>via</i> the United Kingdom	2½d. " 4 oz.	2d. " 4 oz.
	India, Ceylon, China and Australia <i>via</i> Mozambique	2½d. " 4 oz.	2d. " 4 oz.
	Foreign Countries by direct Private Ship	1½d. " 4 oz.	1d. " 4 oz.
		2d. not exceeding 1 oz.	1d. not exceeding 1 oz.
		3d. " 2 oz.	2d. " 2 oz.
		5d. " 4 oz.	3d. " 4 oz.
		5d. for every additional 4 oz.	3d. for every additional 4 oz.
	United Kingdom	3d. for every 2 oz.	2d. for every 2 oz.
	Countries specified in Class I. below	3d. " 2 oz.	2d. " 2 oz.
Book and Sample Pkts.	Countries specified in Class II. below	3½d. " 2 oz.	2½d. " 2 oz.
	Countries specified in Class III. below	4½d. " 2 oz.	3½d. " 2 oz.
	Australasian Colonies <i>via</i> the United Kingdom	5d. not exceeding 2 oz.	4d. not exceeding 2 oz.
	India, Ceylon, China and Australia <i>via</i> Mozambique	9d. " 4 oz.	7d. " 4 oz.
	Foreign Countries by direct Private Ship	9d. for every additional 4 oz.	7d. for every additional 4 oz.
		5d. for every 4 oz.	3d. for every 4 oz.
		2d. " 2 oz.	1d. " 2 oz.

[We have omitted the long list of the countries in the different classes, given in full by Mr. Tamsen. Roughly speaking, Class I. comprises the countries of Europe and North America; Class II., Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies, and Africa (other than South Africa); and Class III., Asia.—ED.]

From the above it will be seen what a pleasure it was to have a large correspondence, and to have to remember all the different rates of postage; thank goodness this is all changed now, and we have only three rates to remember, that for South Africa being 2 p., that for Great Britain 2½ p., and that for all other countries of the world 4 p.

In the *Official Record* I found that a parcel containing 3537 stamps of the old 2s., blue, Queen's Head type, was found in 1886, and was handed over to the Postmaster General on 7th October; these were sent by him to the Telegraph Department, where they were all used for telegrams which are periodically destroyed, and when, in 1892, those of 1885-6 came to be burned, the party in charge tore off a quantity of the stamps and sold them to collectors. This accounts for the present low price for these stamps.

The *Official Stamp Record* for 1886 shows only the receipt of 120,000 1 p. and 30,000 1 s. stamps from Holland, but that of 1887 gives under 13th January the conversion of 90,000 3 p., lilac, of 1885, by means of a surcharge, into 2 p. stamps, the first being issued on 15th January, 1887. These are the 3 p. stamps surcharged, in black, with numeral "2" and letter "d," the original value at bottom of the stamp being cancelled by two black bars; the first five horizontal rows have the figure "2" with a curved tail, whereas the last row has the "2" with a straight tail. Owing to irregular feeding of the sheets into the printing press, some few stamps may be found without bars, others where the bars are higher than the value to be cancelled; in some specimens the bars go through the centre of the circle containing the arms, and the surcharge "2d." instead of being at the bottom of the stamp is high up, near the top. This first batch was followed on 25th February by another 90,000, again on 29th March by 30,000, and 13th April by 60,000, making thus in all 270,000 surcharged.

Moens chronicles this stamp with a double surcharge. I have never seen such a specimen, nor heard of one out here, and am very doubtful as to its existence.

On 4th April, 1887, there arrived from Holland the following stamps:

½ p.	1 p.	2 p.	6 p.	1 s.
50,000	1,880,000	3,000,000	100,000	470,000.

The 2 p. sent out this time is of the same design as before, but printed in yellow instead of brown; the reason of the change of colour is stated to me, by the Postmaster-General, to be that the brown colour did not show the obliterating marks well enough, and that therefore he instructed the printers to use a brighter shade, and they adopted the yellow, which I must own shows the cancelling ink far better than its predecessor; the first batch of the

yellow 2 p. was issued on April 14th, 1887, in a quantity of 120,000.

Of the 1885 type I have the 3 p., lilac, cut in half and used in connection with a 3 p. stamp as 4 p., and the 2 p., brown, cut diagonally and used as 1 p. on a newspaper from Barberton; evidently the supply of 1 p. stamps was exhausted, as the cut stamp was defaced with a date stamp, which I think was done intentionally, because the regular defacing stamp is always used for newspapers.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

By DONALD A. KING.

PART I.

(Continued from page 8.)

In the *Chronicle* newspaper of the 30th August, 1851, the Postmaster-General had an advertisement inserted, notifying the public of the introduction of stamps.

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"Postage stamps having been received from England, notice is hereby given that stamps of 3 pence, 6 pence, and 1 shilling can be purchased at this office on and after Monday, the 1st day of September, next.

"NOTE.—Postage stamps before using should be examined to ascertain that they will firmly adhere (as in the event of their falling off, the letters become charged with postage), they should then be placed on the front of the letter, and upon the right hand corner of the upper side.

"Should this direction not be attended to, from the rapidity with which the duty must be performed, letters which bear stamps will frequently be taxed, while the parties receiving them will be put to much trouble in obtaining a return of the postage improperly charged.

"In all cases of complaint of any irregularity, the covers of the letters (and contents in all practicable cases) must invariably be kept and sent to the Post-office, as affording the only means of investigating the complaint.

"A. WOODGATE, D.P.M.G.

"GENERAL P.O., HALIFAX, August 25th, 1851."

The Postmaster-General in his report for 1852, says:—

"Postage stamps valued at 1 shilling, 6 pence, and 3 pence have been procured from Trellayne Saunders, Esq., Stationer, of London, and supplied to stationers, postmasters, merchants, and others, at a discount of 5 per cent allowed on sums of £5 and upwards. During the past year there have been issued from my office postage stamps to the value of £355 2s. 6d. This is a much smaller circulation than was anticipated at the time of their introduction into the Province, the public generally, I apprehend, not yet clearly understanding their use, nor appreciating their advantages.

"They are deposited with the Receiver-General for safe keeping, from whom I procure them when a supply is needed. Application has been made for 1 penny stamps, which are expected to arrive shortly."

The only mention of a bill for the stamps is in the accounts for the quarter ending 5th October, 1851. It is—

"By cash paid to Hon. Jos. Howe, being amount remitted by him to Trellayne Saunders, Esq., for postage stamps for Nova Scotia £221 14s. 8d."

This seems to be a very small amount for the plates and stamps, but it more probably is a part payment, as the plate and printing of the 1 penny alone cost £191 3s. 2d. I cannot however find any mention of any further sum paid.

The stamps were not long in use before it was found that the want of a 1 penny label was a great inconvenience, as it was necessary for the local drop letters in Halifax, and also to make up the rate on letters prepaid in stamps to the United States, Bermuda, Newfoundland, &c.

The Post-office Commissioners spoke of this in their first report after the Province had taken over the postal administration.

"The Committee recommend that the Governor in Council should be legally empowered to introduce a 1 penny stamp, in addition to those now in use, the same being necessary to prepay letters to the United States, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and to accommodate the people of Halifax; and also to make regulations to secure the safe passage of money letters."

At this time the postal rates with the United States were the same as in 1848:—"The United States rates to be taken on letters forwarded between the United States and the British North American Provinces, under Article 13 of the Convention of December the 5th, 1848, shall be as follows:—

"On any letter not exceeding half-ounce in weight, conveyed, or to be conveyed, any distance within the United States not exceeding 300 miles a rate of 5 cents, and for any distance exceeding 300 miles a rate of 10 cents.

"When the United States rates of postage are collected in British North America, 5 cents shall be considered equivalent to 3d., and 10 cents to 6d., Provincial currency.

"The Provincial rates of postage, to be taken under the provisions of the same article, shall be as follows: On any letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed, or to be conveyed, any distance within British North America, not exceeding 60 miles a rate of 4d. sterling, or 8 cents. Above 60 miles but not exceeding 100 miles a rate of 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, and so on an additional rate of 2d. sterling or 4 cents for every distance not exceeding 100 miles."

In 1852 a new agreement was made between the respective Governments of Nova Scotia and the United States, causing a very great reduction in the postal rates. It is as follows:

"No. 12.

"Articles of agreement between the Post-office Department of the United States, and the Post-office Department of Nova Scotia.

"For the purpose of establishing and regulating the exchange of mails between the United States and Nova Scotia, it is agreed between the Post-office Department of the United States, and the Post-office Department of Nova Scotia:

"1. That there shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and Nova Scotia at the following points, viz.,

On the side of the United States at Boston.	On the side of Nova Scotia at Halifax.
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"2. The postage to be charged in the United States on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to and from Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, shall be 5 cents (three pence) for any distance within the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, and exceeding 3,000 miles within the United States 10 cents (sixpence) the single letter, every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional of less than half an ounce, to be charged as an additional rate; the rates of this section mentioned having been agreed upon by the Postmaster-General of the United States by and with advice and consent of the President.

"8. The postage stamps of either country shall be taken as evidence of the prepayment of postage.

"9. The Post Office designated for the dispatch and receipt of the Provincial mails on the side of the United States, will stamp "U. States" upon all letters sent into Nova Scotia for delivery; and the office designated for the dispatch and receipt of United States mails on the side of Nova Scotia, will stamp "Nova Scotia" upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery."

Clause 9 of this agreement will explain to a certain extent the existence of some of the Nova Scotian 3d. and 6d. stamps with a new value of 5 or 10 cents stamped on them. Although the clause only calls for "U. States" or "Nova Scotia" to be stamped on letters exchanged between the respective countries, yet I have never seen one cover with

that inscription alone on it. The commonest form of these inscriptions is "PAID 6d." on United States letters, and "Paid to cents" on Nova Scotian letters. This hand stamp is usually found in two lines, "PAID" above and the value in a half circle beneath. Other types of these hand stamps are not uncommon in either country; I have before me a letter mailed at Providence, R. I., and postmarked "June 4, 1859," prepaid with the United States 10 c. stamp of 1857, it has a small, double-lined oval stamped on it, within which are the words "United States," and in the centre of these words "6d." The stamp is cancelled with "PAID" in a circle. Although all the stamping on this cover is done in red, yet the ink of the postmark and cancellation is quite different to that in which the "United States 6d." is struck. The hand stamps used may sometimes have been struck on the stamp, and thus would make the so-called surcharge; this however does not in any way resemble that which would be made by printing. I do not believe in the least in any such variety made by the latter means.

To return to the 1d. stamps. The recommendation of the Post-office was acted upon as soon as possible, and a One Penny stamp was issued. The exact date of the issue I cannot find, although I have searched the *Royal Gazette* and all the newspapers of the time; apparently there was no advertisement published of their proposed use. The nearest approach to the date is the first requisition for them made by the Postmaster General on the Receiver General, who in Nova Scotia held the stock of stamps; this is dated—

"HALIFAX, May 12, 1853.

"Sir,—I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with a supply of 200 sheets of 1 penny stamps (amounting to £100) for the use of the Post-office in this Province."

"(Sgd.) A. WOODGATE, P.M.G."

The next reference to the 1d. stamp is in the report for 1853, where the Postmaster-General says that "One Penny postage stamps having recently been received from London, and put into circulation, are now to be had in nearly every Post-office in Nova Scotia.

"There are at present stamps for 1 shilling, 6 pence, 3 pence, and 1 penny; and the public have thus every facility afforded them to prepay their letters to any place to which stamps can free them. His Excellency's Government having at considerable outlay introduced into the country the system of prepayment by stamps, it is a subject of gratulation that the public at large are beginning to feel and appreciate their convenience and advantages, a much larger amount having been issued from my office during the past than the present year, being an increase of over 25 per cent., as will be seen by reference to Report 1."

In the accounts for this year there is one lettered "K."

"Penny postage stamps £191 3s. 2d."

This no doubt is Perkins, Bacon, & Co.'s bill for making the plate and for printing.

In 1853 the question of a reduced rate of postage to the United Kingdom was raised, and a petition was drawn up and forwarded on the 17th of March, 1853, by Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Lt.-Governor of Nova Scotia, to the Parliament of Great Britain, praying for a reduction of postage to a uniform prepaid 1d. postage rate to all the English Colonies and Great Britain.

An answer was sent to this petition on the 8th April, 1853, by the Duke of Newcastle, who encloses a copy of a circular dated 5th April, 1853, of which he also forwarded copies to all the governors of British Colonies.

The circular says: ". . . Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to adopt a uniform 6d. rate for all Colonial letters within a specified weight, so soon as the circumstances which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may think it their duty to take into consideration will permit, and upon its being ascertained that those Colonies, whose postal arrangements are independent of this country, are willing to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement.

"In order to avoid any misconception, I beg to repeat that the object of the Postmaster-General in the first instance is to enquire whether the Governments of the several Colonies will consent to the measure contemplated. Should their consent be obtained it will then remain to fix a period for bringing the arrangements into effect, simultaneously in the United Kingdom and Colonies."

On Lord Canning's accession to power the reduction was made.

"The details of the arrangement are that the present postal charges on letters between the United Kingdom and all the British Colonial possessions shall be reduced to a uniform rate of 6d. the half-ounce, according to the following scale, which is that in use in the United Kingdom, viz.,

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce	1 Rate.
Exceeding " " and not 1 ounce	2 Rates.
" " " " 2 ounces	4 " "

and so on. The postage to free the letter to its place of destination, and to be prepaid or not at the option of the sender."

When the reduced rate went into operation in Nova Scotia, there was no stamp of the value of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (equal to 6d. sterling) for the use of those who wished to prepay their letters. This difficulty was surmounted by a notice to the public allowing the 3d. stamp to be cut and used for half its value. This is alluded to in the report for 1854, which says of this:—"The Imperial Post-office Authorities having completed the necessary arrangements for reducing the comparatively high rates of postage charged on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and British North America, &c., the reduced rate came into operation on the 1st August last.

"This considerate act on the part of the parent country cannot but be considered as a great boon, especially to the poor man, who can now send or receive his letters by packet for the comparatively small sum of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency, the single rate of half an ounce.

"To remedy to some extent the serious inconvenience said to be experienced by merchants and others, in consequence of there being no seven and one-half penny currency postage stamp, by which parties who feel desirous could thus prepay their letters to England, and not wishing to put the Province to any further expense in having another *die* prepared, I considered it expedient to allow *half* stamps to be used with those now in use, to obviate the want of accommodation complained of, and a circular was accordingly forwarded to my deputies, and a notice issued to the public to the effect that letters could be prepaid to England by stamps by parties using a sixpence, or two threepenny stamps together, with *half a threepenny stamp*. The threepenny stamp to be cut *diagonally*, and the half to be equivalent to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

"The threepenny stamp alone to be used for that purpose."

This I believe is the only known instance in which a half stamp was authorized as a permanent issue, and used for such a long period of time—seven years—1854-1860. Other countries have authorized the use of bisected stamps, but only until a new one had been issued to meet the want of the new value.

The order to divide the 3d. stamp alone was not adhered to, as I have seen several covers prepaid with half of a 1s. and half of a 3d. stamp to make the rate; and I see in an auction catalogue of a sale in New York last winter, a cover described as being prepaid 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., made up of a 6d. and a quarter of a sixpenny stamp. I have no doubt that the 1d. was also used for the same purpose. The circular only permits the 3d. stamp to be cut; but the letters I saw prepaid with the cut 1s. passed through Halifax and were not taxed, and I do not think that any letters prepaid with cut stamps were taxed, even though such as were not alluded to in the regulations.

The discount of 5 per cent., that had been allowed to all buying stamps to the value of £5 and upwards, did not appear to give satisfaction to the country postmasters, as in 1855 the Postmaster-General asked that this privilege should be cancelled. The report says, "When stamps were first introduced into this Province, not only were postmasters authorized to sell them on commission, but merchants, stationers, and others obtained a discount of 5 per cent. on their purchase on all sums of £5 and upwards. This was done with a view to their general circulation, and in the hope that in this manner the public would sooner perceive their utility and convenience. The object then sought having been to a great extent attained, and postage stamps being now in circulation throughout the Province, I would therefore beg to suggest that in future the commission or discount, as the case may be, be confined to *postmasters* alone (including the Halifax office). This course would

somewhat increase the postmasters' emoluments, and give them a privilege, which in my opinion they are fairly and justly entitled to."

This not unreasonable request was acceded to.

That the use of stamps was largely increasing there is no doubt, as in the report for 1857 we find "The amount of postage stamps sold during the year was £2,855 5 2

In 1852 335 2 6

Increase of £2,520 2 8,

good evidence, I conceive, of their convenience, and of their appreciation as such by the public generally.

"A further supply of postage labels has been procured from England for the use of this Department, which for safe keeping are deposited with the Receiver-General, viz., 13,750 sheets, valued at £40,000, the cost of which, including premium on exchange on London, amounted to £120 16s. 1d. currency."

The requisition for this supply is the only one I have been able to find. It is in one of the letter-books of the Post-office Department.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, HALIFAX,
"July 2nd, 1857.

"STR,—The stock of postage stamps procured from England some time ago being nearly exhausted, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to issue the necessary directions to Mr. Stanford, No. 6, Charing Cross, London, for a further demand, viz.,

10,000 sheets of 3d. postage stamps, value £20,000
2,500 " 6d. " " 10,000
1,250 " 1s. " " 10,000

Each sheet to contain 160 labels of 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps, making each sheet of the value of £2, £4, and £8 respectively, and to be the colour of those affixed on the margin.

"The last supply of stamps were furnished by Mr. Trelawney Saunders, who has transferred his business to Mr. Stanford. In applying for these postage labels, therefore, it will be necessary you should furnish Mr. Stanford with your authority to produce the key for opening the box containing the dies, which are now in the possession of the engravers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Petch, who are also in possession of a key for the safe custody of the dies.

"It is particularly requested that the stamps may be forwarded at as early a period as possible, those remaining on hand being not only nearly expended, but much injured. When making the requisition it would be as well to caution the engravers not to pack the parcels too close, for when they are strictly confined they adhere and become useless, as was the case with some of the packages in the last supply furnished.—I have, &c., &c.,

"(Sgd.) A. WOODGATE.

"THE HON. C. H. TUPPER, M.D., M.P.P., Halifax."

I do not think that more than two supplies of stamps were ever sent from England. The accounts contain but two, there are two only mentioned in the reports, and there are but two distinct series of shades in the stamps. The foregoing applies to the three higher values alone.

Although I can find no trace of any but the one charge for 1d. stamps, I am inclined to believe that there was more than one supply, as there is more variety in the shades of paper and ink than in the other values—pointing, I should think, to more than one printing.

The bisecting of stamps in Nova Scotia was not authorised except in the case of the 3d., as before stated. But although not legalized it was a well-known and practised custom, and such stamps were always allowed to prepay postage. One peculiarity is that in both issues a stamp cut any way but diagonally is extremely rare. In the last few years I have seen and handled many covers prepaid by cut stamps, and I have only met with three divided otherwise. These were two 6d. cut perpendicularly, and one 10 cents cut horizontally.

I have been informed by an employé of the Nova Scotian post-office that those only that were cut diagonally were recognized, and if so the public and postmasters who did this bisecting were probably acquainted with this fact.

Considering the length of time stamps were in use in

Nova Scotia the number sold was not very great. The reports give the amounts for all except the last year. They were :

During years	1851 and 1852	£	s.	d.
" "	1853	335	2	6
" "	1854	473	4	8
" "	1855	898	0	6
" "	1856	1656	14	3
" "	1857	2536	15	9
" "	1858	2855	15	2
" "	1859	3172	13	5
" "	1859 (to 30th Sept.)	3619	1	10



The stamps issued by Nova Scotia are too well known to need any description. They are perhaps the handsomest of the many beautiful designs manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. for the British Colonies. There is one detail of which perhaps many collectors are not aware, and that is, that the fourth flower in the diamond is the May flower, the national emblem of Nova Scotia. It is one of the hardiest of wild flowers, its delicate pink and white blossoms perfuming the air long before the snow is off the ground.

The 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps were printed in sheets of 160, and the 1d. in a sheet of 120 stamps, on a paper of very even weight, no varieties in thick or thin paper being found. The gum used for the first printing was of a very dark brown colour, and of a pliable nature, as even on unused specimens now it does not show any cracks, and it can be bent without cracking.

The first printing of the 3d. was in a very dark blue colour on a clear blue paper, printing and paper varying slightly in shade. The 6d. is printed in a yellow-green on a bluish paper, printing and paper varying slightly in shade, as in the 3d. I have lately been shown an unused specimen of the 6d. printed in a pale yellow-green on an almost white paper, no trace of blue whatever, more yellowish-white than anything. If it had not been for the gum on the back, and its perfect unused condition I should say it had been treated to an acid bath.

The 1s. is in a light violet colour, on a very slightly bluish paper. The paper used for this value appears to be the whitest of the series.

The 1d. is found in three very distinct shades, both of paper and ink : 1st, a very dull reddish-brown tint on a pale blue paper ; 2nd, a much richer tint of the same colour on a bluish paper ; and 3rd (the scarcest variety), a very bright red-brown (showing little trace of brown at all) on bright blue paper. This shade is so marked that it can easily be recognised by any one. I had a specimen of the 1d. in a distinct brick-red colour, but am not satisfied that it had not been changed in shade, although, if such was the case, the change was confined to the ink alone, as the paper was of the normal tint.

The second printing of the 3d., 6d., and 1s. were issued about the end of 1857. For a long time past I have taken notes of the varieties and dates of postmarks on the covers I have seen, and it is somewhat uncommon to find the 3d., dark blue, or the 6d., yellow-green, used after the end of 1857. From that date the 3d., light blue, and the 6d., dark green, are the ones met with.

This second lot is entirely distinct from the first. The paper is of a lighter shade, the colours are different, and the gum is yellowish-white and crackly. It is very brittle ; if a stamp is bent the gum cracks all over, and in some cases the paper will nearly break. There are two varieties of paper, one almost white, the other bright blue.

In the 3d. there are three distinct shades or varieties : a. On almost white paper, generally tinted on the face by the plate, printed in a light blue. b. Same paper and colour, but there is the appearance of a cloud or haze on the printing which gives it a cold look ; the border lines also look as

if printed in a deeper shade. *c.* On a bright blue paper, the impression of a lighter shade than the paper.

In the 6d. there are two varieties: *a.* On the same whitish paper as the 3d., printed in dark green. *b.* On the bright blue paper. There do not appear to be any shades in the ink of this value, as the green is of the same tint on both papers.

The 1s. is in three varieties: *a.* On the whitish paper of the other values. *b.* On same paper, but with the cloud over it like the 3d.; this is printed in a much deeper shade than the first. *c.* On the bright blue paper of the 3d. and 6d., the colour of this is a very deep mauve. The last two shades are exceedingly rare.

In the following list where the paper is spoken of as being almost white it must be understood that there is always more or less of a bluish tint. This applies to the second printing only, as in the first the paper is more decided in colour. It would perhaps be more correct to describe it as being slightly bluish, but this would be misleading in the case of some, that show so little of the blue tint that it is rather suggested than seen.*

REFERENCE LIST.

1st Sept., 1851.

- 3d., black blue on blue paper.
- 3d., dark blue on blue paper (shades).
- 3d., " on sky-blue paper.
- 6d., yellow-green on slightly bluish paper (shades)
- 6d., " on very " " "
- 6d., " on yellowish-white paper. "
- 1s., violet on slightly bluish paper (shades).
- 1s., " on very bluish paper.
- 1s., cold violet on yellowish white paper.

12th May, 1853.

- 1d., dull reddish brown on pale blue paper.
- 1d., deep " " on blue paper (shades).
- 1d., bright brown-red on bright blue paper.

Last quarter, 1857.

- 3d., light blue on almost white paper (shades).
- 3d., " cloud on impression, almost white paper.
- 3d., " on bright blue paper.
- 6d., dark green, on almost white paper.
- 6d., " on bright blue paper.
- 1s., mauve on almost white paper (shades).
- 1s., " cloud on impression, almost white paper.
- 1s., very dark mauve on bright blue paper.

A list of the cut stamps of Nova Scotia can only be considered as approximately correct, new varieties are liable to be unearthed at any time. I have thought it best to head the list with the official variety, and to give the full prepayment of the cover on which the cut stamps are found. The list could be very much extended by giving the different parts of the stamps used, as right-hand side, left-hand side, etc.; but this I think would be carrying the varieties to extremes, although I know more than one collector in the Provinces who is collecting in this manner.

REFERENCE LIST.

1854.

- 7½d., made up with a 6d., yellow green on slightly bluish paper, and half a 3d., black-blue.
- 7½d., made up with a 6d., yellow-green on very bluish paper, and half a 3d., dark blue on blue paper.
- 7½d., made up with two and a half 3d., dark blue on blue paper (shades).
- 7½d., made up with a 6d. and a quarter of a 6d.
- 7½d., " " the half of a 1s., violet, and half a 3d., dark blue on blue paper.
- 1s. 10½d., made up with three 6d., yellow-green on very bluish paper, and one and a half 3d., dark blue on blue paper.
- 4½d., made up with one and a half 3d. dark blue on blue paper.
- 3d., made of half a 6d., yellow-green on bluish paper (shades).

* It is perhaps fair to suggest that some of the numerous shades of the paper that may be found are due either to fading, or to combination of the blue ingredient in the ink with the original colour of the paper. Probably all the stamps were printed upon an azure paper, though the latter may have varied slightly in tint.—Ed.

- 3d., made of half a 6d., yellow-green on very bluish paper.
- 3d., " quarter of a 1s., violet on whitish paper.
- 6d., " half a 1s., violet on slightly bluish paper.
- 9d., made up with one and a half 6d., yellow-green on bluish paper.

1857.

- 3d., made of half a 6d., dark green on whitish paper.
- 3d., " " 6d. " on bright blue paper.
- 3d., " " 6d. " " " " " cut perpendicularly.
- 7½d., made up with a 6d., dark green on bright blue paper, and half a 3d., light blue on whitish paper. [paper]
- 7½d., made up with two and a half 3d., light blue on whitish paper.

Before leaving the pence series, it is well to speak of some varieties of these stamps that have been found with a new value, in decimal currency, overprinted on them.

Only two varieties of these have come under my observation; the threepence, overprinted, or rather cancelled, with a large double-lined oval enclosing the value "5 c.," and the sixpence with a similar overprint of the figures "10," unframed.

Of the threepence, I have seen three covers mailed at Baddeck, C.B., and postmarked January 13th and 20th, 1860 (the third date was illegible), and all three addressed to the same person.

As will be seen by the dates, these letters were mailed after the Decimal Currency Act went into operation, but before the new stamps were issued.

As the then postmaster at Baddeck was still living, I wrote to him enclosing the covers, and he informed me that this overprint was used as a canceller, the stamps bearing no other cancellation than the oval described above.

The sixpennies with the overprint were also on the original cover; there were two of them on a letter mailed from Whycomogah, C.B., postmarked February 29th, 1860, but, as with the threepennies, there was no other cancellation than the figures "10" on each of the stamps.

Another manner in which these overprints might occur was in the stamping of the postage paid on the face of letters passing between Nova Scotia and the United States, as described earlier in this paper.

Personally, I do not believe there ever was a stamp of the pence issue of Nova Scotia surcharged with a new value and sold in the Province; if there had been they would certainly have come to light in greater or less quantities before this, as the Province has been thoroughly overhauled for the old issues of stamps, and it is about cleaned out, and we have yet to see these surcharged stamps turn up.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

A Shop in the Strand is in some ways a source of considerable amusement to those who serve in it, from the curious enquiries made by members of the British public, who, to judge from the experience we have had during the fifteen months we have been here, seem to consider a stamp shop as a kind of "Whiteley" or "General Emporium." The following are a few requests that we can call to mind, actually made over our counter recently:

"Can you give me a family washing book?"

"Do you sell sealing-wax?"

"Please show me some Bibles."

"Do you keep biographies?"

"I want my watch regulated!!!"

The following was not bad:

Enter a lady with swollen face—"I want my tooth taken out at once, it is aching so badly."

"But, madam, we are not dentists, we are stamp dealers."

"Oh, but I saw your lamp outside, and thought that was a dentist's lamp. I am sorry to have troubled you."

The said lamp is a large three-sided one with electric lights inside, and ornamented in stained glass with Her Majesty the Queen, on a 3d. English stamp, in front, Abraham Lincoln, on the 90 c. (1869), United States, on the left, and the Shah of Persia, on the 5 franc Persian, on the right. Have we deserv'd that this superb "Philatelic Light Giver" should be taken for a dentist's lamp?

One more curious enquiry and we have done:

About nine o'clock one evening there entered a charming young lady, who said, "Do you keep blank visiting cards?"

I have left mine at home, and I want to use one to get passed into a music hall." She looked so pathetic, that what could we do but offer to lend her our own card !!!

* * *
 "N. H. Mama," of Bombay.—From the *Indian Philatelist* we call the following:

"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."

We can fully bear out the statement that this man has been selling forgeries, as we quite recently examined a collection of nearly 9000 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 position, and have the knowledge to enable them to guarantee what they offer, it would be much better for them in the long run.

* * *
New Specialist's Album.—At the request of several London collectors we have prepared an album of portable size, and convenient for taking to meetings of the Philatelic Society, &c. Our large blank albums (which, by the way, have a sale of about 600 per annum) are found to be too heavy and cumbersome for such purposes, and our new book will be found a very suitable one.

The most recent requirements of the advanced philatelist are met by this new edition. As far as practicable all the suggestions of the best authorities have been adopted, and we have no hesitation in placing this book on the market as an ideal album, confident that the specialist and general collector alike will find careful provision made for the preservation of his gems.

The leaves are of the latest approved size, with a narrow border $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top and bottom and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the sides. The body of the leaf is sunk, the sunk portion measuring $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6$ inches, and is ruled with very faint *quadrill* lines, to aid in accurately placing the specimens. It is scarcely possible to overstate the amount of injury by friction, which is prevented by this ingenious method for preserving such stamps as British Guiana 1853, Portugal, Azores, early Natal, &c.

Each leaf is movable, and is retained in its place by an improved mechanism, the success of which has been thoroughly tested by repeated experiments.

Each book contains sixty sunk mount leaves, with gilt edges, and is handsomely bound in half maroon morocco with cloth protecting case. Price 50s., carriage extra.

* * *
Forged Sandwich Isles.—Mr. Holdsworth, of Honolulu, writes us as follows:

"I have to warn you against three undoubted forgeries of the surcharges on the Provisional Government stamps, which were brought to me to-day for my inspection and opinion. The three I mention are red surcharges on the 1 cent, violet, of 1870. They came here from San Francisco, but are said to have been received there from London. The surcharges are quite clear and distinct; but the ink used is much darker than the ink on the sheets with which I have compared them, and as they are all unknown errors, the fraud is, in my opinion, indubitable. They are as follows:

intended apparently as an improvement upon the '189' error, the ordinary surcharge inverted, and a double surcharge, both impressions very distinct, the right way up, and not overlapping."

FISCAL POSTALS OF W. AUSTRALIA.

The following information on the subject of the above stamps may perhaps be of interest, as I notice that in Mr. Millington's *Stamps of the British Empire* there is given a list of the fiscal postals, the greater part of which is incorrect, while the stamp quoted as an error of colour of the issue of 1890, *id.*, pale blue, is quite unknown here.

On September 5th, 1893, the legislature passed an amendment to the Postal Act of the colony, which provided that postage stamps could be used for Revenue purposes, and that Revenue stamps, up to the value of one shilling, could be used for postage. The values that have therefore come into general use are the *id.*, 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. long rectangular stamps, colour *lilac*. In addition to these, a few stamps of the values of 2s. 6d., 3s., and 5s. have been used on gold parcels from the outlying gold fields; but this is contrary to the letter of the law, and to the wishes of the postal authorities.

There are other Revenue stamps that can be used postally, viz., the current oblong 3d. postal type, printed in *lilac*, and surcharged with various values—"ONE PENNY," "TWO PENCE," "THREE PENCE," "SIXPENCE," and "ONE SHILLING," in *black, sans-serif* type, and the letters "I.R." in the upper corners in Grottesque type; also the *id.*, *bistre*, wmk. Crown & CC, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 14, and wmk. Crown & CA, perf. 14, with either one or two bars obliterating the word "POSTAGE," and "I.R." in the upper corners in Pearl extended type, the overprint being in *green*.

All these last varieties were issued when the Stamp Act of 1881 was introduced, as provisionals, pending the issue of the regular Revenue types. All of these are exceedingly scarce, with the exception of the 2d., *black* and *lilac*, which is not so difficult to obtain, the reason for this being that the "Stamp Act" was amended in 1882, and the 2d. rate was abolished; consequently a few portions of sheets were left in some of the Customs offices, and these have been used for postage recently. This also accounts for the scarcity of the long Revenue 2d. stamps, only a few sheets of which had been issued at the time of the alteration of the "Stamp Act," and this stamp will be a scarce one in the future. The ordinary Revenue stamps are not freely used, as most people prefer using the smaller postage stamps for both purposes.

R. SNELLGROVE.

Fremantle, July 5, 1894.

[It will be noticed that this adds the 9d. of the long rectangular type, and two varieties of the *id.*, *bistre*, to the list which we gave in May.—ED.]

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

Hon. Secretary:

J. A. TILLEARD.

THE twenty-eighth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 4th May, 1894, at 7.30 p.m.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and twelve other members were in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Gibraltar, which constituted the sole business of the evening, was proceeded with, and was completed.

THE twenty-ninth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 11th May, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. Fourteen members were present.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. A. W. Chambers, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Assistant Secretary reported the receipt, from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of Mr. Millington's Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire, and from Mr. W. Morley of his handbook of the Revenue Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland, both of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

The Treasurer then explained the position of matters in regard to the annual balance sheet, and (on the motion of Mr. Maycock, seconded by Mr. Wickham Jones) Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. A. B. Creeke were appointed auditors to audit the accounts for the year, prior to their being submitted to the annual general meeting.

Mr. S. H. Cotton, proposed by Mr. A. de Worms, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Gillespie; and Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Tilleard showed a collection of imperforate stamps of the De la Rue series of the postage and telegraph stamps of India, sent by H.R.H. the Duke of York. The stamps, which were very much admired, consisted of impressions from each plate put to press since the Indian stamps have been prepared by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. On the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Pearce, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to His Royal Highness for graciously affording the members present an opportunity of inspecting this interesting and valuable collection.

Mr. Nankivell referred to the question of what means could be taken to insure uniformity in the description of colours of stamps in the Society's works. An interesting discussion ensued, in which most of the members took part, but no definite conclusion was arrived at as to the best mode of attaining the object in view.

THE Thirtieth meeting of the season 1893-94 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 18th of May, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. Fourteen members present.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The business of the evening consisted of the revision of Reference Lists of the Stamps of the Ionian Islands and of Labuan. The former was completed, subject to a reference to the publication committee to describe the Postmarks found on used copies of the stamps. The List of Labuan was proceeded with, and adjourned for completion.

Mr. Gordon Smith called attention to apparent differences in the last issue of Labuan Stamps on unwatermarked paper, and it was determined that enquiries should be made in regard to these stamps prior to the completion of the List.

THE thirty-first meeting of the season—being the Annual General Meeting of the Society—was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 25th May, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. Twenty-five members were in attendance.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President the chair was taken by Major Evans, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary then read his Report on the proceedings and work of the Society during the past year; and on the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Gibbons, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Garth for his services, and for his Report, which was directed to be entered on the minutes.

The Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Society for the year, together with the Report of the Auditors, was then read by Mr. Chambers; and upon the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Hastings Wright, it was resolved that the Accounts as rendered be received, adopted, and filed by the Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Treasurer and Auditors for their services.

The members of the Council having retired in accordance with the Statutes, the meeting proceeded to the consideration of the constitution of the Council for 1894-5, and the following members were elected to serve, viz., Lord Kingston

(President), Mr. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), Mr. J. A. Tilleard (Secretary), Mr. R. Pearce (Assistant-Secretary), Mr. C. N. Biggs (Treasurer), Mr. T. Maycock (Librarian), and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, A. W. Chambers, R. Ehrenbach, E. B. Evans, D. Garth, and T. Wickham Jones.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. D. Garth explained to the meeting the reason which prevented him from again putting himself in nomination for the post of Honorary Secretary, and on the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Philbrick, it was resolved that "this meeting deeply regrets the retirement of Mr. Garth from the Secretaryship of the Society, the duties of which have been discharged by him with so much ability and to the great advantage of the Society, and offers him a sincere vote of thanks for his services during his term of office." On the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Hastings Wright, the meeting also passed a vote of thanks to the retiring Council and Officers for their services during the past year.

Mr. Philbrick then read a paper entitled "The Houses of Parliament Envelopes." After referring to the fact that these envelopes were the first to be issued bearing any official notice on their face of the reduction of the postage rate to one penny, the paper proceeded to give the reasons for the issue, with full particulars in connection with the history and descriptions of the envelopes, specimens of which were handed round for inspection by the members present.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Hastings Wright, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Philbrick for his interesting paper, which, with his consent, it is proposed to publish in the *London Philatelist*.—From the *London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London*.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS,
BARON CANNING, G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay.

Honorary Vice-President—

THE HONOURABLE H. J. PARSONS, C.S.,
Judge of the High Court of Judicature.

President—ARTHUR CLEMENT TRAPP, ESQ.

THE nineteenth meeting was held on Monday, the 25th June, at 6.30 p.m., the President in the chair. Nine members and one visitor in attendance.

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 Secretary; Captain J. Polglase James, Port Officer, Negapatam, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Dobrovich—both as corresponding members.

The Hon. Secretary stated that he had, on behalf of the Society, sent an annual subscription of 12s. 6d. to the publisher of the *Canadian Journal of Philately*, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in November, 1893, but had received no acknowledgment from him, and the journal in question had not reached the Society. The Hon. Secretary further stated that several letters had been addressed to the gentleman concerned, but no replies had been received up to date, and the journal had not arrived. Under these circumstances, on the motion of the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, it was resolved that another letter be written to this person, and the correspondence recorded in the Society's minutes, and published in the usual course.

Proposed by the Exchange Secretary, and seconded by Mr. C. Prasada, that corresponding members of the Society pay a fee of 1 rupee as annual subscription in addition to the entrance fee, and that the blank exchange sheets of the Society be supplied gratis to all corresponding members by the Exchange Secretary. (Carried.)

With respect to Mr. De Cruz's proposition of allowing corresponding members the privileges of the Exchange section, it was resolved, on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Dobrovich, that the Society could not undertake the responsibility of sending sheets of stamps out of Bombay. (Carried.)

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks some used Mexican Revenue Stamps from Mr. E. W. Heusinger, Secretary and Treasurer, A.C.P.S., San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A., and begs to intimate that they have been duly handed over to the Hon. Treasurer for the Society's collection.

JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President: I. VON ALPHEN, ESQ.,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. Vice-President: EMIL TAMSEN, ESQ.

President: A. A. OSBORN, ESQ.,
Postmaster.

THE seventh ordinary meeting of the above Society was held at the Board Room, Bettelheim Buildings, on Wednesday, July 11th, at 8 p.m. Present fifteen members, the President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Messrs. Carl Jeppe, G. F. Obermeyer, and Dr. Kaye, all proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. L. Schuler, and Mr. A. Ducrot, proposed by Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, seconded by Mr. L. Schuler, were elected to active membership, and Mr. W. J. Hayes, Assistant Postmaster, Pretoria, proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. L. Schuler, was elected a corresponding member.

The Superintendent of Exchange reported that Circuit No. 1 had been returned to him with sales amounting to £2 3s. 3d. (only two books were circulated), and that Circuit No. 2, consisting of three books, and Circuit No. 3, consisting of six books, were in circulation. The Committee reported that special sheets were being printed by the Society for use in the Exchange department.

The following addition and amendment to the Society's rules and regulations were then laid on the table, and will be treated one month from date in accordance with the constitution, viz.:

Proposed by Mr. Booleman, and seconded by Mr. S. Epstein, "That an auctioneer be appointed for the Society."

Proposed by Mr. Osborn, seconded by Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, "That the number of Vice-Presidents of the Society be increased to two."

This being all the business of the evening, the Hon. Assistant Secretary then read the first part of an article on "The Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," by Emil Tamsen, illustrating it with stamps from his collection. A discussion then took place on the same.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Klagsbrun and the Chairman concluded the meeting.

SAUL A. KLAGSBRUN, *Hon. Asst. Sec.*

P. O. Box 1725.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE Annual General Meeting was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Thursday, May 31st, 1894, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by nineteen members. The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and likewise a letter from the President regretting his inability to be present.

The Vice-President then called for the Hon. Secretary's report, which was in the following terms:

"During the session seventeen meetings have been held, at which there has been an average attendance of sixteen members. In addition to the ordinary meetings there have been nineteen lists meetings.

"The programme foreshadowed in the last Annual Report has been faithfully carried out, and, in addition, papers of an interesting character have been contributed by six members, who hitherto had not contributed to the Society's work. There are, however, two events for which the session will be memorable. The first of these is the publication of the first work of the Society, and the second the Lime Light Exhibition given at the opening meeting, whereby the difference between certain rare genuine stamps and well-executed forgeries of the same was demonstrated. This Exhibition is believed to have been the first instituted by an English Society, and proved a great success. The members during the session have had opportunities of an exceptional

character of examining rare stamps, an advantage which is sometimes not appreciated at its just worth.

"The Committee beg to express their thanks to the editor of the *Manchester City News* for the liberal way in which he has allowed such full reports of the Society's meetings to be inserted in that paper. The thanks of the members are likewise due to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., Mr. Brown, and others, for gifts of books to the library, and for other assistance greatly beneficial to the Society. During the session Mr. Munn was appointed to write the special reports for the *Manchester City News*, and the meeting to-night will be asked to ratify such appointment, one which has proved of so much value to the Society.

"During the session the Society held its first dinner, the arrangements for which were delegated to Mr. Gibson. It is a matter for congratulation that more members have during the last session contributed papers and taken part in the discussions which have followed; and in selecting Central and Southern Europe as the basis of the syllabus for the ensuing session, it is hoped that the great interest attaching thereto will have the effect of inducing some of those who have not already done so to come forward."

Upon the motion of the Vice-President the above report was adopted, and directed to be entered in the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer then submitted the balance-sheet, which had been duly audited, and showed a satisfactory surplus. It was resolved that the balance-sheet be passed. After a few observations by the Chairman, the election of officers and the committee for the ensuing session was proceeded with, and resulted as below:

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

Vice-President—F. BARRATT.

Hon. Sec.—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Assistant Hon. Sec.—C. H. COOTE.

Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.

Hon. Librarian—J. H. ABBOTT.

E. P. COLLETT. W. GRUNEWALD.

G. F. H. GIBSON. W. W. MUNN.

In answer to a question, the Secretary informed the members that the rules provided that a list of the members should be published once a year, and the Committee had decided this list should appear after the report of the Annual Meeting.

W. DORNING BECKTON, *Hon. Sec.*

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Abbott, J. H.	Hanmer, W.
Angelo, H. R., St.	Heginbottom, J. E.
Barratt, F.	Hesketh, J. R.
Batty, E. T.	Hughes, T. C.
Beazley, F. J.	Kingston, The Earl of
Beckton, W. D.	Lake, F. W.
Blockey, G.	Litchfield, M.
Bowker, C. C.	Moore, Dr. J.
Castle, M. P.	Munn, W. W.
Collett, E. P.	North, J. C.
Coote, C. H.	Pemberton, P. L.
Duerst, G. B.	Petrie, E.
Edmonson, C. J.	Philbrick, F. A., q.c.
Ehlinger, E. A.	Ranck, H.
Farrer, E.	Ridpath, T.
Fildes, E.	Roberts, F.
Flohr, J.	Roberts, Vernon.
Gibson, G. F. H.	Simpson, J. W.
Greenhow, H. P.	Wallace, A.
Grunewald, W.	Watson, A.

NAPLES PHILATELIC CLUB.

We have received a copy of the statutes and bye-laws of the *Circolo Filatelico Napoletano*, a society formed a few months back, with a request that we will notify its existence, and inform our readers of the desire of their Neapolitan brethren to enter into correspondence with collectors in other parts of the world. The Society has rooms in the Galleria Umberto, where we are sure that foreign collectors visiting Naples will be welcome. The Secretary is Signor Roberto Palmieri, 8, Via Monteroduni, Naples.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

IN submitting their Second Annual Report your Committee has to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of the society. During the year eleven ordinary monthly meetings were held, at which the attendance averaged seventeen members, proving that the interest in philately shown during the first year of the Society's existence is still maintained. The number of members on the roll is now fifty. During the year seventeen new members were elected, six resigned, and two were struck off for not conforming with the rules.

The papers on philatelic subjects contributed were as follows: "Stamps of Victoria"; "The Beaded Oval Series"; and "Emblems on Watermarked Paper," by Mr. D. H. Hill; "What to Collect in Early N.S.W.," and "Large Square Series of N.S.W.," by Mr. A. J. Derrick; "The Alphabet of Philately," by Mr. J. Davis; "The First Issues of Victoria," by Mr. W. R. Rundell.

Books and periodicals have been freely donated to the library of the Society by members, the donors being Messrs. D. H. Hill, C. B. Donne, W. Brettschneider and D. S. Abraham. Your Committee desires to specially place on record their thanks to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for a presentation of valuable works of reference, comprising *Philatelic Record* (Nos. 33 to 144 inclusive), *Colonial Stamps*, *Price Catalogue*, *Monthly Journal* (vol. 2), *Album Weeds*, *Portuguese India*, *Caricatures Mulready*, *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*.

The rules relating to the exchange of duplicate stamps have been thoroughly revised by your Committee and confirmed by the members, and are found to meet all the requirements of the system.

Your Committee has not yet seen its way clear to enter into a system of Inter-Colonial Exchange, although a resolution had been carried confirming the advisability of such a system.

In conclusion your Committee feels that the progress made by the Society during the two years of its existence warrants them in predicting a great future for it, and considers that it now stands on an equality with the Philatelic Societies of the world.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on June 27th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year 1894-95:

Life Hon. President—D. H. HILL.

President—C. HESSELMANN.

Vice-President—A. S. WHELEN.

Librarian—C. B. DONNE.

Committee—

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER. W. DAVIES.

A. J. DERRICK. W. R. RUNDSELL.

Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent—
J. DAVIS.

WEST AUSTRALIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE first annual meeting of the above society was held on Monday, July 2nd, at Mr. Clifton's residence, Freemantle. Present, Mr. Clifton in the chair, and six members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary read the balance-sheet for the twelve months, showing a credit balance of £1 3s. 10d. cash in hand, which was considered very satisfactory, and was adopted. Mr. Kekwick was elected a member.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months: Patron—R. Sholl, Esq., P.M.G., subject to his accepting the position; President—Mr. Charles L. Clifton; Vice-President—Dr. Hitch; Hon. Sec. and Exchange Supt.—Alf. J. Levine; Treasurer—R. Snellgrove; Committee—Messrs. Abrahams, Wade, and Thompson.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs. Clifton and Hitch for allowing the Society to meet at their residences, which accounted for the credit balance. A vote of thanks also to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for their publication on the *Stamps of the British Empire*, presented by them to the Society; in the Western Australia portion several errors were discovered, and a list made out to be forwarded to the publishers specifying the same. Several collections and sheets were exhibited. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated a very enjoyable evening.

ALF. J. LEVINE, *Hon. Sec.*

PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

NEW FORGERIES.

THE Association hereby warn philatelists against the following dangerous forgeries which have been brought under their notice:

TURKEY.—Gibbons' type 3134. Issue 1884-1887, 25 piastres, black and grey, and 25 piastres, carmine and yellow. Very dangerous forgeries.

UNITED STATES.—Issue 1869, 15 cents and 24 cents, with reversed centres. Very dangerous forgeries of both these values have been seen by the Association, emanating from Paris. They are both made up most cleverly from genuine specimens. The central design being peeled off without injuring the back of the stamp in any way, then reversed and replaced under high pressure. Collectors and dealers are advised to closely examine any specimens that may be offered.

VICTORIA.—Gibbons' type 3389 and 3390. Issue 1874-9, 1d., green on yellow; 1d., green on grey; 2d., lilac on green; 2d., lilac on buff. A number of the ordinary varieties on white paper, changed to the tints enumerated above, have lately been placed on the market. The paper has a stained and blotched appearance, the colouring matter not having been evenly distributed, whilst the postmarks are of a latter date than the originals.

FREDK. R. GINN,

Hon. Secretary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. I. H.—Thanks for your note. The variety you mention belongs to the issue of 1892, and was chronicled in Vol. III.

J. H. L.—We have noted the Ceylon adhesives; the envelope is a recent issue. Is it not green (not black) on green? The 1s. in blue must be a chemical; almost any weak acid will produce this.

J. F. O'B.—The corner stamps of the sheets of the Falkland Islands all, we believe, show the peculiarity you describe; uncharged halves of the 1d. seem to have been not uncommonly used to make up the 2½d. rate. We doubt the error of watermark "SIXPENSE," and suspect that the apparent second "s" is due to some flaw in the "c" or defect in the paper. We will take an opportunity of mentioning what you say about the British stamps to the head of the Stamping Department. We wish you all success in the formation of a Society in Dublin.

COROPOFF (?).—The stamp you sent is oxidized. If you will give us your correct address we will return the stamp, and reply to your other question.

H. S. G.—We have never heard of the stamp you mention in an imperforate state, and do not suppose that it was ever issued in that condition.

J. H. J.—Many thanks for No. 30, which we have forwarded to the publishers. Belgium No. 48 should, we believe, be on white, or on less distinctly bluish paper than No. 58. *Remainders* are stocks of stamps left on hand when an issue goes out of use, or when a country ceases issuing separate stamps, as in the case of some of the West Indian Islands.

G. H. S.—The "Sewing Machine" had been recognised. It was through a slip that it passed from the Supplement into the 6th Edition. 1. "Hammonia" occurs on some of the bogus Hamburg locals. 2. Some stamps were never issued gummed, others are frequently found with the gum washed off, as they are apt to stick together. 3. Liberia, 1880, are catalogued as perf. 10½. 4. We have not noticed the two varieties of "T," but will look for them.

F. E. S.—The Portuguese is changed in colour from one of the ordinary shades; exposure to strong sunlight will do it. The Brazilian is No. 301 in the catalogue.

J. S. S.—The "Clara Rothe" stamps are altogether fictitious.

E. S. H.—The envelope you mention did not reach us; it probably went into our publishers' waste-paper basket.

E. R.—We do not fancy that the impressed newspaper stamp you mention is of much rarity. The Tasmania is probably a very heavy impression of the locally-printed stamps, there are numerous shades and varieties of these; such a one as you describe is not very common.

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR SEPTEMBER.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

ANGOLA.

	1894. <i>New type.</i>	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
5 reis	.	0 1	0 4	2 0
20 "	.	0 2	1 0	—
25 "	.	0 3	1 4	—
100 "	.	0 4	—	—

ANTIOQUIA.

	1894.	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
1 centavo, blue	.	0 2	1 3	—
2½ centavos, green	.	0 4	2 6	—
5 " vermilion	.	0 6	4 6	—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	1894. <i>New type.</i>	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
1d., carmine	.	0 2	1 4	10 6

COLOMBIA.

5 centavos, vermilion on bluish	.	0 6	4 6	—
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CONGO (Portuguese).

	1894. <i>New type.</i>	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
2½ reis	.	0 1	0 3	1 0
5 "	.	0 1	0 4	2 0
10 "	.	0 1	0 6	4 0
15 "	.	0 2	0 9	—
20 "	.	0 2	1 0	—
25 "	.	0 3	1 4	—
50 "	.	0 4	—	—
75 "	.	0 6	—	—
80 "	.	0 6	—	—
100 "	.	0 9	—	—
150 "	.	1 3	—	—
200 "	.	1 6	—	—
300 "	.	2 3	—	—

GREECE.

Letter Card.

20 lepta, carmine on blue	.	0 6	4 0	—
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Envelope.

20 lepta, carmine on pale green	.	0 6	4 0	—
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GUINEA.

1894. *New type.*

5 reis	.	0 1	0 4	2 0
10 "	.	0 1	0 6	4 0
20 "	.	0 2	1 0	—
25 "	.	0 3	1 4	—
50 "	.	0 4	—	—
80 "	.	0 6	—	—
100 "	.	0 9	—	—
200 "	.	1 6	—	—
300 "	.	2 3	—	—

KEWKIANG.

½ cent, black on pink	.	0 1	0 6	3 0
1 " red on yellow	.	0 1	0 6	3 0
1 " black on white	.	0 2	0 9	6 0
2 " brick-red on white	.	0 3	1 6	—
5 " blue on yellow	.	0 4	3 0	—
6 " yellow on white	.	0 6	—	—
10 " black on yellow	.	0 9	—	—
15 " carmine on yellow	.	1 0	—	—
20 " blue on pink	.	1 3	—	—
40 " black on magenta	.	2 6	—	—

MEXICO.

1894. *Post Cards.*

5 centavos, blue and pink on white	.	0 4	3 0	—
Ditto, error in inscription, "est" for "este"	.	0 9	—	—

PARAGUAY.

"Official" in small type. EACH PER 12 PER 100

1 centavo, black and green, used	.	0 2	1 6	—
2 " " carmine "	.	0 4	—	—
5 " " blue "	.	0 6	—	—
7 " " brown "	.	0 9	—	—
10 " " puce "	.	1 0	—	—
15 " " orange "	.	1 6	—	—
20 " " pink "	.	2 0	—	—

SWITZERLAND.

Exhibition Post Card.

Black and blue on buff	.	0 9	—	—
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SAN MARINO.

1894. *New colours.*

2 centesimi, blue	.	0 1	0 6	3 0
10 " green	.	0 3	—	—
15 " lake	.	0 4	—	—
65 " red-brown	.	1 0	—	—
2 lire, buff and brown	.	3 0	—	—

Post Cards.

10 centesimi, green on bluish	.	0 3	2 0	—
15 " " "	.	0 4	3 0	—

TURK'S ISLAND.

1893. *Provisional.*

½d., in large black type on 4d. grey	.	40 0	—	—
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Denmark (fire r. b. s. and others, all obsolete), Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan, 15 and 25 sen., Indian Telegraphs, Siam, Oldenburg, Brazil, Sarawak, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/- Post-free, 5/1.

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No. 10.—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Nepal, Guatemala newband, Nowanuggar, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Java, Philippine Islands, Hayti, Tolima 5 c., Azores, Uruguay, Italy, Jhesnd, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Deccan, Danish envelope, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 7 Egypt, rare New Granada, New South Wales O. S., 6 scarce Spanish, Servia, Honolulu, Ottoman Empire, Ceylon envelope, Porto Rico, Bermuda, Bhopal, Philippine Isles (Infant King), and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/-; and if the stamps were bought separately, it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.

No. 11.—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps contains 200 varieties, including provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, Official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Java, provisional 188: British Guiana, New Caledonia, Swaziland, Madeira, Bhopal, surcharged Peru, Sierra Leone, Spanish, Levant, rare Granada Confederation, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Soruth, Peru envelope, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Faridkot, set of 3 Chili, Surinam, Honolulu, Brazil 180 and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas, rare Moldo-Wallachia, Fiji Isles, obsolete Newfoundland, Deccan envelope, Japan newband, Honduras, British South Africa, British Honduras, set of 4 Nicaragua, set of 3 Philippine (Infant King), Argentine ½ cent., and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each. Post-free, 21/1.

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No. 16.—The Ninepenny Packet of Local Danish Stamps contains 20 varieties, all different. Post-free, 9d.

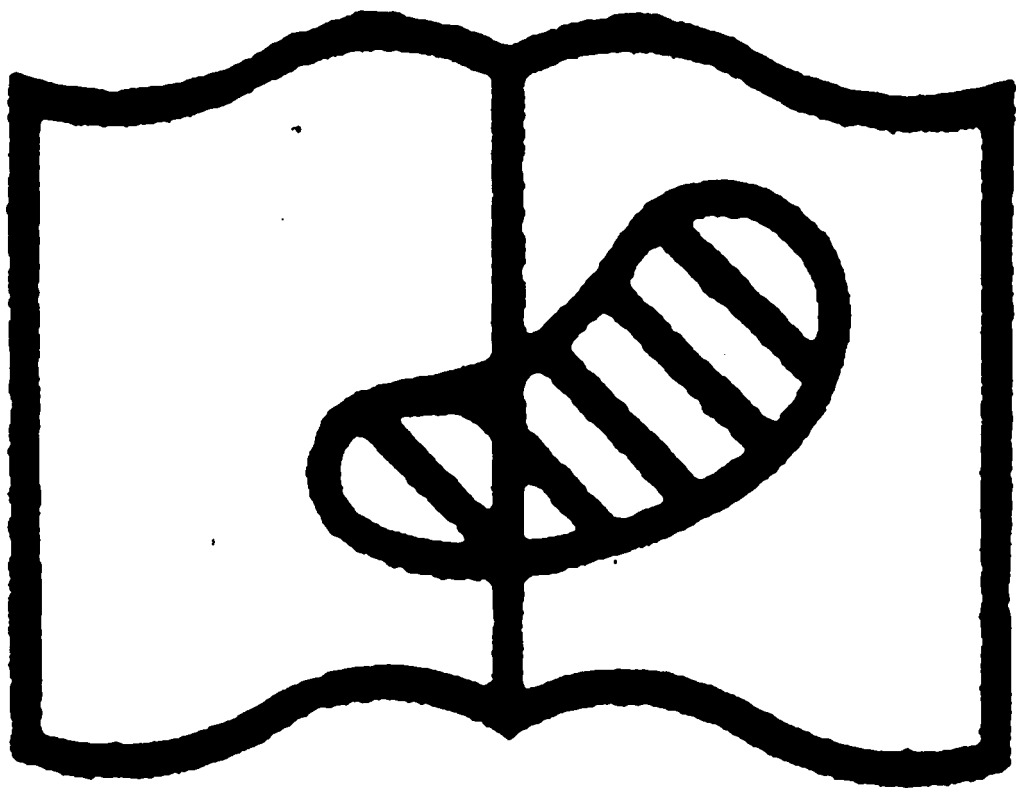
No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 18.—The Half-Crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including amongst others, Holker, Tolima, Cashmere, Hayti, Jhind, Curacao, North Borneo, Hawaiian, Deccan envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Portugal journal, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Soruth, Selangor, Zululand, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), provisional South Australia, Nowanuggar, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Portuguese Indies, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/7.

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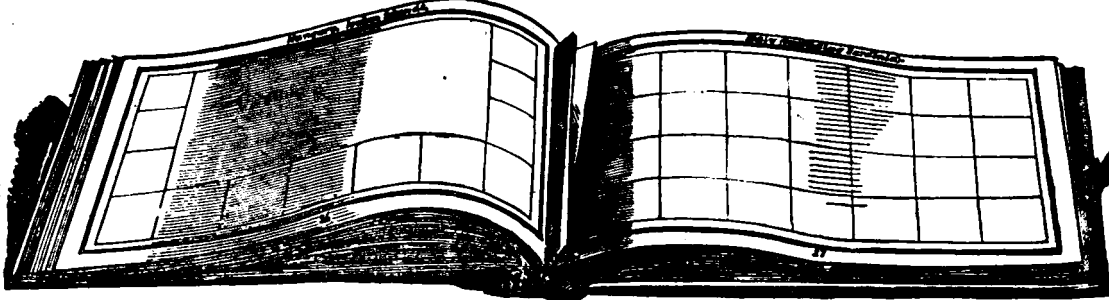
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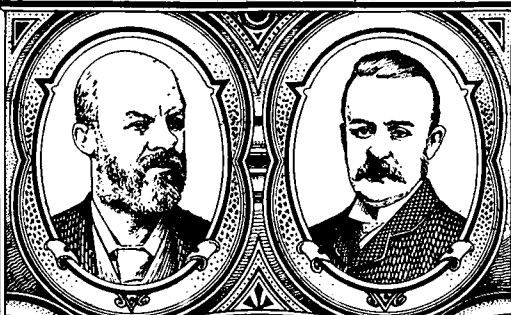
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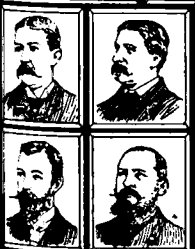
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STANLEY GIBBONS
EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS
MONTHLY JOURNAL

*** CONTENTS. ***

	PAGE
Editorial	33
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	34
Names of Stamp Colours	39
The Stamps of the Transvaal. By Emil Tamsen	40
The Stamps of Nova Scotia. By Donald A. King	43
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	45
Reports of Philatelic Societies	45
Correspondence	47
Answers to Correspondents	47



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Received before December 30th, 1894, 1/- per annum, post-free, after that date all Subscriptions will be 2/- per annum.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1894.

No. 51.

EDITORIAL.

WE are indebted to Dr. Legrand for a copy of what is probably the most comprehensive work ever published upon the general study of philately, which that veteran author has recently produced under the modest title of *Manuel de l'Amateur de Timbres*. Glancing through the Table of Contents we seem to find every point connected with our pursuit noted under its proper heading, and when we turn to the body of the work we find all these points fully and ably dealt with. The Introduction treats of the origin of Stamp-collecting, to express which the learned author prefers the word *Timbrologie*. With the arguments upon this subject we are all familiar, and we need not say that Dr. Legrand argues his case with the greatest ability; but with all due deference we would venture to submit that the matter has passed out of the region of argument, and that the term *Philately* is so universally used that it is unlikely now to be replaced even by one of more scientific derivation. The same chapter gives some interesting historical and other notes upon stamp literature, societies, &c. Then comes the First Part, which is devoted to the *Stamp in General*, and is divided into such heads as Definition, Design, Heraldry, Inscriptions, Monetary values, Manufacture, Paper, Watermarks, Perforations, &c. Part II. deals with the different natures of Stamps, Envelopes, Bands, Cards, &c.; and Part III., under the heading *Généralité sur les Timbres*, treats of Obliterations, Surcharges, Essays, Forgeries, and other subjects, more or less closely connected with philately, and of interest to philatelists. Space allows us only to give a very bare outline of the scope of this most valuable work, which forms a book of reference that all collectors will find it to their advantage to possess.

* * *

WE gather from various booklets that have reached us, that the collection of English plate numbers is rapidly rising in popularity. Hardly had we sufficiently digested Mr. Hilckes' elaborate list, when a somewhat similar one, but not giving the same amount of detail, and pricing used copies only, was sent us by Mr. Ewen; and now we receive a list of still handier size from Mr. Hadlow. The last is greatly shortened by the omission of the long list of plate numbers of the 1d., red, but those of the other values seem to be fully given. We have only glanced very casually at the pricing of the three lists, but we notice that it is—as might be expected

—by no means identical; the relative rarities of many of these varieties have not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, and we fancy that a good many variations in some of the prices will take place before the true level is reached.

* * *

WHEN the collector has succeeded in getting all the plate numbers, used and unused, in a sufficient number of shades, he naturally wants to go further. He now turns his attention to the reconstruction of entire sheets of each plate number, used and unused, and in as many varieties of shade and perforation as his patience, his purse, and the bulging walls of his mansion will permit. The size of the sheets renders them somewhat inconvenient, and when the enthusiast has papered his library, the back staircase, and such other portions of his house as the higher powers will allow, he will probably find that he has still a good many square yards of material on hand. Mr. Morley, however, comes to his aid with a *Handy Pocket Album*, containing twenty pages of thin tough paper, each page arranged to hold the twelve letter varieties in one of the horizontal rows of the sheets of the early 1d., and other similar stamps, so that each book takes one reconstructed sheet of 240. Provided with a few thousand of these little books the most advanced collector can cheerfully set to work, and when he dies or retires to Earlswood or Colney Hatch, can leave the pleasing task to his heirs, executors, or administrators, with a clear conscience. Seriously, however, if this sort of thing is to be done, we have not yet seen a more handy way of providing for it; the only difficulty will be with blocks and strips, which the collector will not like to divide, and which these books will not always accommodate in their proper order.

* * *

WE have received a paper, which we print upon another page, upon the subject of the nomenclature of the colours of stamps, and the confusion and inconsistencies displayed in this matter in the catalogues. The question is one the importance of which we fully recognise, and the difficulty of dealing with which we even more fully appreciate. The difficulty is a twofold one. There is first the difficulty of constructing a fairly comprehensive and comprehensible colour chart; this is perhaps not insuperable, but it is a matter of time, trouble, and expense, and as soon as it was completed we should have new tints turning up which could not be identified with any of the colours of the chart.

Much no doubt might be done to simplify matters, but the fact remains that the varieties are so numerous that the list of terms employed must be a long one; even the primary colours, *red*, *yellow*, and *blue*, and especially the first and last, vary so greatly as to involve the use of several names for each of them, and when we come to the intermediate colours the confusion is naturally greater. In certain directions the difficulty is not so great; for instance, between *red* and *yellow* we get *orange*, between *yellow* and *blue* we have *green*; if we could decide upon what we would consider normal tints of *orange* and *green*, we could then call those that varied from them, *reddish-orange* and *orange-red*, *yellowish orange* and *orange-yellow*, *yellow-green* and *greenish yellow*, *blue-green* and *greenish blue*, and our list from *red* to *blue* would run:—red, orange-red, reddish orange, orange, yellowish orange, orange-yellow, yellow, greenish yellow, yellow-green, green, blue-green, greenish blue, blue; and of course all these would run one into the other, and a stamp which one of us termed *greenish blue* would probably be catalogued by his neighbour as *blue-green*. The combinations of *red* and *blue* are far more difficult to deal with, but something should be done to decide in what order between those colours we are to place *violet*, *purple*, *mauve*, *lilac*, *magenta*, *crimson*, *rose*, etc. When we have done with all these, we have still all the varieties of *carmine*, *lake*, *brown*, *buff*, *fawn*, *grey*, and a good many others that partake of the "earth, earthy," before our task is over.

But then, when we have constructed our chart, comes the second difficulty, which, in our opinion, is a far greater one, and that is to get it generally adopted and *used*. We ourselves possess somewhere a copy of the *Standard Colour Chart*, but we are bound to confess that we do not know where it is, that we have not seen it for the last year or two, and that we do not recollect having ever succeeded in making any intelligent use of it. The fact is that we "poor but honest" compilers of catalogues do not, as a rule, possess specimens of every variety included in our lists; and even if we did possess them, or had access to them, it would be practically impossible to compare each one of them with a chart, if we had the most complete one possible. A Philatelic Society might do this, but then it would have to meet in the daytime, not in the evening, and we should have to wait some years before the complete catalogue, according to chart, was ready. The ordinary compiler, or reviser, whose work must be done within a certain limited time, has to trust a great deal to the lists that others have compiled before him, and, for the more recent varieties, to the chronicles of new issues in the magazines. And here the greatest uncertainty prevails; in this magazine we try to chronicle all important varieties, but we cannot expect to see them all, and therefore have in many cases to adopt the terms used by our contemporaries, translating those of our foreign *confrères* to the best of our ability. Occasionally we get an official list, and we then feel bound to adopt the nomenclature employed therein, though it may not in all cases agree with our ideas;

for instance, the colour used for our current penny stamps, and for many others printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., is, we believe, termed *purple* by that firm; it does not quite coincide with our idea of *purple*, but still if it were recognised and adopted as the Philatelic Purple, we should know where we are; but in French magazines we may find the same shade termed *lilas* or perhaps *violet*.

The question is a very complicated one, and although we think its importance is capable of being exaggerated, we should be very glad to see some attempt made at a satisfactory solution of it, and to hear the opinions of others of our readers.

* * *

MR. BACON kindly informs us that the stamps on view at the British Museum have recently been changed. Those now in the cases are the imperforate specimens of the adhesives of Great Britain, from the registration sheets at Somerset House, a very fine and complete series; also the adhesives of Cyprus.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, *Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.*, or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C.*

Abyssinia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the stamps which we chronicled last month.



Afghanistan.—A correspondent kindly sends us specimens of three new stamps for this State, all of the large oblong shape, and of somewhat similar design to that of the current 1 abasi, but with the characters, &c., upon a plain ground. All are in *black on green*, which will render them rather puzzling to the unlearned, but these may perhaps be able to identify them by means of the accompanying illustrations. The first represents a 2 abasi stamp, which *Le Timbre-Poste* tells us exists in twenty-four varieties of type arranged in six horizontal rows; the second is of the value of 1 rupee, and is in twelve varieties only; and the third is a 2 abasi stamp for Registered Letters, and exists in the same number of varieties as the second, arranged, like those of the latter, in two vertical rows.

Adhesives. 2 abasi, black on green.
1 rupee " "
Reg. Stamp. 2 abasi " "





Angola.—Our next illustration shows the design of the new issue, which seems to be coming out slowly.

Argentine Republic.—*Le T. P.* describes a reply-paid 4 c. Letter Card, of similar form and colours to the 3+3 c. Letter Card; but we hope that this may be merely an essay, as one of the very few copies known to exist was addressed by the "Director of Posts and Telegraphs" to the President of the Republic. It seems extremely unlikely that the former would have employed a reply-card in writing to the latter, and from the date of the obliteration, January 23rd, 1888, it is far more probable that this was an essay, or proof, of the card which was eventually issued as 3+3 c.

The *Ill. Brief. Zeitung* states that the current 2 c. wrappers are gummed at the right-hand end instead of the left.

Austria.—Various curiosities are announced. *La Gazette Timbrologique* has heard of a pair of the current 30 kr., imperforate between the two stamps. *Le T. P.* tells us that the whole current series is known with the numerals deficient—fitting companions for the so-called errors of colour of the two high values; and private enterprise is said to be responsible for the 1 kr., brown, Journal Stamp, perf. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for a Post Card produced in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the introduction of that means of correspondence. The border of this card is ingeniously formed of tablets, bearing the names of the principal countries that have followed the example of Austria in this respect, with the dates of their doing so.

Bavaria.—*Der Philatelist* describes an error of the Unpaid Letter stamp of 1862, the inscription below reading "Som Empfänge" without the final "r."

Belgium.—*Le Collectionneur de T. P.* tells us that the 2 c. Dominical stamp has appeared in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2 c., red-brown.

Bolivia.—The lithographed provisionals appear to have been as carelessly perforated as they were printed; *Der Ph.* describes the 20 c. imperforate horizontally.

Cape of Good Hope.—We give an illustration of the new 1d. adhesive, previously described.



We have received copies of two envelopes for this colony, which were issued in August last. The stamp, embossed in the right upper corner of each, is of the usual oval shape, and bears the name above and "HALFPENNY POSTAGE," or "POSTAGE TWO PENCE HALFPENNY," below, in coloured letters on an engine-turned ground. The lower value is bag-shaped, like our own 3d. envelopes, and of white laid paper; the higher is of thin grey wove paper, and of ordinary make.

Envelopes. 3d., grey on white laid; 138 x 80 mm.
2d., bronze-green on grey; 140 x 78 mm.

Chinese Locals.—The game is being kept up here with great spirit. A correspondent kindly sends us a circular issued by the *Tientsin Local Post Office*, in which it is stated that "Postage Stamps, value $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15 cents, will be supplied, and sold only over the Post-office counter." We have also a communication from the Postmaster of another port, but as we have not been able to decipher its name, and as he tells us that the colours of the stamps (which are to form a 1 dollar set, like those of Kewkiang) are "undecided," we have decided to await further particulars before chronicling them.

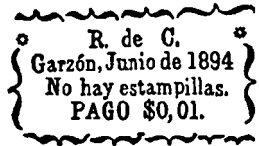
Chinkiang.—We have received the set of stamps of this port, and find that either the list previously given was incorrect, or that the colours of most of the values have been changed. We find them as follows:

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, rose. | 5 cents, green.
4 cents, yellow. | 6 cents, marvy;
10 cents, orange.

Hankow.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces the 5 c. on a fresh variety of paper.

Adhesive. 5 c. green on yellow.

Kewkiang.—We give an illustration of the second type of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp.



Colombia.—According to the *American Journal of Philately*, the province or village of Garzón has had some labels set up in a fresh form, as shown in the accompanying illustration. We believe all these advertisements of the exhaustion of supplies of the regular stamps to be quite unworthy of the notice of collectors.

Egypt.—*Der Ph.* reports that the 2 piastres envelope exists with the surcharge "5 MILLIEMES 5" upside-down. It is some consolation to learn that only 20 copies were so printed.

France.—The Chinese Locals are becoming a sufficiently heavy burden, but the French Government seems determined not to be outdone. We have received the whole current set, from 5 c. upwards, surcharged "Chine," for use, we believe, at Shanghai.

Adhesives. 5 c., green on green; red surcharge.

10 c., black on lilac " "
15 c., blue on quadrille " "
20 c., red on green: black " "
25 c., black on rose; red " "
40 c., red on straw; black " "
50 c., carmine on rose; " "
75 c., black on yellow; red " "
1 fr., bronze on straw; black " "
5 fr., lilac on lilac " "

We are informed that the 30 c. Unpaid Letter Stamp for home use has appeared in brick-red, instead of in carmine.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 30 c., brick-red.

We rejoice also to learn that the "Carnot" envelope had, as we supposed, no official authority.

French Colonies:—

Djibouti.—A correspondent tells us of some further values of the large oblong type, which we illustrated last month. We find that we omitted to state that these stamps are imperforate, and that the outer line, resembling perforations, is part of the design.

Adhesives. 5 c., red centre, blue-green frame.
10 c., green " brown "
50 c., carmine " blue "

Great Britain.—We do not personally take much interest in the labels issued by railway companies for parcels of newspapers, &c., but for the benefit of those who do we record the fact, to which our attention has been drawn by a correspondent, that labels of this nature were employed by the Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire, North Eastern, and East Lancashire Railway Companies as early as July, 1855, an earlier date than seems to have been hitherto assigned to labels of this nature.

Mr. H. L. Ewen informs us that he has found a copy of the 4d., plate 16, in vermilion; we presume perforated, though he does not state whether used or unused.

Guatemala.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 100 c. surcharged 2 CENTAVOS in black, instead of in blue.

Adhesive. 2 c., in black, on 100 c., brown.

Guinea.—We give an illustration of the design of the new issue, which we learn from *Le T. P.* includes the following additions to the list given last month:

Adhesives. 75 reis, carmine.
150 " " on rose.



Holland.—The *Ill. Brief. Journal* records an error of the current 2½ + 2½ c. card, with the inscription on the first half inverted thus—

(MRT BHTALD ANWOORD)
BRIEFKAAR

a species of variety which we should have supposed was impossible.

Hongkong.—We are informed that the postal rate here has been raised from 7 cents to 10 cents per ½ oz., thus doing away with further use for 7 c. and 14 c. stamps.

India.—We have received a copy of the following official notification of the issue of the Service Registration Envelope which we chronicled last month:

“POSTAL NOTICE.

“Registration envelopes of the large size (10 inches by 4½) have been overprinted with the words “On Her Majesty’s Service” on the face, and with the letters “On H. M. S.” across the registration stamp. These envelopes are now available for official correspondence, and may be obtained in the same manner and under the same rules as Service Postage Stamps. The price of a packet of eight is R. 1.5.3.

“2. The use of these envelopes is recommended for official documents of importance or value, and specially for official remittances which for any reason are not made by money order.

L. G. WAIT,

“Deputy Postmaster-General,
“Sind and Baluchistan.”

Japan.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us an interesting circular, received by them from a public benefactor at Tokio, accompanied by a series of thirty varieties of imitations of the obsolete Japanese stamps from 1871 to 1875, which are announced as “ready for exportation,” at the ridiculously small sum of eightpence per set, with a very considerable reduction on taking a quantity! It is only fair to state that in each case there are some additional characters which presumably mean *imitation*, but these are very minute, and these articles are so well got up as to be exceedingly likely to deceive the unwary; and this is our reason for drawing attention to them here.

Luxemburg.—Our publishers send us a copy of the 5 + 5 c. card of 1874, which is not only double perforated along the fold in such a manner that the two parts only just hang together, but has also portions of two misdirected and partially blind rows of perforations across the second half. Some one caused the *blind* to go out of his way here!

Mauritius.—*La Revue Philatelique Belge* announces the 8 cents in its new colour.

Adhesive. 8 c., red-brown.

Mexico.—The perforating machine appears to have been to the dentist and had half its teeth extracted. We noted the 5 c. partially perf. 5½ last month; we have since received the 10 c. with this gauge both ways. On examining some sheets of the current stamps we noted that the rows of watermarks are not quite wide enough apart to fit the stamps, so that if the top row of stamps falls fairly upon the top row of letters, the bottom row of stamps shows no wmk.; the sheets are also evidently printed back or front, sideways or upside-down, quite indiscriminately, and would rejoice the heart of any collector of inverted, reversed, and otherwise abnormally-placed watermarks! The sheets also, in some cases, appear to be *wove* in one part and *laid* in another, and we fancy that this curious effect is due to the nature of the material against which the paper is pressed in the printing-process.

Mr. Chapman draws our attention to the fact that the recently issued 2 c. and 3 c. cards exist in several varieties of type, differing in the ornaments forming the scroll which encloses the words “SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO.” He sends us varieties of the 2 c. numbered from 1 to 8, but we are inclined to think that his Nos. 2 and 6 are the same; they may be divided, however, into two well-defined groups, which we may call types A and B. A. The line “TARJETA POSTAL—CARTE POSTALE.” measures 84 mm.; the word “SERVICIO” slopes down from left to right, “MEXICANO” is arched; there are 26 balls at the left side. B. “TARJETA” &c., is in larger type, and measures 92½ mm.; “SERVICIO” and “MEXICANO” are almost horizontal; there are 24 balls at the left side. Mr. Chapman makes five minor varieties of A, we can only find four; we both find three varieties of B.

The 3 c. cards probably exist with the same variations, but our correspondent could only find four varieties; three of A and one of B, identical with those of the 2 c. We may add that there are two printings of these, the first with the formula, &c., in *blue-green*, and the second with the impression in *yellow-green*, and that the latter appears to be further distinguished by an accent over the first “o” of “SOLO” in the instruction. The 5 c. card chronicled last month also exists with two distinct varieties of frame, one being formed of a key pattern, and the other of small scrolls as described.

Since writing the above, we have received from Mr. Chapman specimens of the 3 c. cards completing the set of varieties of that value also, and we are inclined to believe that there are eight, though two of them are very much alike.

Adhesive. 10 c., vermilion; perf. 5½.

Post Cards. 2 c., lake and blue-green on straw; A.
2 c., “ “ “ “ “ B.
3 c., red “ “ “ A.
3 c., “ “ “ “ “ B.
2 c., lake and yellow-green on straw; A.
2 c., “ “ “ “ “ B.
3 c., red “ “ “ A.
3 c., “ “ “ “ “ B.
5 c., blue and rose on white; key pattern frame.

Mr Chapman also sends us the following additions to the list of Express Hidalgo Envelopes:

a. With vignette in *blue*.

Silurian-grey paper, 152 × 85 mm.
Pale azure laid “ 153 × 86 mm.
Amber laid “ 160 × 91 mm.

b. With vignette in *black*.

Buff laid paper, 167 × 94 mm.

Also a specimen of the last-named envelope without the oval 10 c. stamp, which alone gives these some postal standing. We would venture to remark that stamps appear to be struck in Mexico upon any sort of envelope that may be submitted for that purpose, and that it is open to any enterprising individual or company to add such further adornments as may seem likely to facilitate the *écoulement*!

Montenegro.—One of our contemporaries announces the approaching issue of a set of the ordinary stamps in new colours, while another tells us that a series of Unpaid Letter Stamps was to appear on the 1st inst. As they agree upon the values and colours we hope that there is to be only one new series, whatever its use may be. In the meantime we have four Letter Cards, the two lower values of which have a heading in two lines and instructions at the left side and on the back fold, while the two higher have “Carte-lettre” added below the heading, and no instructions. All are on very thin card, *azure* outside and *white* inside, and have three dotted lines for the address, the third underlined. The perforations cross at the upper corners.

Letter Cards. 3 nov., black on *azure*.
5 “ rose “
7 “ mauve “
10 “ blue “

Mozambique.—A stamp-issuing company has been started here, which, judging from the appearance of its products, should be of a similar nature to the providers of the Danish and other locals, and doubtless possesses the same philatelic capabilities. In the centre of the design is depicted what chess-players call a “rook,” perhaps a delicate allusion to the principal object of the issue; across this is printed the value; in curved labels at the sides are the words “COMPANHIA—DO NYASSA,” at the top “CABO—DELGADO,” at bottom “PROVINCIA—DE MOCAMBIQUE.” It will be seen that the company professes to do business over a very considerable area, but we fancy that its efforts will be for the most part confined to *Provincia Philatelica*!

Adhesives. 10 reis, red
20 “ violet.
50 “ green.

We give an illustration of the surcharged stamp chronicled in July.



Nandgaon.—Our next illustration shows the current type with the "M. B. D." surcharge. On comparing the sheets of the new issue with those of the previous printing of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a., we find that the same casts or electrotypes have been employed; but they are now set closer together, with wavy lines between them, and the upper row of characters in the centre has been reset, thus giving fresh varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

Natal.—*Le T. P.* chronicles a specimen of the 1s., lilac and carmine, fiscal stamp of 1886, bearing the obliterating mark of the General Post Office, and therefore presumably postally used.

Fiscal used Postally (?) 1s., lilac and carmine.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—This territory seems determined to fully maintain its reputation. We have received a letter franked by one of the new 2d. stamps, together with the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the same issue surcharged "ONE—HALF PENNY," in two lines of small sans-serif capitals, and the original value cancelled by two long bars below, and two short ones at each side. Only a comparatively small supply, 8000, of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, had been sent out, and these being entirely exhausted before a second supply arrived, 960 of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were overprinted as described above, and were issued on August 10th.

Of the provisional "3" on half 1d., blue, chronicled last month, our informant tells us that 120 only were issued, to supply a temporary want of that value at Opofo in May last. Our correspondent further informs us that the regular date and obliterating mark used here is one of square shape, with the name "OLD CALABAR" over a letter "A," and the date in two lines, within circles in the centre; but that for the accommodation of persons who desire to have their stamps obliterated in sheets, a small circular postmark is employed, so that used stamps may be readily distinguished from those that have only been obliterated. Comment seems unnecessary!

Adhesive. One half penny, in black, on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.

Norway.—*Le T. P.* announces the 50 öre in the redrawn type. *Adhesive.* 50 öre, brown-red.

Nowanuggur.—*The American Journal of Philately* has been the current 3 dokko imperforate vertically.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—A correspondent in Sierra Leone informs us that the surcharged varieties, which we chronicled in July, were manufactured in March and April last; when the 2d. stamps of the British series were overprinted "HALFPENNY," in blue and in violet, with and without punctuation, &c., and the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., of the same issue, received a similar surcharge, in tall letters, in green.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in violet, on 2d., black, carmine and green. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in green, on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black and purple on blue.

Porto Rico.—We have received the 4 c. de peso, and find the colour to be state-grey rather than state-violet, in fact state alone would fairly express it. *Le T. P.* states that the 10 c., olive, does not exist.

Portuguese Congo.—We append an illustration of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reis stamp.



Queensland.—We have, we believe, at last solved the mystery of the truncated Star and "QUEENSLAND" watermark, with the aid of tracings received from a correspondent in this colony. The whole sheet contains 20 horizontal rows of Stars, 12 in each row; the stamps, however, occupied only 19 of these rows, leaving a row of Stars blank at top or bottom, hence no doubt the idea that there were 21 rows of Stars. The word "QUEENSLAND," in single-lined capitals, occurs four times in the sheet: the upper portions of the letters in the top word fall upon the fourth row of Stars, the outline of the "Q" running through the fourth Star from the left, and the "D" cutting and projecting beyond the last Star of the row; the 5th row of Stars is quite clear of the letters. The second word comes between the 9th and 10th rows of Stars, letters touching some of the Stars in each row to a small extent, but leaving four Stars clear at the left of each row. The

third word falls upon the 14th, and the fourth word upon the 19th row of Stars, covering them more fully than the first word does the 4th row, and in each case cutting the 4th Star, but leaving three clear on the left.

Russia.—The *Ill. Brief. Journal* announces a 4 kop. card with inscriptions in the same colour as the stamp.

Post Card. 4 kop., carmine on buff.

Russian Locals.—*Belozersk.*—We have received the adaptable type in another new colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., grey-green.

Livni.—This district has adopted the same interchangeable design, merely inserting the well-known Sparrow on the Housetop and the three Pigeons.

Adhesive. 5 kop., blue.

Movschansk.—Our first illustration represents the stamp which we described in January last, and which has since been replaced by the long rectangular stamp, also depicted here, resembling closely the type issued in 1880. The new design is printed in divers colours, the Arms in the centre being carmine, the two labels above and below them lilac, and the frame and inscriptions bronze, on white paper, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 5 kop., carmine, lilac and bronze.



Opotchka.—The current design (Type 2160 in the Catalogue) has appeared in a new colour.

Adhesive. 5 kop., blue.

Orgueiff.—We are at last able to give an illustration of the design of the stamps which we chronicled last November.

Podolsk.—Here we have another modification of the old design, with the crossed croquet mallets (?) in the centre; the lower point of the Star almost touches the outer margin of the oval band.

Adhesive. 3 kop., green; variety of type.



Schadrinsk.—The design (Type 2550 in the Catalogue), which appeared in a pleasing variety of colours in 1871, has lately been reprinted in carmine and in gold on white paper; the reprints are stated by *Le T. P.* to be more clearly printed than the originals.

St. Helena.—We rejoice to hear that there is to be no new issue for this island at present, and that fresh supplies of the well-known type are being sent out.

San Marino.—"The Commission of the *Palazzo Principe e Sovrano* gives note that, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Palace and the installation of the new Regents, there will be issued the following Commemorative Postage Stamps; viz.

- "Of ONE LIRA,
- "Of FIFTY CENTIMES,
- "Of TWENTY-FIVE CENTIMES, and

a POST CARD of *Ten Centimes*, with a stamped progressive number."

Thus commences a most interesting circular which we received just too late for notice last month. These Commemorative Curiosities are to be in issue from the 20th inst. until the 9th of October, after which latter date any remainders will be sold at such prices as the Commission may think fit; but when we add that purchasers of not less than £20 worth at a time are to receive as a premium a *Busta Speciale*, impressed with a 5 lire stamp, of which only 2000 are to be manufactured, we feel confident that not only will

Uruguay.—Various of our contemporaries announce a Registration stamp of oblong form, with a large letter "R" at the left side, and three lines of inscription: "R.O. del Uruguay"—"No. —"—"TREINTA Y TRES." We fancy that this is a label of the same nature as those employed in the United States, Belgium, &c., and we greatly doubt whether the last line indicates the value, 33 (centesimos), as some suppose.

Wurtemberg.—The *Ill. Brief. Journal* announces, according to *Le T.-P.*, a post card with an impression of the Service stamp (Type 3462 in the Catalogue) and without the Arms, but we are inclined to think there may be a mistake as to the type of the stamp.

Service Post Card? 5 pf., green; 138 x 90 mm.

NAMES OF STAMP COLOURS.

STAMP collecting has for so long a time become an "institution" in this, and most civilized countries, that its votaries demand from time to time most precise and reliable information as to such minor matters as the texture of the paper, and the exact sizes and forms of perforation, yet a very important matter connected with its study and general usefulness seems utterly neglected—that of colour names. Fifteen or twenty years ago most colours used were common to any high-class printing office, but since then there has developed a great increase in the number of shades of every colour, and in the combination of old colours to form new shades difficult of reproduction by amateur or even skilled forgers. With these compounds has naturally come a confusing array of fanciful names, to give collectors an idea of what the stamps are like in colour or tint, but, so far as I know, no extended effort has been made to systematize or explain what is meant by these new names, or combination of names.

The "Standard Colour Chart" was introduced at very great expense some years ago, by an American firm, to make clear the effect of several shades obtainable from one colour or grouped under one name; but many well-known colours, such as the rich brown of the old 5 cents U.S.A. and the purple of the 24 cents (to mention two the compilers ought to have known well) do not appear, the only browns being of that dead shade some call grey-brown. Many hues are called by names few persons would recognise them by, and would give entirely different names to, as is the case in reference books and dealers' catalogues. If any collector will take the trouble to pick out from his duplicates twenty stamps of different countries, but all of one colour, and then refer to any catalogue, he will find from three to six names used; and if he will then take his catalogue and pick out twenty stamps named lilac, or even red, he will discover as many varieties of colour as he will have found in the previous test for names. This ought not to be. Red of course covers such distinct hues as vermilion, carmine, lake, and rose; but there is also a colour called red by artists' colourmen and others, of a dull rather light tone, which is supposed to be meant when plain red is used, but in practice the term is used for every shade.

The greatest confusion however reigns among the violets and purples, lilacs and mauves, the former two being constantly used indiscriminately for each other; as, for instance, Honduras 1 cent of 1878, a rich violet, being called purple; and U.S.A. 24 cents of 1870, a fine purple, is given as violet, and we see regularly such descriptions as red-violet and violet-brown, which would be as correct if called red-blue and blue-brown. A violet-red can only be a purple or mauve if in light shades, and a red-lilac is also a shade of purple.

The scientists are largely to blame for this looseness as to one colour, violet having been long ago adopted for that tint in the solar spectrum that people in ordinary life call a plum or purple colour. In books on colour, violet is supposed to be an equal mixture of red and blue, though it is admitted that mauve is the same. As common people like philatelists (?), not scientists, take their ideas of certain colours from natural objects they are supposed to be named after, such as orange, rose, lilac, violet, olive, &c., it is only

natural to expect that when a violet colour is spoken of it shall be that of the flowers called violets, which are blue.

Shades or tones of colours cannot well be measured, like surcharges, in millimetres; but, for the purpose of a rough illustration, taking a bright blue as No. 1, and a deep red, as No. 6, the shades between may be taken as No. 2 for violet (that is blue with a faint tinge of red), No. 5 as purple (that is, red with tinge of blue), while 3 and 4 would be mauves. As a simple general rule purple is a close approach to madder lake (some artists call it so), and violet is a blue colour, mauves being the connecting links in the lighter shades. In view of the varied mixtures of red and blue, it would always be necessary to have such sub-divisions as violet-mauve and purple-mauve. There are peculiar shades, too, that are fairly expressed by reddish-mauve and lilac-rose; and brown-violet is admissible for a dirty brownish shade of a deep blue.

What is meant by puce, bistre, umber, mignonette, &c. is often doubtful; and even chamois, cinnamon, fawn, lavender, prune, and olive, intended to precisely fix various special shades, seldom convey the right idea of colour. Many people who would fix an appropriate name for a solid patch of colour the size of a stamp, are utterly fogged when they see the same ink on stamps having lines of varying thickness engraved in the design, and this inability to fix shades in such circumstances leads to much of the confusion in names. If all stamps had spandrels of solid colour, as in Jamaica, or circles, as in the old French, it would be simpler. Those who get colonial stamps with the bottom margin of a sheet, where a small circle of solid colour appears with a number in it, are often surprised at the different impression of colour given by the lightly-shaded stamp adjoining. The Cape stamps have a curious effect of two shades in one stamp owing to the engraving. Then, again, thin or thick inking of the colour rollers used, and light or heavy pressure in the printing, make a great difference in effect. Many mixed and some simple colours fade, oxidise, or change by exposure to the air, while some shades disappear entirely after exposure to sun's rays.

Whatever the change of colour though, that variation ought not to be given as its real colour; but in books of reference (not dealers' lists) the colour in which a stamp was printed should be first given, and a note that it varies to such and such a shade. This seems trivial, but is mentioned because of known instances in which gentlemen had collected 5000 to 10,000 varieties, and then, getting one of these books by which to check off their treasures, were so surprised at the variety of shades named as to throw up collecting in disgust—a moderate collection of any one country being unattainable if half the shades mentioned must be first obtained. Apart from this, it was found impossible to fix (from the book) the shades of half the stamps they had got in the presence of instances like this, "bright red, lake, rose-red, carmine, lake-red, brownish-red, pale red, blood red, and orange-vermilion," for one issue of a stamp, with other infinitesimal variations of one shade expressed in "vermilion-red, bright vermilion, orange-red, dull orange-vermilion, pale vermilion, and pale red." Nearly all these variations are due to atmospheric changes simply, and such as a collector can find or make for himself, but the stamps were never printed in all those shades of colour.

How can this confusion of names be best remedied? The *ipse dixit* of any one man, even were he the President of the Royal Academy, would not satisfy every compiler of a catalogue, while the Philatelic Society as a body, "not having a soul to be saved or—" (you know the rest) would be no more trusted, especially by Americans, who have some curious ideas as to colours. But as a start, the Standard Colour Chart above-named, of which some thousands are in circulation in most English-speaking countries (and it is those countries only that need be considered now), seems to present the simplest means of arriving at something definite. Many of the tones or shades now covered by one name are manifestly wrong, as, for instance, the purples in Class 4, Section A. No. 1, is virtually the same as No. 5, lilac, on next page, and is more like a lilac-slate or slaty-blue, if not a simple dark slate colour. No. 2 is the only approach to purple, Nos. 3 and 4 being shades of violet or mauve; while Nos. 13 to 20, called mauve, vary from light dull rose to distinct browns, and violet, as a colour-name, does not appear at all.

What is wanted is to take the book as it is, and rename many of the shades given by some more appropriate name. I have cut up one of my books and classified the slips in fresh sections, many shades of one colour being almost precisely the same as others with an entirely different name.

If those persons who have copies of this book in any part of the world will take the trouble of writing out corrected names for some of the shades, or of suggesting new colour-names for certain well-known stamps that they have by them of doubtful hue, and if six to ten gentlemen (and ladies?) who can readily meet in London, and are connected in their profession or business with the use of various colours (being stamp collectors or dealers as well), can be induced to form a committee and consider the suggestions made by correspondents, and then compile a new list of names more suitable than the present ones, it is certain that their decision would be almost, if not altogether, universally accepted. Publishers could then print on a leaflet the list of names adopted, with references to the colour-shades in the Chart, stating what some rejected names will be found classed under in future, and a few explanatory remarks as to what is to be understood by puce, bistre, fawn, sage, &c. that some people will still prefer to use as conveying to them more definite impression of shades, but which others are in doubt about. Such a leaflet pasted in the Chart, or in Catalogues and Albums, would secure in time a uniform system of naming colours, simplifying very much the collection of fairly complete sets of stamps of "special" countries or districts. One little incident may be mentioned here, that of a collector who had a lot of South Australian nine-penny stamps in half a dozen shades, who gave away or exchanged what he thought the commonest varieties, only to find afterwards that these were the so-called rare "violet" shade priced at some pounds each, those that he had kept, as nearer his idea of the colour, being the low-priced ones under a shilling each.

The late Mr. Tapling was a liberal and enthusiastic collector, but it is doubtful whether his buried treasures will ever be of as much use to the stamp-collecting world as such a revised list of colour-names would be. Is there any monied enthusiast who will devote a particle of his wealth to organising a better scheme than the above simple, possibly crude, one, and to having the resultant colours well printed in sheet form, for sale at a popular price, as a real colour standard for stamp collectors? His name would be handed down to posterity as a benefactor to philatelists, whose number is legion, and in particular to

B. W. W.

THE STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

BY EMIL TAMSEN.

(Continued from page 24.)

In October, 1888, the Postmaster-General, on a tour of inspection, spent a day at my house, and when going through my collection I pointed out to him the German Bogus Reprints and Forgeries, and showed him some price lists of European dealers in which these were offered unused at less than face value; I also pointed out the loss the Treasury would sustain if anybody bought a large parcel of these in Europe and used them here for franking purposes, as none of the Postmasters were able to distinguish between the German impressions and those printed in the Republic. He promised me to see to this, and on his return to Pretoria he published the following:

"R. 9374/88.

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

"It is hereby made known for general information, that all old postage stamps issued in the South African Republic before the 1st April, 1885, which differ in form, print, or

colour from the later issue of postage stamps now in use, are herewith recalled, and that after the 7th day of November, 1888, they will not be any more acknowledged or accepted by the post as legal payment for franking letters, etc. Any person who has still some of the old undefaced postage stamps in his possession has the right to exchange them before the 7th November, 1888, for new stamps with the respective Postmasters.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
"PRETORIA, 17th October, 1888."
"ISAAC VAN ALPHEN,
Postmaster General.

As far as I have heard nobody availed themselves of this opportunity to exchange the old stamps for new ones, owing to no stock being in the hands of the public. The real meaning of course was to prevent the importation and passing through the mails of the bogus reprints. Since 1886 the gold-fields in this country have been opened, which have attracted large numbers of Europeans of all classes. New townships have been formed, money flowed into the country, everything went ahead by leaps and bounds, and of course the postal administration also. I must say that the present Postmaster-General was the right man in the right place, and he has shown himself fully equal to the situation. If one compares the Pretoria post-office of 1885 with that of 1894, a great difference may be seen. The grass-thatched hut of two rooms has been replaced by a handsome set of buildings, with about 500 locked boxes for the public. The Postmaster-General's offices are located in the new Government Buildings, perhaps the biggest and handsomest buildings in South Africa, fitted throughout with electric light, telephones, and fireproof vaults. The old mode of native runners, and open post-carts drawn by oxen, has given way to the quick-travelling American saloon coaches, drawn by ten horses or mules, which travel as much as 100 miles a day. The railway has reached Pretoria from Cape Town, and will soon reach it also from Delagoa Bay and Natal, thus giving safe and quick communication with the sea coast; so that letters from Pretoria travel to London in twenty-two days, and even less, instead of taking five or six weeks as formerly.

Telegraphic communication is open to nearly every town in the country; most telegraph offices are also post-offices, and are located in proper buildings, specially built for this purpose, such as were undreamt of ten years ago. We have now a Post-office Order system between South Africa and nearly the whole of the world, Post-office Saving Banks, and in fact everything to make one forget that one is in Africa; but this is not philately, some readers will say, and agreeing with them I turn again to the stamps.

Owing to the Government making it compulsory to send the raw gold through the post, the necessity of having a higher value stamp than 10s. was seen, and in 1891 a £5 stamp was ordered in Holland; it arrived here on March 19th, 1892, in a quantity of 60,000, of which up to December 31st, 1893, 1495 had been used. It is of the same type as the 1885 issue, printed in green on white wove paper, perforated 12½; this stamp is also used on receipts for yearly telephone subscriptions.

I think it a mistake to have such a high value

stamp of the same design as the low values; even the colour is not a safeguard. All stamps above 1s. ought to be of a larger size and different design, so as to prevent mistakes which otherwise are bound to occur. I presume that in the new issue shortly expected provision for this will be made.

On 1st January, 1891, the postal rates were reduced—to England from 6 p. to 4 p., to Europe and most other countries from 7½ p. to 5 p. On 1st July, 1892, the Transvaal Government notified its intention of joining the Postal Union, and on 1st January, 1893, it entered the Union, and the rates were again reduced to 2½ p. to England, and to 4 p. to all other countries in the world; post cards, however, cost 1½ p. to England and 2 p. to other countries, and as there are only the 1 p. Inland cards of 1885 available, the extra ½ p. or 1 p. has to be affixed in stamps. Another drawback is, that whereas it is allowable to receive reply-paid post cards from Postal Union countries, it is prohibited to return the reply card to the country whence it was sent; but this will, no doubt, also be rectified in time.

In Law No. 5 of 1891, it is enacted "That every receipt given for any payment above £1 and below £10 must bear a 1 p. stamp, and for every further £10 or fraction thereof, another 1 p. is to be added." Either Revenue or Postage stamps may be used, but as the latter are far more handy and are in everybody's possession, these are generally employed, and there being no statistics available, the Postmaster-General calculates the amount of postage stamps used for this purpose at about four or five hundred pounds a year. Thus to form a correct estimate of the yearly uses of postage stamps for real postal purposes, first about half of the total must be deducted as used by the Telegraph Department for prepayment of telegrams, and then the above amount used for receipts has to be deducted from the remainder of the quantities issued yearly, a complete list of which I give below. It will be found that the high values, from 6 p. upwards, are not much used postally. The values most used for telegrams are the 1s., 6 p., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. in the order given, and had it not happened that in 1892, quantities of these stamps were taken from old telegrams when these were being destroyed, the high value stamps would not be so plentiful as they now appear to be; but as this practice of removing stamps from telegrams has been stopped by the Government, and as the new stamps will soon be issued, it will not be long before they find their real level again.

Owing to the South African Republic joining the Postal Union, and to the agreement with the Cape Colony, by which the postage to Great Britain was reduced on December 1, 1892, to 2½ p., a stamp of this value became necessary; consequently the Postmaster-General ordered a supply from Holland, and in the meantime surcharged a quantity of another value to meet the wants of the public. This was done by overprinting 148,860 of the 1s. green, 1885 type, with "2½ Pence," the first of which were issued on 2nd January, 1893. The overprint consists of the new

value printed in one horizontal line, enclosed by 2 bars (one above and one below) in *black*, in the centre of the stamp. There were two printings of this surcharge. The first, consisting of 21,000 stamps, was printed on 21st December, 1892; this shows an error on the right hand top corner stamp, the fraction line being misplaced "2½" instead of "2½," and the 5th horizontal row has the bars 1 mm. wider apart than on the other rows; in the second printing the error of the fractional line was rectified, but the distance of the bars in the 5th row was not noticed. There are several varieties owing to careless printing, such as: only one bar below value and none above; two bars below value and none above. "½ Pence 2," "½ Pence" only. I have also the corner stamp with the error but without "2," thus reading "½ Pence" (no fractional line), "Pence" only (no numerals at all), "Pence 2½," "ence 2½ P," "nce 2½ Pe," "ce 2½ Pen," "e 2½ Pen," "e 2½ Pencil," "2½ Pe," "2½ Pen."

Of the first printing there exist sheets with inverted surcharge throughout, including the error with wrongly placed fractional line; as varieties I have: only one bar below value and none above; two bars below value and none above; the error with surcharge reading only "2½ P" (nothing except "P" of Pence being printed), and two lines below the value; this stamp is doubtless unique.

These surcharged stamps were expected to last till the permanent type had arrived from Holland, but owing to a new plate having to be made for this value, the new stamps did not arrive here till 17th August, 1893. In the meantime the provisional supply ran short, and on 24th June a further lot of 29,460 of the 1s. stamps were overprinted. Owing to the type of the first printing having been broken up, a new setting had to be made, and in this the surcharge was placed in two horizontal lines, "2½" above and "Pence" below: 2½ between two horizontal bars as before; this I call Type II. It also exists inverted, but I do not know of any errors or varieties either in the regular or the inverted overprint, except that the 5th horizontal row still has the two bars 1 mm further apart than in the others. Type II. has a far better appearance than Type I., and owing to the small number issued is much scarcer than its predecessor.

In September, 1892, a supply of 240,000 ½ p. and 2,000,000 1 p. stamps were ordered in Holland, and were expected to arrive by the end of the year, but did not reach Pretoria before the 25th March, 1893; in the meantime the stock of the 1 p. ran out, owing no doubt to the demand for this value, which is mostly used for receipts, at the beginning of the year. Thus, in January, 1893, the authorities were compelled to take to overprinting to meet the demand, and issued the 6 p. blue of 1885, surcharged in *black* "1 Penny," in one horizontal line between two bars, as in the case of the "2½ Pence," Type I. The first edition was 179,340, issued at the end of January, 1893. I was in Pretoria at the time, hunting up information for this article, when the surcharged

stamps arrived from the State Printing Office, and I looked through the stock before it was issued (in fact I bought the first sheets) and found the following errors all due to defective printing: no value surcharged, only the line below (this was the 4th stamp in the top horizontal row and was found only on one sheet); no surcharge at all (this the Distributor of Stamps had first to get permission to sell me for one penny, as it was practically the unused 6 p. stamp) I, of course, kept a pair together, one surcharged and one not; "1 Penn;" "Penny;" "y 1 Penn;" "Penny 1;" no bar above value; no bar above value and two bars below; "y 1 Penn," and no bar above; "1 Pen;" "ny 1 Pen;" "ny 1 Pe." I did not see any stamps with inverted surcharge at this time, and am certain that all the inverted stamps belong to the second or third set printed, which were done in February 299,100, and in March 298,140.

These two printings have several broken types in the first horizontal row. The 4th stamp, counting from left, has the "1" and "P" with top broken off; the 6th has the top of "P" broken, and the 7th the top of "1." The fifth horizontal row has the bars 1 mm. wider apart, as before. Of new varieties I found:—One line above and none below; two lines above and none below; same as last, but value reading "Penny" only (no figure); the same, but value reading "Penny 1." I found also 3 pairs with the right hand stamp correctly surcharged, but the left hand one not all, and 1 pair the right hand stamp reading "Penny" only (no figure 1), and the left hand one having no surcharge at all. The inverted surcharges have of course the broken letters as given above. I have further the following varieties:—no bar below value; 2 bars above value and none below; "Penny"; "Penny 1"; a pair the right hand stamp surcharged correctly, but the left hand one only "y" and part of the top bar; a pair the right hand one surcharged only "Penny" (no 1) and left hand one no surcharge at all. I daresay further varieties exist, as I have only mention'd those which I possess. I have also the 1 p. on 6 p. with double surcharge, one above the other, which I believe to be extremely scarce, probably only one sheet existed.

During the use of these provisional stamps the sale of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps was pushed, a large supply (3,600,000) having been ordered from Holland on 3rd January, 1893, by cable. This did not arrive so soon as was expected, and when the stock on hand was sold out a makeshift had to be provided for the transmission of newspapers. The 2 p., yellow, of 1887 was taken for this purpose, and four parcels of 89,520; 89,580; 59,760; and 60,000 respectively, were overprinted in May and June. The surcharge is in *red*, the value, "Halve Penny," in two horizontal lines between two bars, the 5th horizontal row having the bars 1 mm. further apart than the others as before. I have found but few varieties; the 6th stamp in the top horizontal row has the "P" of "Penny" broken; in the 2nd vertical row the 2nd and 5th stamps from the top have the "H" of "Halve" directly over the "P" of "Penny" instead of the former being to the

right of the latter. I have also some stamps reading "Halve enny." This stamp exists with inverted surcharge, and of this I have as varieties:—no bar below value; 2 bars above value.

The supply of 298,860 provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ p. stamps was thought to be sufficient to keep matters going till the new supply arrived from Holland; but owing to the scarcity of transport in the winter months from Natal to Pretoria, which has to be effected by ox or mule waggons, the stamps did not arrive before the provisionals were exhausted, and then the Postmaster-General was compelled to have another batch overprinted on 30th June. These numbered 29,580, and were issued at the beginning of July, 1893; by some mistake they were overprinted in *black* instead of *red*, but owing to the urgency of the demand there was no time to destroy these and print a new lot in the correct colour, so they had to be issued, and were used up in about two weeks, principally in Pretoria and Johannesburg, where nearly all the newspapers are printed. As the same setting was employed that had been used for the printing in *red*, there are the same varieties to be found; this also exists with inverted surcharge. This stamp is scarce; even at the time of issue no quantities were to be had except by newspaper proprietors; of course collectors got some, but not in quantities. The inverted surcharge is very scarce, and not often seen out here.

On the 17th August, 1893, the long-expected supply of stamps arrived from Holland in the following quantities:

3,600,000 of $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	270,000 of 4 p.
5,400,000 of 1 p.	300,000 of 6 p.
2,700,000 of 2 p.	270,000 of 1 s.
2,100,000 of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.	20,000 Post Cards.

This put an end to the surcharges, which had been absolutely necessary for carrying on the postal business, and were *not* made for the benefit of collectors or anybody else. In connection with this I beg to refer my readers to the official letters of the Postmaster-General, No. 23,159 of September 12, 1893, to M. Z. Booleman of Johannesburg, which was published in German philatelic papers, and No. 23,191 of September 15, 1893, to Mr. Nankivell, England, published in *The London Philatelist* of November, 1893, from which the facts can be seen. I wrote to the Postmaster-General asking if the numbers given in these letters were quite correct, and he assured me that they were. I therefore see no reason for repeating the letters here.

The order of January, 1893, had been meant to be executed from a new design, which had been selected by the Postmaster-General from the proofs submitted by the printers in Holland, and the surprise was great when the stamps were unpacked and turned out to be of the same design as before, even for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. Up to date of writing I have not been able to find out the reason for this mistake. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. stamps which arrived here in August, 1893, and which were issued on August 19, are of the same design as the series of 1885, printed in *deep violet* and perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. I have also seen this value in the exact shade of the 3 p. stamp.

THE STAMPS OF NOVA SCOTIA, WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

By DONALD A. KING.

(Continued from page 27.)

PART II.

DURING the session of the Legislature for 1859 the Decimal Currency Act was passed, which was as follows:—

“CHAPTER III.

“BE it enacted, &c., the several coins hereinafter mentioned shall be legal tender at the following rates:—

“1. The gold sovereign of the United Kingdom at five dollars.

“The silver coins of the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

Silver crown of the United Kingdom,	one dollar and twenty-five cents.
“ half-crown “ “	sixty-two and a half cents.
“ florin “ “	fifty cents.
“ shilling “ “	twenty-five cents.
“ sixpence “ “	twelve and a half cents.
“ fourpence “ “	eight cents.

“5. In the laws of the Province now in force, whenever any fees, charges, or other sums in currency, are mentioned, the amounts so mentioned shall hereafter be computed and taken to represent dollars and cents in the following scale:— a £ shall represent \$4.00; a 1s. shall represent 20 c.; a 1d., 2 c.; 2d., 3½ c.; 3d., 5 c.; 4d., 6½ c.; 5d., 8½ c.; 6d., 10 c.; 7d., 11½ c.; 8d., 13 c.; 9d., 15 c.; 10d., 16½ c.; 11d., 18 c.; 12d., 20 c.”

This Act made a complete change in the keeping of accounts, and necessitated the issue of a new series of stamps. It was put into effect in the Province before there were decimal coins ready to be placed in circulation, or stamps to be issued. This naturally created confusion and loss, especially to the Post-office, so much so that it was spoken of at some length in the Postmaster-General's report, dated January 20th, 1860, when the currency had only been changed 20 days. He says:—

“The Act to establish the ‘decimal system of accounting,’ published in the *Royal Gazette* on the 8th of November last, for the information of all public functionaries, was given practical effect to by this department on the 1st of January inst.—the necessary instructions, together with the various forms of account, &c., having previously been issued by me to all Postmasters and way office keepers. Much difficulty however has already been experienced by the Postmasters in satisfactorily carrying out the provisions of the Act, owing to the want of proper coins to represent the decimal currency, a value, much beyond its intrinsic worth, having been given by the law to the copper coin, whereby the revenue of the Department will sustain a very material loss.”

The particular part of the complaint relates to a want of the proper copper coins, and to the excessive value attached to those in circulation. This, however, was to a certain extent remedied by extra charging for letters prepaid in coppers, as in the postal notices which now appeared in the *Royal Gazette* I find one relating to the establishment of a book post to Bermuda and Newfoundland, where the rate of postage is given in coppers altogether. This was as follows:

“NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

“BOOK POST TO BERMUDA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

“The Government of this Province having consented to the establishment of a book post to Bermuda and Newfoundland, under an arrangement proposed by the Postmaster-General of England, said arrangement will come into operation on the 1st of June next.

“The regulations for the transmission, &c. . . and the rates of postage will be as follows:

“Not exceeding 4 ounces	8 coppers.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces.	15 “
“ 8 “ “ “	16 “ 30 “
“ 1 lb. “ “ “	1½ lbs. : 45 “

“The following conditions must be observed:

“1. The entire postage must be prepaid by postage stamps.

“(Sgd.) A. WOODGATE, P.M.G.

“GENERAL POST-OFFICE, HALIFAX, 11th May, 1860.”

A better illustration of the extra amount charged for letters prepaid in copper coin is an advertisement relating to the dispatch of an English mail by the way of Quebec, in the *Royal Gazette* of June 6th, 1860.

“NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

“Notice is hereby given that a closed mail for the United Kingdom and Europe by this channel will be made up at this office on Saturday next, 2nd inst., at 8 p.m., and on every alternate Saturday during the summer season. The postage on a letter not exceeding ½ an ounce will be 6d. sterling, or 12½ cents; when paid in copper coins 15 half-pennies.

“(Sgd.) A. WOODGATE, P.M.G.”

Toward the end of the year the new bronze coinage was issued and the old copper coins withdrawn, so that the post-office rates came down to their normal charge. The *Royal Gazette* for September 5th contains the notice to the public, and instructions to postmasters relative to the new postal regulations, the chief one being the compulsory prepayment of postage. The notice says:

“NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

“COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS BY POSTAGE STAMPS.

“Commencing on Monday, the 1st day of October next, the postage on all letters posted in Nova Scotia, and addressed to any place in this Province, the other British North American Provinces, and the United States, as well as to the United Kingdom, must be prepaid by stamps.



“The design, colour, and value of each class of perforated stamps are as follows, viz.:

“The 1 cent stamp, the Queen's head in profile,	black.
“ 5 “ “ “	“ “ blue.
“ 10 “ “ “	“ “ full face, red.
“ 12½ “ “ “	“ “ black.

“Any letter which may be posted, prepaid, by the Nova Scotia stamps now in circulation, will be allowed to pass through the Post-office in this Province for one month after the system comes into operation.

“Letters sent unpaid to any part of the above-named places will be charged with a double rate of postage.

“The Postmaster-General would respectfully suggest to the merchants and others the expediency of their keeping themselves constantly supplied with postage stamps, to prevent disappointment and annoyance in the event of a postmaster or way-office keeper being out of stamps when applied to.

“It should be distinctly understood that no other stamps than those issued by the department are to be taken in this Province in prepayment of letters posted within the same.

“These stamps can be had at the General Post-office, Halifax, and of all the postmasters and way-office keepers.

“GENERAL POST-OFFICE, HALIFAX, August 22nd, 1860.”

“INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

“Circular No. 9. “GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
“HALIFAX, 22nd August, 1860.

“SIR,—The system of compulsory prepayment of letters by stamp having been adopted by the House of Assembly in the last session, and the necessary stamps, effectually to carry out the system, being now ready for circulation, I have to

acquaint you that the compulsory prepayment of postage will commence on the first day of October next, under the following conditions, viz., The postage on all letters posted at any post or way office in Nova Scotia, addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, or to any part of the British North American provinces, must be prepaid by stamp, otherwise the postage will be DOUBLED.

"The design, colour, and value of the new stamps are as follows:—

- "The Queen's Head (profile), black, 1 cent.
- " " " " " blue, 5 cents.
- " " " " (full face), red, 10 "
- " " " " " black, 12½ cents.

"Any stamps now in use, remaining in the hands of Postmasters, are to be returned to the head office at Halifax, and the amount to be taken credit for in account current for quarter ended 30th September.

"All letters which may be posted at your office prepaid by the stamps now in use are to be allowed to pass, as at present, for one month after the system comes into operation.

"To prevent as far as possible the possibility of a stamp being used a second time, Postmasters are particularly enjoined to be very careful in examining the letters, to see that the stamps are effectually obliterated, either by using the obliteration stamp, or by crossing the stamp with pen and ink.

"(Sgd). A. WOODGATE, P.M.G.

"THE POSTMASTER OF "

In the Postmaster-General's Report for 1865 he gives the description and values of the new issue, including the 8½ cents, which value was not in the list in the circular. He says:

"Postage stamps of a new design, and adapted to the decimal system, were obtained with the consent of the Governor in Council, from the New York Bank Note Co., and circulated on the 1st of October last.

"The design, colour, and value of the stamps are as follows:

- "The Queen's Head (profile), black, 1 cent.
- " " " " " blue, 5 "
- " " " " (full face), green, 8½ "
- " " " " " red, 10 "
- " " " " " black, 12½ "

"A supply of 19,000 sheets or 1,900,000 heads, equal in value to \$132,000, has been obtained from the above firm, costing for their manufacture and incidental expenses \$991.50."

In this Report the 8½ cent stamp is described, although no mention is made of it in the "Instructions to Postmasters"; this was due to the fact that it was not ordered until some months after the other values were.

The account for making the stamps shows the date:

"VOUCHER M.

"Amount of sums paid for postage stamps during year ended 30th September, 1860.

"THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

"1860.

"May 29.

"Engraving steel plate, 100 stamps, 1 cent.	\$100
" " " " 100 " 5 " "	100
" " " " 100 " 10 " "	100
" " " " 100 " 12½ " "	100
	\$400.00

"Printing 2500 impressions, 100 stamps of 1 cent	
" 7500 " " 100 " 5 "	
" 5000 " " 100 " 10 "	
" 2000 " " 100 " 12½ "	

17000 impressions at 25 cents per 1000 . 425.00

"AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

"Oct. 6.

"Engraving steel plate, 100 stamps 8½ cents	100.00
"Printing 2000 impressions of ditto	50.00

\$975.00

"E. G. FULLER.

"Expenses incurred in forwarding postage stamps by express from New York to Halifax	16.50
---	-------

\$991.50"

There seems to have been some loss to the Post-office by the use of this value (8½ cents) when first issued to the public, perhaps due to the lack of ½ cent coins, although these should have been in circulation by this date. Whatever the cause was, the loss is frequently mentioned in the accounts for 1861-2, as

"Account for quarter ended 30th June, 1861.

"Loss of 10d. a sheet on 25 sheets of 8½ cent stamps \$4.16"

Again, in the accounts for the September quarter, there is "Loss on 31 sheets of 8½ cent stamps, being 10d. on each sheet, \$5.16." This loss did not occur in the country offices only, as in the accounts for the March quarter of 1861 there is "Loss on 8½ cent stamps sold at Halifax office, \$9.33"

In 1863 the County Postage Act was introduced. This was designed for a reduction of the postal rates, but it never worked satisfactorily, the difficulty being in the smaller offices, which were not properly acquainted with the county limits. The Act is as follows:

"CHAPTER 23. REV. STAT.

"OF THE POST-OFFICE.

"Be it enacted, etc.

"2. Letters mailed at any office in the Province for delivery within the county in which the office is situated shall, if prepaid by stamp, be liable to a charge of 2 cents per ½ ounce. If not prepaid such letters shall be subject to the ordinary rate."

In his report for 1863 the Postmaster-General speaks very unfavourably of the change, saying:

"To enable me to carry out that part of the Act passed during the last session, in reference to the Post-office, reducing the postage to 2 cents on a letter posted in the county for delivery within the same county, it is necessary to procure for the public convenience a stamp for the prepayment of this particular class of letters. Application was accordingly made to the American Bank Note Company for a supply, and 5000 sheets were procured at a cost to the Department, including the die, of \$226.00.

"The reduced rate came into operation on the 11th May last, and has yielded for the five months ended 30th September last (as far as I have been enabled to glean from the returns in my possession) a revenue of \$450.00—a less amount, in my opinion, than would have been realized under the higher rate for the same period."

This is the last report of any philatelic interest, and closes the official history of the stamps of Nova Scotia.

The total number of the cents issue received from the makers is as follows:

	1 cent.	2 cents.	5 cents.	8½ cents.	10 cents.	12½ cents.
1860—						
May 29.	250,000	..	750,000	..	500,000	200,000
Oct 6.	..	..	..	200,000	..	..
1862.	400,000	..	1,000,000	400,000	500,000	400,000
1863.	..	1,000,000	..	..	..	..
1864.	500,000	..	1,200,000	..	..	..
1866.	..	..	1,000,000	..	..	..
	1,150,000	1,000,000	3,950,000	600,000	1,000,000	600,000

The second and last series of the stamps of the Province of Nova Scotia were manufactured by the American Bank Note Company of New York; they were engraved in *taille douce* and printed in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten stamps.

They may be divided into two broad varieties, those on yellowish paper and those on white. The 1, 5, and 12½ cents are found on some minor varieties of paper, which will be found in the reference list. The yellow tint of the paper may be due to some extent to the gum used, but I have seen unused copies on white paper with gum as brown as possible, and yet not tinting the paper in the slightest degree.

The earlier printing of this issue was on the yellowish paper. The 5 cents is the only value that is rare on that paper, and it is exceedingly so, as I cannot find more than about one in a hundred of this variety. The 10 and 12½ cents are probably the commonest values.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Imperial Album. New Edition.—On the back page of this month's *Journal* will be found a preliminary announcement of the new edition of the *Imperial Album*, for which orders can now be booked, and which we expect to be able to deliver early in November. Many of the countries have been totally re-written by Major Evans, and all the errors in the former edition have been corrected. An important new feature consists of the introduction under each country of short notes giving concise information as to the situation, government, area, population, and other interesting particulars. In addition to this, illustrations of some hundreds of watermarks are shewn throughout the work, which should be very useful in identifying some of the more difficult issues. Although the size of the book is increased by nearly one hundred pages, yet no alteration is made in the price, which is the same as the last edition. Prepaid orders can now be looked, and will be delivered in the rotation received.

* * *

New Specialists' Album.—In the description of the new *Philatelic Album*, smaller size, last month in these notes, a mistake was made in stating that the books consisted of 60 leaves, whereas there are only 30 in each book. Owing to the thickness in the card required for making the sunken mounts, it was found inconvenient to have more than 30 leaves in one book.

* * *

Addendum No. 35.—This addendum, containing a list of the new issues, with prices of stamps issued between May 1st and August 31st, is now ready, price 3d. The next addendum will be published about the first week in January, and this will be the last addendum that we shall issue. In future we have made arrangements to produce a catalogue regularly every year; another will not be issued this year, but as soon as our arrangements are complete, notice will be given in this column as to the details of the new catalogue. Owing to the fact that month by month we publish, in the *Journal*, the prices of all new issues that we have received during the previous month, it is not thought necessary to publish the addenda to the catalogue; but we believe that our customers will find it a great advantage to have a new edition each year, instead of only every two years as has been the rule hitherto.

* * *

Imperial Album, 6th Edition.—No. 5, price 10s., by post 11s. 6d., of this edition, which has been out of print for some time, can now be supplied, as we have been able to make up a few sets from some extra sheets which we had by us. The only other number now left in stock is No. 10, usual price £5, which we will sell for £4, post free in Great Britain.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

ALTRINCHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1894-95.

President: JOHN STURMER, ESQ.

Vice-President: MR. RUPERT STURMER.

Treasurer: WILLIAM SPILSBURY.

Secretaries:

H. TOLHURST BAYNES, G. HERBERT, A. SMITH.

Librarians: SEYMOUR CORFIELD, JAMES ROWLAND.

THE above Society was formed on August 21st, 1892, and has just held its second annual meeting.

Meetings held fortnightly at Roseville, Altrincham, 8.30 p.m., commencing August 29th.

The 1 and 12½ cents are found on a distinctly grey paper, but these varieties are very rare. The 5 cents is found on a very distinctly blue-faced paper, but this I think is due to insufficient cleaning of the plate. This same value is also found on a very thin soft paper, and printed in a light milky-blue shade. The 5 cents is the only value of the set in which the thickness of the paper varies; it runs from a very heavy stiff paper to the thin soft one mentioned above. The set on white paper is the commonest of the series, indeed all the varieties spoken of above are more or less scarce.

There is no great variety of shades to be found except from light to dark. The only value in which any distinct tints exist is the 2 cents, and varieties in the colour of this value might be expected. I have seen this stamp in a delicate pearl-grey tint, but believe this to be produced by exposure to light or by some chemical change.

The perforation usually given for these stamps is 12, but I have carefully measured a very large number of all values, and find that the gauge varies from 11½ to 12, simple and compound. The varieties of perforations are found on both the papers use 1.

All the different varieties are given in the reference list, and in the case of compound perms. the first measurement is for the top and bottom, and the second for the sides.

REFERENCE LIST.

October 1st, 1860.

Yellowish paper.

- 1 cent, black (shades grey to black), perf. 11½, 12.
- 5 cents, blue (shades light to dark), perf. 11½, 12.
- 8½ cents, green (shades light to dark), perf. 12.
- 10 cents, red (shades light to dark), perf. 11½, 12, 12 × 11½.
- 12½ cents, black (shades grey to black), perf. 11½, 12.

White paper.

- 1 cent, black (shades grey to black), perf. 11½, 12.
- 2 cents, mauve (many shades), perf. 12, 12 × 11½.
- 5 cents, blue (shades light to dark), perf. 11½, 12, 12 × 11½.
- 8½ cents, green (shades light to dark), perf. 11½, 12, 12 × 11½.
- 10 cents, red (shades light to dark), perf. 12, 12 × 11½.
- 12½ cents, black (shades grey to black), perf. 11½, 12.

- 1 cent, black on grey paper, perf. 12.*
- 5 cents, blue (shades), on blue-faced paper, perf. 11½, 12.*
- 12½ cents, black on grey paper; perf. 12.*

As might be expected, the bisected stamps of this issue are not as numerous as those in the preceding one; there was not the same necessity, stamps being provided for all rates of postage. What varieties do exist are much rarer than in the pence issue, and some are nearly unique in their rarity. A cover with 12½ cents, made up of two and a half 5 cent stamps, is now in the Taping collection in the British Museum; this was the only such specimen known until a few months ago, when I procured a piece of an envelope with the same combination on it, prepaying it to England, for which purpose the 12½ cents stamp was issued. The 5 cents, made of two and a half 2 cents stamps, is equally rare; I know of only two specimens in existence. The two other varieties of 12½ and 15 cents are, as far as I know, absolutely unique.

The 10 cents cut diagonally is the commonest variety; split in any other manner it is rare.

REFERENCE LIST.

- 5 cents, made of half a 10 c., cut diagonally,
- 5 " " " 10 c., cut horizontally.
- 5 " " " 10 c., cut vertically.
- 5 " " two 2 c. stamp, and half of a third, cut diagonally.
- 12½ cents made of two 5c. stamps and half of a third, cut diagonally.
- 12½ cents made of one 10 c., one 2 c., and half a 1 c. stamp, cut diagonally.
- 15 cents, made of one 10 c. stamp and half of another, cut diagonally.

* These three varieties are probably the result of the surface of the plates not being thoroughly cleaned.—Ed.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS,
 BARON CANNING, G.C.I.E.,
 Governor of Bombay.

Honorary Vice-President—

THE HONOURABLE H. J. PARSONS, C.S.,
 Judge of the High Court of Judicature.

President—ARTHUR CLEMENT TRAPP, ESQ.

THE twentieth meeting was held at the Society's rooms on Monday, the 23rd July, 1894, at 6.30 p.m., twelve members and one visitor being in attendance. The President in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

New members elected: Ordinary—H. W. Nash, Esq., and Dennis Crumley, Esq. Corresponding—E. R. Dale, Esq., and Eugene Hoffman, Esq.

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

Mr. W. Dobrovich proposed, and the President seconded, that the Bombay Philatelic Society do confer an honorary membership on the Burmah and Bengal Philatelic Societies. Carried unanimously.

The President then addressed the meeting at length, reviewing the work of the last session, and intimated that as he was about to leave Bombay in a few days he would tender his resignation of the Presidency, but stated that although he would very probably not return he would still continue a member of the Society, 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 of 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. He was certain that Mr. Trapp's coming departure and severance from this Society was deeply regretted by all the members. Mr. Dobrovich concluded with wishing Mr. Trapp *bon voyage* on behalf of the Society, and hoped that the members would hear from him occasionally.

Mr. Julio Rebeiro showed several forgeries of the small service India, and surcharged Gwaliors. He also showed a pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red, India, 1854, unused, in fine condition.

Mr. A. J. Agabeg showed several envelopes which had passed through the post, franked with ordinary one anna receipt stamps of India.

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

THE Second Anniversary (Twenty-first) Meeting was held at the Society's rooms on the 29th August, at 6 p.m. Fifteen members in attendance.

Mr. W. Dobrovich was voted to the chair in the absence of the Vice-President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following correspondence was read and recorded: 1. Letter from the Philatelic Society of Bengal, accepting with thanks the honorary membership conferred by this Society. 2. Letter from W. L. Harvey, Esq., C.S., accepting with thanks the Presidency of the Society. 3. Letter from the Hon. Secretary regretting unavoidable absence. 4. Letter from Mr. A. C. Trapp, forwarding his photograph for the Society's Album. 5. Correspondence from Mr. Henry Jordan, Calcutta, with reference to the *Canadian Journal of Philately*, and Mr. Henry Ades Fowler.

New members elected: W. L. Harvey, Esq., C.S., as President of the Society. W. Trevor Smith, Esq., and H. St. John Koache, Esq., as ordinary members. P. C. Laharry; Mons. J. Em. Lemière, Shanghai; M. Kleimand, New York; and Louis Van Harnier, Frankfurt, as corresponding members.

Proposed by Mr. Dobrovich, and seconded by Mr. Phillip De Cruz, Exchange Secretary, "That Mr. A. J. Agabeg be appointed Junior Committee Member, vice Mr. A. C. Trapp, resigned." Carried *nem. com.*

Proposed by Mr. Chandrika Prosada, and seconded by Mr. Henry Douglas Kettle, "That the new member's card, as per design submitted, be adopted as a member's card." Carried *nem. com.*

Mr. Dobrovich proposed, and Mr. A. J. Agabeg seconded, "That a sub-Committee be appointed for the purpose of re-constructing the rules of the Society." Carried *nem. com.*

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.
 J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Sec.*

GENEVA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE have received a circular from this Society, of which the following is a summary:

The Society celebrates each anniversary of its foundation by a grand banquet. The principal object of the Society being the suppression of the trade in forged stamps, it is proposed this year to hold, on the day following the banquet, a great sale of Swiss stamps, all of which, before being offered for sale, will be submitted to two experts, one of whom will be the Baron de Reuterskiold, well known as an authority on such matters.

All collectors and dealers are invited to take part in this sale, either as buyers or sellers; but no specimens that are doubtful, dirty, damaged, or in any way defective, will be admitted. Buyers will therefore be certain of obtaining none but absolutely genuine and perfect copies.

The banquet is fixed for Saturday, November 10th, at the Hotel Bel Air, 10, Rue du Mt. Blanc, Geneva; the stamps will be on view at the same place the following morning, and the sale will commence at 2 p.m. on that day. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, Monsieur d'Estienne, 9, Grand Rue, Geneva.

JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President: I. VON ALPHEN, ESQ.,
 Postmaster-General, S.A.R.

Hon. Vice-President: EMIL TAMSEN, ESQ.

President: A. A. OSBORN, ESQ.,
 Postmaster.

THE ninth ordinary meeting of the above Society was held at the Board-room, Bettelheim Buildings, on Wednesday, the 8th August, 1894, the President in the chair; 14 members present.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary read the correspondence, including a letter from the *Vertraulich's Korrespondenz Blatt*.

After considerable discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Gedge, that the resolution passed at the last meeting, viz. "That the Society protest against the issue of new stamps by the Orange Free State, for the purpose of increasing its revenue out of the philatelist's pocket," be and hereby is rescinded, it having been discovered that they intend only changing the colours, in terms of the proposition made by the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal; namely, to have a uniform colour of stamps for the different States of South Africa. The Superintendent of Exchange reported shortly on the working of his department. Mr. A. Benjamin, proposed by Mr. Neuberger, and seconded by Mr. Sallo Epstein, and Mr. Bach, proposed by Mr. Sallo Epstein, seconded by Mr. M. Z. Booleman, were elected active members; and Mr. W. F. Brittain, proposed by Mr. H. H. Nelson, seconded by Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, and Mr. Jac. Duiden, proposed by Mr. A. A. Osborn, seconded by Mr. S. Epstein, were elected corresponding members of the Society. Mr. Sallo Epstein was elected auctioneer to the Society, and the Committee were instructed to draw up rules to govern the Auction Department. On the motion of Mr. M. Z. Booleman, seconded by Mr. Gedge, Mr. Carl Jeppe was elected second Hon. Vice-President of the Society. The Chairman then ex-

bibited a perfect used specimen of the 3d. Natal, 1860, imperf., watermark "Star"; and Mr. Nelson showed the new issued 1s. B. Bechuanaland. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE tenth ordinary meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A.'s buildings, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1894. Mr. Leon Schuler occupied the chair; there were fourteen members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary then read the correspondence, embracing communications from Russia and India.

Mr. Kossuth was elected an ordinary member, and Mr. Keichel of Revel, Russia, a corresponding member.

A paper written by Mr. M. Z. Booleman, and translated into English by Mr. Samuel Epstein, was then read by the latter, dealing *in extenso* with the proposed International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held under the auspices of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, in May, 1895.

On the motion of Mr. Neuburger, it was resolved that the paper be discussed at the next meeting, and that notice to that effect be sent to all the members.

An exhibition of stamps then followed. Mr. Kannemeyer showed the new 2½d. envelope of the Cape of Good Hope, greenish-brown, embossed on greyish-blue paper.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

SALLO EPSTEIN, *Secretary.*

OLDHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE first annual meeting was held on September 19th, 1894, the President being in the chair. In opening the meeting he said, "You are doubtless aware that it is just a year ago that this Society first arose, and I will therefore call on the Secretary for the Committee's First Annual Report." This was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—Your committee beg to congratulate you on having reached the end of your first year, which has been a decided success in every respect. There have been held during the session nine ordinary meetings and one special meeting. Books and periodicals have been freely presented to the Society, and the thanks of all the members are most especially due to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for the very valuable reference books, *South Australia* and *British Empire*. The exchanges during the past year have not been very numerous, but your committee hope that the number of exchanges will increase during the coming year. In conclusion we wish you a most prosperous and interesting session."

The Hon. Treasurer's balance-sheet was then read and accepted; it showed a small balance on the right side.

The following officers were elected for the session 1894-5: President—T. L. Holden; Secretary and Treasurer—John J. Darlow; Committee—H. W. Chadderton, A. Stock.

A letter was read from the Manchester Philatelic Society, giving an invitation to our members to the first meeting of their fourth session, and the courtesy was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

It was resolved that a "First Annual Report" be issued and sent to various societies.

JOHN J. DARLOW, *Hon. Sec.*

7, QUEEN STREET, OLDHAM.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—A. R. BARRETT.

THE Secretary of the Exchange Branch has requested us to draw attention to the fact that the rules have recently been altered so as to allow Corresponding Members, who pay an annual subscription of 2s. 6d., to participate in all the advantages of the Exchange Department of this Society. Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. H. Tucker, jun., Belvidere, Mannamead, Plymouth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—The able report about the Sixth German Philatelic Meeting at Kiel, given by "Franciscus" in the Berlin letter, appearing in No. 30 of the *Monthly Journal*, contains a slight error and an omission. You would therefore greatly oblige us by putting the facts into the right light, and we beg to give you the following details.

Personal differences, caused by rivalry between the great philatelic societies, such as those of Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt, Munich, &c., led to an animated discussion during the report about the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*. There did *not*, however, exist any difference of opinion about the value of the journal and its usefulness to philatelists. This is proved by the fact that the following vote of confidence, proposed by the Hamburg Society, was passed with one accord by all the associated clubs (Frankfurt of course not voting):

"The Sixth German Philatelic Meeting passes a vote of thanks to the Verein für Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt a.M., for the disinterested and successful management of the *Vertr. Korr. Blatt*, and hopes that the said Society will continue to edit this paper in the same way as hitherto, to the benefit and use of the Philatelic world."

By a proper rectification of the report of "Franciscus" you would add another favour to the many already conferred on us.

Yours truly,

Die Redaktions-Kommission,

FREMÖFENBACH.

E. D. FRANK.

ADOLF ROSENBERG.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. P. C.—Very many thanks for your letter, with specimens of new stamps.

O. H. (?)—Your subscription expires with No. 53, therefore 7d. more will be required up to end of vol. 5. Stamps with inverted watermarks have no very great value.

A. B.—The easiest way to find the watermark is to wet the stamp and place it on a dark surface; if this fails dip the stamp in benzene, and lay it upon a piece of glass.

C. S. S. J.—Thanks for the letter card, we usually open in this way those that are worth preserving.

A. C.—The Money Order envelopes are not usually included in English Catalogues, though the value expressed upon them includes, we believe, the postage; they are given under a separate heading in Moens' catalogue. We cannot find the "Postbewijs" stamps in any of our catalogues; if you will let us see a specimen we will make further search.

F. A. G.—Many of the impressions of the 1 cent show the "B" of "COLUMBUS" looking more like "R"; they constitute a minor variety of no very great interest.

A. E.—The varieties of the Registration Envelopes which you mention are well known. They ought to go into the Catalogue, and perhaps will in the next edition.

J. C.—The stamps you mention are Canadian Revenue stamps, used in the province of Nova Scotia. Many thanks for the envelopes.

H. W. B. T.—The varieties you describe are due, we fancy, to defective printing; their name is Legion!

- W. F.—We think it more than probable that the surcharge upon the stamps you mention is fraudulent, that form having been given up long before the current stamps were issued.

Special Bargains and New Issues FOR OCTOBER.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

ABYSSINIA.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1/2	guerche, green	0 2	..	..
1	" rose	0 3	..	..
1	" blue	0 4	..	..
2	" brown	0 8	..	..
4	" lilac-brown	1 3	..	..
8	" violet	2 6	..	..
16	" black	5 0	..	..

BULGARIA.

Letter Cards. *Obsolete and rare.*

5	stotinki, green on grey	2 0	..	..
15	" orange on yellow	0 9	..	..
1892. <i>Special exhibition card, with view of exhibition buildings on front of card.</i>				
5	stotinki, green and blue on buff, used	0 6	..	4 0 ..

CHEFEOO.

Re-engraved.

2	cents, blue	0 2	..	1 0 .. 7 0
5	" yellow-brown	0 4	..	2 6 .. 17 6

CHINA.

Surcharged on Current French Stamps.

5	c., red and green	0 2	..	..
10	c., red and black on lilac	0 3	..	..
15	c., red on blue	0 4	..	..
20	c., black and red on green	0 4	..	..
25	c., red and black on brick-red	0 5	..	..
30	c., black and brown	0 6	..	..
40	c., black and red	0 8	..	..
50	c., black and carmine	0 9	..	..
75	c., red and black on orange	1 0	..	..
1	franc, black and sage-green	1 6	..	..
5	francs, black and lilac	6 6	..	..

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

10	pesa, black on blue, used	0 9	..	..
2 cent, mauve on cream				

HANKOW.

MEXICO.

1892. *Wmk. part of "CORREOS E.U.M.; perf. 12.*

5	pesos, blue-green, used, only in use a very short time	40	0	..
1894.				
5	pesos, carmine	30	0	..
10	" "	52	0	..

Same wmk.; perforated about 5/8.

10	centavos, carmine	1 0	..	..
Envelope, "Express Nacional Mexicano."				
10	centavos, carmine and green	1 0	..	..

MONTENEGRO.

1894. *Letter Cards*

3	nov., black and blue	0 2	..	..
5	" carmine on blue	0 3	..	..
7	" purple on blue	0 4	..	..
10	" blue on blue	0 4	..	..

NYASSA.

10	reis, carmine-pink	0 1	..	0 6 .. 4 0
20	" violet	0 2	..	1 0 .. 8 0
50	" green	0 3	..	2 6 .. 20 0

PORTO RICO.

4	c. de peso, blue	0 4	..	3 6 ..
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RUSSIAN LOCALS.

GADIATSCHE.

Type 2388 with "МАРКА" below.

3	kop., red and blue	0 4
3	" red and violet	0 4
3	" red and green	0 4
3	" red and yellow	0 4

BELOZERSK.

2	kop., bronze-green	0 3
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MORSCHANK.

5	kop., bronze-violet and red	0 6
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OPOTCHKA.

5	kop., blue	0 6
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OURJOUR.

2	kop., lilac	0 3
---	-------------	-----	----	----

PODOLSK.

5	kop., green	0 6
---	-------------	-----	----	----

2	kop., blue	SARAPOUL.	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
3	kop., blue	STAWROPOL.	0 3	..	..

ST. THOMAS AND ST. CROIX.

1883-89. *Post Cards.*

Cat. No.	206.	2 c., blue	0 3	..	..
"	207.	3 c., carmine	0 5	..	..
"	204.	2+2 c., blue	0 8	..	..
"	205.	3+3 c., carmine	0 9	..	..

ST. VINCENT.

Post Cards.

1d.	+1d., carmine on buff	0 4	..	3 6 ..
1 1/2	+1 1/2d., brown on buff	0 6	..	5 0 ..

Registered Envelopes.

2d.	, blue, 4 sizes, each	0 6	..	4 0 ..
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SERVIA.

1894. *Post Card.*

10+10	p., carmine on buff	0 4	..	3 6 ..
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TRINIDAD.

1894. *Registered Envelope.*

Red line at top in place of perforations.

2d.	, blue, two sizes, each	0 6	..	4 0 ..
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TOBAGO.

1894. *Wmk. Crown and C.A.*

1s.	, buff	1 9
-----	--------	-----	----	----

TONGA.

HALF-PENNY,	in black, on 1s., brown, used or unused	0 6
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2 1/2d.	, in black, on 8d., mauve, used or unused	1 0
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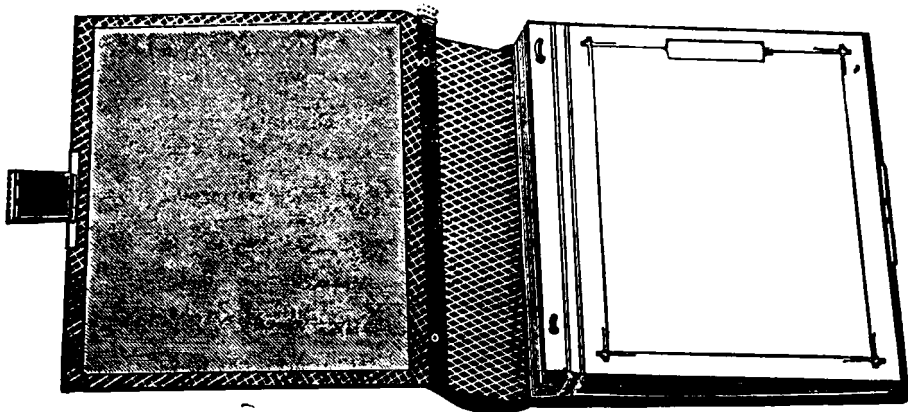
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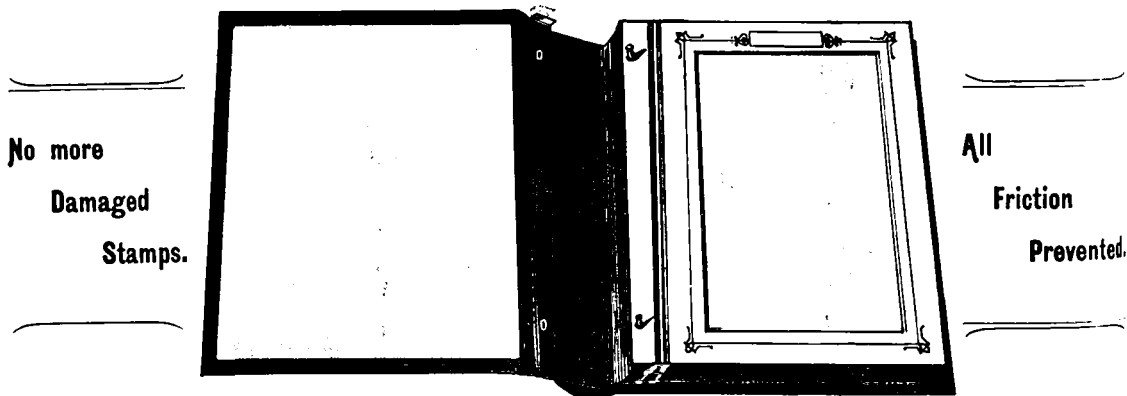
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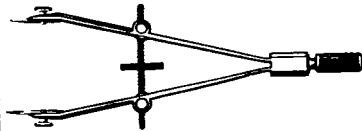
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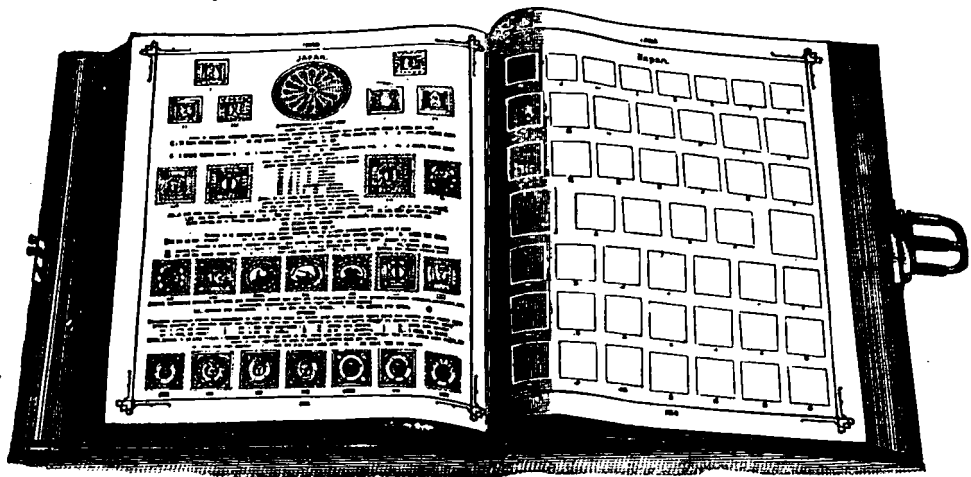
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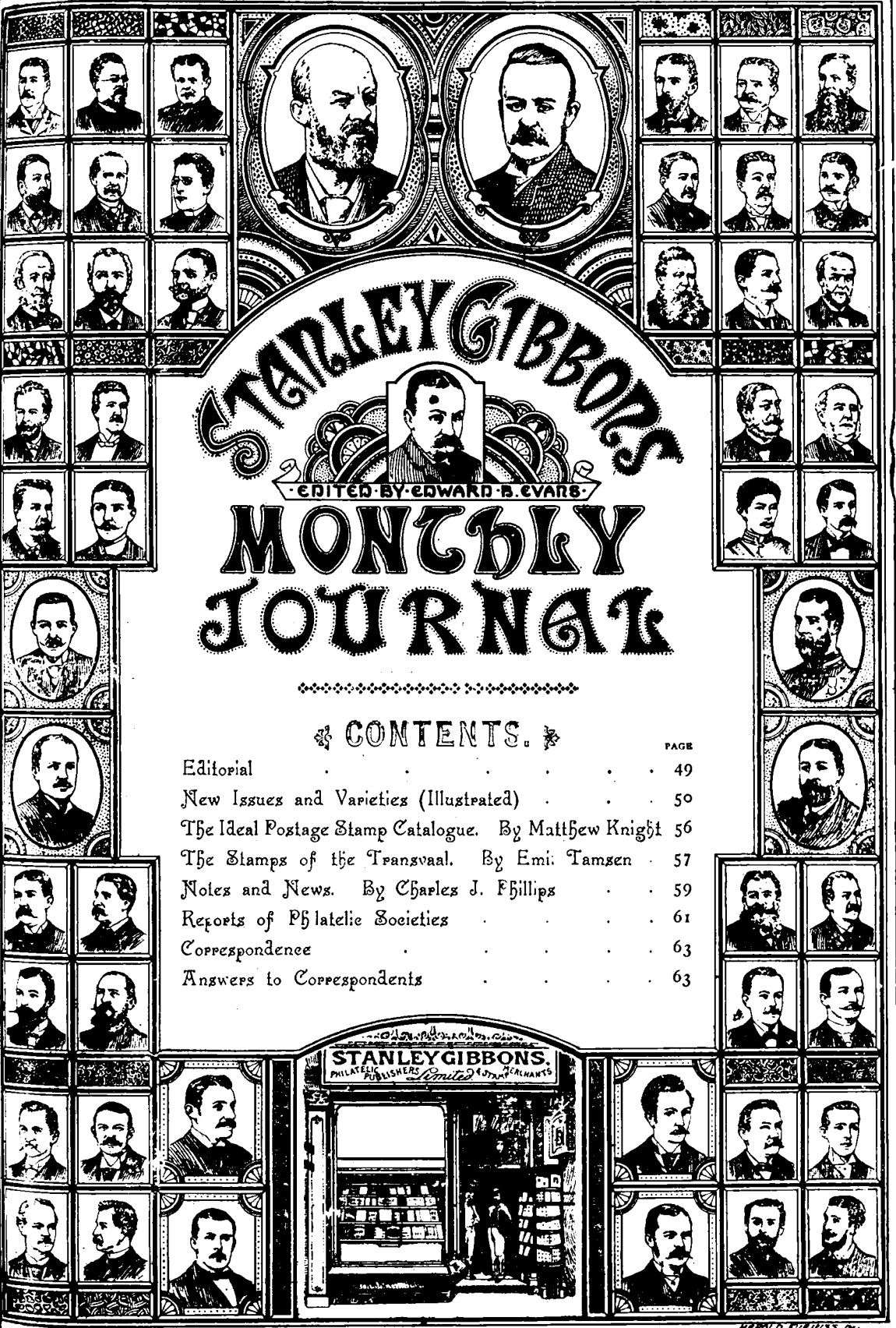
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

✻ **CONTENTS.** ✻

	PAGE
Editorial	49
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	50
The Ideal Postage Stamp Catalogue. By Matthew Knight	56
The Stamps of the Transvaal. By Emi. Tamsen	57
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	59
Reports of Philatelic Societies	61
Correspondence	63
Answers to Correspondents	63



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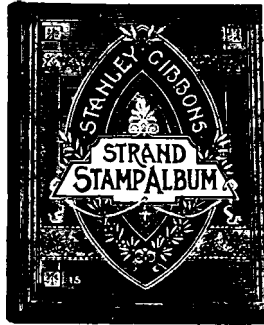
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30.	Japan.
31.	Shanghai.
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34.	Switzerland.
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37.	Selangor, Sungei-Ujong.
38.	Western Australia.
39.	B. Bechuanaland, Griqualand, Orange Free State.
40.	Columbia.
41.	" (Part II.), Antioquia (Part I.)
42.	Antioquia (Part II.) and Bolivar.
43.	Cundinamarca, Panama, Santander, Tolima.
44.	Brazil.
45.	Turkey (Part I.)
46.	" (Part II.)
47.	" (Part III)
48.	Argentine Republic.
49.	Fiji, Sandwich Isles.
50.	Newfoundland, Prince Edward Is.
51.	B. Columbia, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.
52.	Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Hungary.
53.	Finland, Russia.
54.	South Australia (Part II.)
55.	Hamburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, Bremen, Brunswick.
56.	Greece.
57.	Uruguay.
58.	Mauritius.
59.	Lubeck, Mec. Schwerin, Mec. Strelitz, Wurtemberg, Prussia.
60.	Transvaal (Part I.)
61.	" (Part II.)
62.	Paraguay, Ecuador.
63.	Venezuela, Chili.
64.	Italy, Modena.
65.	Norway, Sweden.
66.	Labuan, Hongkong, N. Borneo.
67.	Holland.
68.	Denmark, Iceland, Malta, Cyprus.
69.	Portugal.
70.	Koumania.
71.	Azores and Madeira.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

OCTOBER 31, 1894.

No. 52.

EDITORIAL.

WE publish in this number a letter which we have received on the subject of "The Ideal Postage Stamp Catalogue," and which we hope will not greatly shock any of our readers. We have inserted it, partly because there is a good deal in it with which we agree, and partly because we are always willing to listen to the opinions of others, even when they do not coincide with our own. That Specialism, in bringing to notice an immense number of minute variations, has not been an entirely unmixed blessing to philately, many of us will admit; but, at the same time, there can be little doubt that the benefits it has conferred far outweigh any evils that it has produced. The tendency of the present day is in the direction of Specialism in everything, close study of particular subjects replacing wider but more superficial knowledge; but we cannot get on without the Specialist, and even the "Ideal" Catalogue, which is to bring about a Philatelic Millenium, where Specialism is to have no place, is to be compiled by members of that class!

But why should the scope of an Ideal Catalogue be limited in any way? Certainly it should be consistent, but a perfect catalogue should include every possible variety; and until collectors understand that a catalogue should indicate to them, not what they are to collect, but what actually exists, these questions of Ideal Catalogues and of What is collectable? will keep cropping up. The same old question, "Is so-and-so collectable?" is frequently asked us, and the same old answer, "Do as you like," veiled in more or less ambiguous terms, has always to be given. What is wanted is not so much a rigid catalogue, with cast-iron rules, but a little more independence on the part of the collector. The beginner will want some sort of guidance, no doubt, but his best rules will be somewhat rough and ready; let him either confine his attention at first to the face of his stamps and within the outermost lines of their designs, leaving varieties of watermark, perforation, and paper until a more convenient season; or let him take everything he can get at first, and look for all the varieties he can find, thus educating his eye and training his faculties of research, and afterwards decide upon some consistent line suited to his opportunities. But in no case let him take a catalogue, and make up his mind to collect everything that it contains and nothing that it does not; for this will be making the catalogue a master instead of a servant. There are collectors,

we fear a considerable number, who do what we have just said they should not do, but we venture to think that philately owes but little to collectors of that class, so long as they continue in this "parlous state"; and if they want a catalogue to tell them what they are to collect, and what they ought to be able to see with the "naked eye"—for the capabilities of the unclad optic vary considerably in different individuals—they may fairly be asked to compile one for themselves!

With what our correspondent says in reference to the interest attaching to post cards we fully agree; we have always had a weakness for post cards, and if collectors would only adopt the system of arranging them, on their edges, in suitable boxes or drawers, we believe that they would find them as easy to handle and refer to as they are interesting to study. Whether, however, they will at any time become as popular as adhesives we greatly doubt.

* * *

St. Martin's-Le Grand, which always contains a great deal of matter that is interesting reading to philatelists, even though it may not be of direct "philatelic interest," reproduces in its last issue two articles from *The St. James's Gazette* on the subject of Postal Reforms and Postal Rates. The articles are reprinted without comment, we therefore cannot tell how far the editor of our contemporary agrees with the views put forward, and it may seem rash of an outsider to attempt to criticize when those who know have abstained from doing so. Stamp collectors, however, or those of them who have paid some attention to postal as well as to philatelic matters, have a little more knowledge of these things than the general public; they know at all events something of foreign postal rates, as exemplified by the stamps issued by foreign countries, though they may not know exactly what effects upon the postal revenue those rates may produce. The Post-office having the monopoly of the conveyance of letters, circulars, &c., and being subject to no competition, it becomes the duty of the department to defy competition in the matter of rates; that a very large proportion of its receipts should be clear profit is, under these circumstances, an anomaly, but it is so convenient an anomaly to the general public, or at least to the taxpayers, that probably no one would seriously attempt to do away with it. That being so, such other anomalies as making a large profit upon the carrying of one class of matter, in order to cover the loss incurred in the carrying of another class of matter, or charging

lower rates for articles like post cards and circulars than for letters, although the former are stated to be really more troublesome to handle than the latter, may well be passed over. Perfection, we believe, is made up, not of trifles, but of anomalies mutually balancing one another. The proposal, therefore, of the writer of the articles in question, to do away with some of the inconsistencies in our postal rates, by levelling them all up to something approaching those of the Parcel Post is, we think, a move in the wrong direction. We gather that he would abolish the single $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate altogether, and would start with a general rate of 1d. for 4 oz., with an addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every further $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. up to 2 lbs., after which the parcel post rate would come into play, or a rate of 2d. per lb. for packets not handed in as parcels. Our present rates for ordinary letters are exceedingly liberal, far more so than those of other countries, and we believe that any such increase in the weight allowed for a single rate letter would be most unwise; not so much because of any great difference between the cost of conveyance of a letter of 1 oz. and a letter of 4 oz., as because the establishment of such a rate would surely lead to a demand for a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate for 1 oz. or 2 oz. letters, which would be difficult to resist and possibly ruinous to comply with; a 1d. rate for letters under 1 oz., and a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate for post cards, practically meet all requirements in that direction.

What is apt to attract the notice of stamp collectors is the fact that while countries like France and Spain, of greater area and less densely populated than our own, possess stamps of the values of one-tenth and one-fortieth part of a penny, respectively, we possess no stamps of lower value than a halfpenny. What the carrying powers of these stamps of very low value are we, personally, do not know, but they of course possess powers of some limited kind. The local Circular Delivery Companies, that were started some years back, were none of them in existence sufficiently long to prove whether work of that kind could profitably be undertaken at a farthing rate, though some of them proposed to adopt that rate; it is probable, however, that the Post-office could do such work in the larger towns (and such facilities might reasonably be confined to the large towns at first) without actual loss, and if it could be done by private enterprise, it ought to be done by the Post-office, as the interests of the public should not suffer through the State possessing a monopoly of this nature.

One great obstacle to reform appears to be the privilege, possessed by such periodicals as the regulations recognize as newspapers, of sending a practically unlimited weight of printed matter for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. If any difference is to be made between various classes of printed matter, and we fail to see why any difference should be made, it certainly should not be so great as this, and the rates should be arranged so as not to involve the great loss to the department, which we believe the newspaper post causes at present. We should like to see all printed matter placed upon the same footing, with a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 4 oz., 1d. for 8 oz.,

2d. for 12 oz., and 3d. for 1 lb.; thus allowing all ordinary newspapers to go at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as at present, and making the rates for packages over 12 oz. in weight, the same as for other parcels.

* * *

THE colour chart question does not appear to have aroused any very great amount of interest among our readers; we have received one letter upon the subject which we publish elsewhere, and we have also some notes upon another system of indicating the relative positions of various complex colours, which we hope to embody in an article on some future occasion. The fact is that, as we hinted last month, the subject is not one of supreme importance. It is aggravating, no doubt, to a consistent person, to see the same tint described in one place as *mauve*, in another as *violet*, and in a third as *purple*, and this kind of inconsistency we ought to endeavour to avoid. The difficulty is, when a stamp exists in two or more of these varieties, to list them in their proper order, and to determine the correct name for the latest variation in the tint when it is put before us. But the cataloguing of varieties of shade, produced by irregularity in mixing the colours, is "vanity and vexation of spirit" at any time.

* * *

SINCE the last number of this Journal left our hands, a new departure, for this country at all events, has been taken in philatelic literature. There have been weekly stamp papers in the United States for some years past, but in Great Britain, as far as we are aware, no philatelic periodical has hitherto made its appearance more frequently than once a month. We have now, however, before us the first two numbers of *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, which promises to "appear on every alternate Saturday for at least six months." This new venture is conducted by Messrs Harry Hilckes and Percy Bishop, the latter of whom is not unknown to philatelic journalism, having ably edited the first volume of *The Review of Reviews* in connection with *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. We rejoice to see that the programme is to be "Independence," untinged by "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," but it seems to be a *little* difficult to stick to.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Loughan Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Angola.—We learn from *Der Philatelist* that the rest of the series of the new type for this colony has been put in circulation. In the middle of August, however, the supply of the new 25 reis had run out, and instead of making up the required value by means of 20 reis and 5 reis stamps, the 25 reis was promoted to 25 reis by means of a surcharge. Senhor Jayme Zagury has kindly furnished us with a copy of the *Boletim Oficial* of Angola, containing the neces-

Decree, together with a still more necessary translation of the latter, which runs as follows :

"Portaria, No. 577. My attention being called to the fact that the supply of 25 reis Postage Stamps recently received from Portugal is entirely exhausted :

"Seeing that it is necessary, in order to supply the requirements of the Postal Service of the Province, to create a stamp of the value referred to pending the arrival of further supplies :

"Seeing that experience has shown the great inconvenience of the use, under similar circumstances, of the word 'Pago' impressed upon letters, the control of the revenue derived therefrom being difficult, if not impossible :

"Therefore, in the name of H. E. the Governor-General, and in accordance with the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Posts and Telegraphs, I have determined to have impressed locally a surcharge of 25 reis upon 5,000 2½ stamps, which will thus be raised to that value.

"The authorities, and all whom it may concern, are desired to take note hereof.

"Palace of the Government at Loanda, 16th of August, 1894.

"(Signd.) ANTONIO JOSE CARDOSO DE BARROS,
"Acting Secretary-General."

The surcharge consists of a circular device, closely resembling a postmark, inscribed "CORREIOS DE ANGOLA" in the upper part, and "25 REIS" in the lower; it is struck in blue, and in apparently the very same ink as that used for obliterating the specimen sent us, which at first sight seemed merely to be doubly postmarked.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	25 reis, in blue, on 2½ reis, brown.	
	10 " violet.	100 reis, brown on buff.
	15 " chocolate.	150 " carmine on rose.
	75 " carmine.	200 " blue on blue.
	80 " yellow-green.	300 " blue on salmon.

Brazil.—We referred in August to a variety of the 40 reis card, about the details of which there appeared to be some uncertainty. We now learn, from the *Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society, that this issue differs from the previous one in having "Neste lado," &c., in lower case, with an initial capital only, and only 12 lines on the reverse side, instead of 18.

Post Card. 40 reis, orange and blue on white; variety.

We are indebted to a correspondent, stationed in those parts, for a translation of a Postal Notice relative to the new issue of Brazilian stamps, &c. Our correspondent adds that the novelties, though announced for August 20, had not made their appearance when he wrote, September 7!

"BRAZILIAN POST OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

"On the 20th August, 1894, there will be placed in circulation the stamps described below.

"*Stamps.*—All the new Postage Stamps of values of 10 reis to 2 milreis (2000 reis) measure 26 × 21 mm. The centre of all of the stamps is formed of an oval (11 × 15 mm.), surrounded by a band, on which reads 'ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL'; the right upper corner is cut obliquely by the word 'CORREIO' on a white ground.

"The ground in the upper part of the stamp is ornamented, and the lower part is formed by two little scrolls drawn horizontally. In the lower part of the central oval is read, in numerals, the value of each of the stamps. In the stamps of 10 reis, 100 reis, and 1 milrei, on the right side, are the figures of value on a small scroll, drawn vertically; and on the left side the word 'REIS.' In the other values the word 'REIS' is repeated on both sides of the figures.

"The stamps of the values of tens of reis have in the central oval a view of the entrance to the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. This view, as well as the value, is printed in dark blue colour. The rectangular frame which completes the stamps is printed in the following colours: 20 reis, orange; 40 reis and Postal Cards of the same value, light green; 100 reis, vermilion; 50 reis, blue; 80 reis and Reply Post Cards (40 + 40), red.

"The stamps of the values of hundreds of reis have in the central oval an effigy of the Republic, printed in black.

"The framework of the stamps of hundreds of reis is printed as follows: In the 100 reis (adhesives and Letter Cards), vermilion; 200 reis, orange; 300 reis, bright green; 500 reis, blue; 700 reis, red.

"The stamps of the values of thousands of reis have in the central oval the figure of Mercury, which, together with the values (numerals), is in violet. The framework of the 1 milrei stamp is green, and that of the 2 milreis is black.

"*Letter Cards.*—Letter Cards of 100 reis have the stamp like that already described for this value, and are printed on card paper of ash colour.

"*Postal Cards.*—Post Cards of 40 reis are printed on similar paper, red on the face or stamped side, and ash colour on the other. Post Cards of 80 reis (reply 40 + 40) are printed on paper yellow on the stamped side, and ash colour on the other.

"*Wrappers.*—Wrappers represent values of 20 to 60 reis, and are of grey paper, bearing in relief the figure of a woman symbolising the Republic, surrounded by a scroll (label) containing 'REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.' Above the label is 'CORREIO,' and at the bottom the value in numerals, above the word 'REIS.' The colours are as follow: 20 reis, green; 40 reis, deep yellow; and 60 reis, chocolate.

"*Envelopes.*—On white paper, and will have the same device as the wrappers—100 reis, vermilion; 200 reis, chocolate; and 300 reis, blue.

"POST OFFICE ADMINISTRATION OF ALAGOAS,
"8th August, 1894."

We have since received some of these novelties, which we hear were issued on Sept. 22; the designs are as described above, but the frame is of the same pattern in all the adhesives that we have seen, the value being below; the 100 reis differs from the rest in having only the central device in black, the value labels being in the same colour as the frame, whilst the others have the centre and the value in one colour. The envelope and wrapper stamp remains unchanged; the wrappers appear to vary somewhat in size, those we have received being about 138 × 350 mm.; they are pointed and gummed at the top. We have also the 80 reis reply-post card, which differs from the current single card in the arrangement and type of the inscriptions, which are "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE"—"CARTE POSTALE"—"Avec réponse payée," in the left upper corner, and "Brésil" over the stamp; the card we have received is as nearly white as may be. Does this also exist on buff?

<i>Adhesives.</i>	10 reis, blue and rose; perf. 11 to 13½.
	20 " blue and orange "
	50 " blue and blue "
	100 " black and rose "
	200 " black and orange "

Envelope. 300 " slate on white wove; 135 × 109 mm.

Wrappers. 40 " orange on buff manilla; 138 × 350 mm.

60 " brown " "

Post Card. 80 + 80 reis, carmine and blue on white; 133 × 88 mm.

British Bechuanaland.—In reference to the varieties of surcharge upon the 1d. Cape of Good Hope, to which we alluded in July, Mr. Nelson, of Johannesburg, kindly sends us two specimens, one of which shows both the letters "i;" of "British" without dots, while the other shows the "ch" of "Bechuanaland" greatly defective. Each of these, he tells us, occurs once only on every sheet; they are therefore due to broken letters, and will serve to identify sheets of this printing. He adds that he is informed that the surcharged 1d. 1d. Cape cards are now replaced by the corresponding English cards, and the 1½d. Cape cards by English 1d. cards surcharged "THREE HALF PENCE;" he had not seen these, and therefore could not describe the type of the overprint. In the meantime Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us the current 1d. card of the Cape of Good Hope, which has just been received by them, with a new variety of overprint; the words "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" being cancelled by two black bars and "BRITISH BECHUANALAND," printed below them, as well as across the stamp, in *Grecian* type in both cases.

Post Cards. 1d., black and brown on white; Cape of Good Hope.
1½d. on 1d. (vermilion?); British card surcharged.
1d. + 1d. (" ")

Mr. Turner draws our attention to the fact that the horizontal surcharge, "British Bechuanaland" in two lines, exists in two very distinct varieties of type upon the 1½d. Cape of Good Hope. In one of these the second word measures only 16 mm., while in the other it is 18 mm. long, and the type is distinctly larger. He also shows us the error, with the "b" of "British" deficient, which has, we think, been previously chronicled.

Cape of Good Hope.—We are indebted to another correspondent for a specimen of the larger size of the 1½d. envelope, the smaller of which we chronicled last month.

The envelopes are of exactly the same form as the ½d. envelopes supplied by the British Post-office.

Envelope. ½d., grey on white laid; 223×98 mm.

A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 3d., wmk. Crown and CA, with the paper vertically laid. We have seen specimens of the stamps of other colonies on paper of this nature, the appearance of which we cannot account for, but which we do not believe to be really laid.

Ceylon.—The 2+2 c. card is reported perforated along the fold, and the 5+5 c. in blue on white, like the current single card of the same value. Printing cards of two different values in the same colour and on the same material seems likely to cause confusion.

Post Cards. 2+2 c., blue on white; perf. along fold.
5+5 c. „

Chili.—This republic has not been long in following the example of Colombia, in issuing a Return Receipt label, for a specimen of which we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The centre of the design is occupied by the usual small profile of Columbus over the word "COLON"; this is enclosed in a fancy oval frame, with "CORREOS DE CHILE" on a straight label above, letters "A. R." on a similar label below, and figures "5" in the spandrels. The stamp seems to be lithographed, and is perf. 11½.

Return Receipt Stamp. 5 c., chocolate.

Chinese Locals.—The crop is still coming on nicely. The war with Japan has not, so far, caused any interruption of the Local Postal Service, or at least not in the matter of the supply of stamps.

Amoy.—A set of stamps is about to be issued here, which Mr. Benjamin assures us is absolutely unnecessary, as Amoy has for some years past possessed a branch of the Shanghai Local Post-office. However, "necessity knows no law," and non-necessity seems to be equally regretless.

Chefoo.—The type of the adhesives has been impressed upon wrappers of buff manilla paper, with "CHEFOO LOCAL POST" "NEWSPAPER WRAPPER," in two lines above the stamp. The top end is gummed and tapered.

Wrapper. ½ c., green on buff; 120×250 mm.

Chinkiang.—The Secretary of this Municipality protests, in a letter to our correspondent, Mr. Benjamin, against his stamps being looked upon as speculative, and points out "that our Service is a legitimate need, and the denominations have been carefully selected with a view to postal requirements, limited as it is to 28½ cents, differing materially from others whose sets are unnecessarily high." The text is a little obscure perhaps, but we gather that the Municipality of Chinkiang is not as other Municipalities are, extortioners, &c.

Hankow.—We have received from the same source photographs of the new designs for this Local Post. They are greatly improved drawings of those now in use, and doubtless will sell all the better, though the earlier and more primitive types are quite good enough for the purpose for which they are intended.

Kewkiang.—Le *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the usual monthly addition to the family here. It is a 1 c. stamp of new design, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Adhesive. 1 c., black.

Tientsin.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of the stamps of this town, to whose circular we referred last month. The design is a close copy of that of the smaller sized stamps of China, but the Dragon in the centre is not furnished with a background. The list is not a long one, but to make up for this the whole set is also issued surcharged "Postage Due," in two lines of old English type like the Shanghai stamps.

Adhesives. 1 c., green. 5 c., yellow.
1 c., brown. 10 c., blue.
2 c., violet. 15 c., pink.

Postage Due Stamps. The same with black surcharge.

We gather that both sets are supplied, if required, neatly postmarked in sheets!

Wuhu.—We learn that the place to which we alluded last month rejoices in the name of Wuhu; it is also fortunate in

possessing at least one very enterprising inhabitant. This gentleman, there being no Municipal Council in Wuhu, elected himself Postmaster, and afterwards succeeded in getting a somewhat stormy public meeting to endorse the appointment. We have not yet seen his "dollar set" of stamps, and we are not anxious to do so; in fact we live in hopes that the Japanese may have captured Wuhu, and effectually cancelled the local Postmaster by this time.

Since writing the above we have received *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, from which we learn that the stamps have been issued. The designs appear to be most curious and interesting; we are told of fields of green rice and yellow rice, black wild fowl and orange wild fowl, brown and red pheasants, red and ochre pagodas, a blue "Fu" and a red "Fu" (what sort of "fearful Wildfowl" is this?). The account of which makes us exclaim, like the owl, Whoo Hoo!

At the last moment we have received a set of these delectable labels, and find that the colours are those of the stamps, not of the wildfowl, &c., our mistake being due to a certain deficiency of punctuation, for which our contemporary's printer is doubtless responsible. However, let it stand—Whoo Hoo!

The list is as below; the designs, which are really rather pretty, we hope to illustrate in a future number.

Adhesives. ½ c., black; Marsh with Birds.
1 c., green; Paddy field.
1 c., brown; Pheasant.
2 c., orange; Paddy field.
5 c., red; Pagoda.
6 c., blue; Chinese characters.
10 c., red; Pheasant.
15 c., olive; Pagoda.
20 c., red; Chinese characters.
40 c., brown; Marsh with Birds.

Cook Islands.—The following cutting from *The New Zealand Herald*, of June 26, is not without interest for the philatelist:

"I showed the Resident your article on postage stamps in general, and on Cook Island stamps in particular. Mr. Moss said it was quite true that the sale of stamps had been very useful, but that it was a mistake to suppose he had kept this at all secret. He showed me the item in the published accounts, and that a special reference to it was made in his annual report to the New Zealand Government for the year 1893. He had not heard of any objection made to Queen Makena's head on the stamp by the Secretary of State, and told me the Cook Islands Government had been offered £700 sterling from San Francisco if they would issue a new stamp, and sell the old dies for that money. The Government had declined to enter into any such arrangement, and hoped by acting fairly to stamp collectors to keep its revenue from that source pretty even for a few years to come."

Dominican Republic.—*The American Journal of Philately* states that the 2 c. and 3 c. cards, both single and reply paid, have been surcharged "Union Postal Universal" in black. As these cards are already inscribed "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," we presume this unnecessary addition has something to do with the facilitation of the *écoulement*.

Post Cards. 2 c., red on buff; black surcharge.

2+2 c. " "
3 c., blue on buff " "
3+3 c. " "

Ecuador.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the current 20 c. Telegraph stamp used postally, as well as the 10 c., which we noted in May.

Telegraph Stamp used Postally. 20 c., red.



France.—We give an illustration showing the stamps surcharged for use in Shanghai.

Le *T.-P.* tells us that the overprint on the stamps for Zanzibar, with altered values, which we chronicled in May, was set up in blocks of 25, showing that number of minor varieties, differing in some cases in the shapes of the figures as well as in the irregularity of the setting. For instance—the "½ a. 5" on 1 c. has five varieties of figure "5"; the "1 a. 10" on 3 c. has thick and thin figures "10"; the "2½ a. 25" on 4 c. shows two varieties of "2," and five of "5," in the number "25"; the 5 a. 50" on 20 c. has one thick "0," in the same position as on the "10" on 4 c.

and three varieties of "5"; and the "10 a. 1 fr." on the 40 c. has the figure "1" and letter "B" in two varieties of type. M. Maury gives the following as the numbers printed of these interesting curiosities:—

½ a., 1200 | 1 a., 1200 | 2½ a., 1200.
5 a., 1050. | 10 a., 600.

French Colonies.—Benin. "In order to facilitate the *écoulement*," according to *Le T.-P.*, the Unpaid Letter stamps have been surcharged with the name of this Colony horizontally, and to vary the monotony the accent over the "e" of "BENIN" is omitted.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5, 10, 20, 30 centimes, black; black surcharge. The overprint is also found struck upside down and diagonally in some cases; and the ordinary stamps from 5 c. to 1 fr. likewise exist with the unaccented surcharge.

French Congo.—We rejoice to learn from *Le T.-P.* that the stamps surcharged "Congo Francais—ENR." are actually fiscals; our contemporary spoils this by adding that they have been employed postally, but we trust that this report may turn out to be incorrect; anyhow we can consign them to the *Fiscals used Postally* (?) class.

Obok. The administration of this village has started a new scheme; the 10, 25, and 50 francs stamps are to be provided with a serial letter and an individual number, in such a manner as to render each specimen an absolutely unique variety! We have decided to abandon the collection of these, as we can never hope to make the set complete.

Great Britain.—Mr. Ewen tells us that the 4d., dark vermilion, plate 16, to which we referred last month, is both used and perf. 14.

Greece.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a newly-discovered variety of the current 1 lepton.

Adhesive. 1 lept., brown; *Belgian print, perf.* 13.

Guatemala.—There appears to be a little doubt as to the black varieties of the recent surcharges; the impression is in a very deep blue, which when comparatively lightly printed is evidently blue, but in heavy impressions appears to be blue-black. The first specimens we saw, of the 10 c. on 75 c., certainly seemed to us to bear a black surcharge, but it may have been the very deep blue which we are now told is the true colour of the overprint of the 2 c. on 100 c., which we chronicled last month as in black.

Guinea.—*Der Ph.* adds the 15 reis, which we think should complete the list of the new issue.

Adhesive. 15 reis, chocolate.

Holland.—The 12½ c. has appeared in a new shade. Hitherto the tint has been a slightly greenish grey. A correspondent now sends us specimen in bluish grey, or slate.

Adhesive. 12½ c., bluish-grey.

India.—"A contemporary" chronicles some supposed Service cards, three of which appear to be hardly worthy of that designation, as, although they are pieces of cardboard, they are franked with ½ anna "Service" or "On H. M. S." stamps, and therefore went at the ordinary letter rate. If we collect these, we should equally admit envelopes with "On Her Majesty's Service" printed upon them, and franked by Service adhesives. The fourth card described is more interesting; it is the ordinary ¼ a., brown on buff, with the word "Service" printed upon the stamp, and "On Her Majesty's Service" across the card; but we should like some proof of these additions being authorised before chronicling the variety.

Jamaica.—A correspondent having informed us that he possessed a copy of the shilling telegraph stamp postally obliterated, we asked for some particulars, and obtained the following, which is interesting as showing the value which a postmark is calculated to give. It appears that the specimen was purchased at the Telegraph Office, in Jamaica, by a friend of our correspondent, who took it into the Post Office and asked one of the clerks there to postmark it!

Mauritius.—In reference to the varieties of the surcharge "2 CENTS," in red, upon the 13 c., to which we alluded in August, the editor of *Le T.-P.* states that, when this stamp was issued, he received a warning to the effect that collectors out there had imitated this surcharge, and had passed through the post stamps bearing a forged overprint. He suggests that this may account for the varieties described to us, and we think it only too probable that such may be the case.

Mexico.—A new issue has long been expected here, and we gather from one of our contemporaries that the designs of some of the values are most interesting and curious. We hear of a "four-cornered aztec style statue," which we are particularly anxious to see; the drawing of this must be almost as difficult as the draughting of an Act of Parliament, which sometimes includes a good deal of complicated detail within its four corners.

We have received the 5 c. cards with the formula printed from the same setting as the recently described 1 c. and 2 c.; the inscriptions being altered to "SERVICIO INTERIOR" at each end, and "TARJETA POSTAL." alone in the centre below the scroll. We find the two principal varieties as before, differing in the type of "TARJETA POSTAL." &c., and the minor varieties no doubt exist also.

Post Cards. 5 c., blue and red on straw. A.
5 c. " " " " B.

Morocco.—The *Cour.ier des Timbres-Poste* announces a series of stamps (which seem, appropriately enough, to be the *Timbres-Poste des Courriers*) of the annexed design. The building in the centre is stated to be a Mosque, but the date in the upper corners is plainly not that of the Mohammedan Era.



Adhesives.
5 centimes, carmine; *perf.* 13.
10 " slate " "
25 " green " "
50 " yellow " "
1 peseta, chestnut " "

Mozambique.—We regret to find that the Company whose primitive philatelic products we described last month is not the same as the "Companhia de Moçambique," which had hitherto contented itself with surcharges, but that there are now two companies in full philatelic bloom.

Nyassa Co.—We are assured that this is a most serious undertaking, and that its stamps are a perfectly legitimate issue, not made for collectors; in proof whereof we have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a set of twelve varieties, consisting of the three values chronicled last month, unperforated and perforated, and the same surcharged with the word "Provisorio" and other values, in the same two conditions! We are informed that the governor of the Company left London at the beginning of September with the first parcel of stamps, amounting in value to 158,737,000 reis; how many millions worth were left in England history does not relate. The manufacture of "provisionals" before the stamps ever reached the place where they were to be used, seems to come under the head of *advanced* philately!

Adhesives. 10, 20, and 50 reis; *imperf.*
5 reis, in black, on 10 reis, red; *imperf. and perf.*
75 " " " " 20 " lilac " "
100 " " " " 50 " green " "



Mozambique Co.—This Company is not going to be outdone by the opposition shop, and has accordingly come out with an entire series, evidently of Portuguese production. The design is a neat one; in the centre are the Arms of Portugal, supported by two elephants in white neckties, similar to that worn by Mr. Lockhart's "Boney" at the Elephants' Dinner Party; surrounding this is an oval band, inscribed "COMPANHIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE," within a rectangular frame with ornaments in the upper and "Rs." in the lower corners, the value being completed by numerals, printed in black, carmine, or red, on a scroll in the centre below. The stamps are surface printed on white wove paper; *perf.* about 12½.

Adhesives.
2½ reis, black and olive. 75 reis, black and rose.
5 " " orange. 80 " " light green.
10 " " lilac. 100 " " brown on straw.
15 " " chocolate. 150 " " orange on rose.
20 " " grey-lilac. 200 " " blue on blue.
25 " " green. 300 " " blue on buff.
50 " " blue. 500 " " carmine and black.
1000 reis, red and purple.

Newfoundland.—*Le T.-P.* states that the colours of two of the current types have been changed.

Adhesives. ½ cent, black.
12 cents, orange-brown.

New South Wales.—We have received a letter card from this colony; it bears a stamp, of the same type as that on the 1½d. post cards, in the right upper corner, the Royal Arms in the left upper corner, and "NEW SOUTH WALES"—"LETTER CARD," in two lines of *sans-serif* capitals in the upper centre. Along the lower margin, inside the perforations, are the instructions—"The address only to be written on this side. To open this card tear off at the perforation," in one line. On the reverse fold are two further instructions—

"This card may pass through the Post to any place within New South Wales, and—without additional postage to Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand,—Tasmania, and Western Australia; but an additional Half-penny Stamp must be affixed—if addressed to Fiji."

"If anything be enclosed in this Letter Card it will be treated as an insufficiently—paid letter."

The whole impression is in colour, on thin grey card, white inside, and the perforations cross at the lower corners.

Letter Card. 1½d., red on grey.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—The statement sent us on the subject of the postal obliterations used in this territory, which we published last month, has drawn communications from divers correspondents, who have received letters bearing stamps obliterated with the circular mark, which our informant assured us was used solely for obliterating stamps in sheets. The stamps upon the letter which we received were certainly cancelled with the square mark, but the other envelopes shown us bear the smaller, circular mark, which is plainly not confined to the cancelled-to-order copies.

Nandgaon.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us the 2 a., of current type, in the new setting, with the blocks closer together and separated by wavy lines. The colour is a kind of dull carmine, and this value closely resembles the 1 a. by gaslight; the impression is on thin wove paper, as before, and the sheet sent us is disfigured by the "M. B. D." surcharge in grey; we are able, however, to see that the characters for two are in smaller type than before, giving 16 fresh varieties.

Adhesive. 2 a., dull carmine.
Service Stamp. 2 a., " grey surcharge.

Orange Free State.—*Der Ph.* gives a list of stamps of the current type in new colours, which, we understand, have not been issued purely for reasons of high finance, but in pursuance of the scheme, proposed by the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, for uniformity of colours for the various values in all the South African States and Colonies. The *Ill. Brief Journal* adds a new 1d. post card, which we gather differs from the earlier issue in the size of the card and (?) in having no frame.

<i>Adhesives.</i> ½d., yellow.	4d., dark grey.
1d., violet.	6d., blue.
2d., red.	1s., brown-red.
3d., green.	2s. 6d., orange.
½d., brown.	5s., carmine.

Post Card. 1d., orange on white; 122 x 75 mm.

Peru.—We give an illustration showing the portrait of the late President Morales Bermudez, as applied to the obsolete stamps previously described.

Portugal.—*Der Ph.* chronicles with some reserve the 25 reis, of 1887, in blue, as an error of colour. We can set our contemporary's doubts fully at rest in reference to this curiosity; it is a sun-changeling, as we explained in July, 1892.

The Portuguese Journal *O Internacional* announces that arrangements are already being made for the celebration, in 1897, of the discovery of the East Indies—the sports to include the issue of an adhesive stamp! This is looking forward with a vengeance; the issue of Celebration stamps will, we trust, have become a very unprofitable speculation by that date.



Romania.—Our publishers have found a used copy of the 1½ bani, dull carmine, of the 1890-91 issue, unwatermarked, with a very perfect impression on the back in the correct position, and only a little paler than that on the face!

Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. send us a 5 bani card, with stamp of the new type in the right upper corner, arms in the left, "CARTA POSTALA" in upper centre, and four dotted lines for the address, the first headed "D" and the fourth underlined. The whole impression is in colour.

Adhesive. 1½ bani, dull carmine; printed on both sides.
Post Card. 5 " blue on white; 130 x 92 mm.

Russia.—The 4 kop. card with inscriptions in colour, which we chronicled last month, turns out to be a Finland card, with, according to the *I. B. J.*, a Russian stamp impressed upon it in error; but the Editor of *Le T.-P.* is of opinion that it is an ordinary Finland card from which the circles outside the stamp have been removed, as the stamp has a dotted ground, which is not the case with the stamps of the 4 kop. Russian cards.

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*:

Atkarsk. Imitations of the stamps (of the current issue?) of this village are stated to be in circulation; the paper is bluish white, and the lettering larger and thicker than in the genuine.

Balaschkoff. The same remark as to forgeries is said to be applicable here, and, as in the case of Atkarsk, our contemporary says nothing as to what type or issue has been imitated.

Bogorodsk. A variety of the 10 kop., blue, of 1889-90 is reported, having a large dot at the end of the inscription on the oval band; this exists both imperf. and perf.

Bougoulma. This district, we are told, consists of as many as thirty-eight divisions (how many inhabitants there are in each is not stated); and as the County Council did not feel justified in going to the expense of an obliterating stamp for each of these divisions, the stamps supplied to them are numbered from 1 to 38 for the purpose of affording a species of check upon the consumption in the different parishes.

Adhesive. 2 kop., red; control No. in violet.

Kalniukoff. The earliest type has been found upon greyish-white quadrillé paper.

Adhesive. 3 kop., blue on quadrillé.

Koungour. The 2 kop., black on pink, of 1890, exists tête-à-tête.

Louga. It appears that there was issued, so long ago as 1885, an Unpaid Letter stamp of the value of 3 kopecks, of the same design and colour as the 5 kop. stamp of the same nature.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 3 kop., blue.

Malmyche. The stamp of 1875 (our Type 2404?) exists upon white quadrillé paper.

Adhesive. 2 kop., vermilion on quadrillé.

St. Thomas (Danish West Indies).—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the issue of a reply paid card of the same type as the current 3 c. single card, which should be described as "With heading in five lines", not "With five lines for the address."

Post Card. 3+3c., carmine on white.

Sandwich Islands.—Our publishers have shown us a pane of the 5 c., the left-hand vertical row of which has a clear double impression of the "Provisional GOVT." surcharge. An examination of the back of the pane shows plainly how this occurred. All except the right-hand vertical row have a reversed impression of the surcharge on the back, it is evident, therefore, that the pane was first put into the press in such a position that only the left-hand row received the surcharge, the rest of the impression being printed upon the surface to which the sheet of stamps was attached; it was then immediately put in again in the correct position, and then the whole pane received a complete impression of the surcharge, while the back of it took up the still wet impression of the five vertical rows of the overprint which did not fall upon the stamps the first time.

The *A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a specimen of the 10 c. envelope, converted apparently into an Express Letter envelope, by the addition of inscriptions reading

Special Despatch Letter
(FOR DOMESTIC MAIL ONLY.)

Teka Ruikabua

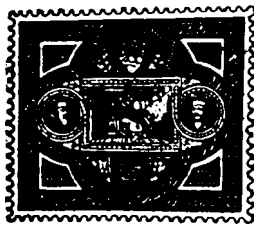
State distinctly the residence or place of business of addressee.
E kakauia a moakaka kahi noko a me kahi hana o ka mea maha ka Ika.

This is all printed in red to the left of the stamp.

Adhesive. 5 c., ultramarine double surcharge in red.
Special Delivery Envelope. 10 c., black; with inscriptions in red.

San Marino.—In reference to the commemorative curiosities, to which we referred last month, *Le T.-P.* publishes an amusing and instructive letter from M. Otto Bickel, in which the latter indignantly denies that he is interested in this issue, and adds that he refuses absolutely to accept orders for these stamps! Our contemporary draws the not unnatural inference that M. Bickel was not altogether without interest in certain other issues, which are believed to have been equally unnecessary as far as the Post Office of San Marino was concerned.

The stamps, as may be seen by the annexed illustrations, are very fine and large. On the 25 c. and 50 c. are views of the exterior of the new Palace, and on the 1 lira a view



of the interior, in each case accompanied by portraits of the two Regents, Commendatore Tonnini, and Chevalier Marucci, on either side, and the Arms of the Republic. The card also has the Palace, the Regents, and the Shield, grouped together at the left side; the inscription "Repubblica di S. Marino"—"CARTOLINA POSTALE"—"DIECI CENTESIMI," and four lines for the address occupying the rest of the space. The "Busta Speciale," which our readers may be relieved to hear is an envelope, and not an explosive of any kind, is stated to be adorned not only with a view of the Palace, but no less than four Shields bearing the Arms of the four *chateaux* of San Marino. How is it that each of these has not a set of stamps of its own?

Adhesives. 25 c., lilac-brown and blue.
50 c. " " red.
1 l. " " green.

Post Card. 10 c., inscriptions in brown, vignette in green, rose, yellow, blue, &c.

Siam.—There seems to have been an improved edition of the lower value of the provisional stamps which we chronicled last month; we have received a specimen with the word in the singular.

Adhesive. "1 Att," in black, on 64 atts, brown and purple.

Sierra Leone.—The *A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1½d., wmk. Crown & CC, surcharged "HALF PENNY" in two lines; only one sheet on this paper is stated to have been

thus surcharged. From a copy of *The Sierra Leone Times*, of September 15, kindly sent us by Messrs. Cameron & Co., we gather that there has been some fraudulent overprinting of stamps in this Colony, by two young clerks in the Post-office, who ran away when called to account. Our informants mention stamps with a surcharge in one line, a type which we had not previously heard of, as the productions of these boys, but perhaps the specimens on Crown & CC paper come from the same source.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore.*—A correspondent shows us specimens of the recent provisionals, which appear to show that the bars and the new value were applied separately; at any rate there are very distinct variations in the distance between the two portions of the surcharge.

We learn from a collector at Singapore, that the order prohibiting the sale of Johore stamps except for local use has been rescinded.

Pahang.—A correspondent tells us that he has been informed, on very good authority, that the 1 c. of the Tiger type has never been issued.

Selangor.—From the same source we learn that the 8 c. of this State has not been put in circulation.

Sungei Ujong.—The same remark applies to the 1 c. of this State. Are any of the three stamps referred to known to exist?

Swaziland.—The following cutting, kindly sent us by Mr. Nelson, contains news which sounds almost too good to be true:—

"SWAZILAND STAMPS.—It is notified that all Transvaal stamps with the word 'Swaziland' printed over them have been called in, and will not, after November 7th, be usable. All who still have these stamps in their possession can have them changed for ordinary Transvaal stamps at the Post-office, Bremersdorp, before the 7th November, 1894."

Tonga.—Further accidental varieties of the latest overprints are turning up. A correspondent sends us specimens of the HALF PENNY on 1s., on one of which the word "SURCHARGE" is represented by the first four letters only, thus "SURC"; while on the other the letter "s" of the same word is so broken as to resemble a figure "3." Of the 2½d. on 3d. there are three stamps, on each sheet of sixty, which have no stop after the word "SURCHARGE."

Trinidad.—We have received the 5 s. stamp in the same type as before, but in a rather brighter tint, and perf. 14. The paper is still that wmkd. Crown & CC, which appears to be reserved for these large stamps.

Adhesive. 5 s., rose-carmine; perf. 14.

United States.—The *J. of Ph.* chronicles an error of the Columbian 5 c. envelope, printed in the colour of the 10 c.

We have received the new 2 c., 4 c. and 10 c., the designs of which are distinguished from those of the same values of the issue of 1890 by the addition of small triangular ornaments in the upper corners, as already described for the new 6 c. We have seen two very distinct shades of the lowest value.

Adhesives. 2 c., carmine-rose (pale and deep).
4 c., deep brown.
10 c., green.

Envelope. 5 c., grey-brown; size G.

The following extract from a circular we have received may be of interest to those who can understand it. The concluding paragraph will account for its insertion here.

"The text of the envelopes of the 'Packets of Missions' can be had in all languages and kinds of money, ready for sale. Exchange of these packets for ordinary, kinds of any sorts of stamps, especially submarins. Please make me offers concerning it. All orders which are not accompanied by cash or accepted exchange, will not be executed, whatever may be the reputation of the firm of commander.

"Also I exchange my well known Facsimiles of the United-States Columbian stamps (16 kinds) for lots of ordinary stamps as follows:

100 sets for M. 15,—
1000 " " " 125,—

Sale during 1 year over 28,000 Series."

THE IDEAL POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,

WITH SOME SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING
AN IDEAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

BY MATTHEW R. KNIGHT.

THE ideal catalogue will not be a trade catalogue; or, if it be so, it will be issued by a firm that has foresight, faith, and courage enough to sacrifice present profits for the sake of a future gain. The ideal catalogue will be a leader and arbiter among true philatelists, and not a slavish imitator of all tendencies, good or bad, which spring up among the collectors of stamps. In this, as in all things, a judicious mixture of liberalism and conservatism is necessary to secure the best results.

In the early days of stamp collecting the hobby was defended, where the attempt was considered requisite, by an appeal to the varied information, geographical and historical, which was pleasantly and unconsciously accumulated in this way. But when every collector shall have become a specialist, and the powers of his intellect are frittered away upon puerile and infinitesimal varieties, we shall be deprived of the old and respectable plea, and shall deservedly be dubbed an association of cranks. The advanced philatelist will be the death of philately, if he cannot be tethered and restrained.

The ideal catalogue will discourage the vagaries and puerilities of the advanced philatelist, whose only claim to be described as "advanced" lies in the fact that he has carried his hobby out of the regions of common-sense into the cloudy expanses of trivialism and uncertainty, and has degraded a most interesting recreation into a most laughable business of life. The aim of the ideal catalogue will be to bring philately to anchor again in a quiet and secure haven, where it will be undisturbed and unthreatened by the winds of idiosyncrasy and the billows of inanity.

Of course the common trade catalogue will continue to violate the laws of justice and proportion, and mix up government issues with private locals and fiscals, and list the minutest varieties at extraordinary prices, if the firm interested should happen to have them in stock "to any great extent." But the countries of which the firm does not possess a large stock of stamps are probably disregarded, and no effort is made to give them a scientific treatment. For example, there is no country whose issues are more deserving of a fair treatment than Greece; and yet, outside of the oriental catalogues, an even approximately full list of these stamps is not to be found. There are two catalogues published in Germany, and one in America, that give a fuller list than the rest, but even in these there is great room for improvement. In this country there are no surcharges, no long list of fiscals used postally, no varieties of watermark, no varieties on laid or ribbed paper; and if one tithe of the attention which has been paid to less important and deserving countries had been given to Greece, a more satisfactory list of its interesting stamps would have found a place in all the general catalogues.

The ideal catalogue will give a temporary notoriety to the following classes of varieties, by their rigid exclusion from its pages:

1. All minute varieties of type, undiscoverable with the naked eye. Under this head may be reckoned most of the reconstructed plates.
2. All distinctions of shade which have plainly resulted from the fading of the stamps, or chemical changes which have occurred since the stamps were printed.
3. All distinctions between vertically and horizontally laid, close-laid and wide-laid, laid and ribbed papers.
4. All distinctions between white and blue papers, where the paper was originally white and afterwards changed its colour.
5. All inverted and sideways watermarks, and all inverted sideways and accidentally double surcharges.
6. All errors in surcharges, and all varieties of type in surcharges. These are very uninteresting, their number

is a positive nuisance, and they will continue to flood the market so long as there is a demand for them.

7. All newspaper tax stamps, such as Austria, Hungary, France, Parma, Modena, etc.

8. All fiscals used postally. A great many of these are fraudulent, and it is impossible to tell whether they are or not, when off the envelope.

9. All government and municipal locals, such as Russian locals, Shanghai, Chefoo, British African Companies, Borneo, etc., which will, however, be given in a supplement by themselves.

10. All private locals, United States of America, German Scandinavian, etc., which will be given in another supplement, if at all.

11. All telegraph stamps, to which still another supplement will be devoted.

12. All fiscals will be rigidly excluded. A good fiscal catalogue is very much required, and if some enterprising English or American firm would prepare and publish one at a moderate price, I believe it would be a paying investment. We have no good general fiscal catalogue at a low price. But we want the fiscal catalogue to stand by itself. A professedly postage stamp catalogue with lists of American, Mexican, and Canadian revenues is a nondescript, and, while it may give a very fair notion of the publisher's stock, it is neither scientific nor convenient.

There is another feature which will be conspicuous by its absence in our proposed catalogue, such trifling varieties of paper as quadrillé, bâtonné, silk, pelure, or other than thin and thick, wove and laid. No mention will be made of shades of white, such as yellowish-white, bluish-white, greyish-white.

And as to perforations, account will be taken of differences of perforation when noticeable with the naked eye, if they mark distinct dates of emission, but not otherwise. Private perforations will be eschewed altogether, as will be errors in perforation and stamps imperforate by accident. The perforation gauge will be in demand only as a means of discovering forged perforations or distinguishing between originals and reprints.

The ideal catalogue will give a complete list of reprints, but they will be placed in a section by themselves, and not mixed up with the genuine originals. Reprints are important as a means of identifying the originals, and should have a place in the collection of the common-sense stamp collector. It seems impossible to say "advanced philatelist" without laughing. I feel so sure that what has often been called an "advance" has been a retrogression, and has carried philately further away from common-sense and the sympathies of the sensible.

The ideal catalogue will be consistent with itself. Its compilers will make rules for their guidance before they begin, and they will stick to them in spite of all temptation to the contrary. They will not break or even stretch their rules in favour of some countries because the publishers of the catalogue have a large stock of their issues on hand, and the multiplication of varieties will help to unload them. The compilers will not be interested in the frantic rivalry of the unscientific cataloguers who strive to attain the largest number of varieties between the covers, any more than you and I are interested in the feverish anxiety of some of our lady friends to put together the largest number of infinitesimal patches in a crazy quilt.

Perhaps the ideal catalogue will not be a trade catalogue at all. Perhaps it will be issued by some great philatelic association, whose common-sense has not been swallowed up in the vortex of advanced philately. In such a case, the aggregate knowledge and sagacity of the association will be employed far more in the work of weeding and selection than in the quest after new varieties. The countries will be arranged in groups, and each group will be assigned to a specialist who possesses judgment as well as information, and who does not dissipate his intelligence and staying power in the pursuit of innumerable Mexican surcharges and of ten thousand German and French obliterations. The arrangement of these groups, with some running comments upon the groups as mentioned, may form the subject of another paper or two, if the editor of this journal shall so desire.

But there are still several features of my ideal catalogue which I have omitted, and a reference to which must

conclude this paper, or it will be too prolix for a stamp journal. The ideal catalogue will refuse to list all bisected or quartered stamps which are uncharged. These too are "a weariness to the flesh" and a "vanity of vanities." Of course they are of interest only as postal curiosities, and only on the original letter. They should have no place in a catalogue of postage stamps.

The envelope and wrapper section of the ideal catalogue will devote more attention to important differences of shade in the imprinted stamps—a matter which has been neglected—and will note the colours of the paper, and whether laid or wove, but will omit all mention of the sizes and shapes, the long gum and short gum. Take for example the Prussian envelope No. 7 in Senf Brothers' catalogue for 1894; the stamp itself, without the white paper, can be had for £2 10s., while the entire envelope, large size, is priced at £100, unused. The whole envelope, small size, used, is priced at £12 10s., and in everything except its rarity, is more interesting than the other. The varieties of tress, when of national significance, are interesting, not otherwise. But the ideal catalogue will give the prices of all envelopes and bands both entire and cut square, and cut to shape too in the case of scarce specimens.

In the ideal catalogue, while a great many minor varieties of adhesives will not be found, a fuller and more complete list of postal cards will be given, and of the cards officially issued to which adhesives were affixed before mailing. These are much more interesting in every way, to any sane mind, than the sizes and gumming of envelopes, or infinitesimal varieties of surcharge and perforation in adhesive stamps. Yet in one of the standard catalogues they are called postal stationery, but how much less deserving they are of such a classification than the tresses and sizes of envelopes can be readily seen. My private opinion is that the time will come when a greater interest will be taken in the collecting of postal cards than of adhesives. I believe the time will come when adhesives will come down, especially the expensive minute varieties, and postal cards will go up, and the fortunate possessor of the rarer cards will realize that he has a small bonanza.

So much for the ideal catalogue; the ideal album will correspond with it in every essential particular. The album will follow the same arrangement by groups of related countries, as Great Britain and Colonies, France and Colonies, Spain and Colonies, Portugal and Colonies, Turkey and other Mohammedan countries, Russia and other Greek church countries, &c., &c. The album will be printed on cards, about 24 x 30 centimetres in size, as most convenient for handling, the spaces for the stamps on the face, with neat frame and name of country, the list and other information on the reverse. Each country will have a number and letter denoting country and group, and will be paged separately, so that the supplementary cards, when issued, can be placed in their proper order. Thus, supposing that Great Britain shall come first in the first section of the first group, "A" will denote the group, "a" the section, "1" the order in the section; and the Great Britain cards will be paged "Aa1-1," "Aa1-2," &c. Every space will be numbered to agree exactly with the number of the stamp in the ideal catalogue.

The arrangement of the stamps will be as far as possible chronological, and where a blank space is left at the foot of a card, a slip of thin gummed paper can be prepared, with the necessary spaces printed on it, to be affixed to the vacant space, as in the Krötsch album. New cards will be issued as required, containing the new issues, and the album will always be complete to date. This is the only way in which the problem of a permanent album can be solved. If in the course of time a sufficient number of new and important varieties has been discovered, supplementary cards can be issued with spaces for these, without going to the trouble and expense of revising the whole album from the beginning.

A separate album, paged anew, will be issued for telegraph stamps, another for locals, and another for fiscals, all on the same general plan; and when they all shall have appeared the golden age of philately will have set in, the stamp fiend and the "advanced philatelist" will rejoice together, for the "advanced philatelist" will have turned from the error of his ways, and set reasonable bounds to his craze for varieties.

The album will be issued, of course, on cards that will be priced at about one halfpenny each, and on all grades, up

to ivory tipped with gold, that all purses and all tastes may be suited. Philately, or anything else, will never make great strides so long as it is confined to the rich; for they are the small minority. The editor and publisher will do most for philately, who aims to bring all information, facilities, and conveniences in connection with the hobby within the reach of the humblest of its followers. My hope is that what I have endeavoured to describe may not be altogether a dream, and that at no very distant date the ideal postage stamp catalogue and album may come forth, clothed in the beauty of common-sense and convenience, to rejoice the philatelic mind and heart.

THE STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

BY EMIL TAMSEN.

(Continued from page 42.)

LAST year I found amongst a large parcel of use Transvaal stamps an *imperforate* 6 p., blue, of the 1885 type; ascertaining the name of the office where it had been used from the cancellation, I wrote to the postmaster there about this variety, and received the following reply:

"BOKSBURG, 30.10.93.

"E. TAMSEN, Esq., Nylstroom.

"DEAR SIR,—As far as I can remember, I had two or three sheets of the sort which you enclosed in envelope (6d.). Only one row of each sheet was *not* perforated.

"I have the honour to be, etc.,

"FREDOR, Postmaster."

From the specimen in my possession, which has a margin of nearly 20 mm. at the top, the row of which the postmaster writes must have been the top one. As I have not seen or heard of a similar variety, I presume that only these few sheets existed, which were no doubt sent out in error by the printers, and not noticed by them or by the authorities in Pretoria. This is the only variety I have heard of, and as the 1885 set has had a circulation of practically ten years, collectors may be satisfied; if the recent provisionals had not been required it would have been a model series, philatelically speaking.

The date cancellation stamps have been changed several times since 1885, but as they are of no great importance I give no list of them, and will only state that the current type was made in Germany, and was brought into use on January 10, 1894; it consists of two concentric circles, between which is the name of the office above and "Z. A. R." below, the centre having the date in one line. The old circular cancellation stamp, of three concentric circles, with a numeral in the centre, used from the time of the first republic, was replaced on May 3rd, 1889, by a triangular one, having in the corners the letters "Z. A. R."—"Z" at the top, and the "A" and "R" below; the centre contains the number of the office, the numbers running from 1 to 90.

From the Postmaster-General's Report to the Government I take the following figures, showing the quantities of stamps issued each year, those for 1893 having been given me before publication, so that I may show all quantities issued up to January 1st, 1894.

YEAR.	½d.	1d.	2d.	2½d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	5s.	10s.	£5.	POST CARDS.	AMOUNT. £ s. d.
1885	129,299	562,934	57,507	.....	66,215	38,580	31,724	27,032	178	64	32	.....	1,436	6,781 13 9½
1886	409,822	196,039	563,613	.....	8,824	23,567	46,372	28,242	4,260	2,327	771	.....	4,836	10,971 16 5
1887	681,872	720,516	1,096,200	.....	31,100	56,473	140,743	201,386	20,642	7,475	986	.....	9,728	33,468 4 6
1888	744,067	1,085,395	1,569,552	.....	191,139	86,640	319,251	481,902	19,456	5,267	1,091	.....	10,947	59,414 1 1½
1889	1,132,101	2,810,152	2,720,342	.....	41,533	252,714	623,292	917,049	46,320	12,263	1,411	.....	23,177	108,268 2 8½
1890	1,468,134	1,779,793	2,368,004	.....	59,059	52,005	775,154	644,123	24,602	3,568	4,000	.....	19,530	89,466 14 9½
1891	1,200,435	2,068,248	2,005,465	.....	64,054	248,550	469,042	585,279	24,185	12,765	5,180	.....	18,361	82,663 19 10½
1892	1,635,350	3,226,803	2,217,685	.....	92,893	277,386	564,431	663,159	24,552	4,925	5,034	714	35,479	98,957 14 5½
1893	2,313,113	3,957,142	2,345,021	316,009	72,280	124,650	608,521	682,642	20,660	4,372	3,952	781	48,654	.....

From the figures given above it will be seen that 1889 heads the lists; the sales for that year were nearly double those of the year before, it was the so-called "boom" year, when money was no object, millions of money poured into the country, fortunes were made and lost again, the telegraph offices worked night and day, and could even then not keep up with the tremendous amount of work, which chiefly related to speculation; this was the

reason for the great increase in the sale of the 4 p., 1s., and 2s. 6d. stamps. A large quantity of 3 p. stamps were used up the year before owing to scarcity of other values. The senders generally pay cash for telegrams, and the telegraph clerks affix the stamps themselves, thus any quantity of lower values can be worked off if necessary, or if others are not handy.

As I have stated before, there is absolute freedom from postage for official correspondence, the envelopes are marked "On Service," and the sender's name and office is given in the lower left hand corner of the envelope. Nearly all official correspondence is carried on in envelopes supplied by the Government, which bear a printed formula, the station of the official, etc. The forms used, as well as the envelopes, vary greatly, owing to different contractors who from time to time have had the furnishing of the supplies. A most interesting collection of these can be made up.

Stamped envelopes have not been issued since 1884, the demand for them not being sufficiently large to induce the authorities to continue their issue.

On December 21, 1893, the new design, which had been selected from proofs sent out by the printers in Holland, was sent back to them with instructions to prepare plates and print therefrom:

598,000 of ½ p. stamps.	560,300 of 6 p. stamps.
1,322,000 of 1 p. "	50,868 of 1s. "
1,155,000 of 2 p. "	50,000 post cards.

It will be seen that only the values most used were ordered, the others of course will be ordered when the stock on hand is exhausted. The stamps ordered are expected to be here soon.

From the Postmaster-General's Report for the year 1893 I find that he proposes to have all postage stamps printed in future in the State Printing Office in Pretoria, and that he has been in correspondence on this subject with the Governor, and now asks the sanction of Parliament. He says that this would be safer than the present system of obtaining stamps from Europe, and that it would prevent his Department ever running short of certain values, as had lately been the case.

As a further security, he proposed to have all the stamps printed on specially prepared paper, with the watermark "Z. A. R.," saying that it is well known that the forging or imitating of watermarked paper is far more difficult than the imitating of engraved plates.

When this proposal is adopted, as no doubt it will be, it may be hoped that no more surcharges will ever have to be made in this country; but we shall find differences between the stamps of new design printed in Holland and those afterwards printed locally, no doubt. I think that the new issue now on order in Holland will be printed on unwatermarked paper, and then of course it will be easy to distinguish them.

The Postmaster-General also reports that he has proposed to the Postmasters-General of the Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and Natal, to adopt uniform colours for the several stamps of each country, so that the colours of the same values of all States in South Africa may be alike.

He further asks Parliament to favourably consider the proposed reduction of the Inland rate of 2 p. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter to 1 p., and the reduction of the Registration fee from 6 p. to 4 p. If this point is carried we may be satisfied; an Inland rate of 1 p., a South African rate of 2 p., and a rate to the Postal Union countries of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., are as reasonable as anyone can expect.

The rest of the report is of no interest to collectors generally.

I have now come to the end of this work; it has really been work to me, and I suppose also to my readers, who will be glad that I have come to a stop at last. I have done my best to make the history of the stamps of the Transvaal as complete and accurate as possible; should I have forgotten anything, or not explained any point clearly enough, I should be obliged if the same were pointed out to me, so that I could rectify it as far as possible. My special field for the last 10 years has been South Africa. I have written as much about it as any other writer, and after this I think I may take a rest, and let others do what is still to be done.

II. REPUBLIC.

REFERENCE LIST.

1882, August 11. The 4 p., sea-green, of the Queen's head type; surcharged **EEN PENNY**, in black.
1 p. in black on 4 p., sea-green.

Varieties.

1. EEN PENNY E.
2. EEN PENN.
3. Y EEN PENNY.
4. NY EEN PEN.
5. Y EEN P.
6. EN PENN.
7. EN PE.

Surcharge inverted.

1 p. in black on 4 p., sea-green.



1883, February 20. Printed from the old plates of the first Republic in black on *rose*-coloured wove paper; perf. 12.
3 p., black on *rose*.

Variety.

The 3 p. cut diagonally and used in connection with another entire 3 p. stamp as 4 pence.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ of 3 p., black on *rose*.

1883, April 5. Printed from the old plates on *white* wove paper; perf. 12.

1 p., black.

Varieties.

- a. Imperforate.
- b. Imperf. horizontally and perf. vertically.
- c. Imperf. vertically and perf. horizontally.

1883, May 7 or Sept. 1. Printed from the old plates on *white* wove paper; perf. 12.

3 p., red.

Varieties.

- a. Imperf. vertically, perf. horizontally.
- b. Stamp cut diagonally and used in connection with another entire 3 p. as 4 pence.

1883, Aug. 3. Printed from the old plates on *white* wove paper; perf. 12.

1s., green.

Varieties.

- a. *Tête-bêche*.
- b. Stamp cut diagonally and used as 6 pence.

1885, March 13. New design. Arms in circle, "POSTZEGEL" and name above, value in words below, and again repeated in all four corners in numerals. Col. imp. white wove paper; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ at first, afterwards $12\frac{1}{2}$ only.

- 1 p., red.
- 3 p., lilac.
- 4 p., bronze-green.
- 6 p., blue.
- 1 s., green.

Varieties.

- a. The 3 p. cut diagonally and used with another 3 p. as 4 pence.
- b. 6 p., blue; imperforate.



1885, March 30. Complement of above series.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., grey.

1885, May 22. The 3 p., red, of May (or Sept.), 1883, overprinted in *black*, "HALVE PENNY" vertically in the centre, the old value at the sides being obliterated by black bars.

- a. Surcharge reading downwards.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. in black on 3 p., red.
- b. Surcharge reading upwards.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. in black on 3 p., red.

Varieties.

1. 2 bars on one side, and one bar on other side of stamp.
2. 2 bars on one side, and none on other side of stamp.
3. 1 bar on one side, and none on other side of stamp.
4. "ALVE PENNY."
5. "HALVE PENN."

1885, Sept. 1. The 6 p. stamp, Queen's head type of 1878, surcharged in *red* in two lines vertically, "TWEË PENCE"—"Z. A. R.", reading upwards, the old value being obliterated by a *red* vertical bar on each side of the stamp.

2 p. in red on 6 p., black.

Varieties.

1. 2 bars on one side and one bar on the other side of stamp.
2. 2 bars on one side and none on the other side of stamp.
3. 1 bar on one side and none on the other side of stamp.

Error.

Surcharged, "HALVE PENNY"—"Z. A. R.", otherwise same as before. Sold and used as a 2 p. stamp.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. in red on 6 p., black.

1885, September 3. The 1 s. green, of August 1883, overprinted in a similar manner to the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ p. on 3 p., red, of May 22, 1885.

- a. Surcharge reading downwards.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. in black, on 1 s. green.
- b. Surcharge reading upwards.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. in black, on 1 s. green.

Varieties.

1. *Tête-bêche* stamp.
2. "ALVE PENNY."
3. "HALVE PENN."

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The "Castle" Collection.—As will be seen by a special note in another portion of this issue, our publishers have secured the celebrated collection of Australian stamps formed by this gentleman, the cost price being the unprecedented one of £10,000.

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—

it 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.

The Castle collection will not be on sale for several months, as it will require the most careful discrimination to arrive at a just estimate of the relative values of the fine shades amongst the many thousands of specimens contained in the collection.

Stanley Gibbons on the trot again.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gibbons propose leaving England, about the middle of December, for a tour round the world. Mr. Gibbons will be pleased to meet any Philatelists, or others, resident in the various cities or places he purposes visiting. Mr. Stanley Gibbons will be prepared to purchase collections or loose rare stamps, and would be glad to hear from anyone having such for sale. Letters should be addressed as given below. The approximate dates of arrival are :

1895.		
Jan. 6.	Colon, United States of Colombia.	
" 8.	Poste Restante, Kingston, Jamaica.	
" 11.	" Vera Cruz.	
" 12.	" Jalapa, Mexico.	
" 14.	" Puebla "	
" 15.	Care of M. Juan Ritter, Mexico City, Mexico.	
" 23.	Hotel Westminster, Los Angeles, U.S.A.	
" 26.	Hotel del Monte, Monterey, "	
" 28.	Palace Hotel, San Francisco, "	
Feb. 21.	Poste Restante, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.	
March 1.	Grand Hotel, Yokohama, Japan.	
" 4.	Imperial " Tokio, "	
" 7.	Kanawa " Nikko, "	
" 10.	Kyoto " Kyoto, "	
" 15.	Jintei " Osaka, "	
" 24.	Oriental " Kobe, "	
" 31.	Poste Restante, Shanghai, China.	
April 4.	" Hong Kong, "	
" 7.	" Saigon, Tonking.	
" 10.	" Singapore, Straits Settlements.	
" 15.	" Colombo, Ceylon.	

* * *

"The Million" Seizure and Petition to the House of Commons.—*The Million* (which for the benefit of foreign readers we may state is a penny illustrated weekly, published by Geo. Newnes, Limited, of "Tit-bits" fame) has during the past few weeks been publishing a series of articles on philately by Mr. Harold Frederic, the number for September 1st containing an illustration of the 1d. red English stamp, and an enlarged diagram of the plate number. It being contrary to Section 7 of the Post-office (Protection) Act, 1884, the Inland Revenue authorities, when this was brought to their notice, seized the remains of the edition, and confiscated the blocks in question.

The proprietors of *The Million* are now trying to get signatures to the following petition :

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"The Petition of the undersigned subjects residing in many different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the various British Colonies,

"Respectfully sheweth,

"1. That the collecting of postage stamps, considered both as a pastime and a science, has become an affair of interest to hundreds of thousands of private persons, while as a business it represents the invested capital and livelihood of several thousand dealers in England alone, with numerous periodical publications, catalogues, and illustrated price-lists, as well as a constantly increasing volume of permanent literature, all devoted entirely to the subject of philately.

"2. That section 7 of the Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884 [47 & 48 VICT. Ch. 76] having been passed into law without reference to the judgment of competent and disinterested philatelists, has since been found inadvertently to work much annoyance and costly confusion to private collectors, and to gravely prejudice British dealers and publishers in the matter of foreign competition.

"3. That the above-named section is incapable of strict enforcement, since its terms of prohibition include, 'any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage of any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or of any foreign country'—the literal observance of which would involve the confiscation of all the editions of every stamp catalogue, magazine,

and philatelic work published in Great Britain, and the prosecution of their publishers, printers, and engravers—a task rivaling in magnitude all the combined present duties of Somerset House.

"4. That the partial enforcement of a single Clause of Section 7 (that covering the reproduction of any British stamp, obsolete or current) to which the legal officials of the Inland Revenue of necessity confine themselves, serves no purpose save to bring the Section itself into contempt, to waste the time and energies of public servants, and to harass and handicap British publishers and dealers.

"5. That even if it were desirable to prevent British collectors from becoming acquainted with the designs, numberings, and artistic variations of their own stamps, that object would be frustrated by the action of publishers in Germany, France, America, Belgium, and other countries, who reproduce British stamps with impunity in their catalogues, and price-lists, and circulate the same with entire freedom through the mails of this country.

"6. That by reason of this a considerable portion of the stamp business which would otherwise be done here is sent abroad to foreign dealers, and the inducements to publish serviceable philatelic works, which might keep Great Britain abreast of other countries in the development of philatelic science are greatly lessened.

"7. That this practical injury to British publishers and dealers, and this implied association with felonious practices of an intellectual and highly educational pursuit dear to great numbers of reputable British subjects, are both needless and offensive.

"May it therefore please your honourable House, in the present Session of Parliament, to place this question on the list of reforms, and to take such steps as in your wisdom may seem fit to redress the grievances complained of—our desire being that, while all penalties attaching to intending forgeries and counterfeits shall remain, publishers and printers of magazines, newspapers, catalogues, price-lists, and books may exercise the privilege in good faith and under proper safeguards, of using for purposes of illustration any and all designs of stamps, British, Colonial and foreign, old and new."

We have considered this petition carefully, and do not see any grounds upon which to support it; but, on the other hand, consider that Section 7 of the Post-office Act, 1884, is a useful one, and gives power to the authorities which has never been utilized in a vexatious manner, or so as to injure legitimate business.

We speak with some authority on the subject, being without doubt the largest philatelic publishers in the kingdom. The petition states that the inducement to publish philatelic works is greatly lessened by the prohibition to illustrate English stamps. Certainly we have never found this so, and we do not believe that we should sell a single extra catalogue, album, or handbook of any kind if we could illustrate every English stamp.

The Inland Revenue authorities certainly have the power to prevent the reproduction of *fac-similes* of the stamps of any English colony, but as long as this power is not abused we see no reason to complain.

A similar law prevails in the United States, where publishers are not allowed to reproduce the government stamps; but we have yet to learn that this drives business from the States to other countries, and certainly do not think that clause 6 of the above petition is correct, and doubt very much if the framers of it could prove it to be true.

* * *

Forged Sierra Leone Surcharges.—We clip the following from *The Sierra Leone Times* of September 15th last :

"THE POST-OFFICE SCANDAL.

"We are informed that two apprentices of the Post-office (Samuels and Gabbidon) and one attached to the Printing Department (Samuels) have decamped from their respective offices; they are 'wanted' on a charge of having surcharged Post-office stamps for their own personal benefit."

We are not informed what surcharge has been forged, but probably it is the HALFPENNY on 1½d. mauve, which was only in use for a few days last year, and which is already becoming scarce. Our publishers were lucky enough to get a supply of these provisionals by cabling for them as soon as issued. They ordered £25 but only received £3 15s. worth, which were the last left in the office. Having kept an entire sheet of all the varieties of the genuine surcharge, we shall be able to examine any about which there may be a doubt.

* * *

Swaziland.—Mr. Isaac van Alphen, Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, has kindly sent us the following circular, which we translate from the original in Dutch.

"Herewith the public are informed that all postage stamps of the South African Republic which are surcharged with the word 'Swaziland' will, by virtue of this decree, no longer be accepted as a legal tender for the payment of the transmission of letters, circulars, or telegrams, &c., on and after the 7th day of November, 1894.

"However, those who have still such stamps as mentioned

above are entitled to have them exchanged before the 7th of November by the Postmaster at Bremersdorp for ordinary postage stamps of the South African Republic, these stamps then being the only ones available.

"I. VAN ALPHEN, *Postmaster-General.*

"August 29, 1894, PRETORIA."

* * *

New Titles of Countries for use in blank album:—

We have prepared a new set of names of countries, brought fully up to date and printed in a superior style to those previously sold by us. Particular regard has been paid to making the names suitable for use with our various Philatelic Albums. The set consists of 369 names, printed on fine paper ready gummed for using.

The price is 1s. per set, post free.

* * *

The Postal Union.—October 9th this year was the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Universal Postal Union, and from "L'Union Postale," the official journal of the Union, which is issued from the head office in Berne, we extract the following list of the exact dates at which various countries joined the Union since its foundation. The founders of the Union were the European States, Egypt, and the United States of America.

The States which formed part of the Union at its foundation have since been increased by the following:

July 1st, 1876.—British India and all the French Colonies.
April 1st, 1877.—Bermuda, Ceylon, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, and Trinidad.

May 1st, 1877.—The Spanish and Dutch colonies.

June 1st, 1877.—Japan.

July 1st, 1877.—Brazil and the Portuguese colonies.

September 1st, 1877.—The Danish Antilles and Persia.

April 1st, 1878.—Argentine Republic.

July 1st, 1878.—Canada.

January 1st, 1879.—Falkland Islands, Gold Coast, Gambia, Honduras, Lagos, Newfoundland, and Sierra Leone.

April 1st, 1879.—Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, and Salvador.

July 1st, 1879.—Bulgaria, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, and Virgin Islands.

January 1st, 1880.—Venezuela.

July 1st, 1880.—Bahamas, Ecuador, and Uruguay.

October 1st, 1880.—Republic of San Domingo.

February 1st, 1881.—Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, Tobago, and Turk Islands.

April 1st, 1881.—Chili.

July 1st, 1881.—Republic of Columbia, Hayti, and Paraguay.

August 1st, 1881.—Guatemala.

September 1st, 1881.—Barbadoes and St. Vincent.

January 1st, 1882.—Hawaii (the Sandwich Islands).

May 1st, 1882.—Nicaragua.

January 1st, 1883.—Costa Rica.

July 1st, 1885.—Siam.

January 1st, 1886.—Congo State.

April 1st, 1886.—Bolivia.

June 1st, 1887.—Cameroun (German Protectorate).

January 1st, 1888.—The German Protectorate of New Guinea.

June 1st, 1888.—Togo (German Protectorate).

July 1st, 1888.—Tunis and the German Protectorate in South-west Africa.

October 1st, 1888.—The Marshall Islands (German Protectorate).

February 1st, 1891.—British North Borneo.

April 1st, 1891.—The German Protectorate in East Africa.

October 1st, 1891.—South Australia, West Australia, Fiji Islands, New South Wales, British New Guinea, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Victoria.

July 1st, 1892.—Bosnia-Herzegovina (already forming part of the Union at its foundation in 1874, being a division of Turkey), Natal, and Zululand. And finally

January 1st, 1893.—The South African Republic (Transvaal).

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Vice-President—W. PIMM, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, October 4th.—The chair was taken by Mr. W. G. Walton, in the unavoidable absence of Messrs. Wilson and Hollick. The meeting confirmed the provisional election of A. Bartlett, corresponding member (Redditch); D. Ostara, ordinary member (Birmingham).

The following were unanimously elected corresponding members: C. W. Sneyd-Kynnersley, Esq. (Malacca); T. D. Dutton, Esq. (London). Messrs. W. T. Wilson, W. Pimm, and G. Johnson were unanimously elected President, Vice-President, and Hon. Secretary respectively.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the officers of the past year, coupled with a special vote to the Hon. Sec. for having gratuitously provided suitable rooms for the meetings.

The balance sheet, showing a considerable amount standing to the credit of the Society, was passed unanimously, having been certified correct by the Hon. Auditors, Messrs. C. F. Tanner and C. W. Burman.

Votes of thanks were given to the Manchester Philatelic Society for their invitation to the first meeting of the Session; to the Bombay and Alamo City Philatelic Societies for Annual Reports; to Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co., for a copy of *Our Catalogue*. This last had been sent for the purpose of corrections and suggestions. The Hon. Sec. announced that he had sent a number of both to the publishers, and would send others as they were noticed by himself or the other members.

The meeting then proceeded to complete the programme for the Session.

Oct. 18th will be "Presidential Address."

Nov. 1st "Queensland" W. G. WALTON.

Nov. 15th "United States" W. S. VAUGHTON.

The *Exchange* was reported to be in a remarkably flourishing condition, probably owing to the fact that as soon as a packet is returned to the Hon. Secretary, those to whom money is owing are paid without waiting for those who owe to pay first. Thus the accounts for June quarter were settled in August. The last two packets sent out were valued at £162 2s. and £141 19s., respectively. They contained a very fine selection of stamps seldom met with in exchange packets, partly owing to the above consideration, and to the fact that common, damaged, or otherwise unsuitable stamps may be and are occasionally refused.

Subscriptions for current year (1894-5) are due Oct. 1st.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS,
BARON CANNING, G.C.I.F.,
Governor of Bombay.

Honorary Vice-President—

THE HONOURABLE H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

President—W. I. HARVEY, ESQ., C.S.

THE twenty-fourth meeting (committee including two additional members, Messrs. Kettle and Graham) was convened on Monday, the 24th September, 1894, at 5.30 p.m.

The following new members were elected: (1) Percy A. Gedge, Esq., Transvaal; (2) Adolphe Bourgin, Esq.,

Chandernagore; (3) Arthur O. Cooper, Esq., Chief Officer S.S. Assam, P. & O. Company; (4) K. M. Joglekar, M.A., Superintendent of Records, Baroda State; (5) the Ceylon Philatelic Society. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 to corresponding membership, and No. 5 to honorary membership.

A letter from Mr. G. S. Barnard, corresponding member, referring to a recent forgery, viz., a forged surcharge "Maler Kotta State" on a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna current Indian stamp, and to a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna current envelope, embossed *without colour*, genuine, was read.

The resignation of Mr. Chandrika Prasada was accepted and filed.

Exhibits.—Several members showed early issues of the Portuguese Indies stamps. Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg showed a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna East India, wmk. Elephant's Head, surcharged, in very small type, "Puttiala State" in *crimson* (curved), and an 8 annas, and 1 rupee, slate, wmk. Star, surcharged "Puttiala State" in *crimson* in large type (straight); both these surcharges being different in the size of the letters from the ordinary surcharges on the Puttiala stamps.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Secretary.*

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—OLIVER FIRTH.

Vice-President—W. M. GRAY.

Hon. Sec.—W. H. SCOTT, 1 Piccadilly, Bradford.

THIS Society, which has been recently formed by a few of the Bradford Philatelists, held its second meeting on Thursday evening, the 11th October, in a class-room at the Boys' Grammar School. There was a good muster of members (who now number over twenty) present. Only formal business, such as electing new members, going through and settling the rules, &c., &c., was transacted.

The Secretary reported the receipt, from Messrs. Hилckes & Co., Ltd., of 6 copies of their new paper, *The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, for distribution among the members, for which it was resolved to send Messrs. Hилckes & Co. the best thanks of the Society. It was also resolved for the Society to form a collection of stamps, and members were requested to contribute.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 6th of November, when a paper on "The Stamps of Great Britain" will be read by Mr. Atkinson.

JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President: I. VAN ALPHEN, ESQ.,
Postmaster-General, S.A.R.

Hon. Vice-President: EMIL TAMSEN, ESQ.

President: A. A. OSBORN, ESQ.,
Postmaster.

MINUTES of ordinary fortnightly meeting held at the Y.M.C.A.'s chambers, September 5th, 1894. Mr. Leon Schuler in the chair; 15 members present.

After the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, Mr. E. P. Solomon was elected an ordinary member of the Society. Mr. Samuel Epstein put it as a recommendation to the committee, that some alteration be made as to the sending of approval sheets to the members. It was resolved that Mr. Emil Tamsen's articles on "Stamps of the Transvaal" be read in parts at the meetings.

Mr. Booleman proposed that an exhibition be held in May, 1895, subject, on the amendment of Mr. Neulurger, to a committee of seven being appointed to report on the possibility of holding such exhibition successfully. This was carried unanimously.

The committee elected was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Osborn, Dr. Meyer, Chaplin, Booleman, Graumann, Van Diggelen, and Klagsbrun.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

SALLO EPSTEIN, *Hon. Sec.*

P.O. Box, 1230.

All communications in reference to this Society to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, as above.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel on Friday, September 28, 1894, the President in the chair, supported by forty members and visitors, amongst whom were the Vice-President and Hon. Sec. of the London Society, the President of the Leeds Society, the Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Society, and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Oldham Society.

The President, in a few opening remarks, referred to the kindness of Mr. T. Ridpath in again giving his services in preparing and completing a most interesting series of photographic slides, which would be thrown on the screen. The members would remember that, at the opening meeting last session, a limelight exhibition was held, whereby the differences between certain genuine stamps and well-executed forgeries were pointed out; on the present occasion the feature of the limelight exhibition would be the illustration of different types of genuine stamps.

The following is a copy of the programme:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Descriptions by.</i>
Zurich, 1843, 6 rappen, black, the five types . . .	J. H. ABBOTT.
" " " genuine and forgery . . .	G. B. DUERST.
English, 1854, 1d., Dies I. and II.	W. D. BECKTON.
Roumania { 1865, 20 red, two types }	G. B. DUERST.
{ 1874, 10 blue, two types }	T. RIDPATH.
Baton Rouge	W. W. MUNN.
U.S. America, 1860, 15 cents, blue and brown, with and without frame and the Government reprint	J. H. ABBOTT.
Oldenburg, two types of 1/10 Silbergroschen, blue	G. E. DUERST.
Baden, 18 kreuzer, green, genuine and forgery	W. D. BECKTON.
Sydney Views, 1d., Plates I and II., pair of each, the latter showing variety no clouds	W. D. BECKTON.
Sydney Views, 2d., Plates I., Retouch, II., III., IV., and V.	J. H. ABBOTT.
India, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red, pair, and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, proof in red	G. B. DUERST.
Roumania { 1870, 3 bani, violet, two types }	W. W. MUNN.
{ 1879, 15 bani, flesh-coloured, two types }	T. RIDPATH.
France, 1870, Bordeaux Issue, 20 centimes, Types I., II., III., and IV.	W. D. BECKTON.
Cape of Good Hope, 106, 1s., green, in blocks	W. D. BECKTON.
South Australia, 1884, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac, perforated	J. H. ABBOTT.
Victoria, 1850, 2d., the three varieties	W. D. BECKTON.
Victoria, 1s., genuine and forgery	J. H. ABBOTT.
Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 grani, lake	G. B. DUERST.
Lubeck, 1859, 4 schilling, green, block of six	W. W. MUNN.
Holland, unpaid, the four types	J. H. ABBOTT.
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, genuine and forgery	W. D. BECKTON.
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c., genuine and forgery	J. H. ABBOTT.
Chili, watermark of the 5 centavos	W. W. MUNN.
Greece, 20 lepta, blue, Paris, early and late Athens	W. D. BECKTON.
Switzerland, Federal Issue, genuine and forgery	W. D. BECKTON.
Saxony, 3 pfennige, red, genuine and forgery	G. B. DUERST.
Great Britain, 5s., I.R., genuine and forgery	W. D. BECKTON.
Bavaria, 6 kreuzer, Dies I. and II.	

The stamps for the slides were kindly lent by the President, Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, Duerst, Fildes, Munn, and Ridpath.

The slides were specially prepared for the Society by Mr. T. Ridpath, by whom the lantern was manipulated.

That the exhibition was a success seemed to be the unanimous opinion of all present. A special word of praise is due to Mr. Ridpath for the high excellence of the slides and the faithful colours in which the stamps appeared upon the screen, and for the manner in which he manipulated the lantern.

Upon the motion of the President a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ridpath, who suitably responded. A vote of thanks was also passed to Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, Duerst, and Munn, for the descriptions given by them of the stamps, which was acknowledged by Mr. Duerst. Upon the request of the President, Mr. Castle shortly addressed the meeting, expressing on behalf of himself, Mr. Tilleard, and the other visitors the very great pleasure the exhibition had afforded them.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWIRTON PARK.

ROCHDALE AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are glad to hear of the formation of a Society for this neighbourhood, which we hear has already made fair progress, and to which we wish all success. Any of our readers in and around Rochdale who wish to join the Society can obtain all particulars from the Hon. Secretary, S. E. Heginbottom, Woodfield, Rochdale.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of gentlemen was held in the Central Café, High Street, on Tuesday, October 2nd, at 8.30 p.m., when it was resolved unanimously that a society be formed in Sheffield to further the interests of stamp collectors.

TITLE AND OBJECTS.

The society shall be known as the Sheffield Philatelic Society, meetings being held every first and third Wednesday in the month at the society's room. The objects being—

- (a) The study of matters appertaining to philately.
- (b) The drawing together of collectors.
- (c) The detection and prevention of forgery and fraud.
- (d) The preparation and delivery of articles and lectures on philatelic subjects.

The following members were appointed officers for the ensuing year :

President—G. H. HUNT, Esq.

Vice-President—Herr Luis A. ABENHEIMER.

Treasurer—S. CARTER, Clough.

Hon. Secy.—

ROBERT SNEATH, 166, Devonshire Street.

The Committee as at present constituted consists of the above officers and three other members; viz., Messrs. T. F. Peace, Arthur J. Elliott, and C. Hill. Other business relating to the formation of rules, &c. for the society was done; and after an animated discussion the rules as agreed on were referred to the Committee for revision.

THE second meeting of the Society was held in the Central Café, High Street, on Wednesday evening, October 16th, opening at 7.30, business commencing at 8.30 p.m.

The President, G. H. Hunt, Esq. (in the chair), and nine members present.

The rules as revised by the Committee were read separately by the Secretary, and after slight alterations were passed unanimously.

New members elected—Messrs. F. De Groot, C. B. Ward, W. H. Willicombe, and J. Brammer.

Proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Fox, "That the Society subscribe annually to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* and the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and purchase Senf's *Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, and Stanley Gibbons' *New Catalogue and Appendix*.

Other business relating to exchange of stamps, rules for library and purchase of literature was discussed, and the meeting adjourned.

The President kindly promised to bring down his European collection for the inspection of members at the next meeting.

ROBERT SNEATH, *Hon. Secy.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

STAMP COLOURS.

To the Editor of the "*Monthly Journal*."

SIR,—It cannot be necessary or even advisable that the Philatelic Society, or any other body, should re-name the colours of all stamps, but some general principles for naming the colours could be arrived at in a few hours given by a suitable committee on two or three days, and a list of names compiled with references in each case to some well-known

stamps (that have not varied much) as specimens of what is meant by such a name. As you say, compilers of catalogues have often to rely on official lists, or colours as named by correspondents, for new issues, but colonial and other stamps that are common for twenty years past are given one colour name for one design, or a C. C. issue, and a different name for C. A. or another issue, the colour being the same precisely.

Because Messrs. De la Rue's assistant gives a name merely for convenience to the largest issue of stamps in the world, that does not constitute him an authority. The colour of penny English, and the varieties of shades of it used for many colonials, is *not* purple at all, but varies from a delicate mauve tint to a purplish lilac, the average being a muddy lilac. Now the nearest approach to a real purple in recent stamps is the large 8 cents U.S. Columbus issue, officially called lake, while the 6 cents, wrongly called purple, is about the finest specimen of *violet* I have seen. The 2 cents called lilac is more of a purple, and a shade between it and the 8 cents would be a very good purple, as is to be found also in 1½d. English, 15s. Bulgaria, 25 c. San Marino, and some others variously called claret and marone. The beautiful colour of first Grenada halfpenny—also of Hawaii 1 cent of 1870, and U.S. 24 cents of same year—is a rich purple-mauve rather than pure purple (or violet as it is called); the simple mauves being such as Egypt 10 pa., 1879, Curacao 2 c., Orange State 2½., and some shades of Hungary 2 cents, 1874, called rose-lilac. The purest violet is between the current 1 c. Mauritius and 2 c. Peru of 1874, or in Honduras 1 c. of 1878, and Hayti 1 c. of 1888. The fine colour of 2½d. Transvaal is also violet, but with a deep mauve shade. Every colour name could be thus illustrated by specimens that anyone interested in stamps would know well, and a very little education in this way would soon beget a correct habit of naming a colour without looking at a chart.

Magenta and Solferino as colour names are objectionable, also puce, meaning flea-colour; the former having been given to certain aniline shades, from a fancied resemblance to the blood as seen on the blue uniforms of the soldiers killed or wounded there. In my young days we had Waterloo and Royal blues, both now unknown or rarely heard of as colour names. The word grey alone is used often for six entirely different shades, such as blue, green, lilac, brown, slate and black-greys.

Your obedient servant, BEN WEBSTER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. D.—Peru No. 124 exists both as described, and also with the triangle in *red* instead of *blue*. No. 23 is perforated, the illustrations are not intended to indicate differences of that kind.

C. S. S. J.—Many thanks for the cards, but where the gum is good and the card soft your plan will not work.

H. G. F.—The halved stamps were certainly allowed to pass, but were probably used without any special authority. They are of considerable rarity, but to be of any value must be on the entire envelope.

A. R. D.—We have never heard of France No. 10 perforated, and should suspect the perforations.

S. S. B.—The varieties of perforation of the Austrians of 1867 and later are very numerous; several sets might be made up. Of 1863 there are only the two distinct sets, which perhaps is the reason why the latter are catalogued and the former are not. These varieties do not correspond in any way with plate numbers.

W. F. K.—The earlier stamps of the series are given by Moens as perf. 9½, 10, 11, and the later ones as perf. 13½, 14.

E. R.—The Trinidad stamps surcharged "Feé" are fiscals, and yours has no doubt been used for that purpose and cancelled in writing. Some of the early stamps of Bahamas have no watermark, probably your 1d. is one of these; the Crown and C C is generally fairly plain.

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR NOVEMBER.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

BELGIUM.		BACH PER 12 PER 100		
1894. <i>New colour.</i>		s.	d.	s. d.
2 c., brown		0	1	0 4 2 6

BORNÆO.		1886-89.		
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars, set of 14, unused		17	6	.. £8 .. —

BRAZIL.		1894. <i>New issue.</i>		
10 reis, red and blue		0	1	0 4 2 3
20 " orange and blue		0	2	0 6 4 0
50 " blue		0	3	1 4 10 0
100 " red and black		0	5	2 8 .. —
200 " orange and black		0	9	5 0 .. —

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.		25, vermilion, used postally		
		3	6	..26 0 .. —

CHEFOO.		1/2 cent, green on buff wrapper		
		0	1	0 6 3 5

CHINKIANG.		1/2 cent, rose		
		0	1	0 5 2 6
1 " blue		0	2	0 9 5 0
2 cents, brown		0	3	.. — .. —
4 " yellow		0	4	.. — .. —
5 " green		0	4	.. — .. —
6 " mauve		0	6	.. — .. —
10 " orange		0	9	.. — .. —

COSTA RICA.		1889. <i>Type 730.</i>		
SPECIAL LOW RATES.		1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., the set of 6		
		0	6	.. 2 6 ..17 6
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, and 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos, the set of 10		15	0	.. — .. —

Official.		1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos		
		1	0	.. 7 6 ..65 0
Revenue: used for Postage.		1884-89.		
1 centavo, carmine		0	9	.. 7 0 .. —
2 centavos, blue		0	6	.. 5 0 .. —
5 " brown		0	6	.. 5 0 .. —

GUANACASTE.		1882. <i>Types 754, 755.</i>		
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, and 1, 2, and 5 pesos, the set of 9		15	0	.. — .. —

DUTCH INDIES.		1894. <i>Head of Queen.</i>		
10 cents, brown		0	4	.. 3 0 ..22 6
15 " bistre		0	6	.. 4 6 .. —
20 " blue		0	8	.. — .. —
50 " carmine		1	6	.. — .. —
2 1/2 gulden, brown and blue		8	0	.. — .. —

ITALY.		1856 to 1892.		
A mixed set, containing early issues, provisionals, officials, &c., &c., used and unused, 62 varieties		3	0	.. — .. —

KEWKIANG.		1 cent, black		
		0	1	0 9 5 0

MAURITIUS.		1893.		
8 cents, blue, wmk. C and CA		0	4	.. 2 6 .. —
15 cents, blue		0	6	.. 3 9 .. —
12 cents, blue		0	6	.. 4 0 .. —

MEXICO.		1894. <i>Post Card.</i>		
5 cents, blue and red on buff		0	6	.. — .. —

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.		1894. <i>Each stamp in two colours.</i>		
2 1/2 reis, black and olive		0	1	0 6 3 0
5 " black and orange		0	1	0 9 5 6
2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, and 1000 reis, complete set of 15		17	6	.. — .. —

NABHA.		9 pies, black and carmine		
		0	2	.. 1 0 .. 7 6

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Catalogue No. 71, 2d., blue, error, wmk. single-lined "1," used postally		2	6	..24 0 .. —
1 1/2d., red on grey. Letter Card		0	4	.. 3 0 ..22 6

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Service Stamps.

SURCHARGED "M. R. S." IN AN OVAL.		1/2 anna, violet and green		
		0	2	.. 1 0 .. 7 6
1 " " rose		0	3	.. 2 0 ..15 0
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		0	3	.. 2 6 .. —
2 cents, red and carmine		0	4	.. 3 6 .. —
2 " red and violet		0	3	.. 2 0 ..14 0
5 " red and ultramarine		0	6	.. 5 0 .. —
10 " black and chestnut		2	0	.. — .. —

1894. *New Types.*

1 cent, yellow		0	1	.. 1 0 .. —
2 cents, brown		0	2	.. 1 3 .. 7 6
5 " carmine		0	3	.. 2 0 .. —
10 " green		0	8	.. — .. —
25 " blue		1	0	.. — .. —

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6 cents, blue on buff		0	3	.. 2 0 .. —
6+6 cents " "		0	6	.. 4 0 .. —

SIRMOOR.

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3 and 6 pies, 1 and 2 annas, set of 4		1	0	.. — .. —
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1 att on 64 atts		0	3	.. 1 0 .. 7 0
2 atts " "		0	4	.. 2 0 ..14 0

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8 " blue		0	8	.. 4 6 .. —

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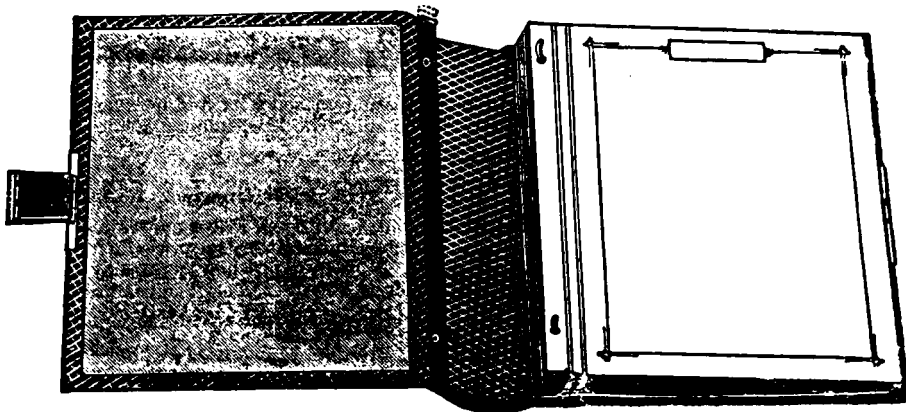
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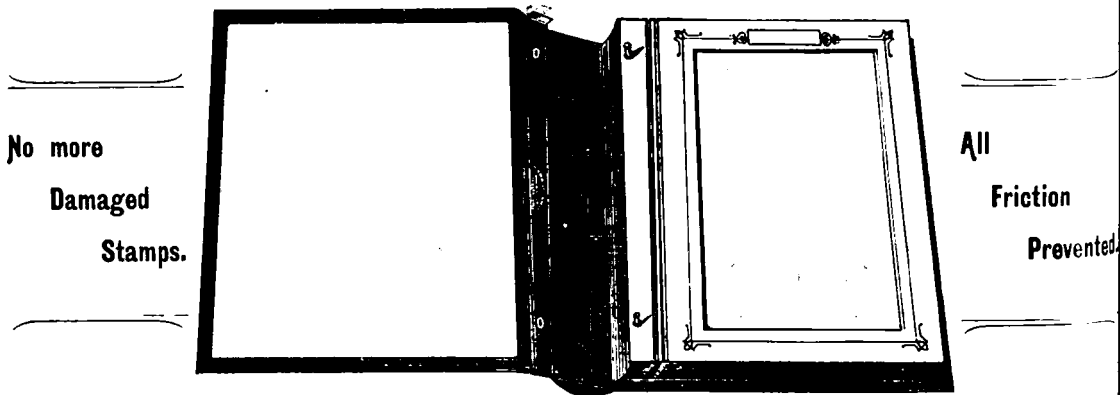
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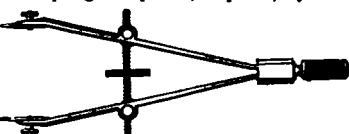
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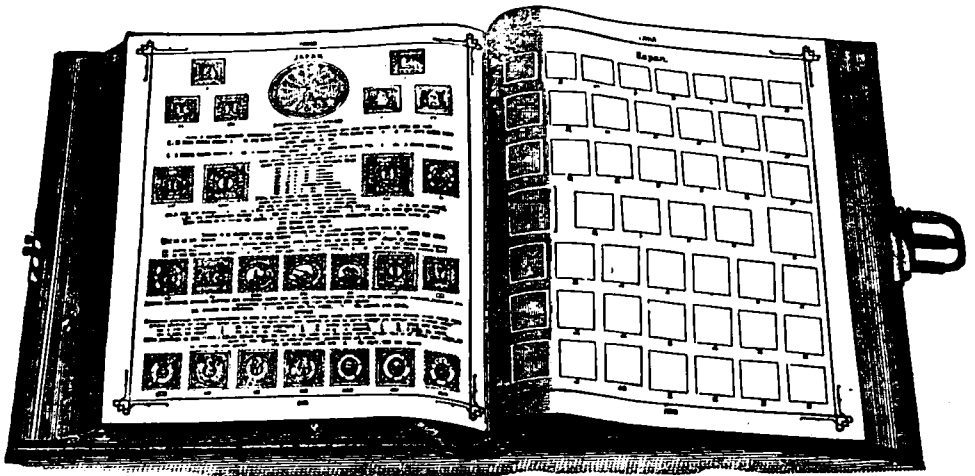
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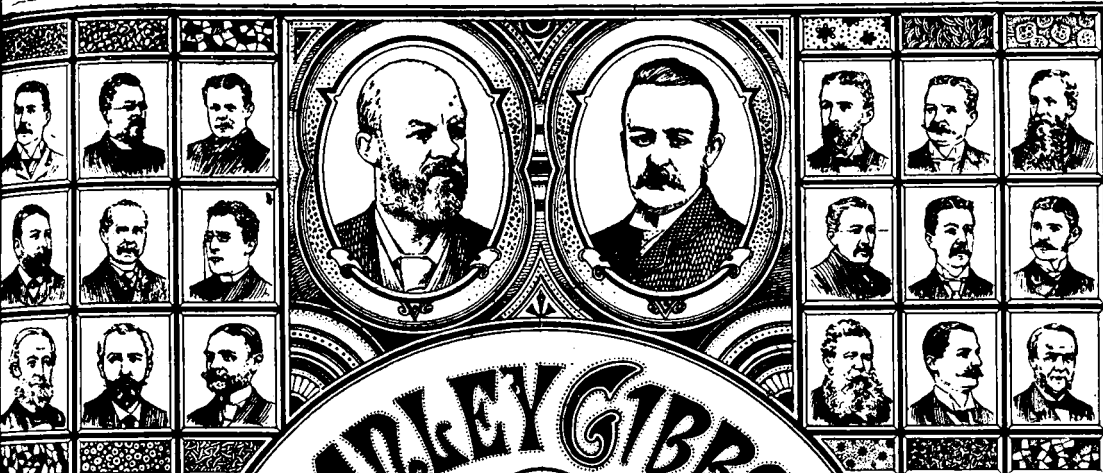
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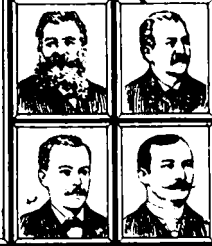
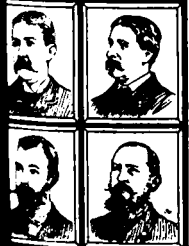
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

* CONTENTS. *

	PAGE
Editorial	65
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	66
The Relationship of Colours	70
The Stamps of Newfoundland. By Donald A. King	71
The Stamps of the Transvaal. By Emil Tamsen	74
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	75
Reports of Philatelic Societies	76
Correspondence	79
Answers to Correspondents	79



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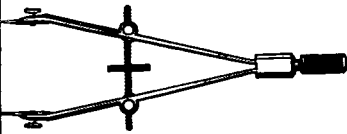
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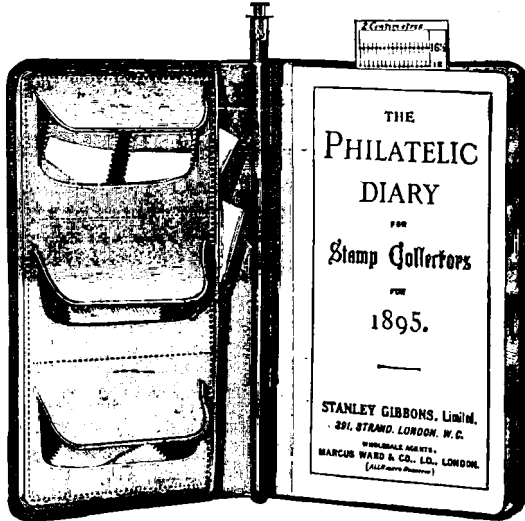
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- 7th. Technical Terms and Colours in English, French, and German.
- 8th. Chief Stamp-issuing States of the World, showing Population, Capital, Government, Head, Title, and Date of Accession.
- 9th. THE DIARY—Three days to a page, and here when the first issue of Postage Stamps in any country can be fixed to a particular day, the Name of the Country, followed by the year of issue, will be found in the Diary under the day in question.

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EDITORIAL.

It is with the very greatest regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Gilbert Harrison, one of the most intelligent and enthusiastic, if not one of the most widely known of English philatelists. Mr. Harrison was not, we believe, a general collector, but his specialism took a very wide range, and more especially in subjects which are not very popular among collectors in this country. Our personal acquaintance with him commenced, if we remember rightly, in a mutual interest in United States Envelopes, of which he formed a very fine collection, and upon the minor varieties of which he was recognised as a high authority upon the other side of the Atlantic; he made a very close study of the numerous varieties of type of the Nesbitt issues, and we trust that the valuable information which he had accumulated upon this branch of the subject may not be lost to philately.

The stamps of Afghanistan formed another of Mr. Harrison's specialities; his collection of these was no doubt the finest in existence, and at the very time of his death he was engaged upon an exhaustive work on this most difficult subject, which was to be published under the auspices of the London Philatelic Society, and which we still hope may make its appearance, though the unfortunate death of its author must cause some delay in its publication. The stamps of Cashmere were a kindred subject, to which Mr. Harrison had devoted a large amount of attention during the last few years, going into it with the same thoroughness and enthusiasm that characterized all his work; and we have reason to believe that he possessed a magnificent collection both of the earlier and of the more recent issues of Cashmere, including not a few varieties that are practically unknown to the great body of collectors.

Of his study of the stamps of the Portuguese Indies, it is hardly necessary for us to speak now; the papers which appeared in this journal, and which afterwards formed the first of our publishers' series of Philatelic Handbooks, should still be fresh in the memories of many of our readers. We need only say that they are a fair sample of that careful work, of which we had fondly hoped to see much more from the same hand. Whatever Mr. Harrison undertook he did thoroughly and heartily;

he was always as willing to impart information as he was eager in acquiring it, and all who knew him must feel that they have to deplore the loss not only of a philatelist of the highest class, but also of a most genial, kind-hearted friend.

We have been given the following particulars as to Mr. Harrison's early life, &c., which will be read with interest by his many philatelic friends. Born in the year 1858, he was educated at Cheltenham Grammar School, where he greatly distinguished himself, obtaining first a scholarship for boys under 15 years of age, and later a similar scholarship for those over 15, a double event which we believe was almost unprecedented. The amount of these scholarships—no inconsiderable sum—was given to the boy for pocket money, and it was with this that he started his first collection, a general one. This collection was continued till about seven years ago, when Mr. Harrison determined to specialize, and disposed of his general collection through Mr. C. J. Phillips, then residing at Birmingham, the collection realizing nearly £2,500.

Mr. Harrison was no less distinguished in the playing fields than in the class-room; he was captain of the football team at his college, and afterwards played for England in many of the most important matches against Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; and it is believed that in one of these matches, a few years ago, he received some internal injury, which developed into cancer on the spine, which was discovered to have been the actual cause of his death.

The whole of Mr. Harrison's collections have been placed, by his executors, in the hands of our publishers for disposal, their estimated value being some £16,000.

* * *

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*.

* * *

We find that we were mistaken last month, when we stated that certain articles on Postal Reform, &c., which originally appeared in *The St. James's Gazette*, were reproduced in *St. Martin's-Le-Grand* without comment. The fact is that we got interested in the articles in question, and finding no comment immediately attached to them we failed to look further, and thus did not discover that they were fully and freely discussed upon another page.

* * *

In some of our recent numbers we published a very interesting paper, by Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, N.S., upon The Stamps of Nova Scotia. Our readers will, we are sure, be glad to hear that this paper is the first of a series of articles, by the same writer, upon the stamps of all the British Colonies in North America. Mr. King, holding an official position on the spot, has had exceptional opportunities of consulting official documents of various kinds, and of examining specimens of the numerous bisected provisionals that have been unearthed in those Colonies in recent years; we have received the MS. of his paper upon the earlier issues of Newfoundland, which is of no less interest than the one already published; and the whole series will be found a most valuable addition to philatelic literature.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Austria.—The *Ill. Brief. Zeitung* states that on the 9th October some cards bearing a 5 kr. stamp, instead of 2 kr., were discovered in one of the Austrian offices.

Post Card. 5 kr., brown on buff; error.

Bahamas.—The authorities of this colony are anxious to reap the benefits of philately, if possible, but they are also apparently anxious not to run into unnecessary expense without a certainty of a good return. The following circular letter, reproduced by a cheap and simple method, has been addressed to the leading stamp dealers:

"NASSAU, BAHAMAS, 28th Sept., 1894.

"DEAR SIR,—An issue of Postal Stamps of entirely new issue is contemplated by this Government. Will you kindly furnish me with an estimate of the value of Stamps your firm would purchase in the event of such an issue being made?"

"Yours faithfully,
(signed) "Y. A. THOMPSON."

"Address: POSTMASTER, NASSAU, N.P."

Bosnia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a new value of the current type; and we learn from *La Gazette Timbrologique* that the envelope in a new size, which we quoted in April last from another contemporary as measuring 137 × 132 mm., measures in reality 132 × 107 mm., which seems a more likely shape.

Adhesive. ½ (nov.), black; *perf.* 10½.

Brazil.—We have received the 40 reis cards described last month, and find that they exist both on *white* and on *buff*. We give illustrations of two of the new types described last month.



British Bechuanaland.—We have received the two surcharged cards of Great Britain, to which we alluded last month. They are the 1d. and 1d. + 1d., vermilion on *buff*; the top line of the heading on each is cancelled by a thin bar, across the second and third lines are printed the words "BRITISH BECHUANALAND," in tall capitals, and the single card has, in addition, "THREE—HALF PENCE," in *sans-serif* capitals, across the lower part of the stamp. The overprinting is all in *black*.

Bulgaria.—*La G. T.* states that two of the *Unpaid Letter Stamps* have appeared in new colours, but that the type remains unchanged.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 25 st., purple; *perf.* 11½.
50 st., pale brown "

Canada.—Mr. D. A. King kindly sends us the latest variety of the 1 + 1 c. card; it now has, on *both* halves, the stamp of the type of that upon the current single cards, and the curious hybrid reply card becomes obsolete.

Post Card. 1 + 1 c., grey-black on *buff*.

Cape Verde. We have received an instalment of the new issue for this Colony. At present we have only the values up to 50 reis, but the others will follow in due course no doubt.

Ceylon.—*The London Philatelist* vouches for the existence of the following *imperfector* varieties, which are not however to be taken as having been *issued* either intentionally or accidentally in that condition: ½d., 3d., 4 c., 36 c., 48 c., 96 c., all with the Crown and CC watermark.

Chili.—*L'Union Postale Universelle* chronicles the 5 pesos, dark blue, fiscal stamp postally used; one would like to know whether these Chilean fiscal stamps, various values of which are catalogued thus employed, really have paid postage, and whether their use for postal purposes is authorised in any way.

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles a fresh variety of official card, differing from those described by us in December, 1892, by the addition of an oval device in the left upper corner, enclosing a steamship and inscribed "ADMINISTRACION PRINCIPAL DE CORREOS"—"VALPARAISO." Are not these additions merely handstamps denoting the places where the cards are used—in fact a species of postmark?

Official Card. No value, black green on pale blue-green.

China.—The Imperial Government, or that Department of it which runs a Post-office business, appears to have awoke at last to the pleasures and profits of philately. For some sixteen years the Customs Service, which is worked by foreign officials under Sir Robert Hart, has carried letters, between the various places where there are Custom Houses, franked by the stamps catalogued under the head of "China." This Postal Service is a thoroughly genuine one, and its postal issues have been so far of a most businesslike nature; now, however, it has been attacked by the prevailing epidemic, and we fear that the mails will be neglected in favour of the more lucrative business of making up sets, printing surcharges, &c. The pretext for the new departure is stated to be the 60th birthday of the Empress Dowager, in honour of which a set of nine stamps, each of a different design, is to be issued shortly. But after all sixty is no great age; why not wait till the Empress' hundredth birthday? It would be a far more appropriate occasion!

Chinese Locals.—

Chinkiang.—We have received a post card for this town, bearing in the right upper corner a stamp with the Golden Island, &c., in a frame resembling that of the Hongkong adhesives. These are "POSTAL SERVICE"—Chinese characters—"CHINKIANG," in the upper centre; an instruction in English at the left-hand side, and two columns of Chinese at the right; all within a key-pattern frame 118 x 79 mm.

Post Card. 1 c., brown on white; 127 x 88.

Foochow.—We learn from Mr. Benjamin that this is the next port to open fire, the Branch of the Shanghai Local Post-office there being taken over by a "Committee of Public Works," with the British Consul-General at the head of it, which appears to have been formed for that special purpose. And the poor, but comparatively honest, philatelist is to furnish the funds for the Public Works, and salaries for the Committee.

Hankow.—Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. send us specimens of two of the values of the new issue, to which we alluded last month. The order, we are told, was confided to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons; but we gather that a cheap lithographic process was employed, with such poor results that the second issue is likely to be of as temporary a nature as the first, all of which involves a third attack upon the pockets of collectors! The philatelic worm presumably will turn at last, but it is certainly a very long-suffering creature.

Adhesives. 2 c., orange; new type.
30 c., lilac

Lhang.—The same correspondents tell us of the contemplated establishment of a Local Post here, in which the local British Consul seems to be interested, an officer from the Consulate having been permitted to accept the position of Postmaster. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have communicated with Lord Kimberley upon the subject, and we trust that British Consuls in Chinese Treaty ports, and elsewhere, will be instructed to give no encouragement to the spread of speculative philately!

Shanghai.—We have had nothing from here for a long time. Our publishers send us the following varieties, which we believe have not been noted:—

With inverted surcharges.

Adhesive. "2 Cts." in blue, on 5 c., rose.
Postage Due Stamps. 2 c., black and brown; wmkd.
15 c., black and blue

Wuhu.—We append illustrations of the various interesting designs, to which we referred in our last.



Confederate States.—*Jetersville.*—*The American Journal of Philately* reports the discovery of a local stamp for this town. The design is of the most primitive description, consisting simply of a figure "5," printed on a small square of white paper, with the initials "A. H. A." written by the side of it; an unsevered pair has been found, upon the original envelope, with the correct postmark and all complete. Let us hope that the name should not be spelt with a "Ch."

Adhesive. 5 c., black on white.

Colombia.—We have received two varieties of the Return Receipt label, chronicled a few months back; one is on white paper and perf. 12, the other is on bluish paper and perf. 13. The latter is probably the stamp described as blue, and no doubt both varieties of paper exist with each gauge of perforation.

Return Receipt Stamp. 5 c., vermilion on white.
5c. " " bluish.

Ecuador.—*Le T. P.* chronicles the current 40 c. Telegraph stamp used postally.

Telegraph Stamp used Postally. 40 c., brown.

France.—The 15 c. reply-paid Letter Card, which has been promised some time, has at last made its appearance. From the description given in Mons. Maury's Journal, we gather that the reply card travels inside the original card, as in the case of the Argentines, but in place of being connected by a wire staple at the fold the two cards are in one piece, folded together, and so arranged that tearing off the margin of the outer card detaches the inner one from it. The only additional inscriptions are "(La carte ci-jointe est destinée à la réponse)", on the first, and "RÉPONSE" on the reply card.

Letter Card. 15+15 c., blue on grey.

French Colonies.—*Benin.*—The authorities of this Colony are not easily satisfied; they have surcharged all their old stock, and have had two full sets of the adaptable type, and yet they are not happy. The name is to be changed again, we hear, and this territory is to be known for a time as "Dahomey et Dépendances."

Djibouti.—The panorama set is filling up here, as we learn from *Le T.-P.* and *Le C. de T.-P.* The values up to 75 c. are of the same type as those already chronicled; the 1 and 2 francs are of similar design, but with a different landscape in the centre, and there is also a 5 francs, of triangular shape, bearing a picture of a ship (a sea-scape in fact).

Adhesives.
4 c., brown and blue. | 75 c., orange and violet.
15 c., green and violet. | 1 fr., black and olive.
25 c., blue and rose. | 2 frs., rose and grey.
30 c., rose and grey-green. | 5 " blue and rose.

New Caledonia.—There is the same thirst for philatelic notoriety here as in Benin; Mons. Maury states that the local authorities have requested permission to surcharge some of their surplus stock for the benefit of the *Wallis and Futuna* islands, which are dependencies of that colony; there seems to be a hope, however, that this request may not be granted.

Gold Coast.—*Der Philatelist* reports the F size of the current Registration Envelopes of Great Britain, with the name of this colony printed in a straight line above the stamp.

Reg. Env. 2d., black and blue; 5s. F.

Great Britain.—It is not often that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. make a mistake, and, when they do trip, it may be years before the error is discovered, in spite of the many pairs of sharp eyes (naked or otherwise) that are studying plate numbers, corner letters, &c. Plate 2 of our 2½d. was registered so long ago as March, 1875, and it is only in 1894 that an error of lettering has been discovered, and the discovery was made on the other side of the Atlantic. We were told of this variety a few weeks ago, and hoped, for the credit of our country, that it might turn out to be a "fake"; but, alas! examination of the registered sheet at Somerset House has revealed the fact that a stamp does exist upon it with the letters "L.H." in the upper corners and "F.L." in the lower! To err is human, and even our great stamp providers are not superior to the weaknesses of human nature.

Mr. H. L. Ewen tells us that the current 2½d. has been met with printed on the gummed side, and with the wmk. inverted. The 1d. is already known in this condition.

Grenada.—*Le T. P.* reports the Registration Envelope, size G, with the stamp in *deep grey*, instead of *grey-blue*. The inscriptions, &c., are still in *red*, and "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT." is impressed under the flap, as in 1888.
Reg. Env. 2d., *deep grey*; size G.

Guatemala.—We learn from *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that some of the recent surcharges are really printed in *black*, not in *deep blue*. The 2 c. on 100 c. we have already chronicled; our contemporary adds the same value on the 200 c., which is a new combination altogether.

Adhesive. 2 c., in *black*, on 200 c., *yellow*.

Holland.—We believe that the colours of almost all the values of the current issue have undergone a certain amount of modification, which we will endeavour to describe when we have seen specimens. The *Unpaid Letter* stamps have also appeared in a new shade, which one of our contemporaries gives as *ultramarine* and another as *sky-blue*.

Hongkong.—*The L. P.* notes the following imperforate varieties, all wmk. Crown & CC, in the same collection as those mentioned under Ceylon:—2 c., 18 c., 30 c. The colours are not stated. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that the 10 dollars fiscal stamp has been surcharged "5—DOLLARS," in two lines of Gothic type, for use as a postage stamp.

Adhesive. 5 dollars, in *black*, on 10 dollars, *rose*.

India.—*Le Questionneur Timbrophilique* directs attention to the fact that the 4 annas, type of 1865, was retouched at some later date, as was the case with the ½ a. of the 1855 type; the alterations are stated to be most conspicuous about the lips of the profile, but may also be seen in the shading of the forehead. It is interesting sometimes to see how far a manifest error will travel before it is pointed out; divers of our contemporaries, in announcing the fact that the 6 a. will shortly appear with the inscription changed from "East India" to "India" alone, have added that the 9 pies will also undergo the same alteration, oblivious of the fact that the latter was issued with the current form of inscription several years back! It is said that this value is to be withdrawn altogether, as being no longer required.

Liberia.—The official series is in future to be distinguished by the letters "O.S.," instead of the microscopic word "OFFICIAL." We have received the following values:

<i>Official Stamps.</i>	
1 c., red; black surcharge.	
2 c., blue; red	
8 c., black and green; red surcharge.	
12 c., black and brown	" "
12 c., carmine; black	" "
16 c., lilac; blue	" "
24 c., bronze on straw; red	" "
32 c., grey-blue	" "

Macao.—We have received a full set of stamps, of 5 reis and upwards, in the type recently issued for Angola, &c.

<i>Adhesives.</i>		
5 r., yellow.	25 r., green.	100 r., brown on buff.
10 r., lilac.	50 r., blue.	150 r., carmine on rose.
15 r., brown.	75 r., rose.	200 r., blue on blue.
20 r., mauve.	80 r., pale green.	300 r., blue on salmon.

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman sends us some envelopes, impressed with stamps of the current oval type, but which are, we believe, in a new form; they are of ordinary shape, unwatermarked, and without the Arms in the left upper corner. Size 153 × 85 mm.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	4 c., red on white laid.
	5 c., blue
	10 c., red
	" & wove.

Montenegro.—*The I. B. Journal* chronicles a used copy of the first half of a 2 novich reply card of 1888, printed in *black* instead of *red*; it is the variety with the error "cio-jointe" for "ci jointe." The same authority announces two new sizes of the 5 novich envelope, on thin buff paper.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 nov., red on buff; 148 × 116 mm.
	5 " " 162 × 131 mm.
<i>Post-Card.</i>	2+2 nov., black on buff; error!

Mozambique.—We have received the full series in the new type.

<i>Adhesives.</i>		
5 r., yellow.	25 r., green.	100 r., brown on buff.
10 r., lilac.	50 r., blue.	150 r., carmine on rose.
15 r., brown.	75 r., rose.	200 r., blue on blue.
20 r., mauve.	80 r., pale green.	300 r., blue on salmon.

We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps described last month, issued by the earlier of the two Companies that run philatelic entertainments here.



New South Wales.—*Le T. P.* reports the 4d. Registration Envelope, in the long, bag-shaped size, flap to right, with the stamp surcharged "THREE PENCE."

Reg. Env. 3d. in *black*, on 4d., *carmine*; 225 × 100 mm.

Is this the 4d. envelope described in Mons. Moens' Catalogue, under "Janvier? 1889," size 230 × 100 mm., or an unchronicled variety?

Nicaragua.—The 1 c. stamps have apparently been allowed to run short; *The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 11 c. surcharged "1 centavo" in two lines. *The Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the 1 c. has been found surcharged "Mosquito—Provisional," in *brown*, and post-marked "Bluefields"; it was hardly likely that the recent Mosquito troubles would be got over without some sort of philatelic eruption, but it has been a long time coming out.

Adhesive. 1 c., in *black*, on 11 c., *orange*.

Mosquito Provisional. 1 c., *red-brown*; *brown surcharge*.

North Borneo.—Two reply-paid cards are reported to have been issued here, or at the London office of the Company, but we have not seen them, and therefore cannot describe them or even vouch for their existence. We hope the rumour may turn out to be unfounded.

Norway.—*Dronheim.*—Our attention has been drawn to the fact that there are two distinct types of the 1872 issue (1810 in the Catalogue), in one of which the lettering in the oval garter is larger, and all the details rougher and coarser than in the other. We believe both these varieties exist in all the values, and are also found with the surcharges of 1877.

Orange Free State.—*Le T. P.* describes two new varieties of the post cards with adhesive stamps, surcharged with the Arms of the State. The 1½d. card has the value surcharged upon the 2d. stamp in smaller type than before, and the inscriptions upon the card are in different type, or more spaced; "BRIEF KAART" measures 94 mm., instead of 92, "ORANJE" 16 mm., instead of 15, and "VRIJSTAAT" 23 mm., instead of 17. The ½d. card has the Arms on a plain shield, without the surrounding flags.

Post Cards. (½d., red-brown) black on white; *Arms without flags.*
(½d. on 2d., violet) " " *new variety.*

Persia.—At the last moment we have received part of a new issue for this country, the designs of which we must describe next month.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
8 (shahi?), brown.	1 kran, red and yellow.
10 shahi, orange.	2 " brown and blue.

Porto Rico.—*The A. J. P.* states that "the 3 c. of the 1892 issue exists in *orange* as well as in *red*."

Adhesive. 3 c. de p., *orange*.

Queensland.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 2d. of the 1879 type, which appears to be lettered "PENGE," instead of "PENCE." This colony is singularly unfortunate in its casting or electrotyping.

Roumania.—*The L. P.* describes two errors, or proofs (?), of the 1 leu and 2 lei stamps, in abnormal colours, which some one appears to have succeeded in getting post-marked at a date, in the case of one of them at all events, somewhat earlier than that of the issue of these values: The 1 leu is in *red*, with *blue* centre, and is postmarked Oct. 1893, and the 2 lei in *orange*, with *blue* centre, postmarked April (?), 1893.

Russia.—*The Austria Philatelist* announces the issue of the 70 kopets with the thunderbolts added to the design.

Adhesive. 70 kop., *orange and brown*; *new type*.

Russian Local.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*:

Sappok.—The type of 1890, with numerals inside the inner oval, at each side of the upper part of the shield (Type 2546 in the Catalogue), has reappeared in new colours.

Adhesive. 5 kop., *carmine and green*; *perf.* 13.

St. Thomas and Prince.—*The Philatelic Record* describes varieties of the 50 reis on 40 reis, of 1891, with the surcharge struck horizontally and inverted, instead of obliquely, as shown in the illustration published at the time, which was supposed to represent the normal position; but as the overprint was no doubt struck by hand, it is not impossible that each of the 180 copies said to have been issued forms a distinct and unique variety! From the same source and from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* we copy the following varieties of the more recent surcharges:

- Adhesives.*
- 2½ rs., in green, on 5 reis, black.
 - 2½ rs. " 10 " green.
 - 2½ rs. " 20 " rose.
 - 2½ rs. " 10 " green; double surcharge.
 - 2½ rs. " 20 " rose.
 - 2½ rs., in black and in green, on 20 reis, rose; double surcharge.
 - 2½ rs., in green, on 20 reis, rose.

Sandwich Islands.—*The A. J. P.* gives a list, extending over more than a page and a half, of varieties of the Provisional Govt. surcharge, communicated by the Hawaiian Stamp Co. as hitherto unchronicled. We do not propose to inflict this upon our readers, but will only remark that the varieties, which are lettered, go in the case of the 18 c. as far as "1."

Siam.—A correspondent at Hongkong tells us of a used pair of the provisional 1 att., one stamp of which is also impressed with a large figure "2," but we fancy from the sketch sent us that this must be part of the obliteration, and not, as suggested, a second surcharge. A defective impression is said to exist upon some of the sheets of the "1 Atts," having no numeral before the word.

Adhesive. Atts, in black, on 61 atts, brown and purple; error.

South Australia.—*The L. P.* gives the following additions to the list of varieties in our publishers' *Handbook* of the stamps of this country:

- 2d. Type II.; wmk. SA wide; perf. 11½ × 12½; and perf. 10 at top, 11½ below, 12½ at sides.
- Same stamp & wmk.; perf. 11½ × 12½ surcharged "P."
- Same stamp; wmk. SA close; perf. 11½ × 12½.

Straits Settlements.—*Le T. P.* informs us that the 3 c. card has re-appeared in the colour of the 2 c., the latter, we fancy, becomes obsolete.

Post Card. 3 c., rose on buff.

Timor.—We have a full set for this place in the new type.

- Adhesives.*
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 r., yellow. | 25 r., green. | 100 r., brown on buff. |
| 10 r., lilac. | 50 r., blue. | 150 r., carmine on rose. |
| 15 r., brown. | 75 r., rose. | 200 r., blue on blue. |
| 20 r., mauve. | 80 r., pale green. | 300 r., blue on salmon. |

Tonga.—We give an illustration showing one of the surcharged stamps recently chronicled; the other has the value expressed in numerals, "2½d.," as previously described.



Transvaal.—In reference to Mr. Tausen's description, in our number for July, of the "HALVE PENNY" on 3d., violet, Moss. de Reuterskiold informs us that, in addition to the error, "PRNNY," there is a variety with the second "N" of "PENNY" inverted, which seems to have escaped notice.

Travancore.—*The L. P.* describes a fresh variety of the 2 chukrams envelope, as having the stamp lithographed, instead of embossed; but these envelopes have never been embossed, except to a very slight degree due to heavy printing, and we believe that the principal difference between the new edition and the former is in the colour of the impression.

Envelope. 2 ch., rose on laid.

Trinidad (Principality of).—It appears that there is somewhere, and we regret much to have to record it in these pages, a principality of this name, which must not be confounded by collectors with the British possession in the West Indies. Collectors probably will have good reason to confound it, if its philatelic proclivities receive any sort of encouragement. A correspondent sends us a set of stamps purporting to be issued by, or on behalf of, this principality, which, he is informed, is situated on an island a few hundred miles to the east of Rio de Janeiro. We can only vouch for the existence of the stamps, we do not guarantee the principality. The design of the former is an exact copy of that of the 18 cents of the current North Borneo, with a

view of rocky islets—doubtless the principality—in the centre, in black. Below is the name, "PRINCAUTE DE TRINIDAD," above is "CENTIMES," or "FRANCS," with figures in the upper corners, and at the ends "TIMBRE POSTE"—"ET FISCAL." The stamps are nicely lithographed, perf. about 11, and we can only wonder how Prince James I.—the reigning Sovereign—and his predecessors, if any, have got on all this time without them.

- Adhesives.*
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 c., black and green. | 50 c., black and orange. |
| 10 c., " brown. | 75 c., " mauve. |
| 25 c., " blue. | 1 fr., " red. |
| 5 fr., black and grey. | |

United States.—We have received the 1 c. and 3 c. of the new issue with triangles in the corners, as shown in the accompanying illustration of the 6 c. *The Ph. J. of G. B.* adds four values of the postage due stamps, of the new type also depicted here. *The Philatelic Journal of America*



describes an error of the 5 c. of 1890, printed in the colour of the 4 c. of that issue, part of a sheet of which was recently discovered at a Post-office in Ohio; and *The Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles the new special delivery stamp, distinguished by a heavy line surrounding the design. *The A. J. P.* relates the discovery of a 10 c. envelope of Baltimore, of similar type to the 5 c., but printed in red.

- Adhesives.*
- 5 c. (1890), deep brown; error.
 - 1 c., blue; new type.
 - 3 c., purple

- Special Delivery Stamp.* 10 c., blue "
- Postage Due Stamps.* 1, 3, 5, 10 cents, carmine.
- Baltimore Envelope.* 10 c., red on white.

Uruguay.—As we rather suspected, when we alluded to a certain Registration Label in our September number, the inscription "TREINTA Y TRES" turns out to be the name of a place, not an indication of value, and the label in question has no postal value and equally little philatelic interest.

Victoria.—A correspondent in Melbourne kindly sends us a ½d. wrapper, with stamp of the current, oblong type, but printed in orange, on plain white wove paper, with marginal lines and rouletted at the sides; this was issued on Sept. 24th.

Wrapper. ½d., orange on white; 112 × 278 mm.

It is reported that the Postage Due Stamps now have the centre in green, instead of blue.

Western Australia.—Mr. Snelgrove, who kindly sent us some notes upon Fiscal stamps used Postally, which we published in August, tells us that the 9d. value of the long rectangular type crept into his list in error. This value does not exist.

Wurtemberg.—Two of our contemporaries chronicle a 2 pf. wrapper, the stamp on which appears to be printed in a colour that is somewhat difficult to put a name to, one calling it slate-green, and the other grey-blue!

Wrapper. 2 pf., grey (?).

Zambezia.—This is a new Portuguese Colony, philatelically, and has been provided with a full outfit, including the 2½ reis with the diagonal band, and the other values in latest Colonial type.

- Adhesives.*
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 r., yellow. | 25 r., green. | 100 r., brown on buff. |
| 10 r., lilac. | 50 r., blue. | 150 r., carmine on rose. |
| 15 r., brown. | 75 r., rose. | 200 r., blue on blue. |
| 20 r., mauve. | 80 r., pale green. | 300 r., blue on salmon. |

Zululand.—A correspondent tells us of the 4d. Natal surcharged with the name of this territory; we presume the surcharge is genuine, but we have no information as to the variety in question. *The L. P.* describes a £5 stamp, which we suppose must be the one alluded to in the Proclamation quoted in our June number; but, according to our contemporary, it is of the type of the current British 6d., with name and value in black.

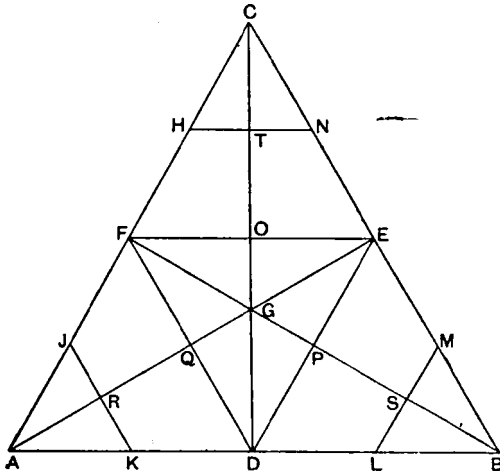
- Adhesives.*
- 4d., black and brown.
 - £5, black and mauve on orange-red.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF COLOURS.

In two recent numbers of this Journal we have published letters on the subject of colours and colour names, together with remarks of our own upon the same question; and, in our last number, we stated that we had some notes upon a system of indicating the relative positions of complex colours, of which we hoped shortly to make use.

It was a curious coincidence, that, at the very time that the paper signed "B.W.W." (in our September No.) was in type, and before that number was published we received a letter from another correspondent, upon the very same subject of colour names and the inconsistencies of the Catalogues, and also pointing out the want of some simple means of explaining to collectors the proper relationship between the various colours, and thus assisting them to form more correct ideas of what colours the various names should indicate.

A species of diagram was the plan suggested, and although we did not anticipate the very interesting and satisfactory result that was to follow, we recognised the importance of the object in view, and the desirability of constructing, if practicable, a diagram of the nature proposed. We therefore gladly accepted the proposal of our correspondent, that he should make some further investigations into the matter, both practically and theoretically; and the diagram given below, with the explanatory notes that accompany it, are the results of those investigations.



Most of our readers are no doubt aware that the three colours, *red*, *yellow*, and *blue*, are commonly termed *primary* colours, inasmuch as they cannot be formed by mixtures of other colours, whilst almost all other colours (in fact all tints that can properly be termed colours) can be formed by mixtures of these. Connected with them we have three other colours, which we may term *secondary*, and which are complementary to the first three. These are formed by equal mixtures of two of the primary colours, and are as follow: *Orange*, a mixture of red and yellow; *green*, a mixture of yellow and blue; and *mauve*, a mixture of blue and red. In regard to the last of these a question of nomenclature may possibly be raised, but Dr. Dufton, the correspondent to whom we have alluded, found that an equal mixture of his red and blue produced the colour which is generally recognised as *mauve*. Taking these six colours together, we find that the result of the mixture of any two out of the first three is the *complementary* colour of the third, and a well-known fact in optics shows that there is a curious connection between the members of the three pairs of complementary colours. If we look hard, for a few seconds, at a patch of one of the six colours, in bright daylight, and then immediately look into a dark corner, we see there a similarly shaped patch of its complementary colour; if we have been looking at *red* we see *green*, if we have been looking at *orange* we see *blue*,

and so on; this fact has not perhaps much connection with the present question, but it serves as one reason for these colours being termed *complementary*.

After trying the usual mixtures of two of the primary colours, in various proportions, the next thing was to mix all three together; this produced a result, which may be perfectly familiar to those accustomed to the mixing of colours, but which was not altogether expected by us, and we think that the recognition of the fact, that *brown* is a combination of the three primary colours, will prove of great assistance in the locating and naming of some of the more curious varieties of brown.

With the assistance of these preliminary remarks, our diagram will, we hope, be fairly easily understood. It takes, naturally, the form of an equilateral triangle, at the corners of which the letters indicate the positions of the three primary colours: A, *red*; B, *yellow*; C, *blue*. The mid-points of the three sides will therefore represent the positions of the three complementary, or secondary, colours: D, *orange*; E, *green*; F, *mauve*; and by further dividing the sides we get the positions: K for *orange-red*; L for *orange-yellow*; M for *yellow-green*; N for *blue-green*; H for *violet*; J for *purple*.

Coming now to combinations of the three colours, we draw lines joining the mid-point of each side with its opposite angle; these three lines cross in a central point G, where we place *Vandyke Brown*, which we find by experiment to be the result of any of the following mixtures:

1. Equal parts of A, B, C.
2. 1 part of A and 2 parts of E.
3. 1 " B " " F.
4. 1 " C " " D.

This becomes our normal *brown* tint.

We next join the points D and E, E and F, F and D, and at the midpoints of the lines thus drawn we find the positions: P for *yellow-brown*, made by mixing equal parts of D and E, or 3 parts of G with 1 of B; O for *olive*, a similar mixture of E and F, or 3 parts of G with 1 of C; and Q for *chestnut*, formed of F and D, or 3 parts of G with 1 of A.

By drawing the lines J K, L M, and N H, we find in a similar manner the positions—R for *Venetian-red*, S for *bistre* (a term which is used for a multitude of different tints), and T for a colour which, for want of a better name, we have to term *olive-blue*.

This is as far as Dr. Dufton has carried his diagram at present; it is plainly capable of considerable development, but at this point commences the great difficulty of finding names for the numberless intermediate tints produced; and the further difficulty arising from the fact, that certain different combinations produce tints, that are plainly different when placed side by side, but still can only be called by the same names. For instance, our *olive* in the diagram is a mixture of *mauve* and *green*, or of certain proportions of *brown* and *blue*; but a certain mixture of *brown* and *green* produces a tint which we can only term *olive*, though it is by no means identical with the other.

Here therefore we leave the diagram for the present; in a future number we hope to return to the subject, and to endeavour to locate the varieties produced by the addition of white or black, and the different shades of grey; in the meantime we shall be very glad of any suggestions that our readers may be able to make in connection with the matter.

We should add that the experiments were made with water colours, mixed on a palette, the greatest care being taken to combine the colours in the correct proportions; the task was however no simple one, and it is obvious that the use of different natures of *reds*, *blues*, and *yellows* will give different results.

The following list shows the positions on the diagram of the various colours referred to:—

A. Red.	K. Orange-red.
B. Yellow.	L. Orange-yellow.
C. Blue.	M. Yellow-green.
D. Orange.	N. Blue-green.
E. Green.	O. Olive.
F. Mauve.	P. Yellow-brown.
G. Brown.	Q. Chestnut.
H. Violet.	R. Venetian-red.
J. Purple.	S. Bistre.

T. Olive-blue.

THE
STAMPS OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE
OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

By DONALD A. KING.

PART I.

NEWFOUNDLAND, though it had obtained from the Imperial Government the control of its own postal service at the same time as the other colonies in British North America, did not take such early opportunity of issuing postage stamps, it being the last but one to do so. So negligent was the Colony in this matter, that it did not even pass a Postal Act that would place it on the same footing or connection as the other Colonies.

A Postal Act was passed on the 31st May, 1851, but it was solely for the purpose of establishing Inland Posts, and related more to the regulation of mail routes, tenders, and pay for postal service, than to the establishment of a uniform rate, or a service with the other Colonies. The only part of the Act of any interest to collectors is as follows:

"AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATION
OF INLAND POSTS IN THIS COLONY.

"X. And be it enacted, that a uniform rate of threepence currency shall be paid on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by post as aforesaid in this Colony, and an additional threepence for every additional half ounce; and for all Books, Periodical Publications, and Pamphlets, at the rate of twopence currency per ounce up to six ounces in weight, over that weight the sum of threepence currency per ounce up to sixteen ounces in weight, beyond which weight no books or pamphlets aforesaid shall be transmitted through the said post, provided always that all Letters, Despatches, and other Documents, from and to any of the Public Offices on Public Business, and all papers ordered to be printed by either branch of the Legislature, and all Returns, Writs, and Processes, to and from the Sheriffs and their deputies, and all Newspapers shall be transmitted Free of Postage."

There is no mention of the use of postage stamps in the Act.

This Act had several amendments made to it from time to time, the first being passed 14th June, 1852. In that amendment postage stamps are authorised to be issued. It reads as follows:

"AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
AND REGULATION OF INLAND POSTS.

"I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, in Legislative assembly convened, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to give orders for the preparing and distributing Colonial stamps for the prepayment of all letters and packages, which stamps shall be evidence of the Prepayment of Postage to the amount mentioned on such stamp; for making, authorizing, sanctioning, or giving effect to any arrangement that may require to be made with the postal authorities of the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or of the United States, or any foreign country, with regard to the collecting and accounting for postage.

"III. And be it enacted, That for avoiding doubts, and preventing inconvenient delay in the delivery of letters, the Postmaster-General, or Postmasters, shall not be bound to give change, but the exact amount of the postage on any letter or packet shall be tendered or paid to him, or them, in current coin, or Colonial postage stamps."

This statute authorized the issue of the stamps, but no effort was made to get them. This, however, was not the fault of the Postmaster-General, who strenuously advocated their use, but it was due to the economical policy of the Local Government. Indeed the Postmaster-General was as anxious to have the stamps issued as are many of the Colonial Postmasters of the present day.

In his report for 1851 he makes a proposal, on which doubt inspired the above amendment. He says:

"I now beg respectfully to draw your attention to the following suggestions which, if embodied in the Postal Act, will I am of opinion facilitate the means of posting letters throughout the Island, will add to the revenue of the office, and further will operate beneficially in an extended correspondence.

"1st. I would propose that Colonial stamps to the value of threepence currency, for the prepayment of postage upon letters posted in any part of this Island, be introduced, and that such stamps as are issued in the other British North American Colonies shall be allowed in this Colony as evidence of the prepayment of Colonial postage in these Colonies, respectively, on the letters or packets to which they are affixed and which have been posted there."

This proposal was approved of by the Post-office Committee, and it would naturally be supposed that the stamps would soon follow, but that was not the way business was done in the "Ancient Colony." Not seeing any definite result from his proposal, in his next year's Report (1853) the Postmaster-General says:

"Having recommended in my report before referred to, the expediency of the use of Colonial stamps for the prepayment of postage upon letters, which was adopted by the Legislature, and inserted in the Postal Act of 12th June, 1852, I would submit the necessity of authority being given for their immediate introduction."

This pointed reference to the all-important matter had seemingly no effect on the committee, as in July, 1855, the Postmaster-General again finds it necessary to appeal for the stamps, the issue of which had been sanctioned three years before by the Legislature and Post-office Committee. The result of this appeal must have been more encouraging, as he comes out with his scheme much more extended and elaborated than at first. It was now as follows:

"I further beg to submit the following suggestions and alterations, which, after due consideration, I am of opinion may be acted upon with advantage, and by which public convenience would be greatly promoted.

"First, The immediate introduction of Imperial, Provincial, and Local postage stamps. The former to be of the value respectively of one penny and sixpence. The Provincial of the value of fourpence, sixpence halfpenny, and one shilling, and the Local of the value of threepence."

The Imperial rates were one penny for newspapers, and sixpence for letters posted to the United Kingdom. Those are the rates as stated in the report, but the text of the same in other places makes them higher, unless sterling money is implied here, in which case it would be correct.

This recommendation appeared to be as little productive of successful result as previous recommendations of the same character; but the Post-office Committee were evidently waking up, as a new Postal Act, more in conformity with that of the other Colonies, was passed on the 12th of May, 1856. It was entitled,

"AN ACT TO REGULATE THE INLAND POSTS OF
THIS COLONY.

"Whereas, &c.

"VIII. In conformity with the agreements made between the Local Governments of British North America, the Colonial postage on Letters and Packets, not being newspapers or Printed Pamphlets, magazines or books, entitled to pass at the lower rate hereinafter referred to, shall be at the rate of threepence currency per half-ounce, for any distance within the Colony, and the increase of charge on Letters weighing over half an ounce shall be regulated according to the British rule and scale of weights.

"XVII. Printed Books, Magazines, Periodical Publications, and Pamphlets may be transmitted by Post, within this Colony, at the rate of twopence per ounce, up to six ounces in weight, and threepence for each additional ounce up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no Printed Book, Publication, or Pamphlet shall be transmitted by Post, but the Governor in Council may, by order, alter, modify, and reduce the rates of postage on said Printed Books, Periodical Publications, or Pamphlets.

"XVIII. The Packet Postage for Letters shall be sixpence sterling the half-ounce, fivepence of which shall belong to the English Post-office, and one penny to the Newfoundland."

There was no report furnished for 1855, as the Postmaster-General was probably too much discouraged by the small success of his efforts; but in the next one, dated January 25th, 1857, he comes out and announces that—

"The Postage stamps, which I had the honor to recommend in former Reports, have been procured, and were brought into use on the first instant, since which date £29 worth have been sold. Letters may be prepaid by stamps either to the British Provinces, or foreign ports, to the United Kingdom, and letters passing through the United Kingdom. The public convenience therefore must be greatly promoted on their being more extensively circulated."

When these stamps, so long advocated and looked for, were issued it was found that they were ample for the public convenience, there being no less than nine values, ranging from one penny to one shilling.

The last extract quoted ends Postmaster-General Solomon's struggle to have stamps issued for his country, and brings us to the philatelic feature of it, viz., Were the stamps issued on the first of January, 1857, the orange-vermilion or the carmine?

Moens' catalogue, and the London Philatelic Society's book on British North American stamps, say the orange set was the first issued. Major Evans, in his catalogue, says the carmine was the first, and with him I agree, and I may add that quotations from the Post-office accounts sustain the latter view.

In the Report for 1857 there is a statement of account, showing the number of stamps received from stock, and the total number sold during the year. Here is the statement in full:

DATE WHEN RECEIVED.	DENOMINATION OF STAMPS.										STERLING VALUE.	DISCOUNT.	NET VALUE.
	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	6½d.	8d.	1s.*	1s. 6d.			
January 1	1200	1600	1600	600	1600	500	200	1200	700	144	7 12 1	144	9 7
February 15	300	300	1000	60	1000	1000	200	37	10 0	35	12 6	35	12 6
April 7	1440	560	600	600	600	600	600	11	8 4	10	16 11	29	5 10
June 24	300	800	600	600	600	600	600	35	16 8	34	0 10	34	0 10
October 14	2640	2700	2400	2400	1600	2700	400	207	13 4	254	5 8	254	5 8
January 22, sold to date	2079	170	2720	2145	80	2592	203	179	200	160	8 6½	152	8 2
Remaining on hand in stamp box	561	430	240	255	1520	103	197	1021	500	107	4 9½	101	17 6

* Sterling 10d.

Abstract of Stamp Account taken from the books of the General Post Office, 1st January, 1857, to 22nd January, 1858.

As will be seen this gives all values, from one penny to one shilling, with sales of every value, and as it is well known that the sixpence-halfpenny and eightpence do not exist in the orange shade, but only in the carmine, this fact should make it fairly certain that the carmine was the first issue. In addition to this I have seen a cover prepaid with a sixpence-halfpenny stamp and postmarked March 5th, 1857.

An examination of the foregoing account shows that, apparently, there was no threepenny stamp issued; it is replaced there by a twopence-halfpenny, and the calculations of values are carried out on this basis. The one shilling has "10d stg" underneath it, and it is reckoned in the last column as tenpence only, all the others are reckoned at their face value. What the idea was in thus reducing the value of the threepence and one shilling in the account it is impossible to state; they were not the values for the Imperial rates, as these were one penny and sixpence. The account states that they were all reckoned up in sterling money, but only the two mentioned have the necessary discount allowed. The Newfoundland currency was very much the same as that of the other Provinces, and not equivalent to sterling money.

The next year another account accompanied the Report, and is here given:

Abstract of Stamp Account taken from the books of the General Post Office, Newfoundland, From 1st January to 31st December, 1858.

1858. Jan. 1. To balance of stamps remaining on hand at date	DENOMINATION OF STAMPS.										STERLING VALUE.	DISCOUNT.	NET VALUE.
	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	6½d.	8d.	10d.	1s.			
Recd. per pass book	561	430	240	255	1520	103	197	1021	500	107	4 9½	101	17 6
June 9. Do. do.	1800	120	1200	360	300	300	300	300	300	37	4 2	35	0 11
July 14. Do. do.	1800	300	1200	400	400	400	400	400	400	55	12 0	52	10 8
Nov. 10. Do. do.	1800	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	21	13 4	15	10 8
Dec. 6. Do. do.	1800	180	140	140	140	400	400	400	400	5	0 0	4	15 0
Dec. 31. Sold to this date at the G.P.O. In possession of Out-let Post Offices. Remaining in stamp box	2481	950	3000	2115	1520	2408	517	1021	800	260	1 1½	257	1 4
	1242	482	2310	1415	4	1811	122	84	100	100	13 4	95	12 6
	757	120	1380	400	80	476	100	20	180	49	12 1	47	3 4
	480	248	310	300	1416	121	295	1601	536	109	15 3	104	5 6
	2481	950	3000	2115	1520	2408	517	1021	800	260	1 1½	257	1 4

As before, the threepence and one shilling are carried out as twopence-halfpenny and tenpence respectively, and in this case the account states them to be such. The sales of the fivepence, sixpence-halfpenny, eightpence, and one shilling for the two years were very small, being only 84 fivepence, 325 sixpence-halfpenny, 179 eightpence, and 284 shilling. The limited sale of the sixpence-halfpenny and eightpence is further evidence of the priority of the carmine stamps; indeed there was no sale at all of the latter value in 1858.

and thus the stock would last a long time, and a sufficient quantity be on hand when the other values were exhausted.

To sum up the proofs of the *carmine* being the first issued, I find that—

1st. All values, from one penny to one shilling, were placed on sale at St. John's Post-office on the 1st of January, 1857, while the *orange* set lacks the sixpence-halfpenny and eightpence.

2nd. During the first two years of the issue, the sales of these two values were so small that the stocks of them would not be exhausted as early of those of the other values (the eightpence was for sale in St. John's late in the *seventies*), and the necessity for ordering new stock would not exist.

3rd. A letter prepaid with a sixpence-halfpenny stamp postmarked, March 5th, 1857.

This, I think, is fairly conclusive proof that the *carmine* set was the first issued, unless the first supply sent out by Perkins, Bacon & Co. was in the two shades, and that I do not think at all probable.

There is no mention whatsoever in the reports, of any further supply being ordered until 1862, when the Postmaster-General says (Report for year ending 31st December, 1861):

"The amount of postage stamps sold during the year was £449 18s. 11d., being £44 19s. 2d. more than was sold in 1860. This small increase in the sale of postage stamps over that of last year, was in consequence of being completely run out of the denominations most in demand, one shilling and sixpence. An order was sent to London in May last for a supply. They were shipped at London in the *Livingstone*, which vessel, after having been at sea some weeks, was compelled to put back again in a damaged state for repairs, and it was only within the last few days that the stamps have been received."

The stamps above spoken of are without doubt the *lake* issue. One allusion in the extract just given is worth noting, that the sixpence and one shilling were the most in demand, but while the former value may be fairly plentiful in *orange* or *lake* it is very rare in *carmine*; the latter value in either *carmine* or *orange* is rare, and in *lake* in a used condition it is scarce.

From this date, until the change of currency and the issue of the decimal series, no further mention of stamps is made in the Reports.

The paper on which the *carmine* stamps were printed is a fairly heavy white paper, varying slightly in thickness, and I think was used because the colour was not suitable for the harder and thinner paper of the later issues.

The one penny and fivepence *violet-brown* are always catalogued as belonging to the *carmine* set, but in my opinion this is incorrect and these two values printed in *claret-brown* are the first stamps. They are printed on the same paper as the stamps in *carmine*, and the fact of the one penny in the *claret* shade being much commoner in a used condition than the *violet-brown* would point to the same conclusion. For the two years that a detailed account was kept of the sales of each value, the one penny was only surpassed by three other values in the quantity sold, and it is reasonable to suppose that the same proportion would hold good in future years. A large stock of the first printing of this value must have been on hand, as they were for sale until a comparatively recent date, as well as the one penny *violet-brown*.

The fivepence *claret-brown* (or perhaps *claret* would be a more correct description, and in future I will speak of these two values as such) is a very scarce stamp, either unused or used; in the latter condition it is a rarity, and I have seen but two specimens of it. The stock ordered was probably as limited in quantity as that of the other values. The threepence of this set is on the same paper as the other values, and is printed in a somewhat lighter shade than that of the later editions.

The *orange* series is printed on thin, tough paper, varying slightly in thickness, and probably watermarked with the maker's name, as I have seen specimens of the fourpence and sixpence with letters watermarked in them, and probably all values can be found thus. I have also seen several specimens of the threepence and fivepence of this set on watermarked paper. To this issue the fivepence *red-brown* should belong, as it is the commonest shade of this value in a used condition, the fivepence *violet-brown* used being almost as rare as the fivepence *claret*. No large number could have been used,

as they were in stock at the St. John's Post-office within the last few years.

The reports do not give any clue at all as to the date of issue of the *orange* series, and it is not likely that it was looked upon as a separate emission. With the *lake* set there is something to guide us to an approximate date, as there is no doubt that the stamps, alluded to in the Postmaster-General's report for 1861 as delayed in transit, were those printed in *lake*. The extract from that report would indicate that at least two values of this set were issued at the end of 1861, as the sixpence and one shilling stamps were exhausted, and no doubt those two values would be placed on sale as soon as received from London.

The *lake* series is printed on a somewhat hard, tough paper, semi-transparent, and varying very much in thickness. All values are to be found watermarked with part of the paper maker's name. This watermark is in capitals—

"STACEYWISE"
1858

Specimens showing the watermark are scarce, especially the one penny, twopence, and sixpence-halfpenny.

I do not think that the eight pence of this set was ever issued to the public, though some years ago I had two used specimens sent me from Newfoundland, with a quantity of other stamps. They are not in my possession now, but if I remember right they were both slightly oxidised, and had all the appearance of being genuinely used. One of these specimens is now, I believe, in the "Tapping collection."

To the *lake* issue the one penny and five pence *violet-brown* should be assigned, judging from the stock of remainders of these values.

The greater part of this set are on paper very much the same thickness, and semi-transparent, but nearly all the values can be found on paper exceptionally thin or thick. I have a sixpence on paper as thin as pelure, and the one shilling on paper almost as heavy as bristol board, and they run between the two extremes.

The pence issues were manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., of London, and were printed in sheets of forty for the one penny and fivepence, eighty for the threepence, and twenty for all the other values.

The designs are too well known to need any description; a peculiarity of them found upon no other stamps is, that they have the name of the capital of the Colony on them, "St. John's."



REFERENCE LIST.

1st. Jan. 1858. Heavy, white wove paper.

1d., claret	5d., claret.
2d., carmine (shades).	6d., carmine (shades).
3d., green	6d., " "
4d., carmine " "	8d., " "
	1s., carmine (shades).

Date? Thin, tough, wove paper.

2d., orange (shades).	5d., red-brown (shades).
3d., green " "	6d., orange " "
4d., orange " "	1s. " "

Specimens of the following values have been found, showing portions of the watermark in the sheets of this paper.

3d., green.	5d., red-brown.
4d., orange.	6d., orange.

1861-62? Hard, tough paper, varying greatly in thickness.

1d., violet-brown.	6d., lake (shades).
2d., lake (shades).	6½d. " "
4d. " "	*8d. " "
5d., violet-brown	1s. " "

Specimens of all the values exist, showing portions of a watermark.

As in the case of Nova Scotia, a list of the bisected stamps of Newfoundland can only be approximately complete, as new varieties and combinations are liable to turn up at any time; in fact, since this paper was commenced by me, I have been shown an entirely new variety, the twelve cents, on thin yellow paper, cut diagonally and used as six cents. In the Reference List of these stamps the full prepayment of the cover is first given, and then the description of the different values.

REFERENCE LIST.

2d., made of half a 4d., carmine; cut diagonally.	
4d. " " " "	8d. " "
4d. " " " "	cut horizontally.
4d. " " " "	cut vertically.
7d. " " " "	" and a threepence.
6d. " " " "	1s. " "
2d. " " " "	4d., orange; cut vertically.
6d. " " " "	1s. " "
6d. " " " "	cut horizontally.
2d. " " " "	4d., lake; cut vertically.
3d. " " " "	6d. " "
6d. " " " "	1s. " "
6½. " "	4d. and half a 4d., lake, cut diagonally.
6½d. " "	4d., half a 4d., lake, cut horizontally, and half a 1d., violet-brown, cut vertically.

* Probably never regularly issued for use.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

By EMIL TAMSEN.

(Continued from page 59.)

1885, September 28. The 3 p., lilac, of March 1885, surcharged in *black*, in a similar manner to the above, the surcharge reading downwards. The distance between the bars varies from 15 to 16 mm.

½ p. in black, on 3 p., lilac.

Error.

Surcharge reading "PRNNV."

Varieties.

1. "HALVE PENN."
2. "Y HALVE PENNY."
3. "Y HALVE PENN."
4. Only one bar on one side.
5. " " " and as in 1.
6. " " " " 2.
7. "HALVE P," bars only 18 mm. long.
8. "HALVE P1" " "
9. "HALVE PE" " "
10. "HALVE PEN" " 20 "

1885, November 2. Complement of 1885 series.

2 p., brown.

Variety.

Stamp cut in half diagonally and used as 1 penny.

1885, November 2. Post card.

Type of the 1 p. adhesive stamp of March 1885, in right upper corner, name in upper centre of card, "BRIEFKAART" below, two dotted lines for the address, headed "Aan." Thin buff cardboard, size 138 x 192.

1 p., red on buff.

1885, December 2. Complement of 1885 series.

2s. 6d., yellow.
5s., dark blue.
10s., red-brown.

1887, January 15. The 3 p. lilac of March 1885, surcharged in *black*, 2d., the old value at the bottom of the stamp being obliterated by two black bars. Two varieties of figure "2."



2 p., in black on 3 p., lilac.

- a. "2" with a curved foot.
- b. "2" with a straight foot.

Varieties.

1. No bars at bottom of stamp.
2. Varieties as to position of bars.

1887, April 14. The 2 p. stamp of November 2, 1885, changed in colour.

2 p., yellow.

1892, March 19. Complement of 1885 series.

£5, green.

1893, January 2. The 1 s. of March 1885 overprinted "2½ Pence," in *black*, in one line horizontally, with two black horizontal bars, one above and one below the value.

2½ p., in black, on 1 s. green.

- a. Bars 13 mm. apart.
- b. " 14 mm. apart.

Error, reading "2½," fractional line misplaced.

Varieties.

1. Only one bar below the value and none above.
2. Two bars below the value and none above.
3. "½ Pence 2."
4. "½ Pence."
5. "½ Pence."
6. "Pence."
7. "Pence 2½."
8. "ence 2½ P."
9. "nce 2½ Pe."
10. "ce 2½ Pen."
11. "e 2½ Pen."
12. "e 2½ Penc."
13. "2½ Pe."
14. "2½ Pen."

Surcharge Inverted.

a. With bars 13 mm. apart.

b. " 14 " " Error "2½" (misplaced fractional line).

Varieties.

1. Only one bar below value and none above.
2. Two bars " " " "
3. Stamp with error and incomplete surcharge, "2½ P."

1893, January 26. The 6 p., blue, of 1885, overprinted "1 Penny" in *black* in one horizontal line, with black bars above and below the new value.

1 p. in black on 6 p., blue.

a. Bars 13 mm. apart.

b. " 14 " "

Varieties.

1. No value, only bottom line.
2. No surcharge at all.
3. "1 Penn."
4. "Penny."
5. "y 1 Penn."
6. "Penny 1."
7. No bar above value.
8. " " " and two bars below.
9. "y 1 Penn" and no bar above.
10. "1 Pen."

The American Agency, under the management of Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co., is now discontinued, and in future we shall have no agency in America. All orders for our goods or publications should be sent direct to 391, Strand, and shall have the promptest attention. We shall be glad if our American friends who have sheets, packets, or any of our goods from Messrs. Albrecht would kindly return them to them as quickly as possible, so that the account may be settled up by Christmas.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,

Official Residence—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCTOBER 18th. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs T. Birch (Birmingham); W. J. Colley (Liverpool); R. Tyeth Stevens (Plymouth); C. E. Baker (Leicester); F. F. Empson (Birmingham); R. Peake (Epsom).

It was resolved to purchase *Moens' Catalogue* for the Library.

A vote of thanks was given to the President for having had the first 7 parts of *Scott's Advanced Catalogue* bound.

Owing to the rapid increase in the exchange packets, it was necessary that further resolutions should be passed with regard to their subdivision. In order to give members the full benefit of such, it was decided to charge 1s. only for each additional packet in which they participated, just to cover the extra expenses.

The Presidential Address then followed. Mr. Wilson gave a very interesting paper on "Postpaid hand-stamps and marks, from the introduction of prepaid postage until their suppression in 1852." It was illustrated by a finely arranged collection of covers, including the rare varieties in use from December 5th, 1839 to January 9th, 1840.

The following programme was passed:

Oct. 4—General Meeting.	
" 18—Presidential Address	MR. W. T. WILSON.
Nov. 1—Paper. Queensland	MR. W. G. WALTON.
" 15—Display. United States	
Dec. 6—Display. Great Britain	
" 20—Paper. Ceylon	MR. W. PIMM.
Jan. 3—Paper. South Australia	MR. G. JOHNSON.
" 17—Paper. Spain	MR. D. OSTARA.
Feb. 7—Display. Cape of Good Hope	
" 21—Lantern Display	MR. W. T. WILSON.
Mar. 7—Display. Leeward Islands	
" 21—Display. Victoria	
Apr. 4—Paper. Spanish Colonies	MR. D. OSTARA.
" 18—Display. India	
May 2—Paper. Stamp collecting as an investment and a hobby	MR. D. DAVIS.
" 16—Display. British North America	

General Meeting October 3rd.

Members are specially requested to bring their collections of the country under discussion. Each meeting commences at 8 p.m.

Nov. 1st. Mr. W. G. Walton gave his paper on Queensland 1860-80. The paper was illustrated from his own collection, which included some fine sets of perfs. in the early issues. Messrs. Wilson, Pimm, and others shewed very good selections, including imperfs. on originals, unused blocks of lithographs, besides a large number with script and Roman type wmk.

Nov. 15th. This was certainly one of the longest and most enjoyable meetings of the Society. It was arranged as a display of United States. Mr. W. B. Avery brought his magnificent and unique collection. One whole page is devoted to each variety—used and unused, in pairs, strips, and blocks where obtainable. Most of the early postmasters' stamps and locals were shewn on the originals, in beautiful condition, some being unique; in other cases only two to five copies are known. "Providence" and others were shewn in complete sheets as well as separately.

In the general issues the thickly covered pages, representing the first issue 5 c. in its varieties, 30 c., 90 c., first issue (perf.), and the 1869 issue (especially the page of 90c.) were greatly admired. Every variety of departmental and newspaper stamp was also shewn, as well as the inverted centres of the general issue.

After going through this fine display there was in store a still greater treat if possible, for Mr. Avery announced to the meeting that he had also brought with him his special collection of British North America, and his general collection of Africa, Australia, and America. It was decided to abandon most of the routine work and give the rest of the evening to these collections.

The British North America was taken first, and excited the wonder and admiration of all. The pages of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1s.; the fine copies of 12d. Canada (laid and wove); some scores of the carmine and orange-vermilion issues of Newfoundland; complete sets in blocks, pairs and singles, used and unused, and in a splendid variety of shades; together with complete sheets of 12 c., 24 c. Newfoundland, and other common but interesting varieties made up a wonderful display.

Then commenced an examination of the general book alluded to above. This contained with very few exceptions an unused copy of every stamp, including such rarities as 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius; first issue Reunion; tête bêche and rouletted pairs of Transvaals; British Guiana complete except 2 c., rose; most of the types in this country being also represented by reconstructed sheets, as was the case in the early issues of the Dominican Republic. There was a grand display of all the early issues of South America.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Avery for his kindness, which was very suitably and generously responded to.

W. A. S. Westoby, Esq. (Folkestone), W. C. Tyrrell, Esq. (Ludlow), Howard Weston, Esq. (Birmingham) were elected members. Two applications were postponed till next meeting.

Subscriptions were voted to *The London Philatelist* and *Vertrauliches Korrespondenzblatt p. V.*

All other business was left to next meeting.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, the 24th September, at 5.15 p.m., the Vice-President in the chair, and eight members present. The new draft rules were approved, 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 those members not present at the meeting.

The correspondence from Mr. Nicholson was discussed and finally settled. On the motion of Mr. Ribeiro, seconded by the Honorary Secretary, the exchange rules of the Society were cancelled, it not being considered advisable to have an exchange branch.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Secretary.*

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—OLIVER FIRTH.

Vice-President—W. M. GRAY.

Hon. Sec.—W. H. SCOTT, I, Piccadilly, Bradford.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held at 1, Cheap side, on Tuesday, the 6th November, Mr. McMaster in the chair. There were nine members and one visitor present.

After the formal business of the meeting was concluded, Mr. H. W. Atkinson read a very interesting and instructive paper on "The Stamps of Great Britain," dealing with the various modes of printing employed in their production, the watermarks, perforations, and plate numbers, illustrating his paper with his own collection, which is an extremely good one. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Atkinson for his paper.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of December, when an informal discussion will take place on "The Stamps of Germany."

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

THE first meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, October 22nd, at 7.45 p.m. Present : The President in the chair and six members. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of *Our Catalogue*, from Messrs. Albrecht & Co., of New York, the Second Annual Report of the Alamo City Philatelic Society, and six copies of Messrs. Harry Hilckes, Limited, newspaper, *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, all of which were accepted with best thanks. The programme for the session was then arranged, and after some discussion a syllabus was drawn up.

BURMA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on 27th September, at the Great Eastern Hotel at Burma, present five members 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 Hon. Membership on the Burma Philatelic Society. The Hon. Secretary was requested to acknowledge the honour conferred on the Society with thanks, and to offer an Hon. Membership to the Bombay Philatelic Society.

Read letters from Stanley Gibbons, Esq., and Major Evans, accepting the Hon. Membership conferred on them by the Burma Philatelic Society.

Mr. Proud was unanimously elected President of the Society in the 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, and that the former may receive them at the same rates.

2. That in future 25 per cent. discount only will be allowed, instead of 50 per cent. as at present, to those members who have any cash payments 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 fill in the dates and the amounts taken, if any, will not receive any further Exchange Sheets.

The Hon. 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, *Hon. Secretary.*

MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

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, 1894, at 5 p.m., with a view to the formation of a Philatelic Society. 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. VanHeer, one of the prime movers of Philately in Ceylon, to explain to those present the object for which this meeting was called. Mr. VanHeer having addressed the meeting, Mr. J. W. Buultjens spoke at length on the present and past history of stamps.

Messrs. G. C. Lee, Proctor Abeyeratne, and Walter Perera, spoke on the same subject, after which the election of office-bearers took place, with the following result :

Honorary President, Mr. A. L. Hayley ; President, Mr. H. C. Cottle ; Vice-President, Mr. Walter Perera ; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Louis VanHeer ; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. W. Buultjens ; Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Perera Mudaliyar ; and Librarian, Mr. E. Samarakoon.

A committee was then appointed to frame rules and lay them before the next meeting.

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.

JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President : I. VAN ALPHEN, ESQ.,
Postmaster-General, S.A.R.

Hon. Vice-President : EMIL TAMSEN, ESQ.

President : A. A. OSBORN, ESQ.,
Postmaster.

MINUTES of ordinary general meeting held at the Y.M.C.A.'s buildings, October 3rd, 1894. Mr. Landau occupied the chair ; there were also 12 members present.

The minutes of the last meeting being confirmed, the correspondence was then read by the Secretary.

Messrs. C. Langworthy Ricketts, and Joseph Livada were elected as corresponding members.

The report of the committee was then put before the meeting. Mr. Graumann proposed that the resolution, *re* the election of the exhibition committee, be and is hereby rescinded. This was carried unanimously. It was then resolved that the committee be asked to prepare a programme, as to the best manner in which the anniversary of the Society's foundation be celebrated.

The Secretary read an article headed "Transvaal Stamp Frauds," which appeared in the *Standard and Diggers' News*. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Nelson for calling the attention of the members to this article.

A very ably written paper on "Natal Postage Stamps" was then read by Mr. Lawson. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for the mass of information contained in his paper.

A cordial welcome was accorded to the visitor, Mr. G. E. Clark, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SALLO EPSTEIN, *Hon. Sec.*

P.O. Box, 1239.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President : T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.

THE sixty-second meeting was held at the Society's room in the Municipal Buildings, Leeds, on Saturday, October 6th, 1894, at 6.30 p.m. There was a total attendance of 14, and the chair was occupied by the President, who opened the session with a few brief introductory remarks.

Mr. S. E. Nixon was elected a member. Thanks were voted to the donors of books, which included *Our Catalogue* (from Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co.), *The Monthly Journal*

(Stanley Gibbons), *Philatelic Journal of America* (Mekeel & Co.), *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* (the publisher), and *The Post Office* (given by Mr. Beckwith). A number of novelties were shown by Rev. T. S. Fleming, Mr. W. Beckwith, and Mr. J. W. Duffield. The President showed two hitherto unchronicled varieties of perforation, viz., New Zealand, 3d. brown, 1874-8, type 1726 of Stanley Gibbons, perf. 10 at top, 12½ at bottom and sides; and South Australia 2s., carmine, wmk., broad-pointed star, type 2847, perf. 10 at top, 11½ at bottom and sides. He also showed on the original envelope a South Australian stamp, apparently imperforate, with fair margins, but with a line of rouletting across the middle of the stamp. Various topics were brought before the meeting, including the new San Marino and Niger Coast devices for raising the wind.

THE sixty-third meeting was held on October 20th, the President in the chair, and nine members and associates present. The donations included the usual monthly periodicals, and the Alamo City Philatelic Society's second annual report. A letter from Messrs. Hilckes & Co. was read, calling attention to their new journal *The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*. Congratulations to Mr. Walter Morley on his having secured the highest award (gold medal) at Paris for the collection of English fiscals, which had been previously shown at the Leeds Fiscal Exhibition, were voted. Novelties were shown by Mr. J. F. C. Sieber and Mr. W. B. Simpson.

Mr. Francis J. Kidson, the society's librarian, then exhibited his fine set of U. S. envelopes, and gave an interesting description of them, after which he was thanked for the trouble he had taken. The President and Mr. W. A. Jefferson also showed their U. S. envelopes.

THE sixty-fourth meeting was held on November 3rd, with an attendance of thirteen, and the President in the chair. The usual donations of periodical literature were announced, after which two candidates for membership were proposed. Novelties were shown by Mr. Skipwith, Mr. A. N. Skipwith, and Rev. T. S. Fleming. Mr. John H. Thackrah exhibited a double perforation in the English penny red, small crown, perf. 16, the peculiarity of which was in the double perforation being on one side only, all the other three being normal. Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.R.S., showed part of his collection of postmarks and obliterations, with the view of obtaining additions. The accounts of the Fiscal Exhibition held last July were then submitted. It was a most unqualified success in every point of view, except the financial one, entailing an unexpected loss.

The subject for the evening was "The Large Square Stamps of New South Wales," on which a paper had been promised by Mr. Oliver Firth. Unfortunately, however, neither his paper nor himself were forthcoming, and the secretaries read his apologies to the meeting. Messrs. Skipwith, Thackrah, Jefferson, and Fleming had their collections of these issues, and the evening was spent in their comparison, Mr. Thackrah giving the necessary particulars from the text-books, after which he was voted the thanks of the evening. It is intended to resume the consideration on a future occasion, when Mr. Firth shall have prepared the promised paper. The subject of the next edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue was discussed, and a resolution was passed that their attention be called to the desirability of incorporating the illustrations with the text.

W. DENISON ROEBUCK, Sunny Bank, Leeds, } Hon.
JOHN F. C. SIEBER, Guiseley, Leeds, } Secs.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE second meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, October 12th, 1894, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by twenty-one members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The correspondence was read, including a letter from Mr. Griffiths relating to the stamps and postmarks in use in the Niger Protectorate. Several members pointed out that the

information contained in the letter concerning the postmarks was incorrect, entire envelopes obtained from houses in Manchester doing an African trade proving conclusively that the circular postmark was used for obliterating the mails.

The Librarian placed a number of publications on the table, which were directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

The Hon. Secretary read a paper on Brazil, 1843 to 1890, dividing the stamps into three series, viz., the first native engraved series, including all the figure issues; those engraved by the American Bank-note Company, including the first and second series of stamps with the Emperor's head; and, lastly, the stamps issued from 1881 to 1890, which were again printed locally. The stamps in period No. 1 were printed at the Mint at Rio, where most of the plates (both copper and steel) are still preserved. In 1869, owing to a representation by the American Bank-note Company, who were then printing the stamps, the same were printed upon paper which, after the stamps were printed, became tinted blue by a chemical action. A thousand sheets of certain values (10 r., 20 r., 50 r., 80 r., 100 r.) were sent as a trial, but the Post-office for some reason did not adopt the recommendation of the American Bank-note Company, who claimed it was impossible to efface the postmark from stamps printed upon this specially-prepared paper, and no more sheets were printed.

THE third meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, October 26th, 1894, the President in the chair, supported by twenty members, and one visitor. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence was read. Mr. A. H. Harrison and Mr. Jones were elected members. The President explained that owing to the refusal by the authorities to allow him to illustrate his proposed book on the English stamps with photographs, he had abandoned the idea of publishing it. He, however, had much pleasure in presenting to each member, who had heard at least three of his papers, a copy of the book recently published by Messrs. Harry Hilckes and Co., which contained nearly all the information in his papers. The President received a hearty vote of thanks.

The petition inaugurated by the Editor of *The Million*, for the repeal of Section 7 of the Post-office Act, 1884, was placed on the table by Mr. Ranck. A long discussion ensued, those in favour of the amendment of the Act pointing out that the Society had been deprived thereby of the work of the President on the English stamps. Many, however, considered that Section 7 was framed for the benefit and at the instigation of philatelists, and therefore in view of the interpretation at present put upon the Statute by the authorities, it was not becoming in philatelists to seek for the repeal of the Section in question. Except in very exceptional circumstances it could not be said that the Section in question justified the opinion set out in Clause 6 of the petition. Owing to these differences of opinion it was decided to take no joint action, but to leave each member free to either sign the petition or refuse.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening, October 17th. The reports of the various departments for the past year were found very satisfactory. The Treasurer showed a balance on hand, and the Exchange Superintendent reported that his department had been able to close all accounts early in the month of May. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President—N. C. SPARKS.

Vice-President—H. P. BRUMELL.

Executive Committee.

Secretary-Treasurer—LOUIS GAUTHIER.

Exchange Superintendent—A. F. SLADEN.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian—C. N. ROBERTSON.
190 Lisgar Street.

J. P. PRUDHOMME.

F. BEARD.

Our new Committee intends to push philatelic matters this season. The Corresponding Secretary will be glad to hear from anyone on subjects of mutual interest, and to lay such before the Society.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE fortieth meeting was held at Dr. Murray's house. Ten present. Mr. J. F. Burnett read a very interesting and valuable paper on "the Stamps, Cards, Envelopes, and Wrappers of Heligoland," illustrating it by his own complete collection of adhesives, and by the loan of an entire sheet and cards from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., and blocks, pairs, &c. from Mr. Thos. Ridpath. Votes of thanks were passed to these, and to Messrs. Hilckes and Morley for information supplied.

THE forty-first meeting was held at Mr. Burnett's house. Nine members present. Most of the evening was occupied with private business. Messrs. R. Sankey, W. Spaight, and F. Jeeves were elected members.

F. A. BELLAMY, *Hon. Sec. & Treas.*

4, ST. JOHN'S ROAD.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1894-95.

President: A. R. BARRETT.

THE first and second meetings of the session were held on the 11th and 25th of October, at 9a, Princess Square. In the absence of the President (temporarily called away on official duties) the chair was taken by the Vice-President.

Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Harry Hilckes, Limited, for a copy of their catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain, and to Messrs. R. F. Albrecht and Co. for a copy of *Our Catalogue*, presented to the library of the Society.

In arranging the programme for the session, it was decided to devote alternate meetings of the Society to monthly displays of the members' collections of various countries.

At the next meeting an exhibition of the postage stamps of South Australia will be held; and as several members have specialized in this Colony, it is hoped that the show will be a fairly comprehensive one.

The Vice-President gave an address on the various methods he adopted in forming and mounting his collection, which was much appreciated by the members present.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THERE was a very good attendance at the third meeting of the above Society, held on Wednesday evening, November 7th, at the Central Café, High Street.

The President, G. H. Hunt, Esq., in the chair.

Before the ordinary business of the meeting the President produced for inspection his magnificent collection of over 4000 varieties of European stamps, including amongst them some of the rarest stamps of Zurich, Bremen, Naples, and many beautiful specimens and gems of the German states. The inspection of Mr. Hunt's collection came as an unexpected treat to many of the members present, and expressions of admiration and surprise were to be heard on all sides at the unique display spread out before them.

A very interesting paper on "Stamp Collecting" was compiled by the Vice-President, Herr Luis H. Abenheimer, and admirably read by Mr. C. Clough, Treasurer.

An interesting discussion followed, and Messrs. Abenheimer and Clough were accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

On the proposition of Mr. Abenheimer, seconded by Mr. Clough, it was decided that the Society purchase fifty small books to insert duplicates in, for the use of members taking part in the Exchange; a vote of thanks being given to Mr. Peace, 38, Minna Road, Pitsmoor, for kindly consenting to undertake the duties of Hon. Exchange Secretary.

A very interesting meeting was concluded by a unanimous vote of thanks being given to the President, for his kindness in producing his fine collection of Europeans for the inspection of the members.

R. SNEATH, *Hon. Sec.*

166, DEVONSHIRE STREET, SHEFFIELD.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXCHANGE.

INAUGURATED 1893.

SEASON 1894-95.

President—T. W. CHEVELY, ESQ.

Meetings are held every alternate Tuesday evening at Cossavella's Restaurant, 121, Cheapside, E.C.

AT the first Annual Meeting of the Exchange it was resolved to reduce the yearly subscription to ten shillings; it was also further resolved to charge an entrance fee of ten shillings from 1st January, 1895.

In future the meetings will be held at Cossavella's Restaurant, 121, Cheapside, E.C., where a well-lighted and convenient room has been engaged.

Large additions are being made to the membership, whilst the attendance and business transacted at the meetings is rapidly increasing in importance.

FREDK. R. GINN, *Hon. Sec.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "CASTLE" COLLECTION.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In a printed circular just sent out, giving the "History" of my old friend Mr. Castle's Collection, I notice mine named, amongst others, as collections which have been "amalgamated" to form it. So far from anyone "amalgamating" mine, I never possessed so fine a collection of Australian stamps as I do at the present time, some £3000 worth, mostly unused.

Nothing short of *dynamite*, combined with a burglar possessing an unusually extensive acquaintance with my four iron safes, and also with the resources of the District Police Station close to my house, will succeed in "amalgamating" my "Australians."

Very truly yours,

E. SHORTHOUSE.

5, CHARLOTTE ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,
Nov. 7th, 1894.

[We publish the above letter from our old friend Mr. Shorthouse, as we are always glad to hear from him, and what he writes is generally interesting and amusing. However, in this case apparently Mr. Shorthouse's memory is at fault, as Mr. Castle informs us that he did buy an entire collection formed by Mr. Shorthouse in or about the year 1881. The collection was bought by Mr. Wilson, of Pemberton, Wilson, & Co., who passed it on to Mr. Castle, and the stamps that he had then, many of which were in fine condition, were put into the Castle Collection, and are still there.—S. G. LTD.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. W. S.—The information you require would take up too much room here. We would suggest your writing to the Secretaries of various Societies, whose proceedings we report, and asking them for copies of their Exchange Rules.

E. H. S.—The perforated stamps on *bluish* paper will be included in the new edition of the Catalogue. The colour is due to the same cause as in the case of the imperf., and was not intentional.

J. F. T.—There appears to be some error in the Catalogues about the 40 c.; it exists in both types.

W. H. R.—The current to c. Luxemburg is chronicled perf. 12½ as well as 11½; we do not know it perf. 14.

G. G. P.—Many thanks for your note as to Mulready numbers. Additions to our list come in very slowly.

MRJICO.—We regret that we cannot undertake to quote values of stamps here; but even if we could, we are quite ignorant as to fiscals.

NEMO.—The Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, would give you the information you require.

Special Bargains and New Issues FOR DECEMBER.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

		ANGOLA.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
		1894. <i>New Type.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 reis, puce	.	.	.	0	2	1	6	..	..
15 reis, brown	.	.	.	0	3	..	2	0	..

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

1894. *On current issue English.*

1 shilling, black and green 1 9 ..17 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1894. *Envelopes.*

½d., grey on white laid paper 0 2 .. 1 0
2½d., bronze-green on blue wove paper 0 5 .. 3 9

COLOMBIA.

5 centavos, red on white (R.A.) 0 4

CURACAO.

1894. *Unpaid.*

2½ cent, black and green 0 2 .. 1 0 .. 6 6

GUINEA.

1894. *New Type.*

15 reis, brown 0 3

HOLLAND.

1891-1893. *Head of Queen.*

3, 5, 7½, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 22½ and 25 c., set of 9, used 1 3

LIBERIA.

1894. *Overprinted "O.S." in red or black.*

1 c. black and red 0 1 .. 0 9 .. 5 6
2 c. red and blue 0 2 .. 1 6 .. 11 0
4 c. red, black, and green 0 4 .. 3 0 .. 16 6
1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, and 32 c., set of 8 5 6 .. 60 0

ORANGE FREE STATE.

1894. *Provisional Card.*

½d. on 1d., black and orange 2 0

INDIA.

Registered Envelope overprinted "On Her Majesty's Service."

2 annas, black and blue 1 0

MACAO.

5 reis, pale yellow 0 1 .. 0 8 .. 4 0
10 " puce 0 2 .. 1 6
15 " brown 0 3
20 " lilac 0 3
25 " green 0 4
50 " blue 0 6

MOZAMBIQUE.

5 reis, yellow 0 1 .. 0 8 .. 4 0
10 " puce 0 2 .. 1 6
15 " brown 0 3
20 " lilac 0 3

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1894. *Change of colour.*

½ c., black; Dog's head 0 1 .. 0 6 .. 3 6

NICARAGUA.

1892.

10 c., lilac; pair, imperf. vertically 15 0

1893.

2 c., brown; error in colour of 1 peso 12 0

1893. *Official, with red surcharge inverted.*

5 pesos, red and slate 10 0
10 pesos " " 10 0

SALVADOR.

1891.

1 centavo; pair, imperf. horizontally 20 0

VENEZUELA.

1886.

5 c., green; 10 c., brown; 25 c., orange; 50 c., blue; 1 bolivar, vermilion; 3 b., violet; 10 b., brown; 20 b., plum, set of 8 1 6 .. 12 0

ZAMBESIA.

2½ reis, brown 0 1 .. 0 4 .. 2 0
5 " yellow 0 1 .. 0 8 .. 4 0
10 " puce 0 2 .. 1 6
15 " brown 0 3
20 " violet 0 3
25 " green 0 4
50 " blue 0 6

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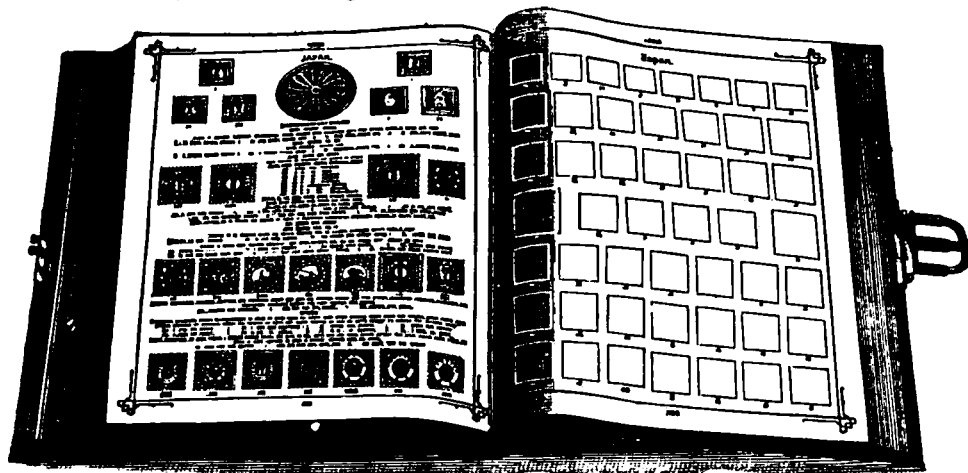
THE SEVENTH EDITION

OF THE

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The NEW IMPERIAL ALBUM includes the already published Supplement, and is, as before, edited by that celebrated and most careful Philatelist Major E. B. EVANS. Conspicuous amongst its many improvements may be named the addition of a large number of Illustrations of Watermarks, which will be found of great assistance to the Philatelist in that very often embarrassing branch of the science. A new feature consists of the introduction of short notes, concisely giving information as to the situation, government, area, population, and other interesting particulars that may be found useful for reference. Some of the Countries have been re-arranged, wherever it has been possible to introduce any practical improvement. The whole of the numerous issues of the French Colonies have been massed together, instead of being separated under different headings, as has heretofore been the case—an advantageous alteration that will no doubt commend itself to all collectors. Many other valuable additions will be found embodied in this Work, which it is impossible to enumerate here—in fact it has been the Publishers' endeavour, successful as have been former Editions, to render this one even more deserving the support of the Philatelic public. The vast number of recent New Issues have of course considerably added to the bulk of this work, but notwithstanding the increase in the number of pages no alteration has been made in the prices.



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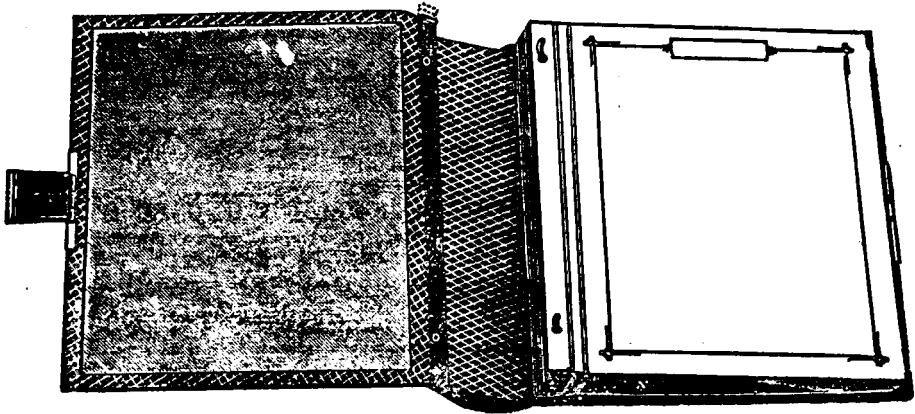
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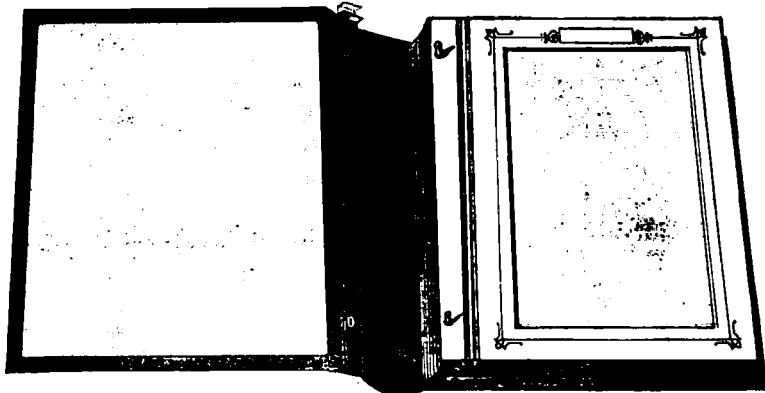
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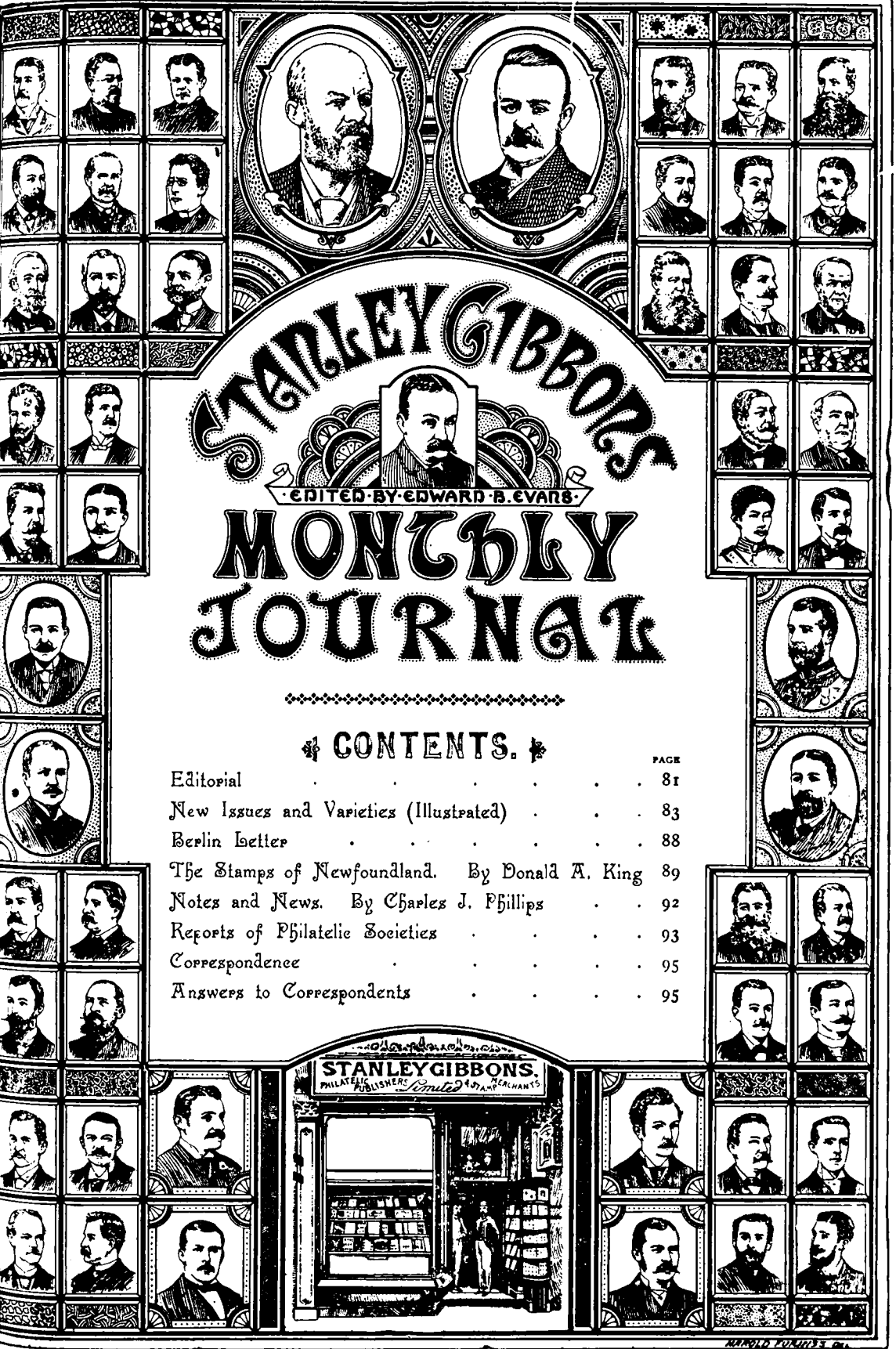
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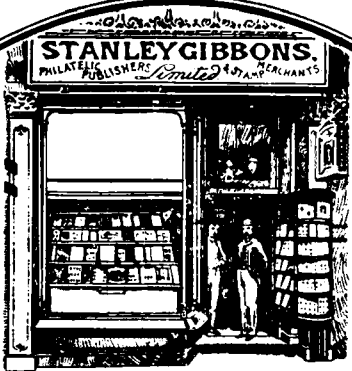
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STANLEY GIBBONS
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 MONTHLY
 JOURNAL

* CONTENTS. *

	PAGE
Editorial	81
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	83
Berlin Letter	88
The Stamps of Newfoundland. By Donald A. King	89
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	92
Reports of Philatelic Societies	93
Correspondence	95
Answers to Correspondents	95



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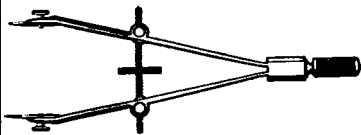
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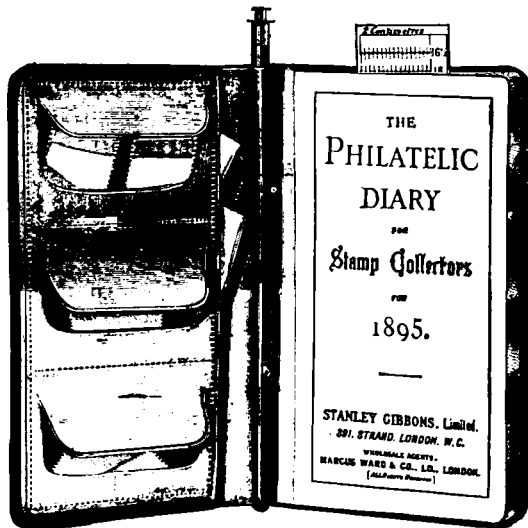
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

DECEMBER 31, 1894.

No. 54.

EDITORIAL.

ONE advantage, or disadvantage, of a volume that begins in July, and therefore ends in June, is that it entails a kind of summing up twice in the year instead of once only, namely, at the end of the year itself, and at the end of our yearly volume. The present occasion is one for wishing our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with Many Happy Returns of the Day and all the other compliments of that festive season, when the bills come in, and everyone else seems to get a Christmas Box. We have tried in vain to raise a Christmas Story, but although the year has not been devoid of incidents full of philatelic facetiousness, we have not been able to get them worked up. Our friend Jules Verne, Junior, has never quite recovered from the effects of his excursion into the wilds of the Anglo-Russian Dictionary twelve months ago, and steadfastly refused to tackle the recent Chinese developments in a Christmas spirit. We had thought of suggesting a philatelic tour to our correspondent—we beg pardon, no play was intended upon the words *tour* and *to our*, but it will perhaps be better to separate them—we had thought of suggesting that our correspondent should take a short philatelic tour; say—not be too extravagant—from Victoria to the World's End for a penny. It is an excursion we have often wished to take, but this is not quite the time of year for “outside,” and a journey in the Interior is not so interesting. There is a lot of philately down the King's Highway; it is not like the busy Strand, perhaps, the everflowing Strand, where you may sit on the sea-shore—or rather on the top of the omnibus—and never, or *hardly* ever, get out of sight of stamps. You go from P—— to P——, it is curious how unanimous they are in their initials, from P—— in the west, past P—— in the middle (not without stopping), and arrive in time at P—— in east. The King's Road is not like this, but there are stamps there; indeed there are three or four Post-offices, and who knows what treasures in the way of undiscovered plate Nos., errors in Registration Envelopes, or inverted watermarks might not be found in this distant district? There is philately too—advanced philately. We believe South Australia lies in that direction, and possibly Portuguese India. On the south side lies the Square of T. —T² as the mathematicians have it; every plain dealer, and indeed every deal planer, knows a T square when he sees it. The square is full of philately, and fog at this season; but philately is

“all round the square,” as the poet says. Further north lie O., (or is it P. or Q.—probably Q.) Gardens; full of philately—and fog probably. And then the World's End, who would not be glad to get to the End of the World, or indeed the end of anything, and particularly of an article like this upon nothing in particular!

* * *

If we have said nothing this year upon the subject of Stamp Auctions, our readers at a distance must not suppose that there have not been any. The Auctions are as numerous as ever, if not more so, and the prices are as high, and perhaps as irregular, as ever. The fact is that for Auction prices to be a safe guide, the exact condition of the stamps offered must be known, and various circumstances must be taken into consideration. Curious cases will occur now and then of course, such as when a book, advertised by its publishers at a guinea, is run up by reckless bidders to £6. 6. 0! But as a rule probably the Auction price is fair value for the particular specimen sold, though there may be occasional bargains, and occasionally the seller may get the best of it. One advance in philately is, we are inclined to think, largely due to the Auctions, and that is the appreciation of fine specimens now shown by all the principal collectors. In the old days a stamp was a stamp; if it was a rarity the absence of a corner or two was not of supreme importance, it served to fill a vacancy, and the stamp was crossed off the list of wants. Except in the very highest philatelic circles, unused stamps were rather looked down upon, as not having fulfilled their mission, and original gum—especially if *pink* or brown—was carefully removed. We have changed all that, we have changed it with a vengeance! A deficiency of a couple of perforations is carefully noted in the catalogues, and makes as much difference in the price as half an inch of margin to a rare engraving. We do not say that this is not as it should be; perfection of condition ought to increase the value of a stamp, but the idea may be carried to extremes, and with old brown gum at a penny a bottle there will always be a grievous temptation to attempt to restore the “original”! Again one occasionally meets with a used copy that is as fine and beautiful a specimen of the stamp as any unused one can be, but which would not fetch anything like the same price; on the other hand, if the stamp happens to be scarcer in the used condition we see extraordinary prices given for obliterated copies, while in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred

the unused must be the better specimen of the two. The desirability of a beautiful immaculate specimen we can fully understand and appreciate, but the mania for used copies of stamps that happen to have had but little circulation we are quite unable to sympathise with, especially when it leads to the obliteration in sheets of the issues of certain places, whose stamps are made more for profit than use.

However, we have got well away from our subject, which was the Auction, and its effect in educating the taste of philatelists for fine and perfect specimens. We do not for one moment imply that this education is due to Auctions alone, and it might even be too much to say that Auctions have taken the leading part in that education. Philately has been advancing in this direction for years past; the real philatelists, the older and wiser collectors, recognised the superior value (we do not mean mere money value, but scientific value) and interest of really good specimens from the first, and have reaped or are reaping their reward. They were never content with merely filling a vacant space with something that had been a stamp; they waited for a fair specimen, and when they had got that they went on waiting until they could replace it with a better one, and so on. Then began to arise what used to be reviled as "bloatedness"—the accumulation of shades and minor varieties; the accumulation sometimes of numberless copies of the same stamp, whether varieties or not, which was looked upon as mere greediness, or as speculation. But it is from these accumulations that we have learnt almost all that has been worth learning about the earlier issues of stamps.

We have again got away from our subject. Let us get back to it, and finish it off once for all. We believe that Auctions have done a great deal of good in bringing good copies of stamps before the collecting public, and in giving the latter opportunities of comparing good copies with inferior ones, and more especially of seeing for themselves what a different value really good judges place upon the two classes. The little books for specialists, which we fancy Mr. E. L. Pemberton was one of the first to make up, with the specimens priced according to their condition and beauty, appealed to but few collectors, and were seen by still fewer; the open sales, at which first class specimens of good stamps fetch more than the so-called market price, appeal to all collectors alike with arguments that all can understand.

* *

A question has been raised from time to time as to the proper system of quoting the different gauges of stamps with compound perforations; *proper* perhaps is not the word, for there is no question of propriety or impropriety involved, and it is plainly as correct to place the horizontal gauge first as to give the priority to the vertical. The point is, that a uniform system ought to be adopted, as a matter of convenience and consistency; and the question is, Which way are we to

put it? Our older authorities say that the vertical always used to be put first, for this reason—when the measuring of perforations was first introduced, it was customary to measure those of the vertical sides of the stamps, these being as a rule the longer; the fact that the horizontal sides were not always perforated to the same gauge as the vertical either passed unnoticed, or was not considered of sufficient importance to be noted; the perforation of the stamp was that of its vertical sides, as far as description in the catalogues went, thus a stamp perf. 14 horizontally and $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically would have been put down as perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, while one perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally and 14 vertically would have been described as perf. 14. When the compound varieties came into notice the horizontal gauge was simply added to the former description, and thus the first of the two would be shown as perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ and the second as perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

In more recent times, however, when all these variations have been much more universally looked into, we fancy that no particular rule has been very strictly followed, and that, as a matter of fact, a stamp that is perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ one way and perf. 14 the other, has been termed either perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, or perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, without reference to vertical and horizontal gauges at all; and that where care has been exercised (we mean by the younger generation of specialists, not by those who assure us that they have always adhered to the old rule) the habit has been rather, as in the case of other articles, to measure the horizontal sides first and then the vertical—we may be wrong, but that is our idea. Our own rule is, with envelopes, wrappers, post-cards, etc., always to give the horizontal measurement first; with envelopes and post-cards, except in the case of some of those of Japan, this gives the longer measurement first; with wrappers it depends upon the position of the stamp. It must be understood that we hold the article with the stamp the right way up, except Registration Envelopes, which we hold with the heading of the address side the right way up. Our inclination is to treat stamps in the same way, and forsake the old ways, but perhaps the safest plan is to say perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ hor. \times 14 vert., or as the case may be! * *

ON the 2nd November Mr. E. D. Bacon read, at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, a most interesting paper on the Pence Issues of Newfoundland, which appears in the November number of *The London Philatelist*. We quote on another page the lists of the various consignments of these stamps which were sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and our readers will find it of great interest to compare these with the Reference List given by Mr. D. A. King in our last number. Mr. Bacon also exhibited a proof of the original die engraved for the Shilling stamp, the plain spandrels of which were afterwards altered to form the design of the stamp as issued. It may seem hypercritical to suggest that the illustration of this unique proof would have come more appropriately upon the same page as the description, instead of upon the back of it.

WE are indebted to Herr H. Fraenkel, the Librarian of the Berlin Philatelisten Club, for a copy of a valuable addition to the bibliography of our pursuit, in the shape of a Chronological Table of German Philatelic Periodicals from 1863 to 1893. The system of arrangement is similar to that of Mr. Tiffany's list of American publications, the items being placed according to the date of issue of the first number. The details are given in ten columns, containing first the number, second the title, third the publisher, fourth the date of the first number published, fifth the date of the last, sixth the number of volumes that have appeared, seventh the number of single issues, eighth the period covered by a volume—January to December, May to April, &c.—and the number of parts forming the volume, ninth the numbering, showing where gaps occur, if any, and whether the numbers are continuous or commence afresh every year, and lastly remarks.

The first on the list is the *Magazin für Briefmarken-Sammler*, started in May 1863, of which four complete volumes were published, the period corresponding with that during which *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* was the principal English philatelic periodical, and ending shortly after the birth of *The Philatelist*. No. 6, *Der Briefmarken-sammler*, published six volumes between January 1866 and March 1871; but the first long-lived journal bears the ominous number 13, lasting under the consecutive titles of *Allgemeiner Briefmarken Anzeiger Dresdener Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, and *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, from October 1871 to November 1890, and issuing 282 numbers. The earliest, however, that continued publication down to the end of 1893 (it is still in existence) is the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, No. 18, which commenced in January 1874, and since 1884 has made its appearance regularly twice in each month, issuing 360 numbers in the twenty years recorded.

It is impossible of course for us to say whether the list is, or is not, complete; but we have no doubt that it includes everything of any importance, though it is only too probable that some of the most ephemeral publications of early years may have been lost sight of; in any case philatelists may be grateful to Herr Fraenkel, for having undertaken the laborious task of compiling a book of reference of this nature. We should add that the list contains 146 numbers, thirty-eight of which are stated to have remained alive in December 1893.

* * *

MR. BACON informs us that a further portion of the Tapling Collection is about to be placed on view at the British Museum; it consists of the first part of the West Indian stamps, commencing with Antigua and including as many pages as the very limited amount of space provided will accommodate. When may we hope that some adequate provision will be made for exhibiting a really considerable portion of this most valuable and interesting bequest?

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Argentine Republic.—*L'Intermediaire de la Timbrologie* reports the discovery of an imperforate specimen of the current 12 c.

Austria.—The Post Card of 1869 and the Pneumatic Post Envelope of 1887 are reported to have recently been reprinted; fortunately there are some small differences between the originals and the re-impressions. In the card the letter "d" of "Correspondenz" is 5 mm. above the Arms in the reprints, instead of 3 mm.; in the reprinted envelope the heavy line in the formula measures 44 mm., instead of 55 mm.

Bavaria.—The *Ill. Brief. Zeitung* chronicles the wrapper in white-brown paper, with the usual watermark.

Wrapper. 3 pf., brown on buff.

Bermuda.—Among some choice varieties of fraudulent surcharges on stamps of other Colonies (to be noticed under their proper headings) submitted to us by a correspondent, we found the 6d. wmk. Crown & CC, surcharged "GIBRALTAR," in sans-serif capitals.

Brazil.—We have received the 300 reis of the new series of adhesives. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes the new 100 reis Letter Card, the formula of which is that of the most recent 80 reis, with "CARTA BILHETE" on a fancy label in the left upper corner, followed by "(Neste lado so o endereço)," in small type, and "Brazil" in the left lower corner, but with the new type of stamp; we gather that the inscriptions are in black, the vignette in blue, and the stamp in the colours of the corresponding adhesive.

Adhesive. 300 reis, black and green.
Letter Card. 100 " black, rose and blue on grey.

British Bechuanaland.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses used specimens of the following varieties of the "One Half-Penny" on 3d., lilac, which we are disposed to look upon with very great suspicion:—1. Surcharge inverted. 2. "Ponny" for "Penny." 3. "Half Panny" for "Half Penny." The first may be right, though it seems to be in bad company, and we have never heard of it before; the second and third are equally unknown, and certainly do not exist upon an entire sheet that we have examined.

British East Africa.—Two new values, 5 and 7½ annas, are in preparation by this Company, and in the meantime a provisional issue has been printed and sent out (a small supply only being retained for use in the London office). The provisionals consist of the 8 annas and 1 rupee overprinted, in black, with the new values expressed in numerals over the word "ANNAS," in sans-serif type.

Adhesives. 5 annas, in black, on 8 a., blue.
7½ " " " 1 r., carmine.

British Guiana.—What are our friends in this Colony doing, that they leave us to obtain news of their new issues from the other side of the world? *The Australian Philatelist* describes three envelopes, the stamps upon which have the Ship embossed in the centre, surrounded by the well-known motto, outside which is an engine-turned circle, inscribed with the name above, and "ПОСТЪОЪ" and the value in words below. We gather that the outer line is plain in the 1 c., scalloped in the 2 c., and that there is an outer octagonal line in the 5 c.

Envelopes. 1 c., green on white laid; 140×75 mm.
2 c., carmine " 145×90 mm.
5 c., ultramarine on white wove; 135×105 mm.

British Honduras.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. inform us that a gold basis for the currency, United States dollars taking the place of Mexican, came into force here on the 15th Oct., and for some unknown reason the Post-office

thereupon refused to sell more than 1 dollar's worth of stamps to any one person—we presume that this means that the authorities accepted Mexican dollars on that day in actual payment of postage, but refused to take large amounts of the depreciated currency, for stamps which they might afterwards have to recognise as equivalent to gold.

Bulgaria.—*Der Philatelist* announces the discovery of a copy of the 5+5 st. card of 1885, without the Russian word for "Reply" on the second half. *Le T. P.* hears that the new Unpaid Letter Stamps, chronicled last month, do not exist! *Post Card.* 5+5 st., green on white; error.

Cape of Good Hope.—Together with the curiosity alluded to under Bermuda, we were shown the 6d. of this Colony, wmk. *Foul Anchor*, surcharged "ONE PENNY" in red, and with a bar across the lower label!

We have received the current 1d. card, surcharged across the stamp "ONE—HALFPENNY" in sans-serif capitals, with two curved bars cancelling the original value.

Post Card.

½d., in black, on 1d., brown on white.

Chili.—We give an illustration of the Return Receipt Stamp, recently chronicled.



China.—The designs of the new stamps, which we illustrate, are certainly very curious. We give explanations of the devices, which have been kindly furnished us by Mr. R. A. de Villard, who designed them:

1 Candarin. In the centre is the archaic form of the character *Shou*, meaning longevity; surrounding this is the emblem of *Wu fu*, or the five happinesses; above is a peony, "the floral emblem of illustriousness."

2 Candarin. In the centre a Dragon; above are the leaves and fruit of the *passiflora*, "a favourite emblem on auspicious occasions."

3 Candarin. A Dragon in the centre; above is represented the *Pan tao*, or flat peach tree, the fruit of which is an emblem of longevity, as the tree is said to flower and bear fruit for 3000 years; at the corners are the *Pa Kua*, or eight diagrams.

4 Candarin. Dragon in centre, with a peony at the top.

5 Candarin. A carp in the centre, this fish being known as "the messenger fish"; above is the *Lin chih hwa*, a plant emblematic of long life; and below is the *Wan nien ching*, or Chinese immortelle.

6 Candarin. Dragon in centre, with the *Wan nien ching* above, and the *Pa Kua* at the corners.

9 Candarin, oblong. Centre the same as the 1 c., with the *Shou* character and *Wu fu* emblems; Dragons rampant at the sides, and an inscription in "seal" characters above, meaning *Chinese Postal Service*.

12 Candarin, oblong. The same inscription in "seal" characters in the centre (hardly to be recognised by the unlearned); a Dragon rampant at each side; and the peony above.

24 Candarin, oblong. In the centre a Canton Junk, at the entrance of a harbour; above the *Pan tao*, or Peach Tree.

The designs are undoubtedly very interesting and appropriate, and we trust that the Customs Postal Service will continue to do its business as quietly and non-philatelically in the future, as it has done in the past, in spite of the fact that it possesses amongst its staff an artist of considerable capacity.



At the last moment we have received proofs of these stamps, on Japanese paper, in the colours given below:

Adhesives.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 c., red. | 6 c., brown |
| 2 c., pale green. | 9 c., green. |
| 3 c., pale yellow. | 12 c., orange. |
| 4 c., rose. | 24 c., carmine |
| 5 c., chrome-yellow. | |

Chinese Locals.—*Chinkiang.*—We have a small correction to make in our description of the card in last month's *Journal*. The sentence beginning "These are 'POSTAL SERVICE'" should read "The inscriptions are 'POSTAL SERVICE,'" &c.

Hankow.—We give illustrations of the two new stamps chronicled last month.



Colombia.—*Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste* chronicled the current 5 c., black on buff, imperforate.

Confederate States.—*Baton Rouge.*—*The London Philatelist*, which still we regret to see scatters its chronicle under a most bewildering number of different heads, describes a specimen of the 10 c. of this city, an extreme rarity, though not unchronicled. The history of the specimen, which is postmarked Dec. 7, 1861, appears to be excellent, and Herr von Ferrary, who possesses a similar copy, pronounces it "undoubtedly genuine."

Adhesive. 10 c., dark blue.

Congo State.—*Le T. P.* reports the 50 c. in the same colour as the 5 fr., and wonders whether the latter value will appear next in the colour of the former; but before any further changes take place it is probable that the whole current series will be replaced by a most beautiful set, engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in their best and most attractive style. As we give illustrations of the designs, we need not describe them further than saying that the centre of each is a most exquisitely engraved little picture, printed in black, while the surrounding frames are equally fine examples of engineering, scroll-work, &c. The paper is plain white, and the perforation 15.

- Adhesives.* 50 c., grey; old type.
 5 c., black and blue.
 10 c., black and brown-red.
 25 c., black and orange.
 50 c., black and green.
 1 fr., black & lilac.
 5 frs., black and carmine.



Costa Rica.—*The American Journal of Philately* notes that the 2 pesos of 1889, usually catalogued in violet, exists also in a decided slate colour.

Adhesive. 2 pesos (1889), slate.

Deccan.—*The A. J. P.* has seen the ½ anna printed in what we presume is the original colour of the 1 a.

Adhesive. ½ a., purple-brown; error?

We have received some copies of the ½ anna envelope, with stamp of variety 8, in yellow, upside down in the right upper corner. The envelopes are of the usual white laid paper, flap plain, and had evidently been used in ordinary course.

Envelope. 2 a., yellow; stamp inverted.

Faridkot.—*Le T. P.* chronicles the current 1 rupee of India, surcharged with the name of this State.

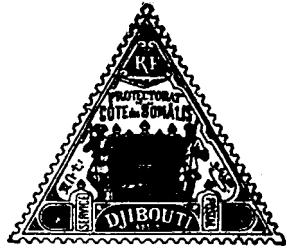
Adhesive. 1 r., black, carmine and green.

France.—*La Revue Philatelique* describes an error of the current 1 c. wrapper, having the gummed end to the left of the stamp, instead of to the right, due apparently to one of the blocks used in printing the sheets of wrappers being inverted in the form.

French Colonies.—*Djibouti.* *Le Col. de T. P.* adds two high values to the panorama set; the picture is enclosed in a transverse diamond-shaped frame, with the usual imitation perforations.

- Adhesives.* 25 francs, rose and blue.
 50 ,, blue and rose.

We give illustrations of the two new types alluded to last month.



Gibraltar.—The curiosity which we described under Bermuda should be alluded to here as a warning. (See Bermuda.)

Great Britain.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. have shown us a curious block of the ½d., series "L"; it is the right lower corner of the sheet, and the corner having been turned up when the sheet was put into the press, the corner stamp and half of the next one are printed upon the gummed side, and are unwatermarked.

Greece.—Signor Pio Fabri sends us a specimen of the current 25 lepta (Athens print), perf. 11½ at bottom and sides, and apparently imperf. at the top, there being a good portion of the stamp above attached to it, and no sign of any perforations.

Holland.—We learn from *Le T. P.* that the Letter Card (or Letter Sheet) has appeared with the profile of the young Queen substituted for that of the late King. *The Philatelic Record* states that the adhesives, and the stamps on the 5 c. envelope and post card, have not only appeared in new shades, but with the dies touched up also, the background being made heavier than before. We are unable however to trace this alteration in the few values we have seen.

Letter Card. 5 c., blue on white; new type.

Honduras.—We learn from various sources that the official series of 1891 was duly furnished, and presumably issued, in that year. Mr. Seebeck says that he knew all about it, but he seems to have forgotten to provide any "remainders," and has been unusually reticent upon the subject.

Italy.—*Le T. P.* tells us that the permanent 20 c. of the Unpaid Letter series has at last made its appearance, and at the same time chronicles the provisional stamp of that value with the surcharge upside down.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- 20, in black, on 1 c., buff and magenta; surcharge inverted.
 20 c., buff and magenta.

Labuan.—We have not yet formally chronicled the lithographed impressions of the stamps formerly in use here; but we suppose we must do so, as they undoubtedly exist, and we have received an obliterated set, most of the values of which are certainly lithographed. It is curious that used or obliterated copies of Labuan stamps are much more plentiful, now that there are two distinct series in circulation

for this territory, than they were when there was only one, but this is doubtless due to the great increase of trade under the administration of the North Borneo Company. We are glad to think that the pretty set is not spoilt by common use.

- Adhesives.* 2 c., carmine-rose; lithographed, unwmkd.
 6 c., green " "
 8 c., mauve " "
 10 c., deep brown " "
 12 c., deep blue " "
 16 c., greenish-grey " "
 40 c., yellow-brown " "

Liberia.—Our illustration shows the official surcharge now in use.



Macao.—We have received the 2½ reis, and the greater part of the series of 1888, together with four post cards, surcharged with the word "PROVISORIO" and fresh values in avos, repeated below in Chinese characters. This is no doubt preliminary to another full series in the new Colonial type!

- Adhesives.* ½ avo, in black, on 2½ reis, brown.
 1 " in red, on 5 " black.
 3 avos, in blue, on 20 " rose.
 4 " in black, on 25 " violet.
 6 " " on 40 " brown.
 8 " in red, on 50 " blue.
 13 " in black, on 80 " grey.
 16 " " on 100 " red-brown.
 31 " " on 200 " grey-lilac.
 47 " in blue, on 300 " orange.
Post Cards. 2 " in red, on 10 " blue on buff.
 3 " in blue, on 20 " rose " "
 5 " in red, on 30 " green " "
 5+5 " in black, on 30+30 " red and lilac, red on cream.

Mexico.—We have received an envelope with the 10 c., oval, vermilion stamp impressed in the right upper corner, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s green vignette, "Precio 15 ctvo.", upside down in the right lower corner, and the inscription "Para Cartas ½ oz. en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente," on the upper left, where the vignette should be. The envelope is white wove, blue inside, 153 × 87 mm.

Le T. P. states that the official stamp has appeared in a new colour.

Official Stamp. No value, carmine; perf. 11½.

North Borneo.—The reply-paid cards certainly exist. *Le T. P.* gives an illustration of the second half of the 3+3 c. The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the old original design, with the inscription altered to "STATE OF—NORTH BORNEO" in two lines, in the upper part. The Arms are placed in the upper centre of the card, between the words "POST CARD," above is "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE"—"STATE OF NORTH BORNEO," in two lines; below is the instruction, followed by "REPLY." The frame is of the same pattern as before, and there are no native inscriptions. In what respects the first half differs, and whether the 1+1 c. has exactly the same inscriptions, our contemporary does not state.

- Post Cards.* 1+1 c., red on buff.
 3+3 c., blue " "

Panama.—We have received the current 50 c. surcharged, in red, "HABILITADO—1894—10—CENTAVOS," in four lines.

Adhesive. 10 c., in red, on 50 c., brown.

Persia.—We have now before us the set of the new issue, from 1 shahi up to 2 krans; a correspondent at Teheran tells us that there are 5 and 10 krans stamps also, but that these, and the 2 krans, are only obtainable there at double face value! He adds that "some days before the new issue these stamps were being hawked in the street," and that he then took them to be speculative labels, and from the prices now being asked for the higher values it would appear that there is speculation of some sort in connection with the issue. The values up to 8 shahi, inclusive, are of ordinary size, and have the Lion and Sun in the centre; the higher values bear the head of the Shah, those of 1 kran and upwards having the background of the portrait and the outer margin of the stamp in the second colour mentioned below. The smaller type does not bear the word *shahi* (or "CHAH") as it is spelt on the 10 sh.). We have since received the set of adhesives up to 5 krans, and

four post cards, from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and we copy the colours of the 10 krans from *Le C. de T. P.*, which also quotes a wrapper with stamp of similar design to that of the lower value adhesives, but of larger size. The cards bear a stamp of large size with portrait of the Shah; the inscriptions are "CARTE POSTALE DE PERSE," surmounted by Persian characters, with the words "UNION



"POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" at the top on the higher value, and an instruction below, in French, on the left and in Persian on the right—all within a chain pattern frame 124 × 78 mm. The whole impression is in colour, on cream for the single cards, and on tinted card for the double with the reverse cream, so that the reply half is on the latter colour. There are no additional inscriptions on the first half, but the second has "RÉPONSE," and apparently its equivalent Persian. We repeat the whole list of adhesives.

- Adhesives.* 1 sh., mauve; perf. 12½.
 2 " green " "
 5 " blue " "
 8 " brown " "
 10 " orange; perf. 11½ × 11.
 1 kran; red and yellow; perf. 11½ × 11.
 2 " brown and blue " "
 5 " violet and silver " "
 10 " rose and gold " "

- Wrapper.* 1 sh., lilac on buff.
Post Cards. 2 sh., green on cream.
 2+2 " " green and cream.
 4 " rose on cream.
 4+4 " " rose and cream.

Philippine Islands.—Every fresh batch of stamps printed for the Spanish Colonies seems to differ in shade from the last. *Le T. P.* reports the following novelties:

- Adhesives.* 1 c. de p., carmine.
 25 " deep blue.

Portuguese Indies. We appear to have omitted to note the discovery, announced in the September No. of *The L. P.*, of a specimen of the 20 reis of 1876, No. 39 in the Handbook, surcharged with a figure "6" in black. The copy was used, and the surcharge was pronounced genuine by competent authorities.

Adhesive. 6, in black, on 20 reis, vermilion.

Puttiala. We have received the 8 a. of India, in a shade which we should term rose-lilac, certainly with no pretention to purple, surcharged "SERVICE PATIALA STATE," in three lines.

Service Stamp. 8 a. rose-lilac; black surcharge.

Queensland.—*The L. P.* describes what would appear to be proof sheets (imperforate and unwatermarked) of the 1d. and 2d. of 1879; each consists of twelve horizontal rows of ten stamps, and they exhibit the characteristics of the earlier printings of that issue. The error "QUEENSLAND" is found to be No. 48 on the sheet of the 1d.; No. 46 on the sheet of the 2d. has a double horizontal line to the "L" of the same word, and No. 116 on that plate has the error "PENGE" for "PENCE." The same journal chronicles the current 1s. stamp perf. 9½ × 12. We have an idea that this is the correct description of the perforation of No. 63c in our publishers' Catalogue, as the gauge of the machine producing the large perforations was found to be rather 9½ than 9.

Roumania.—*Le C. de T. P.* chronicles the 5+5 bani card of the new type.

Post Card. 5+5 bani, blue on white.

Russian Local.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*:—

Smolensk. It is to be hoped that the truth about the stamp for this District may be discovered in time. It would really be worth our contemporary's while to send a Special Commissioner to investigate the case. It was first announced

somewhat cautiously, its authenticity was then emphatically denied, it is now stated to have been prepared some ten years ago, but withdrawn at the last moment. The authority for two of these contradictory statements is said to be the Ouprawa, presumably the "Letajoski" of Smolensk.

St. Christopher.—*The L. P.* notices a copy of the 6d., in which the value is printed in a different colour to that of the rest of the impression. We believe that many of Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s stamps are printed in two processes, though intended to be in one colour only; we were shown a specimen of the 1d. of this Colony, some three years ago, which showed a similar peculiarity.

St. Helena.—*Le T. P.* states that the ½d. stamps recently received have the surcharge "HALFPENNY" measuring 15 mm. instead of 17½ as heretofore.

Adhesive. ½d., black and yellow-green; variety.

St. Lucia.—*The A. J. P.* has seen the "ONE-HALF-PENNY" on 3d., with two impressions of the surcharge on the face, and a third on the back!

Salvador.—The usual annual provisional has made its appearance here, as we learn from *Le T. P.* The 11 centavos has its postal value reduced by a surcharge of "1-Centavo," in two lines, in black. There are errors, of course; one is lettered "Ccentavo," and another has the "n" dropped below the level of the other letters.

Adhesives.

1 c., in black, on 11 c., vermilion.



Sandwich Islands.—We have received a new value, 12 cents, to be added to the series of the Republic of Hawaii; it is of oblong shape, with a four-masted steam ship, within a transverse oval band, in the centre; the name is on the upper part of the band, the value on a shield and scrolls below; winged wheels in the upper spandrels and two curious little projections at each corner. Engraved in *taille-douce*; perf. 12. *Adhesive.* 12 c., blue.

San Marino.—The publishers of *The A. J. P.* have evidently gone in for a *Busta* of the commemorative issue, and are able to give an illustration (in a reduced size, the full size being 145 x 200 mm.) of the wonderful design which disfigures one side of the celebrated envelope. In the centre is a representation of the new Palace, nearly as large as life, we believe, under an arch; surrounding this is a broad rectangular frame; above is a ribbon inscribed "REPUBLICA DI-LIBERTAS-SAN MARINO," and below are the well-known three sugar-loaves with chimney-pots on the top; at the sides are "L"—"5," and the words "BUSTA"—"POSTALE," and in the corners the Coats of Arms of the four *chateaux*. A ribald person who had been examining the designs remarked that he supposed the portraits on the lower values were those of two of the *lires*, and that the other three were inside the building; and on our informing him that the word "lire" should not be pronounced *liar*, but *leery*, declared that the latter was equally appropriate to persons capable of inventing schemes of this kind for raising the wind. Where is our Slang Dictionary?

Envelope. 5 lire, brown, blue, red, yellow, green and gold, on white wove; 160 x 215 mm.

Servia.—We are indebted to Herr Rudolf Friedl for news of a new issue; the portrait of the King (grown a little older) is in an oval, the name on an arched scroll above, and the numerals in circles in the lower corners; the word *para* (for *dinar*) in Russian, as on the early issues, is substituted for the word *poschta*, which figures on the more recent ones. The colours, we are told, remain unchanged, and the perforation gauges 13.

Adhesives.

5 para, green.	20 para, orange.
10 " rose.	25 " blue.
15 " violet.	50 " bistre.

1 dinar, lilac.

Seychelles.—*Le T. P.* reports that an adhesive of the value of 30 cents, and envelopes of 8 and 15 cents, have been sent out to this colony, the designs including a View of the Islands, with Giant Tortoises and Coconut Palms in the foreground! This is believed to be the Jubilee issue alluded to a few months back; but a mere 50 or 100 years are nothing to a Giant Tortoise; we were personally acquainted with one which is known to have been in the Mauritius for the last eighty years, and is believed not to

have grown any larger during that time. It had, when we knew it, a dent in its upper shell that was supposed to have been caused by a cannon ball, at the time when the Island was taken by the English—the cannon ball is believed to have got the worst of it. Jubilees must be somewhat monotonous to patriarchs like this, and it seems almost insulting to drag them into such an affair.

Siam.—*The Philatelic Record* reports a second edition of the "2 Atts" on 64 atts, free from errors, and we presume from the description not including all the varieties of type of the first printing.

Straits Settlements.—*Le T. P.* chronicles the reply paid card corresponding with the single one noted last month.

Post Card. 3+3 c., rose on buff.

Perak. *La R. P.* states that the cards with the Tiger stamp no longer bear the British Arms in the upper centre.

Post Cards. 1 c., green on buff; without Arms. 1+1 c. " " "

Selangor.—*Le C. de T. P.* reports the current 5 c. printed in rose and surcharged "3 CENTS," in black.

Adhesive. 3 c. (on 5 c.), black and rose.

Sungei Ujong.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a similar provisional 3 c. for this State, and the 5 c. in green surcharged "1 CENT"; also a 2 c. of the Tiger type in orange. The surcharges are in *sans-serif* type.

Adhesives. 1 c. (on 5 c.), black and green. 2 c., orange. 3 c. (on 5 c.), black and rose.

Tasmania.—The Editor of *Le T. P.* has been shown the current 1d., surcharged "Official," in blue, but is not satisfied that it is a genuine issue. We follow his example in awaiting further information.

Transvaal.—Mr. Nankivell writes:—As M. de Reuterskiold has called attention to a variety in the surcharge of HALVE PENNY, on the 3d. violet, in the shape of an inverted "N" in "PENNY," overlooked by Mr. Tamsen, it may be as well to complete the record by stating that the inverted letter is the second "N" in "PENNY," on the third stamp from the right on the third row of the sheet.

Le T. P. notes a variety of the 6d., blue on rose, of 1877, in which the figure "6" in the right upper corner is replaced by an oblique bar of colour; due to some defect in the die (?)

Travancore.—We have received a new value for this State, ½ chuckram. The type is the same as that of the other values, and it is printed on wove paper, with, we think, the watermark of the current issue, but it is not very clear in the copy sent us.

Adhesive. ½ chuckram, mauve; perf. 12.

Trinidad.—*The L. P.* adds the following values to the list of current stamps surcharged "O. S.," which we hope is now complete:

Service Stamps. 2½d., blue. 6d., bronze-green. 1s., venetian-red. 5s., dull lake.

Amongst curiosities sent us was the half of a (1d.) carmine-red, surcharged "½d.," in black, in small type, like the fancy overprint applied some years back to similar fractions of the Montserrat 1d. The Trinidad variety probably belongs to the same period, and may have emanated from the same source.

Trinidad (Principality of).—There seems to be good reason to suppose that the stamps which we described last month are of an entirely speculative nature. The island, which is stated to be uninhabited, belongs (or did belong till recently) to Brazil, and the person who has announced himself as James I., and who is presumed to be responsible for the stamps, is described as the husband of the only daughter of an American millionaire; it is possible therefore that he has bought the island, and when he goes to live there perhaps he will use the stamps. *We* once resided



on a small island where there was no Post-office, and we were sorely tempted to issue a series of stamps on our own account; but we resisted the temptation, and we trust that our readers will endeavour to resist any temptation that they may feel to add to the revenues of Prince James of Trinidad.

Turks Islands.—Signor Pio Fabri has shown us a copy of the 3d. on 1s., *prune*, with a double impression of the surcharge, one much paler than the other.

We give an illustration showing the design of the new 5d. stamp.

United States.—We give illustrations of some more of the values of the new issues. We have received the 15 c. and the 50 c., the latter in the type of the defunct 30 c., but with the additions in the corners. *Le T. P.* notes the new 5 c. also.

Adhesives. 5 c., brown.
15 c., deep blue
50 c., orange.



curiosities that was sent us by a correspondent. The 2d., *yellow*, perf. 14, surcharged "ONE PENNY" in *green*, one copy with double surcharge and another with the surcharge inverted; the overprints on the two stamps were not of identically the same type, and we have grave doubts about both.

Zululand.—We give an illustration of the 6d. Natal, surcharged for use in this territory.



BERLIN LETTER.

SINCE I wrote my last letter the auctions of stamps, announced by the Dealers' Association in Berlin, have been started and continued every month. From personal observation I do not think they are of much use to the philatelic public. Some people have put on sale—mostly at reserve prices—divers lots or single stamps, that they just wanted to get rid of; but I have not yet seen offered anything of special interest. The attendance was moderate, consisting for the most part of dealers. Very few collectors take any notice of these sales. It seems not to have occurred to the promoters of these auctions, that no collector will go to buy at auction stamps that he can get at any dealer's shop, with more convenience and less loss of time. Many lots therefore remain unsold, the prices of those that change hands keeping within the usual quotations. Especially favoured are stamps of Heligoland, the prices of which rule higher every day. Had there not been such extensive reprinting of these stamps, combined with forged postmarking, many of them would scarcely be obtainable.

Collectors would certainly take much more interest in our auctions, if somebody would follow the example set by English and American dealers, and put on sale an entire valuable collection, containing some extra fine things not mentioned and priced in every catalogue, and in which the specialist too might hope to find some bargains. Then the auctions would become what they ought to be—a kind of Philatelic Exchange, where wants and offers regulate the prices. As it is, the auction sales of the Dealers' Association cannot be deemed an essential feature of philatelic life in Berlin.

The last Philatelic Convention at Kiel has caused serious quarrels among the German Philatelic Societies. The Berlin Philatelic Club, which had been entrusted with the preparation of a new constitution for the Annual Conventions, has declined to do so, and resolved not to visit any further convention, the members of the Club being of opinion that the discussions had not always been carried on in so gentlemanlike a manner as they ought to be. Besides, it had become evident that a reconstruction of the Conventions, on a plan which would promise a better general success than heretofore, would meet with the opposition and jealousy of many provincial societies, which are afraid of accepting anything coming from the capital as it might interfere with their independence.

Though the Annual Conventions of the German philatelists have thus failed in promoting one *desideratum*—the alliance of the German Societies—still another effect has been produced, which was certainly due to a suggestion made at the Conventions—the reprint question is settled.

It is now generally acknowledged that reprints are not to be placed on the same footing as original stamps. Many dealers, amongst them the most prominent, and some of the societies also, have decided to mark any reprints they are going to sell or to circulate. Now the adversaries of the reprints must be watchful that this pleasing state of things is fully maintained.

Mr. Lindenberg has published two more of his well-known monographs, one on the adhesive postage stamps of Baden, the other on the envelopes of Saxony; and a third, on the envelopes of Hanover, will follow shortly. I need not repeat that they are as full of information and interest as the former works of this eminent author. The last-named *brochure* will reveal some facts in the history of the local envelopes of Hanover—*Batelgeld-frei*—quite new

Uruguay.—The Editor of *Le T. P.* has seen a letter addressed from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres bearing the half, cut diagonally, of a 240 c. of 1859, obliterated with a date stamp of February 25, 1864. We have seen recently a specimen of the 120 c., of the "Block Letter" issue (the date of which should, we believe, be Nov. 1857) obliterated with the Montevideo date stamp; the obliteration on which was pronounced to be of the genuine type, but fraudulently applied. We do not say that there is any connection between these two stamps, but it is well to remember that there appears to be an original date stamp, or a very good imitation of one, in bad hands.

Victoria.—We do not appear to have chronicled the current 1d. envelope, Type 3417 with "STAMP DUTY," with the impression in *orange*, except in the form of the curiosity doubly stamped, which was described twelve months ago. This colour appears now to have been adopted for this value, in place of *red-brown* or *orange-brown*.

Envelope. 1d., orange on white laid.

We have been shown two stamps, both of which we are inclined to look upon as curiosities; one is the 3d. of 1885, Type 3395 in the Catalogue, in *brown-red*; this we think is probably a discolouration. The other is the 1d., Type 3409, in *orange-red*, surcharged "HALFPENNY" in *sans-serif* capitals, with a thick bar across the lower label; the specimen was postmarked March 31, 1890, and we have no doubt that it is a fraud pure and simple.

Virgin Islands.—We have seen an equally interesting variety, supposed to hail from this colony, in the shape of the 1d., *rose-red*, perforated down the centre, and the half (in *only* saw one) surcharged "3d." in fairly large type, in *black*!

Western Australia.—Our readers will begin to think that we have been for a philatelic tour "Amongst the Fakers." The following are the last of a batch of

to collectors and most important to the study of these rare varieties.

Unfortunately the collecting of postal stationery, especially of the old German envelopes, has fallen out of favour here for some time past. Great collectors have parted with their treasures, and their places are not filled by the younger generation. In spite of the small demand, the prices in the catalogues rule high, but they are mostly fictitious, and only meant to deceive the inexpert collector.

May we hope that this is but a caprice of fashion, or are we to expect that adhesive stamps will one day share the same fate?

FRANCISCUS.

THE

STAMPS OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE
OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

By DONALD A. KING.

(Continued from page 74.)

In the last number of *The London Philatelist* is an article, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, on the "Newfoundland Pence issues," which forms a fitting supplement to the portion of Mr. D. A. King's paper which we published last month. It fully confirms, if further confirmation were needed, his theory as to the order in which the two earlier colours of the 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. made their appearance; and we feel that it is only just to Mr. King, to point out how closely the results of his study of the stamps themselves correspond with those which the figures given by Mr. Bacon, which we venture to reproduce here, would seem to suggest. The only addition to the lists that we may expect to find, is a third distinct variety of the 3d., but apparently the colour of this value was fairly successfully reproduced in the second and third printings. The following lists of the supplies sent out were obtained by Mr. Bacon from the books of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.; it will be noted that no colours are assigned to the first lot, and that some of the names given later, notably *crimson* for the 1d. and 5d., are not quite satisfactory. The third and fourth consignments of the rectangular stamps were both, no doubt, in *lake*.—ED.

1856. Oct. 3rd.		1861. July 11th.	
70,000	1d.	5,000	2d., red.
3,000	2d.	20,000	3d., green.
16,000	3d.	15,000	4d., red.
5,000	4d.	20,000	6d., "
11,000	5d.	5,000	6½d., "
5,000	6d.	10,000	1 sh., "
2,000	6½d.	1861. Nov. 30th.	
8,000	8d.	10,080	1d., crimson.
2,000	1 sh.	5,000	2d., red.
1860. June 15th.		50,000	3d., green.
5,000	2d., red.	20,000	4d., red.
6,000	3d., green.	10,000	5d., crimson.
5,000	4d., red.	50,000	6d., red.
20,000	5d., crimson.	10,000	6½d., "
10,000	6d., red.	10,000	8d., "
1,000	1 sh., "	15,000	1 sh., "

PART II.

In 1865 the currency of the Colony was changed from the English system to the decimal. It was placed on the same basis as that of the other British North American Colonies, viz., four dollars to the pound, and twenty cents to the shilling.

The change of currency, and the issuing of a silver and copper coinage, were reforms that had long been needed. The Colony had no coinage of its own, and any and all coins were in circulation. The copper currency, like that of Nova Scotia a few years earlier, was much depreciated, and the Reports of the Postmaster-General contain numerous complaints of the loss to his Department by such depreciation. This loss finally became so serious that in 1864 he recommended that special coins should be provided for the use

of the Department in their dealings with the public. He says:

"In conclusion I would beg leave to call His Excellency's attention to the fluctuating condition of the copper currency, which is causing great perplexity, as well as loss to the Revenue; and as the business of the Post-office must necessarily be very much retarded for want of a permanent copper currency, I would therefore most respectfully suggest that £100 worth of one pennies and half pennies should be provided by the Government (which might be paid out of balance on hand without drawing from Colonial Revenue) for the use of the Post-office, and having the Post-office stamps thereon, which might always be considered a legal tender for postage."

This recommendation was somewhat like the one made by Sir Edmond Head, the Governor of New Brunswick, in 1851, when he wanted a special coin issued to be made of copper and silver, and to be used for the purchasing of stamps.

The change of currency and the new coinage did not completely save the Post-office Department loss, as in the Report for 1873 there is the same complaint, and the Postmaster-General says—

"The Book Stores which retail stamps, when copper is tendered in payment, demand and receive four cents for each three cent stamp, and eight cents for each six."

The change in the currency necessitated changing the Postal Act, and on the 7th April, 1865, a new one was passed. It was as follows:

"AN ACT TO REGULATE THE INLAND POST OF THIS COLONY.

"Be it therefore, &c.

"VIII. In conformity with the agreements made between the Local Governments of British North America, the Colonial postage on Letters and Packets, not being Newspapers, Printed Pamphlets, Magazines, or Books entitled to pass at the lower rate hereafter referred to, shall be at the rate of Five Cents currency per half ounce for any distance within the Colony, and the increase of charge on letters weighing over half an ounce shall be regulated according to the British rule and scale of weights.

"IX. All Letters sent from the Colony, and all Local Letters deposited in any Post-office in the Colony for delivery or transmission within it, shall be prepaid by stamp after three months' notice from the passing of this Act, or otherwise such letters shall be chargeable with double Postage to the Receiver.

"X. All Colonial postage received within this Colony shall be retained as belonging to it, and all Provincial or Colonial postage received within any of the British North American Colonies may be retained as belonging to such Province or Colony.

"XIII. Colonial stamps for the Prepayment of Postage may be prepared, issued, and sold under the order of the Governor in Council, and such stamps prepared, issued, and sold under the direction of the proper authorities in the British North American Colonies shall be allowed in this Colony as evidence of the prepayment of Provincial Postage, in such Colonies respectively, on the Letters or Packets to which they are applied.

"XIV. Newspapers circulated in this Colony, transmitted therefrom, or coming into the Colony, by Post, shall be free of Local Postage.

"XVII. Printed Books, Magazines, Printed Publications and Pamphlets, may be transmitted by Post, within this Colony, at the rate of Five Cents for every half pound, and Five Cents for every additional quarter of a pound, up to three pounds, beyond which weight no Printed Book, Publication, or Pamphlet shall be transmitted by Post.

"Parcels not exceeding three pounds in weight may be transmitted on paying Twenty Cents per pound, and a further charge of Five Cents on every quarter pound weight above one pound, and all such parcels may be Registered, but the Governor in Council may, by order, alter, modify, and reduce the rates of Postage on such Printed Books, Printed Publications, Pamphlets, or Parcels.

"XVIII. The Packet Postage for Letters to Great Britain shall be Twelve Cents per half ounce, Ten Cents of which shall belong to the English Post-office, and Two Cents to the Newfoundland Post-office.

"The Packet Postage to the United States and the Provinces shall be Thirteen Cents single rate, except the Packet Post from St. John's to the United States, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, and the West Indies, which shall be Ten Cents single rate, Eight Cents of which shall belong to the English Post-office, and Two Cents to the Newfoundland Post-office."

Section XVIII. of the foregoing Statute is the only one that requires any comment or explanation. The postage from all parts of Newfoundland (excepting St. John's) to the Colonies enumerated was thirteen cents, from St. John's only ten cents, this was because of there being no expense attached to the Newfoundland Post-office for carriage; coming from any other part of the Colony there was, and they charged accordingly, five cents for the local postage and eight cents for the packet. The packet postage all went to England, as the English Post-office subsidised all the mail carriers to and from Newfoundland.

The stamps issued under authority of the above Statute were the 2, 5, 10, 12, 13, and 24 cents. These stamps were engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed in sheets of 100, with eight imprints on each sheet of the manufacturers' name—The American Bank Note Co. of New York. In the accounts of the Expenditure of the Post-office Department for 1865 they are down for:

"Remitted to the American Bank Note Company, New York, being amount of account for new Postage Stamps, Plates, and Labels. \$793.00."

It is unnecessary to describe the designs, as all collectors are familiar with them. The first printing of this issue was on a very thin yellowish paper, perforated 12. Judging from the rarity of this variety the stock of some of the values could not have been very large. Later printings were on a white paper of ordinary thickness in the 2, 10, and 12 cents, and on a thin white paper for the 13 and 24 cents. The 2 cents is also on the latter paper, but it is scarce thus. The stamps on yellowish paper, *unused*, are very rare, and indeed cancelled specimens are scarce.

This yellowish colour is not due to the gum, but was evidently the colour of the paper when printed on, as the gum is almost white, and of a very much lighter colour than the paper. The colours of some of the impressions also differ from those of the later printing, the 2 cents is *yellow-green*, the 12 cents is *brown-red*, and the 13 cents is in a *paler yellow*. There is no perceptible difference to be found in the 10 and 24 cents.

Excepting "Scott's," all catalogues give the date of issue of this series as 1866. This is not correct. In his Report for 1865 the Postmaster-General says:

"After due notice had been given to the public, the compulsory prepayment of letters was put into operation on the 15th November (and at same time the issue of the new decimal series of postage stamps), the prepayment of postage was accordingly exacted on all letters posted at the several Post-offices in this Colony."

The above extract fixes the exact date of issue of this series, viz., November 15th, 1865.

On account of some changes in the rates of postage on circulars and transient newspapers, the particulars of which I have been unable to discover, a new value of one cent became necessary, and it was issued in 1866, towards the end of the year. The accounts of the Post-office Department show the payment for this stamp as follows:

"By amount remitted the National Bank Note Co. of New York, for engraving one cent stamp plate, and printing 1000 impressions from same, \$175.00."

This charge appears to be very high in comparison with the amount paid to the American Bank Note Co. for making the plates, and printing the former issue; the six values costing only \$793.00.

Among some notes on British North American stamps, kindly furnished me by my friend Mr. C. B. Corwin, of New York, there is a letter from the American Bank Note Co. in answer to one of Mr. Corwin's enquiries respecting these stamps, in which the statement is made that they printed the 1 cent stamp in sheets of 110. This letter, I think, refers to the 1 cent of 1871, usually called the New-engraved type. It is more than probable that the Newfoundland Post-office Department, seeing how much more expensive the National Bank Note Co. were than the

American, when a new stock of 1 cent was needed gave the order to the latter, and that they had made as close a copy as possible of the original type of the 1 cent stamps. The American Bank Note Co. would then be the sole manufacturers for the Colony, and that arrangement would be found more convenient than dealing with other companies. From one point of view this can hardly be explained on the ground of economy, because the first and heaviest cost was over, and in future orders they would only have to pay for the printing. The accounts do not give any clue to the matter at all, as there are only three entries of monies paid for manufacturing stamps.

We may safely assume that the first 1 cent stamp was manufactured by the National Bank Note Co. of New York, engraved in *taille-douce*, perforated 12, printed in sheets of 100, on a medium weight, white paper, though some specimens are found on slightly yellowish paper, which is due probably to the gum. And yet I may say that I have an unused specimen with original gum, on a paper that is almost brown. The gum on this stamp is much lighter in colour than the paper it is on.

In this same year a new supply of the 5 cents value was ordered from the manufacturers, and at the same time a change of colour was made. The colour was now *black*, printed on a heavy white paper, with the same perforation as before, and with white gum.

The payment for this supply was the last entry of this kind in the Post-office accounts. It is:

"By amount remitted the American Bank Note Company for printing 1000 impressions of 100 each five cent stamps, \$27.00."

In the reference list of the London Society a variety of this stamp, perforated 10½, is questioned, and I consider correctly, as it is not at all likely to exist. The only perforation made by the American Bank Note Co. was 12; that was their standard, from which they never departed at any time. This stamp is at times spoken of as being found perforated 14, but such specimens are undoubtedly forgeries. A rouletted variety of this value was found in a file of papers some years ago by a friend of mine, from whom I procured a specimen. It was submitted to the Philatelic Society, but they would not pass a definite opinion as to whether it was originally printed in black, or was a specimen of the 5 cent, blue, oxidised. There were three specimens found, but unfortunately they were removed from the envelopes, so that no idea could be formed of the date when they were used. The paper they are printed on, however, resembles that of the rouletted issue much more than that of the 5 cents, *black*. The colour is not a jet-black either, having somewhat of a green shade to it.

On the whole I am inclined to believe that they were merely very badly oxidised specimens of the 5 cents, blue.*

The local postage rate of five cents per half-ounce continued in force for five years, until 1870, when a reduction was decided upon, and an Amendment to the Postal Act of 1865 was passed, it was as follows:

"TO AMEND THE ACT PASSED 7TH APRIL, 1865.

"PASSED 9TH MAY, 1870.

"Whereas it is expedient to amend the said recited Act, and to reduce the rates on letters posted within this Colony, &c.

"Be it therefore enacted, &c.

"I. That the eighth section of the said recited Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

"II. That from and after the passing of this Act the Postage on Letters and Packets posted within this Colony, not being Newspapers or Printed Pamphlets, Magazines, or Books, entitled to pass at the lower rates referred to in the said recited Act, shall be at the rate of Three Cents currency per half-ounce, for a single letter when prepaid, and so on in proportion to the weight established in the British Post-office, provided that unpaid letters, not being circulars, shall be charged double postage at the foregoing rate."

The passing of this Amendment necessitated the issuing of a new value of stamp for the local postage, and the same year (July, 1870) two new values appeared, the 3 cents, *vermilion*, for single rate letters, and the 6 cents, *pink*, for the double rate. These stamps were made by the same manufacturers (American Bank Note Co.), and were engraved

* It would not be difficult to decide this question by the application of one of the recently-discovered de-oxidizing fluids.—Ed.

in *taille-douce*, printed in sheets of 100 on a medium weight white paper, with white gum, and perforated 12. The 3 cents, *vermilion*, had but a very short life, as in 1873 the colour was changed to *blue*, paper and perforation still remaining the same.

Specimens of this last stamp are found on a *blue* surfaced paper, similar to the 5 cents Nova Scotia, but this is due to the plates not being properly cleaned.

In May, 1871, the 1 cent was issued in a new colour, *violet*, and differing slightly in design from the first type. This was manufactured by the American Bank Note Co., engraved in *taille douce*, printed in sheets of 110 on medium weight, white paper, and perforated 12. I do not know of any decided varieties in this stamp, even in shades, the colour printing being very even.

From 1873 until 1876 there was no further change in the stamps, but towards the end of the latter year the four lowest values were issued rouletted, and the colour of the 5 cents changed to *blue*. As before, they were in sheets of 100, except the 1 cent, which was 110, printed on white paper. Like the 3 cents, *blue*, perforated, the 3 and 5 cents of this issue are to be found on a *blue* surfaced paper, due to dirty plates.

Until 1873 the rates of Packet Postage fixed by the Postal Act of 1865 remained unchanged, but in that year they were greatly reduced, a reform that was very much needed, as the rates were excessively high. In his report for that year the Postmaster-General says:

"The rate for correspondence between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, either by direct boat or *via* Halifax, has been reduced from twelve cents to six cents per half ounce letter, and that to and from Canada, Prince Edward Island, and the United States from thirteen cents to six cents, while that grievous anomaly which has existed since the establishment of Postal communication with this country, *viz.*, the collecting of British and American postage on all letters passing to and from the United States and Newfoundland has been happily done away with, for under the present arrangement any letter prepaid six cents per half ounce in Newfoundland is delivered in any part of the United States without further charge, and *vice versa*."

The charge alluded to was probably an extra tax put on to cover the cost of transit by the British Packets from St. John's to Halifax, and *vice versa*.

The rouletted stamps remained in use until early in 1880, when a new issue of the same values was made. The new stamps were manufactured by the British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal, engraved in *taille-douce*, printed in sheets of 100, on white paper, and perforated 12. The designs are imitations of those of the American Co., but are on a larger scale. The colours are the same as the preceding issue, except the 1 cent, which is printed in a *violet-brown* in the earlier supply, and a *grey-brown* in later printings. There are a large number of shades in the 2 cents, commencing with the *yellow-green* of the first supply, through all the shades that *green* can show. Although in stock this value was not issued to the public for use until two years after the other three.

In 1887 a change in the postage on newspapers necessitated the issuing of a ½ cent stamp, and at the time it was ordered a new 10 cents was also asked for, and a change of colours in the 1, 2, and 3 cents decided upon.

These new varieties appeared in January, 1888, and were the ½ cent, *red*, 1 cent, *green*, 2 cents, *orange*, 3 cents, *brown*, 5 cents, *dark blue* (an altogether distinct shade from the previous printings), and 10 cents, *black*. The latter in a new design. They were from the same manufacturers as the preceding set, and from the same plates, excepting the ½ cent and 10 cents, printed on white paper, and perforated 12.

For some time in 1890-91 the 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents were furnished on a *yellowish* paper, quite decided in colour, but of the same texture as the white. The 5 cents for a long time after 1888 were all printed on a *bluish* surfaced paper, due to insufficiently cleaned plates. In some specimens of this value on the *yellowish* paper the *blue* facing gives the entire face of the stamp a *greenish* shade.

In 1890 a 3 cents stamp of an entirely new design was issued. It was from the same manufacturers as the previous issue, engraved in *taille-douce*, printed in sheets of 100, in *grey* varying much in shade, on white paper, perforated 12.

In August of the present year (1894) the 12 cents appeared

in a new shade, or rather a revival of its first colour, *reddish-brown*. This was the colour of the first supply on *yellowish* paper, but in course of time it worked into the *red* of the ordinary specimens. The ½ cent was also changed in colour, and appeared in November in black. This is a much more suitable and appropriate colour than the *red* in which it was first issued.

Newfoundland, after the first few years of its stamp-issuing life, always kept itself supplied with a large stock of stamps. When the currency was changed, and the decimal series came in, an enormous stock of the lake issue was on hand, beside the 8 pence, carmine. As late as April, 1889, they had of this issue—

1029 stamps of 3 pence.	
18141	" 4 "
17205	" 5 pence; both shades, <i>violet-brown</i> and [<i>reddish-brown</i>].
29937	" 6 pence.
4776	" 6½ "
4165	" 8 "
14076	" 1 shilling.

Considering the quantity that had been sold to dealers and collectors, the original remainders must have been very large.

There was a large stock of the 5 cents, *black*, left, the same of the 3 cents, *red*, 3 cents, *blue*, of 1873, and of all the varieties of the 1 cent; the rouletted stock was only exhausted a couple of years ago by issuing the 5 cents, the last remaining value. In every change that was made there was more or less of the preceding issue left, and the Newfoundland Post-office Department certainly never lost any money on their remainders. It is needless to say that this stock is exhausted now. In fact I do not think there is anything but the current issue on hand.

REFERENCE LIST.



- Nov. 15, 1865. Thin *yellowish* paper; perforated 12.
- 2 cents, *yellow-green*; light to dark shades.
- 5 " *brown* " "
- 10 " *black*; *grey* to *black* " "
- 12 " *brown-rtd.* " "
- 13 " *yellow.* " "
- 24 " *blue.* " "

- White paper; perf. 12.
- 2 cents, *green*; light to dark shades.
- 10 " *black*; *grey* to *black* "
- 12 " *red*, *pink*; shades.
- Thin white paper; perf. 12.
- 2 cents, *green.*
- 13 " *yellow.*
- 24 " *blue.*



- ? 1868-73. Various papers; perforated 12.
 ? 1868. 1 cent, lilac, on medium white paper.
 1 " " " yellowish paper.
 5 cents, black, on heavy white paper.
 July, 1870. 3 cents, vermilion on medium white paper.
 6 " pink " "
 May, 1871. 1 cent, violet, on medium white paper.
 1873. 3 cents, blue " "
 End of 1876. White paper; rouletted.
 1 cent, violet.
 2 cents, green; shades.
 3 " blue "
 5 " blue "



1880. White paper; perforated 12.

- 1 cent, violet-brown; many shades.
 2 cents, yellow-green to blue-green.
 3 " blue; shades.
 5 " blue "



January, 1887. Same paper and perforation.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, red.
 1 cent, green; shades.
 2 cents, orange "
 3 " brown "
 5 " dark blue."
 10 " grey to black.

1890. Yellowish paper; perf. 12.

- 1 cent, green.
 2 cents, orange.
 3 " brown.
 5 " dark blue.



1890-94. White paper; perf. 12.

- 3 cents, slate; many shades.
 Aug. 1894. 12 cents, brown-red.
 Nov. " $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, black.

As might be expected, the bisected stamps of the decimal series are few in number, though new varieties may be found at any time. As before, I give the entire prepayment of the cover first, and then the combination it is prepaid with. The Reference List is of course only approximately correct.

REFERENCE LIST.

- 13 cents, made up of a 10 cents and half a 5 cents, brown.
 6 " " " 12 cents, cut in half diagonally.
 5 " " two 2 cents, yellow-green, and half a 2 cents, cut vertically.

All the stamps were of the first printing on thin yellowish paper.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The Year 1894 has been a memorable one in the history of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and it may be of interest to note some special features in it.

Early in the year I came to the conclusion that, as collectors were more and more seeking after the finest procurable specimens of rare stamps, the prices of such must increase enormously, and I determined to secure a fine stock of the choicer specimens as quickly as possible. Such specimens as I required cannot often be bought at auction, and the best way to obtain them was by the purchase of well-known and selected special collections.

In pursuance of this plan, I first of all secured one of the most celebrated German collections—that of Mr. Ernest Winzer, of Dresden. Mr. Winzer had collected for over twenty years, and tried to obtain fine unused and used copies of each stamp, the result being a very fine and special collection of European, with the Colonies and the rest of the world fairly represented. This collection I bought last May for £3,000.

In September, as fully announced recently, I secured Mr. Castle's matchless collection of Australian stamps for the sum of £10,000, the largest amount ever paid for one collection.

Speaking of Australian stamps, I should like to mention a fact that is overlooked by most collectors, especially those living out of town who cannot attend the auctions. I refer to the prices of Sydneys, as shown in the reports of the auction sales—here we see often 1d. red, 20/-; 2d. blue, 15/-, 20/-, &c. &c., while specimens such as those in the "Castle" collection fetch ten or twenty times as much. Why is this? The answer is easy—it is "condition" that tells. Just as with an "Artist's Proof" of an engraving, which may be twenty guineas, while an impression from the same plate in a worn condition only sells for one or two guineas. It is the same with a stamp—a 2d. Sydney, with vertical lines, from earliest state of plate, full clouds, and every line clear and distinct and free from that horrid cancellation, is a thing but seldom to be met with, and when found to be valued accordingly.

Less than three months ago, Mr. Castle had an opportunity of purchasing upwards of one hundred views. After a careful examination he decided they were no use to him, as he did not think that more than four or five of them were fit to put in his collection!!!

Just the same with Mauritius. At a recent sale we paid the record price of £42 for a pair of 2d. blue "Post Paid," of course in the very first state of the plate. A pair from the same plate, worn out, can be procured for a few pounds at most.

So it is with all stamps—the finest impressions, brilliant colours, large margins, and, where obtainable, unused copies with original gum, are the best investment, always rising in value, and always realizable at a commensurate price—and these are the specimens we intend to stock, and our reasons for purchasing the finest collections, as it is only in such that this "ultra" fine condition is made a *sine qua non*.

But to return to our subject—the next purchase we have to announce is that of—

The Straits Settlements collection of Mr. William Brown, comprising the stamps of Bangkok, Johor, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong.

Our genial Salisbury friend, who has studied this group of countries for some years, is about to publish a special handbook upon the subject, about which we may have more to say at an early date, when we have an opportunity to review it.

To close up the year 1894 in a fitting and proper manner, we are able to announce the purchase of another celebrated and even famous collection, that of—

Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., consisting of unused English Stamps, Essays, Proofs, and Telegraphs.

Mr. Philbrick and his collection are so well known that it is not necessary to say much about them, beyond stating that it contains almost everything in immaculate condition, many of the rarest things being shown in pairs, blocks, and in endless arrays of shades.

The late Mr. Gilbert Harrison's collections have also been placed in our hands for sale, and are being arranged and valued. An announcement will be made about them in due course.

In the Publication Department the past year has been a busy one for the firm, and among the new works produced may be mentioned

The Seventh Edition of *The Imperial Album*.
Philatelic Albums, with sunken leaves, in two sizes.
The Strand Albums, with maps, &c.
Handbooks of South Australia and Shanghai (the latter will be issued in a few days).

The total number of albums sold during the year has been upwards of 22,000.

Busy as the past year has been, the next one seems fair to beat it, and we trust it may.

Subscription to the *Monthly Journal* is now 2s. per annum to all parts of the world.

* * *

The Sixth and last Addendum to the Price Catalogue, Ninth Edition, is being prepared, and will be ready about the 10th to 15th of January. This will be the last addendum published, the catalogue being issued annually in future, but the first catalogue under the new arrangement will not be ready before April or May next; meantime the current catalogue is the 9th edition, which can still be supplied price 3s. 6d. post-free.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE first meeting of the season 1894-95 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 19th October, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. Present: The President, and twenty-nine members and one visitor.

The chair having been taken by the President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the Philatelic Society of Victoria, with an account of the work done by that Society for the past session, which was directed to be acknowledged. A letter from the Alamo City Philatelic Society, announcing that the London Society had been elected to corresponding membership, was also read and directed to be acknowledged with thanks. Amongst the other correspondence was a letter from Mr. Whitfield King with reference to recent forgeries of Japanese stamps, and one from Messrs. Winch Bros., enclosing for the Society's forgery collection a very dangerous forgery of the two reales stamp of the 1853 issue of Spain, which was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. The Secretary also mentioned that during the recess a letter of invitation to attend the inaugural meeting of the current session of the Manchester Philatelic Society had been received. He explained that Mr. Castle and himself had been able to avail themselves of the invitation, and had been much pleased with the reception they had received as representatives of the London Society, and with the high order of the work which is being done in Manchester in the interests of Philately. The Secretary was directed, in the name of the London Society, to thank the Manchester Society for the invitation and for the hospitality shown to the Vice-President and Secretary on their visit, and to express the congratulations of the London Society on the work and progress of the Manchester Society.

Letters of resignation of membership from Mr. L. Scarth, Mr. B. E. Pemberton, Mr. J. S. Chappelon, and Mr. de Coppet were also read, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret. A letter from Mr. W. A. S. Westoby was also read, announcing his desire to resign his membership, and, on the motion of the Vice-President,

seconded by Major Evans, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Westoby should be elected an honorary member.

The receipt from Dr. Legrand of his *Manuel de l'Amateur de Timbres*; from Mr. Albrecht of a volume of Priced Catalogues of American Auction Sales; from the Manchester Philatelic Society of an epitome of papers read during the past session; and from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of Mr. Lundy's work on the Compound Stamps (Postal and Revenue) of Great Britain, were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. In forwarding his publication, Dr. Legrand wrote: "I beg you will present it in my name to the Philatelic Society, as a testimony of the great esteem in which I hold the members of the oldest society of amateurs."

Before proceeding to the business of the evening, Mr. Castle, in the name of the members present, addressed a few words of welcome to the President, congratulating him on his being sufficiently restored to health to be able to preside at the meeting. Lord Kingston having replied, the meeting proceeded to the election of new members, when Mr. George F. Jackson, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. Leonard Marshall, proposed by Mr. F. C. Van Duzer and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. W. E. Muir, proposed by Mr. W. Patterson and seconded by Mr. L. Gibb; Mrs. Isabel A. Curteis, proposed by Major Burrowes and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. F. N. Schiller, proposed by Mr. A. Lyall and seconded by Mr. G. J. Hynes; Mr. E. R. Ackerman, proposed by Mr. C. B. Corwin and seconded by Major Evans; Mr. Adolph Lessing, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. H. J. Knowles, proposed by Mr. T. Maycock and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. George H. Worthington, proposed by Mr. J. V. Painter and seconded by Major Evans, were duly elected members of the Society.

The President then read a paper entitled "How to renovate Oxidised Stamps," in which he explained how he had been led to discover the medium (nitrate of mercury) employed by him, and gave full details as to the manner in which it could be made, and of the mode in which it should be used.

In the course of the discussion which ensued it was stated by some of the members, who had used the preparation recommended by the President, that it had advantages over peroxide of hydrogen, which had been hitherto most commonly employed for the purpose of removing oxydation from stamps. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Castle, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Kingston for his most interesting paper, which, with his consent, will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the inspection of the President's magnificent collection of the Stamps of Great Britain, which he had kindly brought with him for inspection by the members present.

AT the second meeting of the season, held on Oct. 26th, the business of the evening consisted of the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Baden, which was proceeded with and adjourned for completion.

THE third meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, 2nd November, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President occupied the chair, and sixteen members were also present.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read the correspondence, which included a letter from Mr. A. G. Griffith, the acting Vice-Consul of the Niger Coast Protectorate at Old Calabar, in reference to the issues of stamps in the Protectorate.

Mr. F. S. Scammell, proposed by Mr. L. Gibb, and seconded by Mr. D. A. King, and Mr. C. J. Tyas, proposed by Major Adamson, and seconded by Mr. C. J. Mumby, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Bacon then read a paper on the "Newfoundland Pence Issues," in the course of which he explained that the first stamps issued were in the scarlet-vermilion colour. A complete list of all the stamps, supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., was set out in the paper, which also contained a reference to a proof in black from the die of the 1s. stamp as it was first proposed to be issued. The proof, which is the property of Mr. Gill, was kindly sent by him for inspection by the members present. On the motion of Mr.

Tilleard, seconded by Mr. Garth, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bacon for his interesting paper, which with his consent is to be published in the *London Philatelist*.

The Vice-President addressed a few words of welcome to Mr. W. Thorne, as Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of New York.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Castle requested Mr. Thorne to carry with him, on his return home, the assurance of the high esteem in which the Philatelic Society of New York is held by the members of the London Society.

Mr. Thorne showed a number of rare stamps which he had acquired during his visit to Europe, amongst which were complete sheets of lithographed Nevis, 4d., 6d., and 1s. (pale yellow-green), the last-named imperforate vertically; British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., yellow, 1856, 4 c., blue, and also the latter stamp on the so-called "sugar paper"; Spain, 1865, a pair of the 12 c., one with inverted frame "se tenant" on original envelope; France (Republic), block of four, 1 franc, vermilion; St. Vincent, pair of 1st id. value, imperforate; Chili, portion of a sheet of the 5 centavos 1st type on ribbed paper, watermark of arms in lieu of numerals.—*From The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

ARGENTINE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE exhibition of postage stamps held in the rooms of the above Society having just closed, we think it will not be out of place to give our stamp-collecting subscribers a description of some of the exhibits.

The first thing that attracted our attention on entering was a beautiful frame of Argentine proof-stamps or essays sent by the South American Bank Note Company. Among others, we noticed several specimens of the Columbus stamp printed in three or four different colours, which, had they been issued, would have proved far greater attractions for the philatelic public than the two stamps issued in one colour, viz., blue.

Another handsome exhibit was that of Sr. Agustin Lebron, consisting of a frame containing all the stamps issued in commemoration of the discovery of America; for instance, those issued by the River Plate Republics, Central America, and a complete set of United States, unused.

The next thing we inspected was a collection of about 2,000 varieties of post-cards, envelopes, and wrappers, belonging to Sr. Juan Migoni, President of the Society. This contains, among other rarities, a pair of the old Mulready envelopes used in Great Britain about 1840.

A very beautiful collection was that of Sr. Antonio Graziani, comprising about 8,000 varieties. It contains a complete set of the old Italian provincial stamps, among which are Tuscany 3 lire, value £15, Tuscany 60 crazie, value £8, and others.

The laurels, however, must be given to Sr. Francisco Bernabé, whose collection comprises altogether 10,000 varieties, and contains some of the rarest stamps known. It would be almost impossible to detail every rarity in this collection; suffice it to say that nearly every country is complete. Above all, the Argentine Republic is very well represented by several specimens of the old Buenos Ayres "harquitos."

The collection of Paraguayan stamps, exhibited by Sr. E. Latour, is the most complete one in South America. It contains not only single specimens, but also entire sheets of the surcharged issues of 1878-81 and also a quantity of rare errors.

A group of Argentine fiscals or revenue stamps exhibited by Sr. E. Villeta was very much admired.

The next item was a small frame sent by Sr. E. Gilmayer, containing an entire sheet of the 5 c. Argentine 1876 rouletted stamp, each worth about 10s., and also several blocks of the official 24 c., 25 c., and 90 c. stamps unused.

Notwithstanding the bad weather on Sunday, the exhibition was visited by about 300 persons, all of whom seemed very interested with the exhibits. The fact that several had their names put down as members speaks for itself.

We hope next year to see a still larger display, but at the same time advise the committee to secure larger premises, the present ones being inadequate for the Society.—*The Standard of Buenos Ayres, November 9, 1894.*

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, the 4th December, Mr. W. M. Gray, the Vice-President, being in the chair. There were fourteen members and one visitor present.

The Hon. Sec. announced that the President, Mr. Oliver Firth, had presented to the Society a copy of *The Postage Stamps of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania*, published by the Philatelic Society of London, and also a Mulready cover, for which the best thanks of the Society were accorded to Mr. Firth.

It was resolved to form an exchange club, and Mr. Atkinson was appointed to act as Hon. Sec. of the same.

After some further business had been transacted, an informal discussion took place on "The Stamps of Germany," which was both instructive and interesting, several members displaying their collections.

W. H. SCOTT, *Hon. Sec.*

1, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A DE WORMS.

THE second meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 5th, at 7.45 p.m. Present—Nine members and one visitor. The President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. B. C. Murray, proposed by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, and seconded by Mr. A. H. Thomas, was elected a member of the Society. The President then gave a very interesting account of the stamps of Geneva, and exhibited a magnificent series of the same, both used and unused. Among his remarks he stated that the "double stamp" was first issued in October, 1843, and was followed by the 5 c. with small eagle in shield in January, 1846, and with the large eagle a year later. He said that these stamps were used only in the Canton of Geneva; but that in October, 1849, the stamps of the envelopes issued in 1846 were cut off and put into circulation as adhesives for the "First District of the Federal Administration." Mr. Gillespie proposed a vote of thanks to the President, which was seconded by the Hon. Sec. and carried.

THE third meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 19th, at 7.45 p.m. Present—Eight members. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Willett took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. C. K. Morse, proposed by Mr. W. T. Willett, and seconded by the Hon. Sec., was elected a member of the Society. The Secretary then gave a short account of the stamps of Labuan, and showed his collection of that country, in which all the principal varieties were well represented in fine condition, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.

THE sixty-sixth meeting was held at the Municipal Buildings, Leeds, on Saturday, 1st December, 1894. Eleven members were present, and the chair was occupied by the President, Mr. T. K. Skipwith. The donations included the current numbers of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, and *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*. Mr. Fred. A. Padgett was balloted for, and unanimously elected a member. The Rev. T. S. Fleming showed some good copies of very early stamps of Hawaii, and Mr. John H. Thackrah a copy of the 6d. blue New Zealand, star watermark, perf. 10 x 12½.

A proposal from the Manchester Philatelic Society for the establishment of a federated system of exchanges was laid before the meeting. It was decided that the Committee consider it and report to the next meeting.

Mr. John F. C. Sieber then read a most interesting paper on "Methods of Production of Stamps," in which, by the aid of actual examples of copper and steel plates, matrices, stereotype and wood blocks, lithographic stones, etc., he

gave a clear and useful account of the "taille-douce," "epargne," and "lithographic" methods of manufacturing stamps, with the view of enabling inexperienced members to understand how the various styles may be distinguished from each other. At the close Mr. Sieber received a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. Beckwith, seconded by Rev. T. S. Fleming.

W. DENISON ROEBUCK,
SUNNYBANK, LEEDS, } Hon.
JOHN F. C. SIEBER, } Secs.
GUISELEY, NEAR LEEDS,

NORTHAMPTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on Friday, December 7th, a successful start was given to "The Northampton Philatelic Society."

Mr. T. P. Dorman, Reincliffe House, was elected President, and Mr. M. Wetherell, Billing Road, Northampton, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

A set of rules was adopted, an exchange packet will be started, and a library of philatelic literature will be formed.

Meetings will be held on the first Wednesday in each month. M. WETHERELL, Hon. Sec.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1894-95.

President: A. R. BARRETT.

A DISPLAY of the stamps of South Australia was held at 9a, Princess Square, on November 8th, 1894, which was largely attended by members and visitors. Sixty-nine sheets, containing 2000 stamps, were suspended from double lines of wires stretched around the room, the lower wire some inches from the wall. This has been found a simple and inexpensive plan for these displays, and if the room is sufficiently large the whole of the stamps can be shown effectively on a level which admits of their close examination. Regret was expressed that, owing to the absence of the President from Plymouth, his collection was not available for the occasion. The Vice-President, who had mounted his collection in the order of Messrs. Napier and Gordon-Smith's work on the subject, showed several unchronicled varieties of perforation, and a copy of the 6d., dark blue, London print, rouletted. Mr. E. Coppin's exhibit included a fine copy of the 4d., V and Crown, and was very complete in all the values, with a large variety of shades.

Mr. Harvey's exhibit was a small one, but contained what was probably one of the scarcest stamps on view, viz., a brilliant specimen of the 4d. dull lilac, first star, with clean cut perforation, gauging 12½ all round. Both Messrs. Milton and Kuttner had specimens of the 8d. and 9d. O.S.; the latter gentleman sent a large variety of departmental surcharges, and two specimens of the 4d. rouletted and perf. of a very peculiar shade; the Vice-President shewed a specimen of the same stamp with almost similarly dated postmark. Mr. Westaway had retained on the official sheets the complete set of Government reprints and specimens, which he as a member of the Navy had been fortunate in obtaining when on the Australian Station. Among the stamps exhibited by the Hon. Sec. was a sheet of unused varieties and several scarce perforations, more particularly those of the 2d. of the second type.

With the exception of the departmentals there were very few South Australian adhesives, which were not well represented in the display. The stamps most conspicuous by their absence being the 2d. of the first type, perforated, and the second type, close SA, with compound perforations.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of the Society was held on November 22nd, when, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, Dr. Buchan occupied the chair.

Dr. C. J. Cooke and the Very Rev. Monsignor B. Drew were elected members. The Chairman read a short biographical sketch of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling.

A DISPLAY of the stamps of Victoria was held on December 6th. Much was to be learnt from the Vice-President's collection, he having made a speciality of the varieties of perforation; unfortunately he had not been able to mount his stamps in exhibition form. One of his best stamps was a brilliant copy of the 6d., orange, with serpentine perfora-

tion. Captain Stockdale, Messrs. Mayne, Milton, Harvey, and Levy also exhibited their collections, some of them being fairly complete. Among the more noticeable stamps were the 5s., blue on yellow; 6d., beaded oval; 4d., star wmk., rouletted; and an unused copy of the 2d., wmk. "THREE-PENCE," the last two being very fine.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of the stamps of Great Britain in January. ASHER LEVY, Hon. Sec.

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

ROCHDALE AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the ordinary fortnightly meeting, held on Wednesday, 28th November, an interesting paper was read on the stamps of Gibraltar by the Hon. Treasurer, to whom a unanimous vote of thanks was passed. At the next meeting the Vice-President promised to read a paper on the stamps of the German Empire. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A., Hon. Sec.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "CASTLE" COLLECTION. "GOOD OLD TIMES."

To the Editor of "The Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Thanks for the insertion in last issue. That it dispelled a misconception is clear from friendly letters "glad to learn" that my collection "had not," as they had naturally concluded, "changed hands." "Early days"—and prices—interest many readers. Let me, therefore, answer the somewhat personal query in last month's *London Philatelist* about "Unfortunately" never rising "above 7s. 6d." for twopenny Sydney Views, by saying that in *amalgamating* I have not. No! 7s. 6d.—however fine—I found was still their price in Australia in 1887. Over sixty came in at this in five weeks; thirteen fine N.S.W., eightpence, laureated (some on *ribbed* paper), at 12s. 6d.; eleven lovely Victoria "Too Late" at 3s. 6d., and so on all through. Fine Penny "Views," however, were 15s.; but I was cautioned not to give it—the current remark being, "Views must come down"!—one more instance of the dangers of prophecy. They had, it seems, originally been rather low. An Australian "well-remembered as a schoolboy on his knees on the floor of a remarkable old woman, picking her Views at 2s. 9d. the dozen." (!) "She kept her stamps in pillow-cases" (!) Evidently a *bonâ fide* *amalgamator* of the "seventies." "There were giants on the earth" (and, it seems, giantesses) even "in those days"!

I called. The pillow-cases and "Views" were gone, but the old lady—now much wiser—was still there! "She was so! All there! I consider this the "Record," "Fundamental," or "Rock-bottom" quotation for "Sydney Views." The contents of the small collection *The London Philatelist* alludes to—sold years ago—I do not remember, except that I was pleased with the £105 given for it. To later acquisitions, at the old prices, it was a mere nothing! For instance, I got sixteen first issue, fourpence, octagonal, Tasmania, all unused, from one Australian collection alone. It is, however, gratifying to learn that so small an "82 gun" has, apparently, so materially assisted a "94 ten thousand pounder."

Should like some day to describe a visit—7th July, 1887—to—even in the Colonies—the little known, amazing "Collection" of the late good Dr. Ellison, of Brisbane. But no class do I dread more than Editors exasperated with a correspondent who exceeds their limits. At this juncture I believe them to be capable of anything, even to "amalgamating" 7s. 6d. "Views." I therefore tremblingly conclude.

Very truly yours,

E. SHORTHOUSE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. J.—The corner stamps of the sheets of that issue were always imperf. on two sides.

F. M. S.—We should suppose that the surcharge you describe is more probably an obliteration.

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR JANUARY, 1895.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

BRAZIL.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
300 reis, black and green		1	0	7	6	..	..

CAPE VERDE.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894. <i>New Type.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 reis, yellow		0	1	..	0	8	.. 4
10 " lilac		0	2	..	1	6	..
15 " brown		0	3	..	2	3	..
20 " mauve		0	3	..	..	..	..
25 " green		0	4	..	..	..	..
50 " pale blue		0	6	..	..	..	..

CONGO.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Large oblong. This is the most beautiful set of stamps we have seen, each stamp being a perfect work of art.		0	2	..	1	0	.. 7
5 centimes, black and blue (view of settlement of Mahadi)		0	2	..	1	0	.. 7
10 centimes, black and red-brown (battle between Congo troops and Arabian Slave-hunters)		0	3	..	1	9	.. 13
25 centimes, black and orange (Falls on the Congo River)		0	5	..	3	9	..
50 centimes, black and green (scene from the railway between Bama and Leopoldville)		0	9	..	7	6	..
1 franc, black and mauve (Elephant hunt)		1	6	..	..	..	..
5 francs, black and magenta (happy native couple in full (!) dress)		7	6	..	..	..	..

HOLLAND.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894. <i>Head of Queen.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 gulden, mauve		2	6	..	25	0	..

LABUAN.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1892. <i>Head of Queen. No wmk.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 cents, carmine; 6 c., green; 8 c., purple; 10 c., brown; 12 c., bright blue; 16 c., grey; 40 c., yellow, set of 7, used		2	6	..	24	0	..

MOZAMBIQUE.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894. <i>New issue.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25 reis, green		0	4	..	..	..	..
50 " pale blue		0	6	..	..	..	..

PERSIA.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894. <i>New issue.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 shahi, mauve		0	1	..	0	8	.. 4
2 " green		0	2	..	1	6	..
5 " blue		0	4	..	3	0	..
8 " bistre		0	5	..	..	..	..
10 " orange		0	6	..	..	..	..
1 kran, red and yellow		1	0	..	..	..	..
2 krans, brown and blue		1	9	..	..	..	..

SANDWICH ISLES.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894. <i>New value.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
12 cents, blue (steamship)		0	9	..	7	6	..

SHANGHAI.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894. <i>New value.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 cents on 5 c., blue and pink, surcharge inverted, used		15	0	..	..	..	..

POSTAGE DUE.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894. <i>Errors with Inverted surcharge.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 cents, black and brown		12	6
5 " black and blue		10	0

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5 cents, yellow		0	1	..	0	8	.. 4
10 " lilac		0	2	..	1	6	..
15 " brown		0	3	..	2	3	..
20 " mauve		0	3
25 " green		0	4
50 " pale blue		0	6

VICTORIA.		EACH		PER 12		PER 100	
1894. <i>New issue.</i>		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1/2d., orange on white, newsband		0	2	..	1	3	.. 6

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† " rectangular, assorted	7	.. 1 6
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† " 1881, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 centavos	6	.. 10 6
† " 1873, 1, 2, and 5 centavos	3	.. 0 6
†Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	.. 1 0
*Brazil, including four issues	12	.. 1 0
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†Ceylon including provisional envelope	5	.. 0 6
† " 1888-90, 2 cents, provisionals	6	.. 1 0
†Chamba, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas	5	.. 2 6
†Chefoo, 1/2, 1, 2, and 5 c.	4	.. 0 6
†Chili, including obsolete and envelopes	8	.. 1 0
China, 1886, 1, 3, 5, and 5 canderin	4	.. 0 10
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†Cora, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 mons	5	.. 1 6
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† " 1881-89, including two provisionals	7	.. 1 6
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† " 1863-89, including 40 blue	5	.. 2 0
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† " 1868, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centesimos	4	.. 2 6
† " 1869, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centesimos	4	.. 3 0
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† " 1879, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50, and 1 peseta	6	.. 3 3
† " 1881, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 20 c. de peso	5	.. 2 0
† " 1882, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5, and 10 c. de peso	5	.. 1 3
† " 1888, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mills, black	6	.. 0 0
† " 1890, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mills	6	.. 0 6
†Cundinamarca, 1885, 5, 10, 10, 20, 50 centavos, & 1 peso	6	.. 18 6
†Curacoa, 1880, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 15 cents	6	.. 2 0
†Cyprus, 1880, 1/2d., 1d., 2 1/2d., and 4d.	4	.. 2 3
†Deccan, Envelopes, 1/2 anna, brown or yellow, buff, blue, pink, and green	5	.. 10 0

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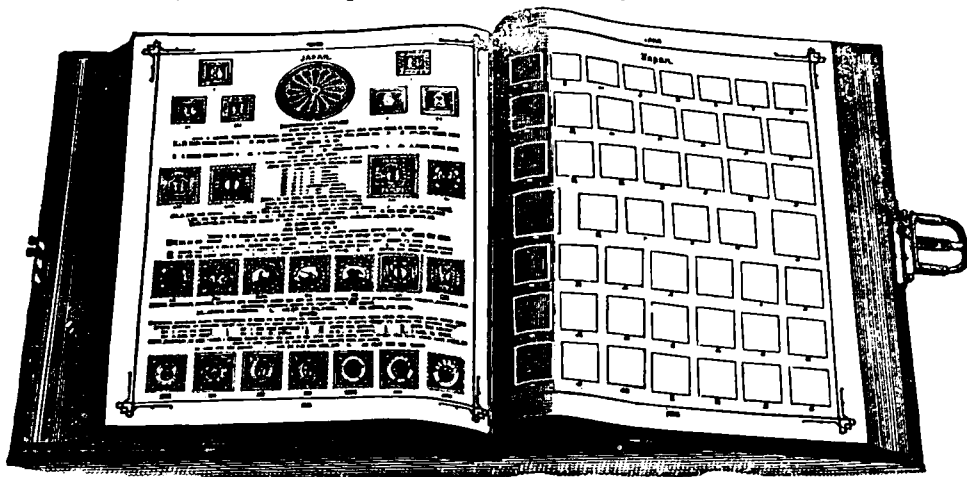
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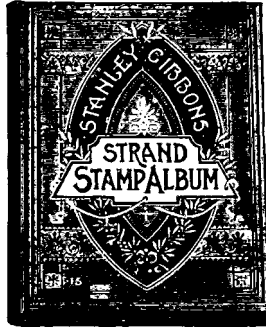
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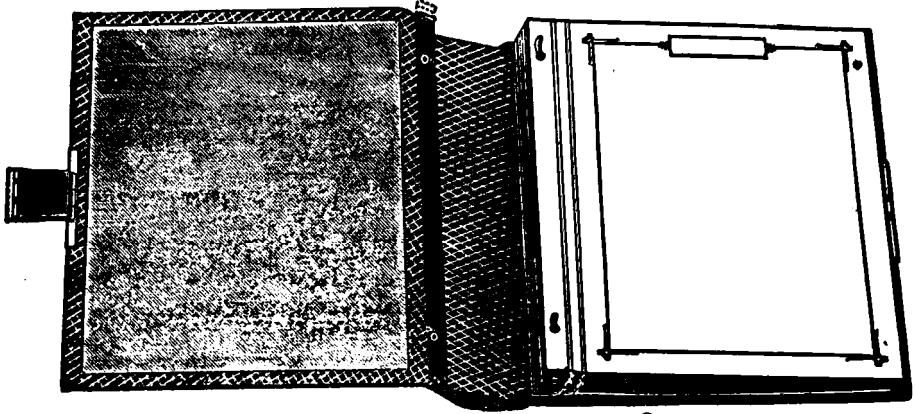
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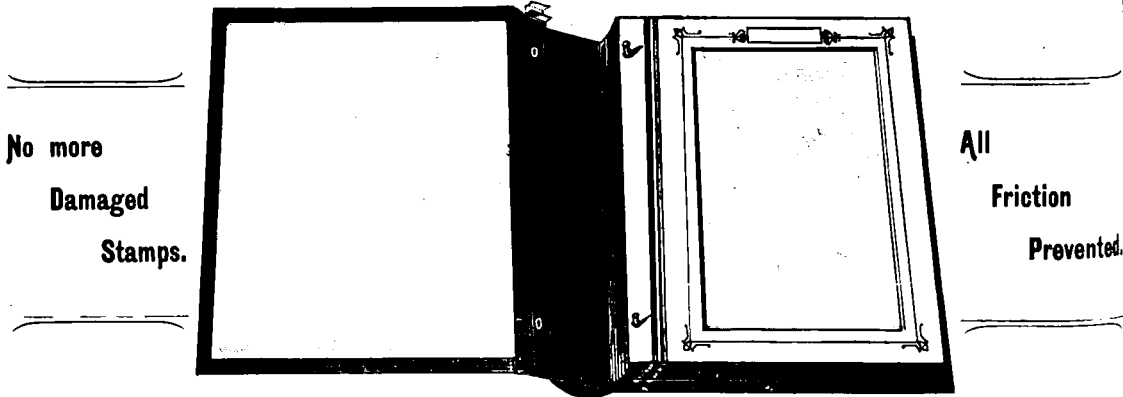
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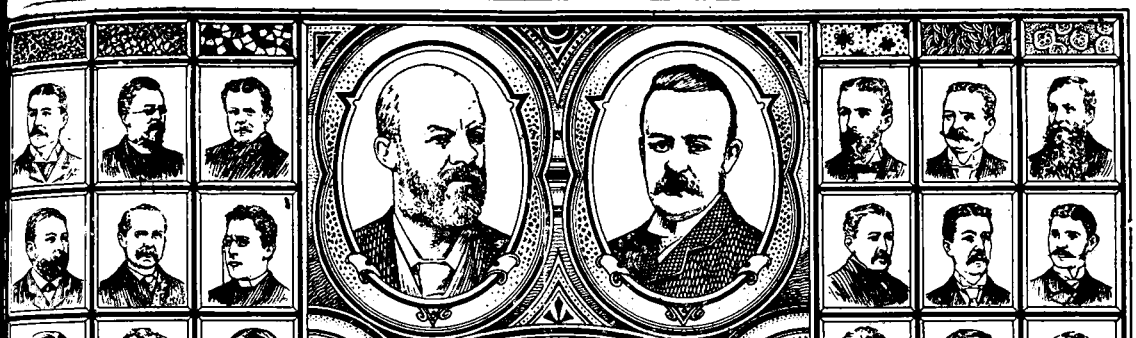
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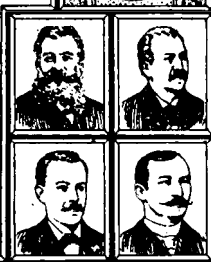
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

* CONTENTS. *

	PAGE
Editorial	97
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	98
A Description of Certain Retouches found on the First Re-engraving of the Twopenny "Sydney View." By E. D. Bacon	102
The Stamps of New Brunswick. By Donald A. King	104
The Stamped Letter Sheets of Sardinia, 1818-1820	107
Reports of Philatelic Societies	109
Answers to Correspondents	111



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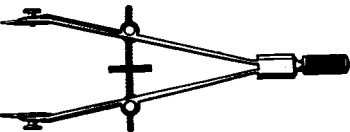
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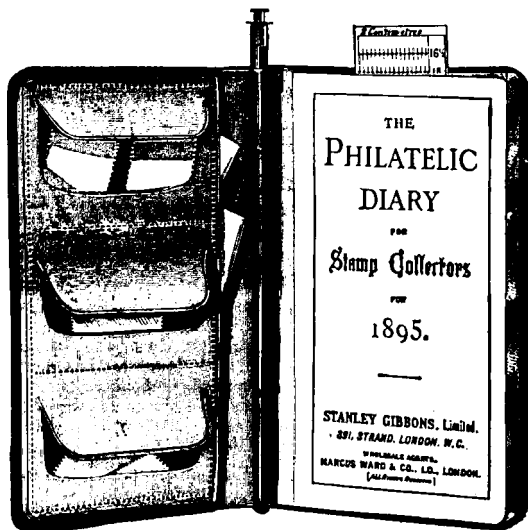
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

JANUARY 31, 1895.

No. 55.

EDITORIAL

THE last new thing is a Philatelic Dairy, or so we gather from one of our contemporaries, upon whose statements we can generally rely. In a recent number we read, "There will be a run upon the Philatelic Dairy for 1895." The idea is a new one, but we are not so bigoted in our conservatism as to reject a new idea, if it should appear to be a good one; and this seems to be emphatically a good idea. Philatelists are becoming a very numerous company, in fact we divide the human race into Philatelists and non-Philatelists; all philatelists worthy of the name will draw their lacteal supplies from the Philatelic Dairy, they will frequent it for afternoon philatelic tea and talk, deserting the Aerated Bread shops. Philatelic Journalists will call in there for an occasional draught of "the milk of human kindness." There will be a great run upon it, we are sure of that, and if we could but find out where the office of the Company is situated, we would endeavour to secure some shares before they are run up to a prohibitive price.

But, alas! our search for the Philatelic Dairy has been in vain. We tried the Strand as a likely place for all things philatelic, but could learn no news of the Dairy. Our publishers plainly knew nothing about it; they did indeed try to put us off with a species of pocket-book, which they declared was the article referred to, but it bore no resemblance whatever to Dairy, and did not contain any allusion to it. On our rejection of the pocket-book theory, they could only suggest "Simpson's;" the name seemed familiar to us in connection with milk, but Philatelic Dairies were as unknown at Simpson's as at Effingham House, Arundel Street.

We do not despair, however, of the Philatelic Dairy; the idea is good, even if it be only an idea; and we feel convinced that, if it could be carried into effect, it would be found to account for the Philatelic Milk in the Philatelic Cocoa-nut, though perhaps not for the hirsute exterior of some of our leading Philatelists!

* * *

WHERE, we wonder, did Dr. G. I. Bryant, whose paper on "The Stamps of the United States" appears in the pages of a contemporary, learn that the 5 c. "Garfield" stamp, of 1882, was surface-printed, and not from a *taille douce* engraved plate. Has he ever seen this stamp? We ask the question because, in addition to the extraordinary statement as to the nature of the engraving, he informs his

readers that "its small size was the first departure from the previously issued stamps, all more or less larger sized designs." Now, the designs of all the United States adhesives, from 1870 to 1883, are of identically the same size; no diminution was made in the size until the issue of 1890, in fact Mr. Tiffany describes the 1 c. of 1887 as $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wider than the previous issues. Again, all the U. S. postal adhesives, with the exception of the large Newspaper stamps of 1865, from those of 1847 down to the present issue, are *taille douce* engravings and printed by the copper-plate process. The 5 cents of 1882, and the stamps which followed it, all of which Dr. Bryant terms surface-printed, can be plainly seen, almost without the aid of a magnifying glass, to be printed in the same manner as their predecessors.

* * *

HERR LINDENBERG'S series of most interesting books, upon the *Envelopes of the German States*, has recently received an addition in the shape of a thicker volume than usual, containing parts XI. and XII., and treating of the issues of Hanover. Our ignorance of German unfortunately prevents us from reviewing this work as it deserves, but even we can see that, like the parts which precede it, it deals with its subject in the most thorough manner, and with the aid of the illustrations none of our readers should have any difficulty in identifying the varieties described, or in distinguishing originals from reprints. The whole set of these little books should be found in every philatelic library, as works of reference, the information contained in which is, we have reason to believe, as accurate as it is full and complete.

* * *

IN the last number of *The Philatelic Journal of America* is a most valuable article on the stamps of St. Louis, by Mr. J. K. Tiffany, than whom no authority more competent to deal with so difficult a subject could possibly be found. Probably but few of our readers recollect the controversy that raged around these stamps about five-and-twenty years ago, a controversy in which such well-known authorities as F. A. Philbrick, E. L. Pemberton, and others took part, most of whom have, alas! long since joined the great majority. "There were giants in those days," and Mr. Tiffany, who we fancy takes an occasional draught at some Fountain of Perpetual Youth which rises in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, is one of the few remaining philatelic children of the Anakim;

though, if we recollect right, he was not in the great battle of St. Louis in 1870.

Quite recently, however, at the request of the publishers of *The Philatelic Journal of America*, he got together all the copies he could obtain of the St. Louis stamps, twenty-six specimens, together with photographs taken at various times of the different types, and by careful study of their history and microscopic examination of the ink, paper, &c., he appears to have at last succeeded in solving the problems involved. It is only fair to the memory of our old friend, Mr. E. L. Pemberton, to state that the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Tiffany are identical with those given by the former, in a paper in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* in January, 1871; but since that date other opinions have prevailed, more especially in reference to the 20 c., of the authenticity of which we fancy Mr. Pemberton himself was doubtful later; and we are very glad that the question has again been so thoroughly investigated by competent authority, though we may feel some regret at having to restore to our list a practically unattainable stamp.

Briefly, the results of Mr. Tiffany's examination are as follows: There are three varieties of paper, which are found to be identical with certain varieties of good letter-paper in common use in St. Louis at that date, and there are other indications of three distinct printings. On the first paper, and showing the characteristics of the first printing, there are three types of 5 cents and three types of 10 cents—the recognised six types of the two values. On the second paper, and of the second printing, there are the same three types of the 10 c., one of the types of the 5 c., and two types of 20 c.; the last corresponding, except in the figures of value and parts immediately surrounding them, with the second and third types of the 5 c. And on the third paper, and of the third printing, are found the three types of the 10 c., and three types of the 5 c., two of which show new varieties of figure "5."

Mr. Tiffany, who entered upon his researches with considerable doubt as to the authenticity of the 20 cents, is fully convinced that that value is genuine; and that the few specimens known, instead of being copies of the 5 cents, from which the figures "5" had been removed and figures "20" inserted, were really printed from the same plate as the other values, two of the types of the 5 cents having been altered for that purpose; and further, that these two types were subsequently altered a second time, and restored to their original value, thus producing two fresh varieties of the 5 cents, which are only found upon the third variety of paper and with the characteristics of the third printing.

It would take too much space here to follow Mr. Tiffany through all the stages of his investigations; it is sufficient to state that they were evidently made with all the skill and care that characterise his work, and we believe that the question of the existence of the 20 cents, and the re-engraving of the 5 cents, is at last definitely settled.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, *Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.*, or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.



Angola.—We give an illustration of the surcharged stamp, which we described in October.

Angra.—We have received the 20 reis single card, of the same type as the 30 reis.

Post Card. 20 reis, mauve on pale buff.

Belgium.—A correspondent assures us that he possesses a specimen of the 5 c., green, of 1884, *imperforate*. The stamp, which is described to us as having sufficient margins to preclude the possibility of the perforations having been cut off, was found amongst some old correspondence, and is obliterated "6 Mai 1886." Various imperforate curiosities of this kind are noted amongst the Belgian issues, and there seems to be no reason why this should not be a genuine variety. *Le Collectionneur de T.-P.* tells us that the 25 c. Letter Card with the dominical stamp has at last made its appearance.

Letter Card. 25 c., blue on rose.

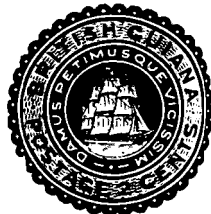
Bermuda.—Another correspondent tells us that he possesses the 3d., buff, perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, surcharged "One Penny." If the surcharge is genuine, this variety should enable us to fix within a little the date at which the stamps with compound perforations were sent out.

Bosnia.—We are told of a change in the size of the Bosnian cards, which our informant believes took place, in the case of the single card, in 1890, when the Austrian cards appeared in a larger size; the double card is no doubt of more recent issue, but neither seems yet to have been chronicled. The size is 140×90 mm., instead of 128×75 mm.

Post Cards. 2 nov., brown on buff; 140×90 mm.
2+2 " " "

British Bechuanaland.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. assure us that it is quite impossible that the errors of surcharge of the 3d. on 3d., which we mentioned last month, can be genuine, as there was only one printing of this provisional, and they received entire sheets at the time, which they carefully examined for errors.

British Guiana.—We annex illustrations showing the stamps impressed upon the envelopes chronicled in our last; we have not seen copies yet, but we understand that the ship in the centre is in plain relief.



British East Africa.—We give an illustration showing the type of the surcharge upon the provisionals which we described last month; they have had but a short life, being already superseded by permanent stamps of the same values.

Adhesives. 5 annas, black on azure.
7½ " " white.

We are shown a specimen of the "½ Anna," in violet, on 2 annas, in which the surcharged value is printed across the bottom label, instead of being in the middle of the stamp, and the original value is not cancelled by a bar. It does not appear to have been noted that the fraction bar, between the figures "1" and "2" of this surcharge, is apparently done with a pen, as is also the case with the line that in ordinary specimens is ruled across the original value.

Bulgaria.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes a specimen of the 50 st. Unpaid Letter stamp imperforate and in sky-blue, a variety which we are enjoined not to confound with the early imperforate stamp, the colour of which was deep blue. The new variety is believed to be accidental.

Canada.—Signor Pio Fabri tells us that he possesses an imperforate copy, used, of the 1 cent of 1859.

Cape of Good Hope.—Our illustrations show the stamps upon the two envelopes recently chronicled. A correspondent sends us a copy of the 6d., still in the type of 1863, but printed in a deep mauve shade, which we believe is new. The colour is evidently fugitive.

Adhesive. 6d., deep mauve.



Cape Verde.—We also give an illustration of the design of the new stamps for this Portuguese Colony.

Chili.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles an Official card with nothing resembling a stamp upon it; it is inscribed "TARJETA DE SERVICIO"—"Administracion Principal de Correos"—"SANTIAGO DE CHILI," the second line in fancy type; printed in blue upon grey.

Varieties of cards of this description might be multiplied indefinitely, and they probably have no postal value, but are franked by the signature of the official entitled to use them, or in some similar manner.

China.—We have received specimens of the stamps, which we described last month from proof impressions. The colours are as we gave them, but the stamps are printed on the paper with the Cowrie watermark, and are perf. 12 very roughly. They were issued on the 19th November.

Chinese Locals.—Captain R. A. Binns very kindly sends us some information as to the Local Posts, which tends to prove that they certainly do some legitimate business, though it is equally certain that they could not exist, and never would have been started, but for the sale of stamps to collectors and dealers. Captain Binns encloses the envelope of a letter which was franked from Chinkiang to Shanghai by the Chinkiang stamps, and he tells us that these stamps and all those of the other Treaty Ports frank letters between all those ports, but for all inland mails the Customs' (China) stamps must be used. He adds that the Customs Post charges 5 cents per letter, but the rates of the Local Posts (owing perhaps to the aid afforded by philately) are much lower, being as follows:

Letters. 1 cent per oz.
Newspapers. ½, each, under 4 ozs.
Book packets. ½, " per 2 ozs.
Parcels. Not exceeding 1 lb., 4 cents.
For each additional lb., 1 cent.
Registration Fee. 5 cents.

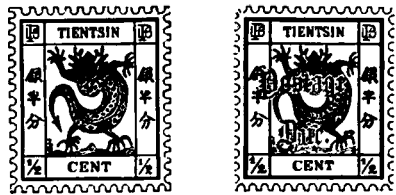
We gather from other sources that the Shanghai Local Post-office had branches in the other Treaty Ports, but that these are being gradually taken over by the local authorities, who wish to reap the advantages offered by philatelic enthusiasm. It is rumoured that all these posts are to be suppressed by an Imperial Chinese Post, but we fear this is too good to be true; in the meantime their stamps form a class which is rather difficult to "place." They undoubtedly do some sort of duty, and the general collector can hardly reject them. We can only advise our readers to specialize, at least to the extent of not collecting Chinese Locals.

It is unnecessary to point out that, if these offices exist for a legitimate purpose, they have no reason for pressing their issues upon collectors; the mere fact that they do this is sufficient to show the object for which they were established.

Chungking.—Mr. Benjamin tells that the Local Post-office here has issued a set of five values, in a design which is an improved drawing of that of the 2 candarins issued (as a feeler?) some months back. The new stamps are lettered "CHUNGKING L. P. O." at the top, and perf. 11½ x 11.

Adhesives. 2 c., rose. 8 c., orange.
4 c., blue. 16 c., violet.
24 c., green.

Tientsin.—We give illustrations of the ordinary and the "Postage Due" stamps of this port.



Wuhu.—Mr. A. Knight Gregson, the energetic gentleman who is reported to have appointed himself postmaster of this port, and to have persuaded a meeting of the inhabitants to confirm him in the office, is evidently very anxious that his venture should be duly recognised by philatelists. We have received a lengthy epistle from him, in which he claims "that this is in every way as legitimate an office as any other Local office in China," and we fancy that this is indeed the case. In the absence of a Municipal Council, which it appears does not exist at Wuhu, it seems to be open to anyone to start a Post-office, and to arrange for the conveyance of letters, if such are entrusted to him; and Mr. Gregson sends us copies of letters showing that the British Consul at Wuhu has authorised him to open and distribute the mails received through the Consulate, and that the Municipal Council of Shanghai has instructed the postmaster of that place to treat the office at Wuhu in the same manner as those at Hankow, &c.

The concluding paragraph of Mr. Gregson's letter is instructive: "The Wuhu stamps were printed by the Lithograph Society of Shanghai, and the stones have been destroyed. It is not the intention of this office to have any further issue, without actually compelled to do so." But why have the stones been destroyed? If Mr. Gregson's office does enough legitimate business to pay its way, he will some day require some more stamps, and it would be much more satisfactory to know that these could be printed from the original stones, than to be assured that the office would have to have an entirely new issue.

We may add that one of Mr. Gregson's letters was franked by Hongkong stamps alone, while the other bore in addition two of the ½ c. Wuhu stamps.

Costa Rica.—We have received a cutting from the Official Gazette of this Republic, containing an advertisement calling for tenders for a quantity (something over half a million) of used stamps of the 1889 issue, which have been removed from Telegraph forms prior to the destruction of the latter. The lot includes all values of the ordinary issue, and most of the values surcharged "Guanacaste," but comparatively small numbers only of the latter.

Cyprus.—We are indebted to Mr. Pierides for a specimen of the ½ piastre reply-paid card on buff, which we gather was issued at the beginning of the month.

Post Card. ½+½ piastre, green on buff.

Egypt.—Signor Fabri reports a specimen of the 1 piastre of 1867, perforated, printed on both sides.

Finland.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a variety of the 20 pen., ultramarine, of the 1875-81 issue, perf. 11 × 12½.

France.—A correspondent of *La Gazette Timbrologique* has discovered a letter, dated 30th Sept., 1871, bearing a 15 c. Unpaid Letter Stamp, the figure "1" upon which is covered by a figure "2" printed over it. Its discoverer believes this to be a provisional issue, made at Mans, where the specimen found was used.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain states that a correspondent, who had been requested to obtain some of the stamps surcharged for use in Zanzibar, reported that on enquiry at the French Post-office there the only stamps he could obtain were the ordinary French ones, without surcharge. *L'Avenir des T.-P.*, however, chronicles the current 15 c. surcharged "2½ annas," and perhaps these stamps have not reached Zanzibar yet, but are at present an issue to be looked for in the future (*L'Avenir*).

Adhesive. 2½ annas, in blue, on 15 c., blue.

French Colonies.—*Djibouti.*—We give an illustration of the design of the two high (much too high) values, chronicled last month. We gather that there are three varieties



of the central device of the oblong monstrosities; one for the values from 1 c. to 10 c., a second for the 15 c. to 75 c. (this we have not yet illustrated), and a third for the 1 fr. and 2 fr.

Guadeloupe.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 1 c., Type 1037, with the error of surcharge "GUAD-BLOUPE," which does not seem to have been previously noted upon this value. We are shown the 2 c., of the same type, with the error "GUADELOUPE"; probably the whole set exists with all these interesting errors!

Great Britain.—A correspondent has very kindly sent us two large envelopes, which if they belonged to any other country would probably be chronicled and catalogued as "Official." Each has the heading "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE," and the words "Board of Agriculture" in the left lower corner, with "SWINE-FEVER" printed diagonally in the left upper corner. So far they are merely ordinary Departmental stationery, but the Board of Agriculture, instead of using adhesive stamps which might be misappropriated, has stamps embossed on its envelopes, the smaller of the two before us, 225 × 95 mm., bearing the current 1d. stamp, and the larger, 250 × 123 mm., the 2d., lake, with date. We mention these, as they appear to be worthy of notice, though not entitled to be catalogued as official stamped envelopes.

Guatemala.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* confesses to an error in its chronicle for November; the 2 c. on 200 c. should have been 10 c. on 200 c., with the surcharge in black, instead of blue.

Adhesive. 10 c., in black, on 200 c., yellow.

Holland.—We copy the news of the following new shades from various sources.

Adhesives. 1 e., blue-green.

2½ c., brown-violet.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 12½ c., black and ultramarine.

Hongkong.—We have received the 3 c. cards surcharged "4 CENTS," diagonally across the stamp, in red.

Post Cards. 4 c. on 3 c., brown on buff.

4 + 4 c. on 3 + 3 c., "

We have been shown a curious variety of the Jubilee stamp, in which the letter "K" of the surcharge "Hong Kong" is much larger than the capital "H," and appears to be from a different fount altogether. We cannot guarantee the genuineness of the overprint, but it has every appearance of being good.

Italy.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery of an unused *le béche* pair of the 5 c., black, of the first Sardinian issue.

Labuan.—*Le T. P.* reports the receipt of official information, to the effect that the Company which now looks after the welfare of this territory "did not issue, in 1894, lithographed stamps of the type with the Queen's Head in substitution for those previously issued." We were in hopes that the meaning of this was that the lithographed stamps had never been put in circulation, but, in reply to an enquiry, the Secretary of the North Borneo Company tells us that there has been no issue of the stamps referred to since August, 1893, and that the stamps in use during 1894 were those of the State of North Borneo, surcharged "Labuan."

Macao.—We give an illustration of the type of the long series for this Colony, which we chronicled in November.



We fear, however, that this set is likely to have but a short life, as it seems to have been prepared by the home authorities, regardless or ignorant of the fact that the currency of Macao was changed, by a Decree of 5th July last, from *reis* to *patacas* and fractions of a *pataca*. How many *reis* go to a *pataca*, for it is *avos* of a *pataca* that are expressed in the surcharges described last month, is not stated, neither are we told how many *reis* make an *avo*; but we gather from a Decree ordering these surcharges, which is given in *Le T.-P.*, that the stamps were overprinted with more or less corresponding values in the new currency, and that an *avo* is equal to about 6½ *reis*.

Mr. Benjamin tells us that the new stamps, of the type given above, are only sold in sets, and that the values are calculated at 1, 2, 2½-47 cents, respectively, which leads us to suppose that the people of Macao have adopted the second half of the word *centavo*, and that a *pataca* is a *dollar* of some kind. No doubt it will form an excuse for another new issue of stamps.

We have to add that the surcharges which we described last month as blue are really green; we saw the set by gaslight, and did not discover our error till too late.

Monaco.—The 40c. of the current series was, according to *Le T.-P.*, only put in circulation on the 20th November last; it is in black-blue on rose.

Montenegro.—We have received the whole set of Unpaid Letter stamps, the approaching issue of which was announced some months back. The accompanying illustration shows the design, and we need only add that they are typographed upon white wove paper and perf. 10½ to 11½. The set before us runs as follows:



Unpaid Letter Stamps.			
1 nov.,	bright red;	perf.	11½.
2 "	yellow-green	"	10½.
3 "	orange-yellow	"	11.
5 "	olive-green	"	10½.
10 "	mauve	"	10½.
20 "	ultramarine	"	10½.
30 "	blue-green	"	11½.
50 "	pearl-grey	"	11½.

No doubt full sets exist with each variety of perforation, and although the copies we have examined gauge the same all round, we have every hope that compounders will be found by diligent searchers.

Morocco.—We have reason to believe that the *Le T. P.* stamps, which we chronicled in November, are of a somewhat speculative nature, but we await further information before finally condemning them.



Mozambique.—We are liberally supplied with illustrations of the current Portuguese Colonial type in its various forms; we have already published the full list of values for this colony.

Newfoundland.—We have received a new variety of the 6 cents stamp. The type remains unchanged, but it is printed in *deep pink*, instead of in the dull colour hitherto used.

Adhesive. 6c., deep pink.

Nicaragua.—The 1c. on 11c., which we chronicled in November on the authority of a contemporary, turns out to have been placed under this heading in error; the provisional of Salvador, which we described last month, is the curiosity in question. We ought to have looked into our catalogue to see whether Nicaragua possessed an 11c. stamp to surcharge, but we copied from a source that is usually most accurate, and therefore omitted this precaution.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—We have received another letter, from a correspondent in an official position here, who gave us some information on the subject of obliterating marks, a few months ago. He maintains that his information was correct, but we gather that it did not go quite far enough; he now tells us that there are three varieties of obliterating mark used at Old Calabar. First, the square stamp with "Old Calabar" and date within circles in the centre, which is supposed to be always used upon outgoing letters, and which our correspondent originally assured us ought *always* to be found upon genuinely used stamps. Second, a circular mark inscribed "Old Calabar River," and date, which is intended to be used only upon incoming letters, but has sometimes been used upon outgoing. Third, a smaller circular mark, which appears to us to be identical with the central portion of No. 1, containing "Old Calabar" (instead of "Old Calabar River" as in No. 2), and this, according to a letter from the Chief Clerk in the Post-office, is solely used for the purpose of obliterating stamps in sheets, for the benefit of those persons who still believe that an obliteration is some sort of guarantee of genuineness!

North Borneo.—We have received the reply-paid cards chronicled last month, and find that the lower value differs from the higher in not having the inscription "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" at the top, and that the first half of each has the words "WITH REPLY PAID" above the instruction, instead of "REPLY" below it. The colour of the card is *cream*, rather than *buff*; size 140 x 88 mm., and the halves are joined at the top and perforated along the fold.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—Fresh varieties of the surcharges inflicted, at various times, upon the stamps first supplied to this territory still keep turning up.

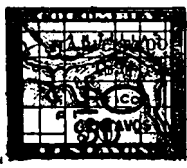
There appear to be three different surcharges of the words "Half Penny," upon the 2d. and 2½d. of Great Britain overprinted "BRITISH PROTECTORATE OIL RIVERS." The list of these we learn from *Le T. P.* runs as follows (the first is in *sans-serif* capitals):

- HALF PENNY, in *violet*, on 2d., black, red and green.
- Half Penny*, in *carmine*, on 2½d., black and purple on *blue*.
- " in *red*, on 2½d. "
- " in *blue*, on 2½d. "
- HALF PENNY, in *green*, on 2½d. "

Some of these we have already chronicled. *The Ph. J.* of *G. B.* adds a new one:

Adhesive. "1," in *red*, on half of 2d., black, red and green.

Panama.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged stamp described last month; we have since received the 2c. with the value altered in a similar manner to 1c., and we hear that the 20c. is converted into 5c. *Le T. P.* states that there are as many varieties of the surcharge as there are stamps on the sheet, and that the word "CENTAVOS" (or "CENTAVO") is sometimes followed by a comma instead of a full stop;



this is the case with our copy of the 1c. on 2c. A correspondent tells us that he has this also with the word spelt "CCNTAVO."

- Adhesives.* 1 CENTAVO, in *black*, on 2c., *carmine*.
- 1 CENTAVO, in " on 2c. "
- 5 CENTAVOS, in *red*, on 20c., black on *lilac*.

Peru.—Several of our contemporaries give long lists of the obsolete stamps that have been disfigured with the head of the late President, Morales Bermudez, with the view, we presume, of giving them some sort of fictitious value. There seems to have been a thorough clearing out of old stock, ranging from the 1 dinero and 1 peseta of 1860 to the 5c. and 10c. of 1884, and including various of the locally surcharged stamps of the war time. Some of these things might have been of value to collectors in an immaculate condition; blotched over with the surcharge, of which we gave an illustration a few months back, they are absolutely without interest, and we can only recommend their being looked upon as badly obliterated copies.

Porto Rico.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the 80c. de p., *red-brown*, chronicled some months back, is not known in the colony.

Queensland.—A correspondent in this colony tells us that a modification is to be introduced into the design of the stamps, from ½d. to 2s., consisting in the removal of the background of lines surrounding the head. This portion of the design is to be left plain, with a view to rendering the postmark more conspicuous, as it is said that lightly cancelled stamps are frequently used a second time. We understand that the design will be unchanged in other respects, and that the same colours will be employed for the various values.

Russia.—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 70 kopeks with Thunderbolts is not known at St. Petersburg. The *Austria Philatelist*, from which this and other items of news since contradicted were copied, appears to be somewhat unreliable in the matter of novelties.

St. Thomas and Prince.—*The Ph. J.* of *G. B.* chronicles another variety of the uninteresting surcharges, of which so many have been reported lately; *Le C. de T.-P.* adds that the 25 reis has had its value reduced to 2½ reis, in a similar manner, but does not describe the type of the overprint.

- Adhesives.* 2½ rs., in *black and green*, on 10 reis, *green*.
- 2½ reis, in *black*, on 25 reis, *violet*.



Sandwich Islands.—We give an illustration of the new 12c. stamp.

Sarawak.—According to a letter published in *The London Philatelist*, this State has obtained a new set of Postage and Revenue stamps from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd.; no doubt engraved in *taille douce* and produced in the excellent style for which this firm has long been noted. The stamps are described as having a portrait of Rajah Brooke, in an oval in the centre, with the surrounding frame different for each value. The impression is on white paper; perf. 12.

- Adhesives.* 1c., *brown*.
- 4c., *black*.
- 6c., *violet*.
- 8c., *deep green*.

Servia.—We have received a set of the new stamps, of the design of which we annex an illustration. We find that we were misinformed as to some of the colours; the 15 paras is in *mauve*, the 50 in *deep brown*, and the 1 dinar in *deep green*. All are very poorly typographed on a kind of *granite* paper, greyish-white, with *red* threads in it; perf. about 13½.



Sierra Leone.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. tell us that this colony is about to issue 5d., 7½d., 10d., 2/6, and 5/- stamps, and possibly one of the value of 1s. 3d. A 5s. stamp was announced a few years back, but we are not sure that it was ever put in circulation.

South Australia.—The *L. P.* adds another item to the long list of surcharged Departmentals; the 6d., grey-blue, rouletted, with "S.M." in blue.



Straits Settlements.—*Sungei Ujong.*—Our illustration shows the 1 c. on 5 c. described last month.

Tonga.—The surcharging business is still being carried on here, and the latest overprints of the word "SURCHARGE" and a fresh value have been applied to the current 4d. and to the 1s. of 1887.

Adhesives. HALF PENNY, in blue, on 4d., red-brown. 2d., in black, on 1s., green.

Transvaal.—We have received the 2d. of the new type, and *Le C. de T. P.* reports that the 1d. has also made its appearance.



Adhesives. 1d., carmine. 2d., olive.

Turks Islands.—We are at last able to give an illustration of the ½d. on 4d., which we chronicled some eighteen months ago.

United States.—We give illustrations of further values of the new issue, including one of the Special Delivery Stamp, of which we have only now seen a copy. The principal alteration made in the design here appears to consist in



the addition of a short line, with a hook at the outer end and broken by a dot in the centre, beneath each of the words "TEN" and "CENTS." All the shading seems to be made heavier, but our copy of the previous type is in orange, and therefore not very suitable for comparison. We have also received the three high values, the 1 dollar in the design of the late 90 c., and the 2 dollars and 5 dollars of similar designs, but with portraits which we understand are those of James Madison and John Marshall.

Adhesives. 1 dollar, black. 2 dollars, blue. 5 " green.

The colours of the second and third are remarkably alike by daylight, which will probably lead to some confusion.

Mr. J. R. F. Turner sends us two extreme shades of the 5 c. of 1890, one of which is very nearly as deep a colour as some copies of the 4 c., and probably closely resembles the supposed errors that have recently been discovered.

Uruguay.—The *A. J. of Ph.* has seen the 25 c. of 1888 surcharged "OFICIAL," in black. The overprint was upside down. Let us hope that it was also genuine, for this sort of overprinting is so very easy to do—and is, indeed, somewhat overdone!

Venezuela.—The *A. J. of Ph.* publishes a translation of an official document, from which it appears that the first issue of this country exists both lithographed and engraved, the lithographed being a kind of provisional issue, put in circulation during the preparation of the engraved plates. We note that Mons. Moens catalogues two sets of these stamps: Jan. 1, 1859. Without a separating line between

the stamps. And, 1860. Stamps closer together and with a line separating them. But he says nothing as to any difference in the method of printing.

Victoria.—The Editor of *Le T. P.* has been shown a registration envelope, which is supposed to be an error, inasmuch as it has the 4d. "Stamp Duty" stamp on the flap, but has the shape and inscriptions of the current 3d. envelopes.

Reg. Env. 4d., mauve; 144×90 mm.

Wurtemberg.—Lieut. Napier, R.N., tells us that he has found imperforate pairs of the 6 kr., blue, and the 18 kr., yellow, on the usual thin paper, and 1½ mm. apart; thus apparently imperforate varieties of the 1863-64 issue, which is normally perf. 10.

Adhesives. 6 kr., blue; imperf. 18 " yellow "

Zambesia.—Our illustrations show the two well-known designs, as employed for this colony.



A DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN RETOUCHES FOUND ON THE FIRST RE-ENGRAVING OF THE TWOPENNY "SYDNEY VIEW."

By E. D. BACON.

THE so-called "Sydney Views" of New South Wales may, I think, be said without exaggeration, to have received more attention from philatelists than any other single issue of postage stamps.

This has been due, partly to the extremely complicated nature of the questions involved in the study of the various printings that were made of these particular stamps, and partly also to the fascination the series has always had for collectors, owing in a large measure to these very difficulties.

Previous to the publication of the London Philatelic Society's *Oceania Catalogue*, in November, 1887, most of that which had been written upon the first issue of New South Wales may be described as hardly more than guesswork. The exhaustive paper written for and published in this catalogue, by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, first formed a firm basis for investigating the history of these stamps, and the author was able to construct therefrom a nearly perfect narrative of the various retouches and alterations that took place in the plates of two of the values.

The publication of the Society's work was followed by researches, made in the Colony itself, by Dr. Andrew Houston. This writer in a series of articles, which appeared in *The Philatelic Record* for 1888, was able to amplify and fill in many of the details that were of necessity left more or less obscure by Mr. Tapling, while he was able to correct and furnish fresh information upon other material points. Dr. Houston later on compiled a general history of the Post-office and stamps of New South Wales for the Colonial Government, and this work was published officially in Sydney early in 1890.

The prime difficulty presented by the "Sydney Views" was that connected with the twopence value. Mr. Tapling demonstrated incontestably that in all the various printings the sheet of stamps consisted of 24 varieties, but the question of the number of plates, re-engravings, transfers, or retouches employed for this value was not so clear. Dr. Houston, in his subsequent writings, has contended, and in

my opinion has proved, that one, and only one, plate of copper was used for all the various stages of the twopence. That is to say, that as the impressions of the plate gradually became less distinct from wear, the plate was either in part retouched or totally re-engraved.

We now know that it was altogether re-engraved four times. First when the lines in the spandrels were altered from vertical to horizontal; a second time when the "bale" was divided by single instead of double lines, and was left without inscription, and the stars in the corners of the stamps were left minus the central dot; a third time when the "bale" was divided by double lines, and a small circle was added in the centre of the stars in the corners of the stamps; and a fourth time when a "pearl" was added to the fan-like ornament. In addition to these alterations the bottom row of stamps on the plate, as it was first engraved with vertical lined spandrels, was shewn by Mr. Tapling to have been retouched, while the top row had fresh lines ruled at two or three intervals at least, outside the top of the stamps.

Almost immediately after the publication of *Oceania*, Mr. Tapling, in numbering a fresh batch of "Sydneys," which he had received from New South Wales, found a specimen of the first re-engraving of the twopence with horizontal lines, that unmistakably shewed signs of a retouch. The stamp in question was variety number 21. Since that discovery, both he and I always kept a sharp look out for other specimens, but with the exception of two other varieties, numbers 15 and 17, of the former of which we obtained two copies, we never saw another showing the peculiarities alluded to.

Dr. Houison, in one of his articles, *vide* page 140 of *The Philatelic Record*, vol. x., mentions that he has seen variety number 20, of the same re-engraving, with a "double slanting line on the top of twopence." He says that neither this nor the alteration made to the stamps with vertical lined spandrels is a retouch, but what he calls a "sharpening." It does not much signify which of these two terms is used, but "retouch" describes, to my mind at least, the exact nature of the work that was really performed on the plate. He states in the note that the "fan" on variety number 20 has *seven* segments, but this is clearly a misprint for *six*. Further, he appears to think that all the stamps "on hard grey or dirty white paper" belonging to the first re-engraving shew the sharpening or retouch. This is certainly not the case, as there are many more copies found on this paper that do not shew signs of any alteration in the engraving than there are of those that do. And *vice versa*, copies shewing that they have been re-touched are found on the *hard bluish* paper, and printed in *blue* ink.

The note of Dr. Houison, to which I have drawn attention, appears to have been quite overlooked by collectors, as no one has since referred to the fact that this particular re-engraving of the twopence was retouched, or given any further information on the subject. When Mons. J. B. Moens was compiling the current edition of his *Catalogue* he asked me if I would write the list of New South Wales adhesives for him. This I undertook to do, and I inserted the "retouch" in its proper place. With this exception I have not seen the fact alluded to, even in a *Catalogue*.

In going through Mr. Castle's collection a short time since, I found that he had noted a copy of variety 13, as shewing a retouch, while Mr. Vernon Roberts has a specimen of number 16 that also bears signs of retouching. Including these two stamps, we have now six different retouched varieties, and the time seems ripe for giving collectors a description of them, so that they may know how to recognize the various types.

No. 13. "Castle Collection," printed in *blue* on *vertically ribbed paper*. A number of fine wavy scratches have been added in the two bottom spandrels, but these are more numerous in the left than in the right spandrel. The variety is still minus the word "CREVIT." (*Illustration 1.*)

No. 15. Two copies in the "Tapling Collection," printed in *blue* on *hard bluish wove paper*. The lines above "TWO-PENCE" have been re-engraved, and one of them slopes down towards the left side, and is continued partly across the left bottom corner block of the stamp. One or two new wavy lines are inserted in the lower spandrels. (*Illustration 2.*)

No. 16. "Roberts Collection," printed in *dull blue* on

hard bluish wove paper. The stamp has a new line engraved above the words "TWO-PENCE," which replaces the two original lines. This new line is continued right across the left corner block and beyond the left outside frame-line of the stamp. Some extra *dashes* have been added in the lower spandrels, and in the copy examined, the legend "SIC FORTIS ETRURIA CREVIT" has entirely disappeared. (*Illustration 3.*)

No. 17. "Tapling Collection," printed in *greyish blue* on *hard greyish wove paper*. The stamp is printed from a very worn state of the plate, and is obliterated with the postmark of Victoria. The retouch appears to be confined to a number of coarse *dashes* which have been inserted in the lower spandrels. (*Illustration 4.*)



No. 20. Described by Dr. Andrew Houison as having a "double slanting line on the top of TWO-PENCE."

No. 21. "Tapling Collection," printed in *blue* on *hard bluish wove paper*. A new line has been engraved above "TWO-PENCE," which slopes down as it nears the left corner block. Numerous short *dashes* have been added in the lower spandrels, and an extra horizontal line in the right one is continued quite across the right side frame, and even beyond the outside frame-line of the stamp. The specimen is still on part of the letter-sheet, which it franked, and which is postmarked "Sydney, Aug. 31, 1850." (*Illustration 5.*)

It will at once be noticed that, like the retouch of the first engraving, all the stamps described are from the bottom row of the plate, but what seems still more strange is that only the portions of the design below the central circle appear to have been retouched. It seems probable that the other six varieties of the bottom row are still to be found in a retouched state, but that the top row of twelve stamps was never altered until the plate was entirely re-engraved the second time.

Another point that attracts attention is the very rough way in which the retouching was performed, shewing that it was the work of a far from skilful engraver or engravers. I also believe that the varieties were not all retouched at the same period, or by the same hand, as the new work on variety 17 is even of a coarser nature than that on the other stamps I have given a description of.

That the stamps were not all retouched at the same period seems to me to be confirmed by the fact that they are found on different varieties of paper, and printed in various shades of ink, shewing that they ran through more than one printing.

This is as far as I have been able to carry my researches up to the present. I hope that this article may be the means of calling attention to these retouches, and that collectors of Australian stamps will examine their specimens and see if they are able to add to my list of varieties, which I am quite prepared to find is incomplete.

THE
STAMPS OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE
OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

BY DONALD A. KING.

In common with the other British North American Colonies New Brunswick was given the control of its own Post-office Department in 1851. To meet the expected change an Act was passed on the 26th of April, 1850, establishing Inland Posts. This Statute, with the addition of a few necessary amendments, remained in force until the Confederation of the British North American Colonies on the 1st of July, 1867.

The Act was as follows:

"AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INLAND
POSTS WITHIN THIS PROVINCE.

"PASSED 26TH APRIL, 1850.

"Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled: 'An Act for enabling Colonial Legislatures to establish Inland Posts,' authority was given to the Legislature of this Province to make such provision as may be thought fit for the Establishment, Maintenance, and Regulation of Posts or Postal Conveniences within the same, and for charging Rates of Postage for the conveyance of Letters by such Posts or Postal Communication, and for appropriating the revenue to be derived therefrom.

"I. Be it therefore enacted, &c.

"V. And be it enacted, That no postage shall be charged on letters carried through this Province, and not delivered therein.

"VI. And be it therefore enacted, That all letters delivered in this province or posted therein shall be charged at the uniform rate of Postage of three pence currency for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, together with an additional three pence for each additional half ounce, up to twelve ounces, provided always that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix a higher rate than three pence for each half ounce, for letters from those countries with which Her Majesty at such time may have no Postal Convention.

"VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be optional in every case with a party posting a letter in this Province, addressed to a party within the same or in any other British North American Colony, or in the United Kingdom, whether the postage of such letter be paid at the time of posting the same, or be paid on delivery thereof.

"IX. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may cause postage stamps marked with any device thereon, and the words 'Three pence,' to be engraved and printed, and shall cause such postage stamps to be sold at such places and under such regulations as may be established, and all letters having affixed thereon any such postage stamp not previously used shall be taken to be postpaid to the extent of the value of such stamp.

"XI. And be it enacted, That all newspapers printed in the United Kingdom, and there duly stamped, which shall be received in this Province by post, shall be delivered to the person to whom they are addressed free of postage, and all newspapers printed in this Province addressed to persons in the United Kingdom shall be transmitted free of postage, and that all other newspapers transmitted within and through this Province shall pay the rate of one halfpenny each, provided always that it shall not be compulsory to send newspapers by the Post.

"XII. And be it enacted, That Printed Books, Periodical Publications, and Pamphlets, may be transmitted by Post within this Province, at the rate of twopence per ounce up to six ounces in weight, and the sum of three pence per ounce for each additional ounce up to sixteen ounces in weight, beyond which weight no Printed Book, Periodical Publication, or Pamphlet, shall be transmitted by Post,

always provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by order reduce the rates of postage on such Printed Books, Periodical Publications, or Pamphlets, as may be deemed fit and necessary.

"XIII. And be it enacted, That all papers ordered to be printed by either House of Parliament, or by Her Majesty's command, or by the Legislative Council or House of Assembly of this Province, or by virtue of an address of the Legislative Council or Assembly; as also the Royal Gazette of this Province printed by the printer of Her Majesty the Queen, shall be transmitted by post within this Province free of Postage.

"XIV. And be it enacted, That no printed paper, whether Newspaper, Books, Pamphlets, or other papers, provided by this Act to be sent by Post, shall be transmitted either free or at a reduced rate of postage unless the full conditions shall be observed:

"1st. It shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides or ends.

"2nd. There shall be no words or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or remarks upon it, or upon the cover of it except the name and address of the sender and of the person to whom it is sent.

"3rd. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper or parcel."

Before this Act came into force an addition to it defining more minutely the scale of weights, etc., was passed in 1851. It was as follows:

"AN ACT IN ADDITION TO THE LAW RELATING TO
INLAND POSTS.

"PASSED 15TH MARCH, 1851.

"Whereas by an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and therein designated 'The Post Office Act,' a scale of weights for letters was by the sixth section established, which does not in all respects conform with the scale of weights and charges for letters and printed papers now established in the United Kingdom, and it is desirable that uniformity should, as far as possible, exist in that particular, and also that authority should be given for entering into postal arrangements with the United States.

"Be it therefore enacted,

"1st. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such orders as are necessary for causing the relative scale of weights and charges enumerated in the sixth section of the Post-office Act to correspond, as far as may be, with the relative scale of weights and charges now or hereafter to be established in the United Kingdom.

"3rd. Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Periodicals, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the post from this Colony to the United Kingdom, or from the United Kingdom to this Colony, or through the United Kingdom to or from this Colony and any other British Colony, whether the conveyance be by Packet or Private ship at the following rates of postage:

"For a single volume not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound in weight, 6d., stg.

"For a single volume exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and not 1 pound in weight, 1s., stg.

"For a single volume exceeding 1 pound and not 2 pounds in weight, 2s., stg., and so increasing 1s. sterling for every pound or fraction of a pound."

The Post-office Act of New Brunswick is not as clear on many points as are the Acts of some of the other British North American Colonies, and an Order in Council was passed in 1851, defining the Rules and Regulations of the Post-office establishment of New Brunswick.

From this Order in Council I have copied all that is of any interest from a philatelic point of view, and give it herewith.

"POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
"GENERAL REGULATIONS.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Orders, Regulations, and Appointments, in pursuance of the provisions of the Post-office Acts of 1850 and 1851.

"4. In conformity with the Post-office Acts it is hereby declared, and so far as regards the Province of New Brunswick, it is ordered, as follows:—On and after this date, all letters transmitted by Post in British North America, with the exception of Packet Letters to or from the United Kingdom, and Letters to and from Newfoundland and the United States, will be liable to a uniform rate of threepence currency per half ounce, for whatever distance conveyed (prepayment will be optional), the charge increasing according to the following scale of weights; thus, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, threepence currency, on a letter over half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce, sixpence currency, and so on.

"NEWSPAPERS.

"7. Newspapers whether published in the United Kingdom or British North America, or in the British West Indies, or in the United States, will not be liable to any Provincial rate of postage, but newspapers to and from the United Kingdom, specially addressed '*via* New York' or '*via* United States,' will be liable as at present to the transit rate of one penny each, payable on delivery.

"PRINTED BOOKS, ETC.

"9. Printed Books, Pamphlets, and Tracts, when under the weight of two ounces, are not liable to any Provincial rate of Postage, but if weighing two ounces, they shall be liable to a rate of fourpence each, exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, sixpence, and twopence for each additional ounce, up to six ounces in weight, and if six ounces, threepence for each additional ounce up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no Printed Book, Pamphlet, or Tract will be forwarded by Post within this Province, unless such Book, Pamphlet, or Tract be addressed to the United Kingdom, or through the United Kingdom to any British Colony.

"BY PACKET TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"LETTERS.

"1. The Packet rate on Letters to and from the United Kingdom will be as follows, namely:—'*via* Halifax' one shilling sterling, or one shilling and threepence currency; and on letters specially addressed '*via* New York' or '*via* the United States' one shilling and twopence sterling, or one shilling and fivepence-halfpenny currency, prepayment being optional, the charge increasing according to the present rates, thus: A letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate; a letter exceeding half an ounce, and not one ounce, two rates; and so on, adding two rates for every additional ounce.

"BOOKS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

"2. Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the Post from this Colony to the United Kingdom, or from the United Kingdom to this Colony, or through the United Kingdom to or from this Colony and any other British Colony, whether the conveyance be by Packet or private ship, at the following rates of postage:

"For a single volume not exceeding half a pound in weight, sevenpence-halfpenny currency.

"For a single volume exceeding half a pound in weight, and not exceeding one pound, one shilling and threepence currency, and so on, adding one shilling and threepence currency for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. Printed books, etc., thus forwarded will be subject in all respects except as to weight to the same conditions and restrictions to which newspapers are liable. The postage thereon, according to the above rates, must in all cases be prepaid. They can only be forwarded by the direct route *via* Halifax, and in case of being posted in large numbers at one time, Postmasters are authorized, if necessary, to keep over a portion of them until the despatch of the following mail, but not longer.

"UNITED STATES.

"1. Letters posted at any office in New Brunswick, addressed to any place in the United States, except California or Oregon, will be rated at the uniform rate of sixpence currency per half ounce.

"2. Letters posted in any part of the United States, except California or Oregon, will be rated with a uniform rate of ten cents, equal to sixpence currency per half ounce.

"3. The postage rate on letters passing between New Brunswick and California and Oregon will be a uniform charge of ninepence currency, equal to fifteen cents per half ounce.

"6. "Prepayment of letters passing between New Brunswick and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon, will in all cases be optional.

"NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

"7. Newspapers and Periodicals posted in New Brunswick addressed to the United States, including California and Oregon, will be forwarded through the post in New Brunswick free of charge to the Provincial line.

"8. United States Newspapers and Periodicals, duly posted and addressed to places in New Brunswick, will not be charged with any United States postage in the Province.

"9. New Brunswick postage stamps when used will be taken in the United States as evidence of the prepayment of postage on letters going from New Brunswick to the United States; the postage stamps of the United States, Nova Scotia, or Canada, on letters coming into New Brunswick from such States or Provinces respectively, are to be taken by Postmasters in this Province as evidence of prepayment having been made in the same respectively.

"NEWFOUNDLAND.

"The charge on letters to and from Newfoundland will be for a single letter not exceeding more than half an ounce, sevenpence halfpenny; namely, fourpence halfpenny the Packet rate and threepence the Inland, prepayment being optional, increasing one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce; and on letters for Bermuda and the West Indies the Inland rate of threepence must be prepaid in advance, the packet rate will be fourpence halfpenny for each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, and increasing one rate for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof, and the prepayment will be optional.

"By His Excellency's Command,

"(Signed)

J. R. PARTELOW.

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 7th July, 1851."

The postage stamps authorized by the preceding Act were issued to the public on the 6th September, 1851. They did not seem to suit the popular taste, as in his Report for 1851 the Postmaster-General says:

"The Postage Stamps which have been in circulation since the 6th of September last have not as yet met with much favour from the public, the amount sold in the first four months being £183 2s. only. It is probable, however, that their use will become more general, particularly in the larger towns."

In 1853 a reduction in the letter and book postage between New Brunswick and the United Kingdom was proposed. The amendment to the Act necessary to make this law was as follows:

"AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE LAW RELATING TO INLAND POSTS. PASSED 3RD OF MAY, 1853.

"Be it therefore, etc.

"1. The third section of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act Relating to Inland Posts,' respecting the transmission of Printed Books and other publications between the United Kingdom and this Province, is hereby repealed.

"2. It shall be lawful for His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by command duly made and published in the *Royal Gazette*, to carry out any arrangements from time to time made for facilitating the transmission of Books and Papers, or for reducing the Rate of Postage on letters, between Great Britain and the Colonies, which may be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, or by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and may regulate the transmission by post from one part of the Colony to another, of all such Books or Pamphlets, on such terms and in such a manner as to His Excellency in Council shall seem meet, and every such Order in Council shall, when published by authority in the *Royal Gazette*, have the same force and effect as if in this Act contained."

From this date until 1859 there is nothing of any interest in the Reports, they being only a detailed statistical account

of the expenditure and working of the Department. In that year Charles Connell became Postmaster-General, and a new set of Regulations was issued for the guidance of the Department. What is of interest in these Regulations is as follows:

"REGULATIONS FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

"APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

"Part IV. Packet Postage.

"1. On letters between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick the rate is a uniform charge of sixpence sterling, or sevenpence halfpenny currency, the half ounce, which may be prepaid or not at the option of the sender.

"4. On letters for Bermuda and Newfoundland the rate of postage is sixpence halfpenny sterling, or eightpence currency, the half ounce, and the West Indies tenpence halfpenny sterling, or one shilling and one penny currency the half ounce.

"5. On letters for the above places (except the foreign West Indies) the Provincial rate of threepence currency the half ounce must be collected, but the prepayment of the rest of the postage is optional.

"6. The whole postage on letters for the foreign West Indies must be paid in advance.

"Part IX. Postage Rates on Books, Pamphlets, etc.

"1. Pamphlets or Tracts not exceeding two ounces in weight, and all Government Papers, Imperial or Provincial, are transmitted free.

"2. Printed Books, Printed Publications, or Pamphlets, when over two ounces and under sixteen ounces in weight each, at the rate of a halfpenny per ounce up to six ounces, and one penny for each additional one up to sixteen ounces, but none of these exceeding sixteen ounces can be transmitted by mail within this Province.

"9. The postage must be paid in full either by money or by affixing outside the Packet, or its cover, the proper amount of stamps.

"Part XII. Postage Stamps.

"1. The Postage Stamps issued by the Post-office Department of New Brunswick are of three kinds, and of the values of *Threepence*, *Sixpence*, and *One Shilling* respectively, each representing a Rose, Thisle, Shamrock, and Mayflower, with a Crown in centre.

"2. The threepenny stamps are coloured Red, the sixpenny Green, and the one shilling Purple. They can be procured from any Post-office in the Province.

"3. Whenever a supply of Postage Stamps may be required by a Postmaster, he will make a demand on the proper printed requisition for that purpose.

"4. A Postmaster receiving stamps from the Department will by first mail return the acknowledgment which accompanies them, properly dated and signed, also the case enclosing them.

"5. Any letters having one or more stamps affixed, equal in amount to the Rate of Postage chargeable on such letters, are to be mailed and forwarded as prepaid letters, though the amount is not to be included in the Letter Bill.

"6. On letters for the United States, when stamps are affixed representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, the stamps are *not* to be cancelled, but the letters are to be rated the full rates of postage as unpaid.

"7. On letters addressed to any part of British North America or the United Kingdom, when the number of stamps be not adequate to the amount of postage due, the letters are to be rated with the amount deficient, and forwarded with that amount charged as unpaid. In cases of this kind the stamps must be obliterated.

"10. Stamps of any Colony of British North America, United States, the United Kingdom, &c., where the letter has been posted, are to be allowed in New Brunswick as evidence of prepayment accordingly on the letters to which they are affixed.

"11. Postmasters are not allowed to affix stamps on letters, the Postage of which has been paid in money, under pain of dismissal.

"12. No other stamps than those issued by the Post-office in New Brunswick are to be taken in the Province in prepayment of letters posted within the same."

The description of the stamps, as given in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the section on postage stamps, is obviously incorrect. Excepting some of the colours, it is a description of the Nova Scotian Stamps that is given, as the New Brunswick stamps had no Mayflower on them, it being replaced by a Rose. The colour of the sixpence should be *yellow*, the Nova Scotia 6d. is *green*. This incorrect description of the stamps is odd enough when we consider that they had been eight years in use, and that this description was in the Official Guide for Postmasters.

The stamps were manufactured by Perkins, Bacon and Co., of London, England, engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed in sheets of 160 on a bluish paper, similar to the Nova Scotian stamps of same date.

The issue was ordered at the same time as those for Nova Scotia, as in their Reports there is a letter from the Postmaster-General suggesting the quantity of stamps to order for each Colony. The designs were almost the same, the only difference being that in the Nova Scotian stamps the fourth flower is the Mayflower, in the New Brunswick the fourth is a Rose. There are not the varieties of paper and shades in the New Brunswick stamps, that there are in the sister Colony of Nova Scotia. Apparently only one supply was ever sent out, and it was sufficient for the use of the Department until the decimal series was issued. The paper varies in shade from a *bluish-white* to a *dark blue*. These shades of paper are more apparent in the 3d. than in the other two values. The paper on which the 6d. is printed is about the same all through, the difference in shade being almost imperceptible. In the 1s. there is more variety, but not nearly as much as in the 3d. The variety of the 3d., on *white* paper, mentioned by Major Evans and Mons. Moens in their catalogues, I have never seen, and am inclined to doubt its existence, except as a specimen from which the *blue* colouring of the paper has been discharged, by a chemical process, intentional or otherwise.*

The colour of the printing of the 3d. varies greatly, from a faded *red* to a deep *scarlet*. Many of these shades are due to the careless manner in which the stock of stamps was kept, they being stored in a damp vault in the St. John Post-office. On this point the Postmaster-General says in his Report for 1859:

"The principal part of those remaining on hand are unfit for sale, having been damaged by being stored in the vault of the Post-office in St. John, which was so damp as to cause them to mould and the colours to run."

The printing of the 6d. is more even, and shades only can be found, light and dark yellow. In the 1s. the shade varies considerably, but this is perhaps due to the sensitiveness of the colour in which it is printed. As a general rule it runs from light to dark *purple*, the most distinct shade outside of these being a *reddish-purple*. The difference in the depth of *blue* in the paper on which the 1s. stamps are printed makes it difficult to define them, as the same colour and shade of ink on lighter or darker papers have an altogether different appearance. The gum used was of a dark brown colour, very pliable and not very adhesive, as stamps may be taken off the covers without any difficulty by merely bending the paper.

The half of the 3d. stamp that has been catalogued with a surcharge of 1½d. no doubt bears a forged surcharge: none were ever sold in that condition, though the 3d. was used bisected to make up the 7½d. currency rate for single letters to the United Kingdom.

REFERENCE LIST.

6th September, 1851.

- 3d., dark red on thick blue paper.
- 3d., " on blue paper.
- 3d., red on bluish paper (shades).
- 6d., yellow on bluish paper (shades).
- 1s., purple on thick blue paper.
- 1s. " on blue paper.
- 1s. " on bluish paper (shades).
- 1s., reddish-purple on bluish paper (shades).



* Exposure to damp, as described just below, would no doubt discharge the colour of the paper, under certain conditions.—Ed.

As in the other British North American Colonies, New Brunswick has her bisected stamps. No list can be considered complete, because new varieties may be found at any time. There is no official notice given of permission to bisect the 3d., but it must have been authorized to make up the United Kingdom packet postage. In the following list the entire prepayment of the cover is given first, then what it is made up with.

All stamps are bisected diagonally unless otherwise described.

REFERENCE LIST.

- 1s. 3d., made up with two 6d. and half a 6d.
- 9d., made up with a 6d. and half a 6d.
- 9d., made up with half a 1s. and half a 6d.
- 7½d., made up with half a 1s. and half a 3d.
- 7½d., made up with half a 1s. and half a 3d., cut vertically.
- 7½d., made up with a 6d. and half a 3d.
- 7½d., made up with two 3d. and half a 3d.
- 7½d., made up with two 3d. and half a 3d., cut vertically.
- 6d., made of half a 1s.
- 4½d., made up with one 3d. and half a 3d.
- 3d., made of a quarter of a 1s.
- 3d., made of half a 6d.

NOTE.—In the London Society's book upon the stamps of the North American Colonies, a rate of 7½d. made up with a 6d. and a quarter of a 6d. is mentioned. We also saw, some years ago, a combination forming 10½d., by means of a 6d., a 3d., and half of a 3d. This was on a portion of an envelope, and it is possible that it was not the whole amount originally paid on the letter.—ED.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPED LETTER SHEETS OF SARDINIA, 1818-1820.

We have recently had an opportunity of examining copies of the Decree and Official Notices, under which these letter sheets were issued; and as we cannot find that translations of these documents have been published in any English work, and as they explain very clearly the nature and object of the letter sheets—which nature and object are not, we think, very generally understood by collectors—we have thought it worth while to translate them, as nearly literally as may be, and we give them below with a few observations of our own.

The carrying of letters in Sardinia, as in most other countries, was a Government monopoly, and the arrangements of the Post-office of that period, as was also the case in some other countries, did not fully correspond with the requirements of the public, the consequence being that large numbers of letters were conveyed by illegal means. The authorities seem to have recognized the fact that their postal service was not all that it should be, and that to put a stop entirely to the transmission of letters by other means would probably be impossible, and would certainly be inconvenient to the public. They therefore wisely decided to legalize what they could not well prevent, and to permit transmission of letters, by means other than those provided by the Post-office, under such conditions as should obviate to some extent the loss of Revenue which would otherwise result, and thus effectually protect the Royal Monopoly.

With this view a Law appears to have been promulgated, under date of 12th August, 1818, which we have not seen, but which is referred to in the papers given below, by which the sending of letters by private means was allowed, on payment of certain rates to the State; the letters, however, had first to be presented at a Post-office, where the charge was collected, and where a stamp was impressed, or some mark made upon the letters, showing that the charge had been paid.

This system was soon found to be inconvenient, probably as inconvenient to the Post-office as it was to the public; it was therefore decided to issue stamped paper, upon which letters could be written; the paper was then to be folded in such a manner that the stamp appeared upon the side which was to contain the address, and the charge levied by the State was to be thus collected and indicated. This stamped paper consisted of the letter sheets, more or less well known

to collectors, issued first with stamps of three different values and designs, impressed in *blue*, and afterwards with similar stamps embossed without colour on paper with a special watermark. The documents show that the special paper was intended to have been used from the first, but that there being some delay in its manufacture, and the King's command being urgent, ordinary paper was employed provisionally; the varieties that are found of this paper are therefore accidental and of no official significance.

Now whether Charles Knight or Kowland Hill had ever heard of this use of stamped paper for a semi-postal purpose or not we cannot say (probably they had not), but here was certainly a similar idea to that put forward by Rowland Hill in his scheme for the prepayment of postage. Stamped paper was evidently no novelty in 1818, and we can only wonder that the authorities, having recognized the convenience of its use for collecting, and indicating the payment of a tax upon the transmission of letters, did not go a step further, and employ the same means for denoting postage paid upon the letters which passed through the Post-office. It is plainly stated however that the stamped letter sheets could not be used for this purpose, and if a letter written upon one of them had been sent through the post, it would have been liable to the same charge on delivery as if it had been written upon a plain piece of paper.

These sheets therefore occupy a doubtful position; they were issued by the Post-office, and distributed by its agency, exactly as postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., are now; they were for purposes of correspondence, and the Revenue they produced was Postal Revenue. At the same time the stamps upon them did not in any way denote a charge for the collection, transmission, or delivery of a letter or message, and the charge was a tax pure and simple—a charge made by the Post-office Department, for permitting somebody else to do work which it could not do so satisfactorily itself.

The penny postage stamp which has to be placed, under our existing postal regulations, upon a letter which is sent by rail, occupies a somewhat similar position. The case is not exactly the same, because our Post-office is ready to do some work for that penny; at the end of its journey by rail, the letter may be dropped into a letter-box and conveyed to its destination by post; but the penny has to be paid, whether the Post-office is called upon to do anything for it or not. The Sardinian Post-office was not prepared to do anything in return for the 15, 25, or 50 centesimi denoted by the stamps on these letter sheets.

After perusal of the following documents, our readers will, we think, be able fully to understand the use of the letter sheets in question, and we can leave it to each collector to decide for himself whether they are admissible into a collection of Postage Stamps or not.

ROYAL DECREE.

Whereby His Majesty adds certain facilities to those granted by the Edict of 12th August last, for the transmission of the correspondence of the public by means other than those of the Post Office; ordains the use of a species of paper denominated "*Carta Postale-Bollata*" (Postage-Stamped Paper), and makes other provisions relative thereto.

Under date of the 7th November, 1818.

[Large representation of arms and supporters.]

TURIN.

AT THE ROYAL PRINTING HOUSE.

VITTORIO EMANUELE, by the Grace of God King of Italy, of Cyprus, and of Jerusalem; &c. &c. of Savoy, and of Genoa; Prince of Piedmont, &c., &c., Duke.

Desiring to relax the stringency of the instructions laid down by the Regulations of the year 1772, the strict execution of which in reference to the transmission and carrying of letters by means other than those of the Post Office, would have resulted in great inconvenience to our well-beloved subjects, we have by our Edict of 12th August last, and by the Regulations annexed thereto, authorised the transport of correspondence by private means, subject, however, to the observance of certain rules, which we have considered desirable, in order to obviate the great loss which

would otherwise have been caused to our Post Office Department.

In framing these rules, our principal object was to reconcile the favour that should be shown to the claims of social relations and of commerce, with the necessity for still obtaining from this Royal monopoly a return, which, by increasing our revenue, assists in supporting the general charges of the State, and should meet the heavy expenses entailed by this branch of the public service, especially as we have the intention of extending, in the course of the coming year 1819, to all the chief towns of districts, means of regular communication with their respective provincial capitals and the centres of their military divisions, and with the metropolis.

Wishing, however, still further to facilitate the means of communication between our subjects, we have devised a fresh method, by which private persons, who find themselves under the necessity of sending letters or papers otherwise than through the Post Office, may thus despatch them without being obliged previously to submit their letters or packets of papers to be stamped at their respective Post Offices, and we at the same time promulgate certain other instructions which may conduce to the result which we desire:—Therefore, by our Royal Authority, from our own knowledge and in accordance with the advice of our Council, we have Decreed and do Decree as follows:—

Art. 1. There may be substituted for the stamp to be applied by the officers of the Post Office to letters presented to them by private persons, in accordance with Article 41 of the edict of 12th August last, and Art. 5 of the Regulations annexed thereto, the use of a special paper, to be manufactured by our Postal Department, under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent General, termed *Carta Postale-Bollata*.

Art. 2. The chief of our Chamber of Accounts (Accountant-General) will make known to the public, by a proclamation, the date of issue of the above-mentioned stamped paper, the size and design of the water-mark in the same, and the form of the stamps adopted.

In the records of the chamber alluded to shall be deposited specimens of the said paper, furnished with the prescribed stamps.

Art. 3. The distribution of the Postage-stamped Paper is entrusted to the Post Offices of all classes, and it shall be the charge and duty of the Officers and Subordinates of the Post Office, to make such provision that in every village of their Postal District there may be some person charged by them with the distribution of the said Paper on their behalf.

The Director General of Posts is authorised to grant to the Employés of the Post Office without fixed salaries, and to the distributors of the said Paper, such percentage on the proceeds of the sale thereof as he may consider fitting.

Art. 4. The said paper is of three classes, the first of three soldi, or 15 centesimi, the second of five soldi; or 25 centesimi, and the third of ten soldi, or 50 centesimi.

Art. 5. For the letters intended to travel a distance not exceeding 15 miles a 15 centesimi sheet must be used, for those travelling a greater distance than 15 miles, but not more than 35 miles, 25 centesimi, and for any greater distance, 50 centesimi.

The letters written upon the said paper may be conveyed by any person whatsoever, provided that they are single, that is of one sheet only, and folded so that the stamp may appear on the outside, and that they bear upon the address the information prescribed by No. 3 of Article 4, of the Regulations of 12th of August.

Art. 6. Deeds and documents may be transmitted by expresses, conductors, and other persons of all conditions, provided that such articles are enclosed in a wrapper, and accompanied by a single letter written upon paper bearing a 10 soldi stamp.

Art. 7. Our Edicts, Patents, and such-like, and all the Mandates, Proclamations, Decrees, and other orders of any Magistrate, or Ecclesiastical, Civil or Military Authority, exclusive however of orders sent in the form of letters or circulars, whether manuscript or printed, may be conveyed quite free, provided that they are open.

The above-mentioned articles, if printed, may also be sent free through the post, if they are enclosed in a wrapper

in accordance with Art. 133 of the Regulations of 12th August, and are countersigned upon the address side by the Official by whom they are despatched, whether possessing the franking privilege or not, provided that the persons to whom they are addressed hold some public appointment, or are acting in some official capacity, and that they are addressed not by name but by the title of their appointment, or in their official capacity.

Art. 8. Persons who may be found in possession of not more than one single-rate letter, written upon paper other than the Postage-stamped Paper hereby prescribed, shall be exempt from the fines and penalties under the above-mentioned Edict, provided that they prove, to the satisfaction of the Keeper of the Posts, that they are sent *Express*, and under circumstances of urgency, which did not admit of their obtaining the prescribed paper.

This exemption however shall not apply to such persons as may be found in possession of more than one single-rate letter.

If the person found in possession of one single-rate letter shall allege that he is travelling as express and by urgency, the officer who seizes the letter shall not take it from him, and should allow him to continue his journey, after taking note of his name, the place whence he has come, and the address of the letter, for the purpose of the report to be made in accordance with Art. 67 of the Edict of 12th August last.

Art. 9. The exemption allowed by the preceding article shall extend also to persons coming from Foreign parts who are travelling by the post routes, and upon whom may be found sealed letters, provided that they give reasonable proof before the Keeper of the Posts, if there be one in the place in which the seizure is made, or, if not, before the Magistrate, or in the absence of a Magistrate, before the Syndic, that it was not possible for them to have their letters stamped at the first Post Office that they came to on their entry into these States, and that in the course of their further transit there existed the same impossibility.

Open letters, which persons travelling by the post routes, coming from Foreign parts, may bring into these States, shall not be held to be in contravention of the law; but penalties will be incurred by persons within these States who may take charge of such letters for Foreign parts, unless they are written upon the Postage-stamped Paper, or have been previously stamped at a Post Office.

Art. 10. Letters written upon Postage-stamped Paper, which may be despatched by Post, will not be allowed any reduction in the postal charges on account of the nature of the paper upon which they are written.

Art. 11. The penalties to be inflicted upon the manufacturers of Postage-stamped Paper, upon the conductors in charge of the conveyance of the same, and upon the forgers of the said paper, or persons in possession of water-marks,* or of stamps, or of forged paper, shall be those laid down in articles 66, 67, and 68 of our Edict relative to Stamped Paper, dated 5th Dec., 1817.

Jurisdiction in such matters shall be exercised, and proceedings shall be taken, in accordance with the dispositions of our Edict of 12th August last, relative to the Post Office Department.

We have ordered that the foregoing be registered by our Accountant-General, and that the copies printed at the Royal Printing-house shall be held to have the same authority as the original. Such is our will.

Given at Stupinigi the 7th of November, 1818, and in the 17th year of our Reign.

(Signed)

V. EMANUELE.
V. GATTINARA, P.P. &c. Reggente.
V. BRIGNOLE.
V. CORTI.

DI S. MARZANO.

THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF ACCOUNTS.

Be it known to all men, that the foregoing Royal Decree, dated at Stupinigi the 7th instant, signed by His Majesty, duly despatched, sealed, and subscribed by His Excellency the Maquis S. Marzano, First Secretary of State for Foreign

* The words "di filigrana" probably imply either watermarked paper or apparatus for manufacturing it.

Affairs, having been seen and read by us; having heard the arguments of Senator Falquet in his capacity as Procurator-General, to whom this Decree was communicated; and having duly considered the whole subject, we have ordered, and do hereby order, that the above-mentioned Royal Decree be registered in our archives, and that it be observed in its form, spirit, and letter.

Given at Turin the 17th November, 1818.

For the said Most Excellent Royal Chamber.

(Signed), FAVA.

(To be continued.)

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1894-95 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 16th November, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. Fifteen members present.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. G. T. Napier, tendering his resignation of membership of the Society, which was directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. Bacon showed 2 copies of the 1d. (brown) New Zealand stamp with the watermark N. Z., sent for inspection by Mr. L. Gibb, and also a very dangerous new forgery of the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese Naples, Arms, stamp, forwarded by Mr. Graham Taylor, of Trinidad.

Mr. G. J. Hynes presented to the Society facsimile copies of two settings of the 4 anna stamp of the 1st issue of India, printed from the dies upon the original watermarked paper; and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the Vice-President, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hynes for his interesting gift.

Before proceeding to the business of the evening, Mr. Bacon asked leave to call attention to the death of Mr. Gilbert Harrison, an esteemed member of the Society, and gave a short account of Mr. Harrison's connection with Philately. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bacon mentioned the work done by Mr. Harrison in connection with the stamps of Portuguese India, the United States Envelopes, and the stamps of Afghanistan and Cashmere, referring especially, in illustration of the perseverance of Mr. Harrison in unravelling intricate questions, to the fact that he had been able to elucidate the subject of the number of dies used for striking the early United States Envelopes, a problem which the greatest authorities in the States had been unable to clear up. At the time of his death Mr. Harrison had been occupied in the preparation of a paper embodying his further researches in this direction, which it is hoped may appear later on in *The London Philatelist*. Mr. Bacon explained that the loss would be specially felt in regard to the works on the Stamps of Afghanistan and Cashmere, which Mr. Harrison had offered to write for the Society. The plates of illustrations for the former work had been prepared, but it is not yet known what is the condition of the text part of the work. Mr. Bacon concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, have heard with very deep regret of the death of Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and they desire to place on record their appreciation of the eminent services he has rendered to Philately, more

particularly with reference to the issues of Afghanistan and Portuguese India, and the United States Envelopes.

"That they also sincerely sympathise with the family of Mr. Harrison in their bereavement."

These resolutions having been seconded by the Vice-President, who also referred to the great loss sustained by Philatelists generally through the death of Mr. Harrison, were carried unanimously, and the Secretary was directed to communicate them to Mr. Harrison's family.

On the proposal of Mr. Geldard, seconded by the Secretary, Captain G. Chichester was duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Nankivell called attention to certain dangerous forgeries of the 6d. (blue on colour) surcharged stamps of the Transvaal which were being offered for sale, and produced copies showing a *tête bêche* specimen, for inspection by the members present.

Mr. Oldfield enquired what arrangements were proposed to be made in reference to the annual dinner of the Society, and gave notice that he would move a resolution on the subject at a subsequent meeting.

The Vice-President then read a paper entitled "Short Notes on Western Australian Stamps," in which he called attention to a number of varieties in the 4d. stamps of the 1854 issue, and to the varieties of perforation in the 1861 issue. Specimens of the stamps referred to in the paper were produced, and handed round for inspection by the members present. On the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Bacon, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his very interesting paper, which it is proposed to publish in *The London Philatelist*.

THE fifth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 30th November, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon occupied the chair, and thirteen other members were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Amongst the correspondence read was a letter from Miss Harrison, in reply to the vote of condolence with the family of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and a letter from Mr. G. B. T. Nicholls, informing the meeting of the death of Mr. E. H. Watts, junr. Upon the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, it was resolved: "That the members of the Society have heard with great regret of the death of Mr. E. H. Watts, junr., and sincerely sympathise with Mrs. Watts, and the family of their fellow-member, in their bereavement," and the Secretary was directed to communicate the resolution to Mrs. Watts, and to Mr. E. H. Watts.

Letters of resignation of membership received from Mr. E. W. Reeves, and Mr. McHenry England, were directed to be accepted with regret.

The receipt of a sheet of the recent forgeries of Japanese stamps, forwarded by Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. W. T. Wilson called attention to the fact that a large stock of stamps, which are believed to be forgeries, was being offered from Morocco, and stated that the matter would be laid before the Philatelic Protection Association. He also stated that he had recently received from America a £5 stamp of Great Britain, which had evidently been used for telegraphic purposes, but on which there was added an imitation of a postmark, with the obvious intention of deceiving collectors.

A letter from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., announcing a new issue prepared by the Company for the Rajah of Sarawak, and enclosing specimens of the stamps, which reflect great credit on the manufacturers, was directed to be acknowledged, with the thanks of the members for the courtesy of the Company in giving the official information to the Society.

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, that the following article should be added to the Society's Statutes, viz., "35A. Every paper read at a meeting of the Society shall be considered the property of the Society, unless there shall have been any previous engagement with the Author to the contrary; and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time that they may think proper. But should the Council refuse or neglect within six calendar

months to publish any such paper, the Author shall have a right to copy the same, and publish it under his own directions."

After some discussion Mr. Nankivell moved as an amendment the addition to the proposed article of the following words: "In either case the Council and the Author shall have equal rights of future publication of any such paper." The proposer and seconder of the resolution having signified their willingness to accept the amendment, the addition was, with the consent of the meeting, directed to stand as part of the original motion, which was then put to the meeting and carried.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, it was further resolved that the following article should also be added to the statutes; viz.

"25B. No member shall publish, or communicate to any person for publication, any notice of any paper read before a meeting of the Society, or any report of any meeting, or any matter connected with the proceedings of the Society in general meeting. Any breach of the provisions of this Article by a member shall be deemed to be a matter affecting his conduct within the meaning of Article 9."

Mr. Bacon then read a paper by the President, entitled, "Impressions from an Unregistered Plate of the One Penny, Great Britain, 1840."

The paper had reference to a portion of a sheet of Plate II of the black 1d. English Stamp in the President's collection. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Creeke, a vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Kingston for his interesting contribution, which will be published in *The London Philatelist*.

Mr. Nankivell called attention to the question of the measurement of perforations, and gave notice that, at a subsequent meeting, he would move a resolution on the subject.

Mr. Hynes produced for inspection a portion of his collection of Indian stamps.

Among the most prominent stamps were sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna (red) of 1854, with a proof sheet in black; sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna (blue) of the printings of May, July, and August, 1854; fac-simile sheets on original watermarked paper of the 4 annas stamp of the first issue; and paves or sheets of the 8 pies (no watermark), the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, of 1855, imperforate, the 8 pies, 4 annas and 8 annas (rose), with "Service" in small type, and of all the issues of 1865, including the Service stamps.—From *The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

December 6th.—R. H. Hunter, Esq. (Ottawa), J. Figuet, Esq. (Paris) were unanimously elected members. One application refused. Report of O. dham Society received with thanks. Circulars from Manchester Society, re Federation Exchange, were partly discussed, and then handed over to Committee for report.

Display—Great Britain.—The President exhibited a fine lot of unused, nearly every variety being shewn in nice shades, singles, pairs, strips, and blocks.

Messrs. Pimm, Walton, and Johnson shewed collections of used and unused, including reconstructed plates of various values, perhaps the most interesting being the separate plates of the dies, perfs., and papers of the early 1d., red.

December 20th.—C. Manby, Esq. (Bath), Dr. G. H. Hart (Birmingham) were unanimously elected ordinary members. Subscription was voted to the Ref. List of Straits (W. Brown). Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. for complete files of *The Philatelic Record and Stamp News* for 1894; C. G. Vogel for the *Int. Briefmarken Offertenblatt*; also to Messr. H. Hilckes and L. M. Staebler for such numbers of *The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* and *The Canadian Philatelist* respectively as have been published.

Mr. W. Pimm then read his paper on Ceylon, illustrating it by means of his own very large and fine collection of these stamps.

January 3rd, 1895.—The President handed round the diary published by S. Gibbons, limited, which had been presented by Mr. Phillips, and while the diary itself was up to date, it was regretted that the description of our Society was of such an antediluvian nature, the list of officers and address of Society being some years old.

The Hon. Secretary then read his paper on South Australia, illustrating the issues, shades, wmk's., and papers from his own collection, which had been arranged according to the "Handbook on South Australia," and pointed out several varieties not catalogued therein.

THE next meeting (January 17th) will be devoted to an exhibition of the De Coppet collection of Mexico (instead of Spain, as previously arranged). This magnificent collection has recently been purchased by the President.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday, the 20th November, at 5.15 p.m., the Vice-President in the chair, and nine members in attendance. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Osvald V. Muller, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, and seconded by Mr. H. W. Graham, was elected as a resident member. The new draft rules, having received two-thirds votes of members, were confirmed, and ordered to be printed at the end of the year with the Annual Report.

A discussion then ensued as to having a room in the Fort for the Society's meetings. Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg proposed, and Mr. H. W. Graham seconded, and it was carried *nem. con.*, that the Honorary Secretary be empowered to rent a room in the Fort for this purpose, at a rental not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem for a period of six months. It was also proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. A. Hayim, that the almirahs and records of the Society be handed over to the Honorary Secretary, who had kindly agreed to perform the duties of Librarian in addition to his own. Carried unanimously.

The Hon. Treasurer, in reply to a question put by Mr. H. W. Graham, informed the meeting that the cash balance of the Society amounted to over Rs. 200.

With reference to the approaching departure from Bombay next month of Mr. Gubbay, the Vice-President of this Society, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, and carried unanimously, that a special meeting be held. Mr. K. Ramchundra intimated that this meeting would be convened at his residence, and that he would take steps to have the necessary invitations sent to members.

Mr. D. Mahadevrao proposed that as there were no certificates for the office-bearers of the Society, a form to this effect should be passed and printed for the purpose. This was seconded by Mr. Philip de Cruz, and carried *nem. con.* Mr. Krishnarao Ramchundra showed the new member's card, which was considered satisfactory, and was ordered to be used in future, for resident and corresponding members.

The Honorary Treasurer intimated that the Committee of the Bombay Art Society had kindly placed show-cases at the disposal of this Society, for the coming Art Exhibition, for the purpose of exhibiting postage stamps; the exhibition would last about a fortnight. He recommended that members having rarities, &c., should take advantage of the offer, and thus inaugurate the first Philatelic Exhibition in the country. He further remarked that if the exhibition was held, as proposed by him, it would have the effect of increasing general interest in philately, and this would tend to the advantage of the Society.

After some discussion on the question, the Hon. Treasurer was directed to convey the thanks of this Society to the Bombay Art Society, and to make arrangements for a Philatelic Exhibition in connection with this Society in the New Secretariat.

A MEETING of the Committee (twenty-eighth) was held at the Society's rooms on Thursday, the 13th December, at 5.15 p.m. The minutes of the last Committee Meeting were read and confirmed.

In accordance with Rule 13 of the Society's By-laws Osvald V. Muller, Esq., was elected Vice-President of the Society in place of Mr. E. S. Gubbay—resigned.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, Hon. Sec.

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening the 4th January, 1895. There was a good muster of members present, the President, Mr. Oliver Firth, occupying the chair. The subject of debate was "Specialism & General Collecting." This was opened by the President in a very able speech, in which he dealt with the question from all points of view, after which a general discussion took place, in which several members joined, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 5th February, 1895.

W. H. SCOTT, *Hon. Sec.*

JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: A. A. OSBORN, ESQ.

Hon. President: L. SCHULER.

MINUTES of ordinary general meeting held at the Y.M.C.A.'s buildings, November 14th, 1894.

Mr. A. Landau presided. There were fourteen members present.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed the secretary read the correspondence.

Mr. Landau handed in his report of the Committee's action in the matter of the proposed exhibition, to be held under the auspices of the Society in May, 1895.

The librarian reported a donation to the Society from Mr. Klagsbrun in the shape of several books for the library. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Klagsbrun for his donation.

Mr. Justice Cohen briefly gave a report of his collection for the Society's album.

Mr. Klagsbrun proposed that copies of the "Million petition" be obtained, and signatures be canvassed by the members. This was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then read the proposed programme for the exhibition, which was carried with certain amendments. Mr. Klagsbrun proposed that the question, as to whether the exhibition committee carry out the programme or not, be left till the next meeting, and due notice thereof be given to the members. Carried unanimously.

Mr. M. Z. Booleman, the Superintendent of Exchange, handed in his report.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.
SALLO EPSTEIN, *Hon. Sec.*

P.O. Box, 1239.

METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

We have been requested to announce the formation of this Club, which was "organized" on November 13th, 1894, with a list of officers in which we notice the names of several well-known American collectors. We wish the Club every success, and shall be glad to receive occasional notes of its progress.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE fourth meeting of this Society was held in the Central Café, High Street, on Wednesday evening, November 21st.

The President, G. H. Hunt, Esq., occupied the chair, ten other members being present.

New members elected, Mr. Bradley, Broomhall Park, and Mr. Pike, 273, Glossop Road. Herr Henri Spiertz, Rue des Rentiers, 46, Etterbeck, Brussels, was proposed and seconded as a member of the Society.

A proposition was submitted to the meeting by Mr. Luis H. Abenheimer that we endeavour to obtain foreign and continental exchanges of stamps, &c., for the Society, upon the basis of Stanley Gibbons' or Senf's catalogues. After considerable discussion Mr. Clough seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Luis H. Abenheimer being appointed to conduct the correspondence.

After the ordinary business of the evening Mr. Chapman exhibited his very interesting collection of duplicates. Mr. Abenheimer also showed a fine collection of German States stamps, mounted on bevelled cards.

The usual votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

THERE was a very good attendance at the fortnightly meeting held on Wednesday, December 5th, at the Society's room.

At this, the fifth meeting of the Society, the President, Mr. G. H. Hunt, again occupied the chair, fifteen other members being present.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bradley, the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

Herr Henri Spiertz, of Brussels, was elected a member.

Several notices of motion were discussed and agreed to.

Previous to and after the regular business of the evening Mr. Chapman exhibited his fine miscellaneous collection of postage stamps, &c., many rare shades and good specimens of used Sardinia and Italy being shewn, and much admired by the members. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Chapman, at the close of a very pleasant evening.

R. SNEATH, *Hon. Sec.*

166, DEVONSHIRE STREET.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B.—"CC" stands for *Crown Colonies*, "CA" for *Crown Agents*.

J. S.—"Ivory heads" are specimens in which the head shows *white*, while the rest of the impression is on *blue*.

T. N.—We note the error you mention; it was not previously known to us.

A. J. M.—Your stamp is no doubt a copy that has been doubly perforated at the sides, the second cutting away the paper between the holes made by the first.

Miss J. E. J.—You will see by our published advertisements that all subscriptions commence now with the volume, in July of each year. Subscribers who commenced in the middle of a volume can complete their subscriptions to the end of vol. v., and then start fair with vol. vi. *We should be glad if all subscribers would kindly note that their subscriptions should be sent to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, and not to the Editor, who has no means of knowing whether subscriptions are due, or whether those sending them are old subscribers or new ones.*

J. C. T.—Thanks for your card. We fancy that horizontal and vertical will be the usual order in future, though there was a reason for the contrary order in the past.

R. B. B.—The relative values of *sterling* and *currency*, in Canada, were as shown on the stamp you mention; 6d. sterling was equal to 7½d. currency, 1s. sterling to 1s. 3d. currency, and so on. This probably accounts for the highest value being inscribed 12d. instead of a 1s., as it represented 12d. currency. You will find further details in Mr. D. A. King's papers, which we are now publishing.

J. I. B.—It is impossible to say whether these provisionals are likely to be of any value; probably not, as persons on the spot have no doubt secured stocks of them.

C. C.—Thanks for your letter. We chronicled the envelope last month. Natal No. 66, with double and inverted surcharge is well known and will perhaps be in next edition.

E. F. de P.—Many thanks for your note of Mulready 1d. envelope, No. 163, which is an addition to our list.

A. Q.—The postmark with Stars is a bogus one. Obliterated stamps with *original gum* are of course postmarked to order. It seems to us to matter very little whether they were bought at face value or not, and so long as collectors are foolish enough to prefer *used* specimens to unused these varieties will be made for them. We do not know of any means of distinguishing Argentine stamps that have been used on telegrams from those that have been used on letters; probably the same obliterating marks are employed.

A. R. D.—Many varieties of misplaced watermarks have been noted in the magazines, but they are not generally catalogued.

E. H. A.—We constantly receive suggestions, &c., for the Album and Catalogue, and are always grateful for them.

C. de G.—Many thanks for your letter. All the varieties you mention have been chronicled, though they are not given in our publishers' Catalogue.

Special Bargains and New Issues FOR FEBRUARY, 1895.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

Table listing various stamps from countries like ANGOLA, BOSNIA, BRAZIL, CAPE VERDE, CHINKIANG, CONGO (PORTUGUESE), ECUADOR, GERMANY, GUINEA, MACAO, MOZAMBIQUE, NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, NORTH BORNEO, PERAK, PERU, PORTUGAL, PORTO RICO, ROUMANIA, and ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.

Table listing stamps from SERVIA, SELANGOR, SWEDEN, TIMOR, TONGA, UNITED STATES, and ZAMBEZIA.

CHEAP SETS.

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Table listing various stamp sets from countries like Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dutch Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Faridkot, Fernando Po, Fiji, Finland, France, French Colonies, French Congo, and French Guiana.

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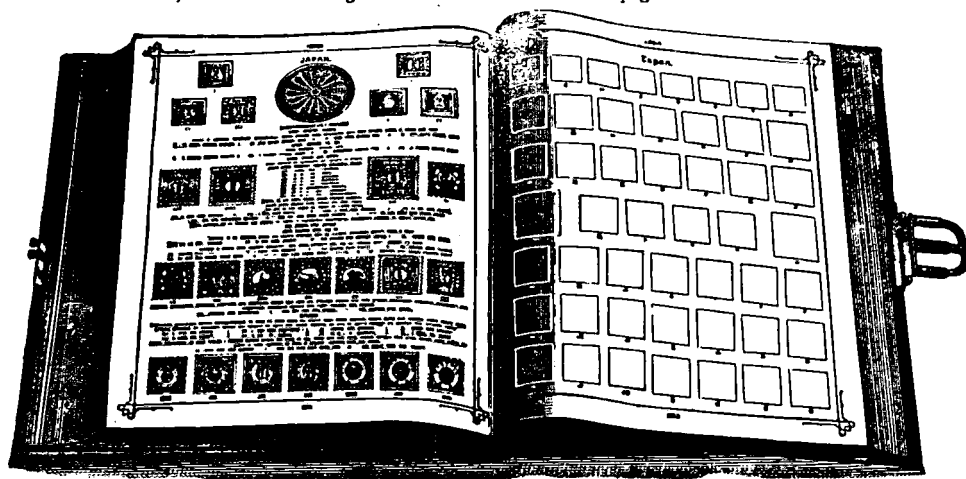
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The NEW IMPERIAL ALBUM includes the already published Supplement, and is, as before, edited by that celebrated and most careful Philatelist Major E. B. EVANS. Conspicuous amongst its many improvements may be named the addition of a large number of Illustrations of Watermarks, which will be found of great assistance to the Philatelist in that very often embarrassing branch of the science. A new feature consists of the introduction of short notes, concisely giving information as to the situation, government, area, population, and other interesting particulars that may be found useful for reference. Some of the Countries have been re-arranged, wherever it has been possible to introduce any practical improvement. The whole of the numerous issues of the French Colonies have been massed together, instead of being separated under different headings, as has heretofore been the case—an advantageous alteration that will no doubt commend itself to all collectors. Many other valuable additions will be found embodied in this Work, which it is impossible to enumerate here—in fact it has been the Publishers' endeavour, successful as have been former Editions, to render this one even more deserving the support of the Philatelic public. The vast number of recent New Issues have of course considerably added to the bulk of this work, but notwithstanding the increase in the number of pages no alteration has been made in the prices.



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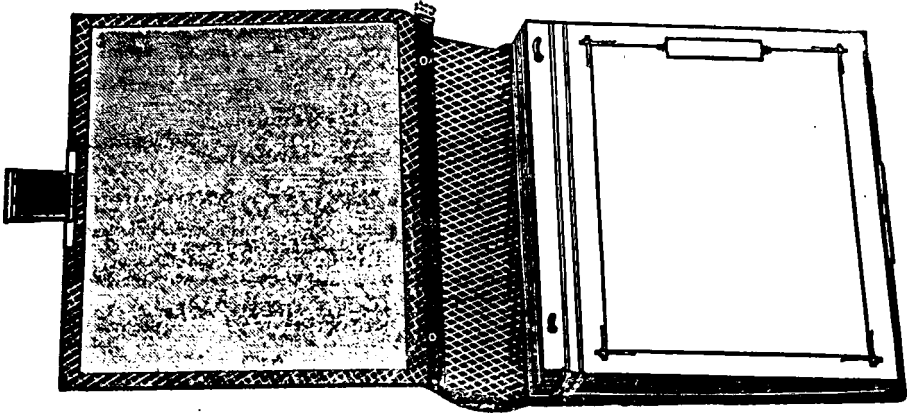
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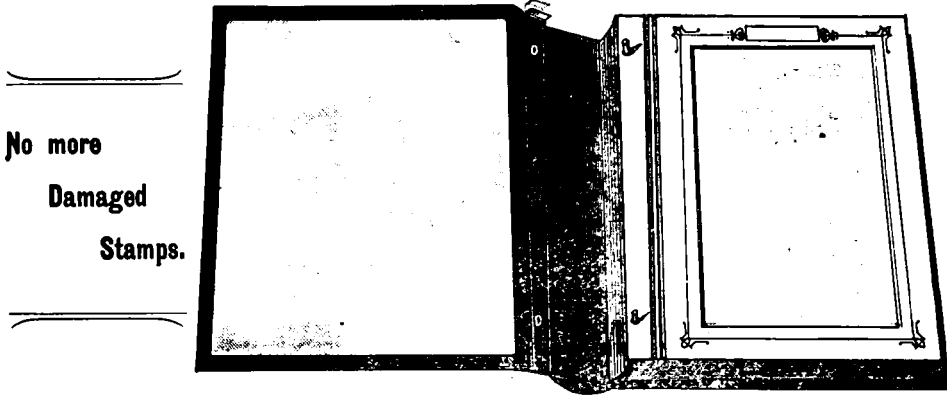
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STANLEY GIBBONS
 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVARS
 MONTHLY
 JOURNAL

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial	113
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	114
Oddments en Route. By E. Stanley Gibbons	120
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	120
Reports of Philatelic Societies	123
The British Specialists' Stamp Exchange	127
Correspondence	127
Answers to Correspondents	127



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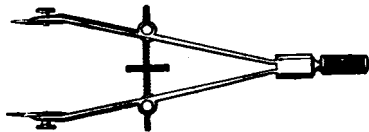
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

No. 56.

EDITORIAL.

WE had serious thoughts of letting our readers off without an Editorial this month, for Mr. Phillips has come back from New York, full of Notes—Literary, Scientific, and *others*. Mr. Gibbons has sent us an interesting, not to say tantalizing letter, from which we gather that there are still quarters of the globe in which it is possible to bask in the sun even at this time of year, and we have also various other interesting articles, too numerous to mention and quite sufficient to fill our pages. But we have unfortunately some books which it is our duty to review, and being just in that humour—resulting from several months sojourn in the Arctic Regions, with “the noise of the water-pipes” ever on our ear—in which it is just as much a pleasure to dissect a friend as to cut up an enemy, we feel that we had better do our duty before the warm weather, with its softening influences, arrives.

* * *

FIRST on our list—and a good first too—is Mr. William Brown's beautiful book on *the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, surcharged for Use in the Native Protected States*. And here, on the very threshold of our task, we are tempted to make a digression, and, the spirit indeed being willing, as well as the flesh weak, we yield to the temptation. The name of our friend, Mr. William Brown, is inseparably linked in our mind, with that of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. The last few numbers of that Journal have contained some most interesting revelations. We have learnt the name of the Editor; we have learnt that a talented lady writes the *Review of Reviews*; the identity of Old File, Esq., is not too obscurely hinted at; and last, but not least, we are told that the Philatelic Dairy may be found somewhere within reach of Salisbury Spire, or at any rate that it is the source of those never-failing supplies of Philatelic Butter, which are turned out month by month from St. Thomas' Square. Mr. Brown acknowledges that he once had some of this excellent lubricant “knocking about for an indefinite period among his Straits Settlements,” and this we fully believe—indeed we are sure of it, for an entire pat is still adhering to page 3 of the copy he has sent us! However, we will try to review it for all that.

To review in any great detail such an elaborate work as this, would not only occupy far more space than we are able to devote to it, but would also involve our repeating a considerable portion

of our papers on the same subject, which appeared in an earlier volume of this magazine; we must therefore confine ourselves to generalities. From this point of view we have nothing but praise to bestow; we do not say that it would be otherwise if we penetrated deeper, but the general arrangement of the lists, the conciseness of the notes, the fulness of illustration and the get-up of the book, all appear to us to be excellent. The great difficulty connected with surcharges is, of course, that of deciding upon the claims to admission, into the lists, of the doubtful varieties; a variety of surcharge is a very easy thing to make, and its badness is, unfortunately, in many cases very difficult to prove. In this point Mr. Brown has erred, if at all, on the side of inclusiveness, rather than exclusiveness. There are two ways of looking at a variety of this kind. The one is to say, “I know nothing of this, therefore I omit it”; the other is to say, “I know nothing against this, therefore I admit it.” Mr. Brown seems to have adopted the second, which is certainly the more charitable, and we think the more modest of the two. Not that he fails to give good reasons for most of his conclusions—and inclusions; indeed the only case in which we are inclined altogether to disagree with him, is that of Negri Sembilan, Nos. 2 and 3, and this on the general ground that in our opinion, an overprint struck after the stamp has been affixed to a letter cannot be a *surcharge*, or at least not a surcharge of the kind in question here; the names of these States were printed upon the stamps to distinguish those sold at the offices of each State from those sold at other offices; for this purpose they must necessarily have been printed upon the stamps before they were sold and used upon letters, and not after.

But this is only a small blemish; we can heartily recommend the book as the most complete and beautiful addition to Philatelic literature that has reached us for many a long day.

* * *

The Stamp News Annual is an old friend, one whose face however we seem to have missed last year; we heard rumours of its existence, but our copy did not materialize—probably our postman had developed a taste for philately. The present issue contains the usual mixed assortment of matter, ranging from papers by some of the first philatelists of the day, down to—let us say—“Collectors in Council,” than which—well, well, we will not be unkind, after all it is almost as light reading as the proceedings of some

of our genuine Philatelic Societies. The Annual contains retrospects and forecasts, shrinkages and expansions, notes on stamps of divers countries, from Bavaria to the Transvaal, "Freaks of the Post Office" (including Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.), stamps by the sackful and otherwise; while the *butter*, as far as we personally are concerned, is supplied in an article on Philatelic Literature, the writer, of which, we confess, hits a palpable blot in Mr. Millington's book on *The Stamps of the British Empire*. He is in error, however, in thinking it *remarkable* that the same erroneous illustration of the Mauritius 2d. 1859, "large head with fillet," should appear in all Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' publications; it is perfectly natural that the same block should have been used all through. It is hard to lose an old friend, and this is a very old friend, with a mysterious face, combining the prominent features of the two rare 2d. stamps of Mauritius; we thought it quite incapable of deceiving anyone, far less so experienced a philatelist as Mr. Millington, but we fear that we shall have to get our publishers to pension off the representative of the Large Head with Fillet.

* * *

Mr. Walter Morley sends us a new priced catalogue, of *The Stamps of Great Britain*, of all sorts and descriptions—Postage, Fiscal, Railway, College, &c., &c.—about the greater part of which we must, perforce, hold our tongue, lest we only display our ignorance. We doubt not that the lists of the many things of which we know nothing, are as full and complete as those appear to be of the few with which we are more or less distantly familiar. We regret to see the increasing tendency to catalogue and price varieties of postmark; it is in our opinion a step in an entirely wrong direction, and one which will lead to heavy retribution in the form of fraudulent obliterations, as soon as the *fakers* see that it is worth while to take some trouble over them. However, postmarks seem to be coming into fashion, and we can only hope that they may not drive stamps out of it.

* * *

The Bazaar, which has long displayed a certain amount of interest in philately, under the able guidance of the Rev. R. B. Earée, of *Album Woods* fame, has taken a decided step in our direction which we heartily welcome. On the 11th inst., the first issue of a "Philatelists' Supplement" accompanied the usual number of the paper, and we are glad to learn that similar supplements are to appear at intervals of two months, *i.e.*, on April 8th and June 3rd, next. The opening number contains a quantity of matter of varying philatelic interest, the place of honour being given to a general paper on *The English College Stamps*, by Mr. J. R. F. Turner. Amongst other articles we notice one on *Photographing Watermarks*, with illustrations of some excellent results obtained by simply using the stamps themselves as negatives, and printing from them in an ordinary photographic printing frame. The process will plainly

answer well with watermarks that are visible on holding the stamp up to the light; what we want is something that will detect and record the existence of a watermark which is ordinarily invisible. Mr. Morley contributes an article, fully illustrated, upon *Some Rare and Curious English Fiscals*; and Mr. Earée a most lucid paper on the *Mounting of Stamps*, with which we heartily agree. The only complaint that we have to make against the *Philatelists' Supplement*, is that we are not to see it more often, and that we trust may be remedied later on.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Abyssinia.—Authorities on the Continent appear to differ as to the nature (speculative or non-speculative) of the series of stamps assigned to this country. A German philatelic journal denounces the issue as "a Parisian concoction," having been informed by a correspondent at Massoah that he had to obtain the Abyssinian stamps from Paris, and that there are no Post-offices in Abyssinia! Mons. Maury, who seems to have taken these stamps under his special protection, declares, on the other hand, that both stamps and other postal supplies were sent out to the Emperor Menilek, *via* Obock (a somewhat ill-omened route), and that, what is more to the purpose, the Emperor has paid the French Stamp Department for them; and that if they have not been put in circulation yet, it is perhaps owing to the troubles caused by the Italians (of whom the correspondent in question is one)! Now we have every confidence in the good faith of Mons. Maury, but still it appears to us that if all the Abyssinian stamps had been shipped off to the Emperor Menilek, and no portion of the supply consigned to a well-known dealer in Paris, this question as to their nature would never have arisen, and they would not have required a defender.

Austria.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the 5 and 10 kreuzers stamps upon a thinner, whiter paper than hitherto, and with more threads of silk in it. The perforation is also said to be different, the 5 kr. being perf. 13, and the 10 kr. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

Azores.—*The American Journal of Philately* describes a specimen of the 80 reis, of the 1867 issue of Portugal, with the 1875 type of the "AZORES" surcharge; our contemporary adds "the specimen in question is an undoubtedly genuine original," otherwise we should have been inclined to say that it was an absolutely impossible variety.

Bamra.—*Le T. P.* announces a fresh setting of sixteen varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 4, and 8 annas, the 1st and 3rd horizontal rows showing "Postage," with capital "P," and the 2nd and 4th "postage," with small "p." There is also a new setting of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., in which the "P's" are less regularly mixed, there being one small "p" in the top row, two in the second, three in the third, and one in the fourth. Our publishers have also received fresh supplies of these interesting labels, but their 4 a. are of the same setting as the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. just described, and on thicker paper than the 2 a. and 8 a. The 1 a. and 1 rupee remain unchanged, so far.

Adhesives.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black on deep rose; new setting.	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	green	
	2 a.,	pink	
	4 a.,	"	
	8 a.,	"	thicker paper.

We are not sorry to hear a rumour that the Bamra Post-office is shortly to be taken over by the British Indian authorities, and we trust that the report may be true.

Bhopal.—The varieties here are not quite so uninteresting, though somewhat monotonous. According to *Le T. P.* the well known square design has been redrawn in eight varieties for the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., one of the types showing "NAW B" for "NAWAB," a space being left for the second "A," which seems to have been inserted later, as some of the sheets received show this error, while others do not. The sheet consists of four horizontal pairs, printed on white laid paper, and may be had either imperf. or with the usual perforation.



Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black; fresh varieties.

Brazil.—We have received the 500, 700, and 1000 reis of the new issue, the central device on the highest value consisting of a head of Mercury. The frame is the same as that of the other values.

Adhesives. 500 reis, black and blue.
700 " " mauve.
1000 " " brown-violet and green.

Brunei.—The Sultan of this place, which adjoins the territories of the British North Borneo Company, has doubtless caught the infection in that stampiferous neighbourhood. *Le T. P.* tells us that he has issued a full set of stamps of the annexed design, the inscriptions upon which show that they are intended both for postal and revenue purposes, though probably the latter is the principal object. White paper; perf. 14.



Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., bistre.
1 c., red-brown.
2 c., black.
3 c., violet-blue.
5 c., blue-green.
8 c., lilac.
10 c., orange.
25 c., pale blue.
50 c., olive-green.
1 dollar, reseda-green.

Bulgaria.—Messrs. Smith and Son's *Monthly Circular* reports two values of the current issue in new colours.

Adhesives. 15 st., red-violet; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
30 st., light brown "

Ceylon.—A correspondent of *The London Philatelist* has added a new terror to the study of perforations, by the discovery of a specimen of the 5d., wmk. Star, "perforated on each side with a gauge of 15 for one half of the length and 14 for the remaining half." Similar specimens of other values have since been found, and our contemporary remarks thereon, "It now seems possible to have a stamp with eight perforations, whereas we fondly thought that four constituted the millennium." We doubt, however, whether high watermark has yet been reached, for with a sufficiently irregular machine every separate pair of holes might show a different gauge! We also doubt whether millennium is quite the word; we begin to believe that the Golden Age of Stamp Collecting was that in which all these interesting variations were dealt with by means of the scissors and the waste-paper basket! The same journal adds a long list of imperforate stamps of Ceylon, no wmk. and wmk. Crown and CC, from the collection of Mr. A. de Worms; all are unused, and no doubt none of them were ever issued in the imperforate condition, even accidentally.

Chili.—According to *The Post Office* two sets of Unpaid Letter stamps have been issued here, one, stated to be "provisional," having for design large numerals in a circle or oval, with "Valparaiso" above, and "Multado" below, while the other set is said to resemble the current postage stamps. It seems curious that, after getting on very well without labels of this kind for so many years, the authorities could not wait a few days for the regular stamps, instead of afflicting us with a provisional set; but the weather has been unusually chilly of late, and this may have had something to do with it. *The Metropolitan Philatelist* announces the Return Receipt stamp imperforate.

Return Receipt Stamp. 5 c., chocolate; imperf.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Provisional Issue. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 20, 30, 40 c., black on yellow.
Permanent (?) " 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40, 50, 60, 80 c., 1 peso, rose on yellow.

China.—We fear that the Imperial issue of curious and not uninteresting designs is on the same level as the other rubbish that is emanating from this part of the world. The extract quoted below from a local paper (we have received another to similar effect from Mr. de Villard), which is evidently intended to draw the attention of collectors to the desirability of hastening to secure sets of these rare and valuable stamps, before they become quite unattainable, is amply sufficient to show what these things were made for. "We are told that the issue of this series of stamps is very small, and that as the dies will be destroyed they ought to be of value to collectors, as probably after the current winter's Courier Service is over none will be procurable." Let collectors make up their minds to have nothing to do with stamps that are forced upon their attention in this way, and the propagation of such articles will cease.

Chinkiang.—We have received the whole set of labels from this port surcharged "POSTAGE DUE," in two lines of sans-serif type, with two Chinese characters below.

Postage Due Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose; black surcharge.

1 c., blue " "
2 c., brown " "
4 c., yellow " "
5 c., green " "
6 c., mauve " "
10 c., orange " "

Chungking.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamps which we chronicled last month.

Hankow.—We have received sets of the locally-printed labels, surcharged "Postage due" in two lines, with two Chinese characters below them, in black. We suppose it will facilitate the *deulement!*

Postage Due Stamps.

2 c., mauve on cream; black surcharge.
5 c., green on yellow " "
10 c., carnine on rose " "
20 c., blue on cream " "
30 c., red on yellow " "



Chang.—The threatened eruption has broken out here; we have received a set of stamps, of which we hope to be able to give illustrations in a future number, so that we need only state now that the designer shows the same fertility of imagination as the Wahu artist, combined with far higher powers of execution—and that his labels are very fine and large, and are moreover well printed and fairly well perforated, about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, brown. | 5 cents, pink.
1 " olive-brown. | 15 " blue.
2 " mauve. | 1 mace, green.
3 " grey-violet. | 3 " red.

Colombia.—*Courrier des Timbrophiles* reports the current 1 c., orange on yellow, imperforate.

Congo.—Hardly had the new stamps reached their destination, when it was discovered that the colours of the 5 c. and 10 c. ought to have been reversed, and (some generous philatelist having relieved the authorities of the greater portion of the first edition) a second supply has been printed as follows:

Adhesives. 5 c., black and brown-red.
10 c., black and pale blue.

These are quite as pretty as the previous ones, and probably most collectors will be content with one pair. It is rumoured, and doubtless the rumour is not without foundation, that on the Congo State being taken over by Belgium another new set of stamps will be found necessary—perhaps with a Sunday coupon attached!

Cook Islands.—We are indebted to a correspondent for news of a Post Card with stamp of the type of the current adhesives.

Post Card. 1d., dark blue on buff.

Cyprus.—We have received the 9 piastres chronicled a short time back, and find that the design is in brown and the name and value in carnine.

Deccan.—We are glad to learn from a note in *The London Philatelist* that the official stamps are not now used in the Nizam's Postal Department; it is added, "the system has long since been discontinued." How long since? For fresh varieties have turned up, from time to time, within comparatively recent years.

Dominica.—Mr. Turner sends us two specimens of the 4d., blue, wmk. Crown and CC., showing a peculiarity which does not appear to have been noted before. The lettering of the words "FOUR PENCE" differs conspicuously in the two copies, the "c" in particular being round in one and oval in the other.

Dominican Republic.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles two revenue stamps used postally in September last, and adds two more items to the long list of errors of the surcharged stamps of 1883. If any of our mathematically inclined readers will take the trouble to calculate the number of combinations that can be formed of some two dozen things taken two together, under the given conditions, they will be able to form an idea of the length to which this list is likely eventually to run!

Adhesives. 25 c., in black, on 1 c., green; without network.
10 c., " " " " "
Fiscals used Postally. 1 c., red. " " " "
5 c., green.



Ecuador.—*Le T. P.* describes a fiscal stamp, dated "1891 1892," converted into a stamp for official postage by means of a surcharge reading "OFICIAL 1894 Y 1895," in two lines. More permutations and combinations for the benefit of philately!

Official Stamp. 2 c., claret; fiscal with black surcharge.

Funchal.—*The Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles a 20 reis card, of the current type, for this District; but is not our contemporary in error in stating that the colour is brown?

Post Card. 20 reis, brown (?) on buff.

Great Britain.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 6d., plate 13, in *light buff*; but this is not a novelty, a similar copy (perhaps the same) having been described in *The Philatelic Record*, vol. xiii., page 104, at a time when the history of these abnormal varieties was not so well known. *The A. J. P.* caps the discovery of the 2½d. with an error of lettering, by announcing the ½d. of 1890 (1880?) with "O. P." in the upper corners and "P. C." in the lower; but in this case we may fairly put the "c" down as a broken "o" or a defect in the impression. Since our last number appeared we have seen the new size of the ½d. card; there is no apparent change in the colour or design.

Post Card. ½d., red-brown on white; 115 x 89 mm.

Guatemala.—*Le Collectionneur de T. P.* adds a 6 c. to the list of the current adhesives, a 1 c. post card on which figures a locomotive, and a provisional 1 c. stamp, with a surcharge similar to those recently chronicled. Our contemporary omits to state the colours of the card and the surcharge.

Adhesives. 6 c., lilac.
1 c. on 2 c., brown.

Post Card. 1 c. ? ?

The Ill. Brief Journal describes a type-set label, inscribed "1894—Rpb^{ca} de Guat^a—un centavo," in three lines, printed in black on white, which is supposed to have been in use during the recent stamp-famine. Anyone who wants articles of this nature can get them equally well set up for himself, any printer will do it!



Holland.—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert for specimens of some of the current ordinary adhesives and Unpaid Letter stamps in their new shades, and also for two very distinct varieties of the new Letter Card; the first printing of the latter, he informs us, was in *pale blue*, like the previous issue, the second printing is in deep *ultramarine*, which is the colour to be used in future.

Adhesives. 7½ c., brown.
20 c., emerald-green.

Letter Card. 5 c., ultramarine on white.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2½, 5, 20 c., black and ultramarine.

Honduras.—Mr. Seebeck has kindly sent us specimens of the new outfit for this Republic, bearing the date "1894—1895," though we gather that the issue did not take place before the beginning of this year. The leading feature of the design this time is a figure of an Armed Lady, bearing

the scales of Justice, or Commerce, aloft in her right hand, while her left rests upon a Shield on which are shown the Arms of the State; the figure is within a shield-shaped frame on the adhesives, surrounded by scroll-work and labels inscribed "REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS" — "SERVICIO POSTAL," with the value at foot. The envelopes bear the same figure, embossed within an oval, also surrounded by fancy work forming a rectangular device; and the post cards have the type of the adhesives in the right upper corner, accompanied by the usual elaborate labels and frame. We need only add that the adhesives are as finely engraved as ever, while the envelopes and cards respond to the philatelic requirements of the day, being produced in a very inferior manner—finely engraved adhesives pay, envelopes and cards do not! The adhesives are perf. 12.

Adhesives. 1 c., vermilion. 20 c., ultramarine.
2 c., deep blue. 30 c., mauve.
5 c., grey-lilac. 50 c., brown.
10 c., rose-red. 1 peso, deep green.
Envelopes 5 c., grey-black on white wove; 160 x 90 mm.
10 c., dull red

Post Cards. 2 c., green on salmon; 143 x 92 mm.
2+2 c. " " "
3 c. " lilac " "
3+3 c. " " "

Hongkong.—*Le T. P.* reports varieties in the Chinese portion of the overprints in the 20 c. on 30 c. and 50 c. on 48 c. of 1890, indicating a new edition probably of these two values.

Hungary.—A correspondent sends us the following varieties of perforation, of the unwmkd. stamps of 1874, to be added to the lists given in our last volume:

2 kr. perf. 13½. "
3 kr. " 13 x 12½, 13 x 13½.
5 kr. " 11½ x 13, 11½ x 13½, 12½ x 13, 13½ x 12½, 13½ x 13.
10 kr. " 13½, 12½ x 13½, 13 x 13½.
20 kr. " 11½, 13 x 12½, 13 x 13½, 13½ x 13.

The horizontal perforations are given first, in the case of the compound varieties.

Le T. P. tells us that the current envelopes have appeared in two new sizes, and of *white wove* paper, without wmk. Is it possible that these are stamped to order?

Envelopes. 5 kr., orange on white; 150 x 96 mm.
5 kr., vermilion " 153 x 125 mm.

India.—The following extract from *The Bombay Times*, which a correspondent kindly sends us, shows that the current 1 rupee has been added to the official list:

"Hitherto the postage stamps in use in connection with official correspondence have been of the value of half an anna, one anna, two annas, four annas, and eight annas. Need having arisen for a higher value label, there has just been issued from the Stamp Office to the District Treasuries a new bi-coloured stamp valued at one rupee, overprinted with the letters 'O.H.M.S.' Philatelists will doubtless be glad to hear of an additional stamp for their albums."

Service Stamp. 1 rupee, carmine and green; black (?) surcharge.

Italy.—Dr. Diena assures us, and we know no better authority, that the 5 c. *lila-bêche* of 1851, to which we alluded in our last, is a forgery altogether, and it would seem a dangerous one, since it deceived our *confrères* of *The A. J. P.* It is well that these frauds should be promptly denounced. We fancy that the variety in question is an impossible one.

Signor Fabri sends us a curious specimen of the current 5 c., the paper of which had a fold in it when put through the press, but was smoothed out before the sheet was perforated, so that not only is there a blank space diagonally across the stamp, but the right lower corner is perforated off in addition.

Liberia.—Mr. Hayman very kindly sends us specimens of the higher values of the "O.S." series, which is now complete.

Official Stamps. 1 dollar, black and ultramarine; red surcharge.
2 dollars, brown on yellow; blue "
5 " black and carmine; black "



MACAO.—Our illustrations show two of the types of the surcharges chronicled last month; the word "PROVISORIO" varies in type upon the different values: more than one variety has not at present, we believe, been found upon the same value, but such curiosities will doubtless be forthcoming—either from Macao or elsewhere. What about Timor? Has nobody started an *aviary* there too?

Mauritius.—A correspondent of *Le T.-P.* states that the 8 c., *brown*, has not yet been seen in this colony; also that it is probable that fresh values may shortly be introduced, the rates being increased to compensate for the diminished value of the rupee.

MOROCCO.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us an envelope bearing, in addition to a 25 c. surcharged French stamp, some of the *Fez-Sefro* labels amounting to 35 c. The letter appears to have been posted at Sefro on Jan. 17, to have reached Fez on Jan. 18, and to have there received the French stamp which franked it to England. Our correspondents suggest, and we think not without reason, that 10 c. of the 35 c. in Fez-Sefro stamps represents the charge for conveyance from Sefro to Fez, and that the remaining 25c. paid for the 25 c. French stamp which was put on at the Fez office of the local post; it would thus seem that these local stamps perform some sort of duty, but the affair is plainly a private business, and open to all the abuses to which such concerns are so liable.

Mozambique.—*Nyassa Co.*—*The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* denounces the labels issued by this Company as purely fancy articles, not in accordance with the conditions of the Charter granted by the Portuguese Government, and therefore of no possible postal value. Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, who had the agency for their sale in England, has ceased dealing in them, pending further enquiry, and we confess to having grave doubts whether such enquiry is likely to result in their rehabilitation.

New South Wales.—The London Philatelic Co. sends us a description of a curious specimen of the 3d. Sydney View, which appeared to have been printed upon one of the early embossed Letter Sheets of the Colony, this particular stamp falling upon the embossed Arms, &c. This is a curiosity, no doubt, but not in our opinion one of extreme interest; the stamp was offered for sale by auction on St. Valentine's Day.

Signor Fabri tells us that he possesses a specimen of the 3d., surcharged "O.S.," in which he can find no trace of a watermark; we should surmise that this comes from some portion of a sheet with the wmk. Crown and N.S.W., or "10."

The perusal of the following cutting from *The Daily Telegraph*, of Sydney, Dec. 22, 1894, fills us with joy, without alloy, as the poet says:

"O.S. STAMPS.

"The Postmaster-General has issued a notification that all official correspondence despatched from public officers shall be allowed to pass through the post as duly prepaid, provided the envelopes are endorsed 'O.H.M.S.,' with the name of the department or branch from which they emanate in the left hand corner. Any official found guilty of improperly using any official envelope or cover for private correspondence will be dismissed the service. The use of 'O.S.' stamps will be discontinued in future."

New Zealand.—We have received a specimen of a Letter Card, which was to come into use on January 1st. The stamp, in the right upper corner, is inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE," which would lead us to suppose that an adhesive of the same design and value, 1½d., is in contemplation, as the word "REVENUE" seems unnecessary upon a Letter Card. The head of the Queen, as upon the 2½d. adhesive, figures in the centre of the stamp, which has the name and inscription above, and value in words below. Across the upper centre of the card is a fancy label, broken by the Royal Arms in the centre, and inscribed "NEW ZEALAND—LETTER CARD," and a neat frame, 120 x 66 mm., surrounds the address side. There is the usual instruction below, outside the perforations, which cross at the lower corners and are continued to the edges. On the reverse fold are four views, the titles of which we are unable to decipher, and a picture of a pair of Kiwi; below is the instruction, in two lines, "IF USED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD THE ADDITIONAL POSTAGE REQUIRED SHOULD BE

— SUPPLIED BY MEANS OF ADHESIVE STAMPS. NO ENCLOSURE OF ANY KIND IS PERMITTED." The whole impression is in colour, on card of rather too soft a nature to stand rough usage.

Letter Card. 1½d., mauve on green; 142 x 90 mm.

The A. J. P. chronicles two values of the Insurance Department Postage Stamps; perf. 10.

Insurance Department. 1d., blue; perf. 10.
ad., red-brown "

The same journal gives a long list of official envelopes, with various forms of "FREE" stamp and other inscriptions, varieties which we feel tempted to leave to the specialist, who, in his turn, usually leaves them to some one else, claiming to specialize in adhesives only.

Nicaragua.—We have received from Mr. Seebeck the new issue for this Republic. The Arms occupy the place of honour in the designs, both of the adhesives and the envelopes and wrappers, the type of the adhesives figuring also upon the post cards. There are three sets of adhesives, for ordinary postage, for official postage, and for telegrams; the second and third are distinguished from the first by their colours and by the usual surcharge of "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," or "TELEGRAFOS"; the third also contains a value, 25c., which is not at present included in either of the other two. The stamp on the envelopes and wrappers is of fancy oval shape, and has the Arms embossed in the centre; the post cards have elaborately ornamented inscriptions, but no frame.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c., orange-brown.	50 c., mauve.
	2 c., vermilion.	1 peso, brown.
	5 c., blue.	2 pesos, green.
	10 c., grey.	5 " brown-red.
	20 c., rose-red.	10 " orange.
<i>Official Stamps.</i>	1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., green; blue surcharge.	
	1, 2, 5, 10 pesos "	
<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 c., blue on white wove; 158 x 91 mm.	
	10 c., black "	
	20 c., rose "	238 x 102 mm.
	30 c., chocolate "	
	50 c., mauve "	
<i>Wrappers.</i>	1 c., green on acure wove; 151 x 294 mm.	
	2 c. " "	161 x 266 "
	4 c. " "	179 x 262 "
<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 c., red on yellow; 140 x 93 mm.	
	2 + 2 c. " "	
	3 c., blue on blue; "	
	3 + 3 c. " "	

Niger Coast Protectorate.—We give up the question of the distinguishing mark of stamps cancelled to order in this territory, as we find that all three of the obliterating marks, which we described last month, are used (or have been used) upon letters—apparently indiscriminately.

In reference to this same question, a correspondent tells us that he has seen sheets of every value, with obliterations dated "Jan.," "Feb.," and so on, in rows down the sheet; and that their owner said that it cost him two bottles of *gin* to get it done! For another bottle he could, no doubt, have had them surcharged, as well as obliterated. We thought there were *rum* doings out there, but *gin* seems to be the spirit of philately!

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The varieties of surcharges upon the obsolete stamps seem to be still increasing and multiplying; a great deal of ingenuity appears to have been exercised in their manufacture, and the results continue to be discovered by the diligent—whether they are worth looking for is another question.

Panama.—The recent surcharges here seem to be as fearfully and wonderfully made as those just alluded to, but fortunately they are easier to describe; we have received the following abnormal varieties from a correspondent on the spot, but cannot guarantee that the list is complete:

1 CCNTAVO, in black, on 2 c.
5 CCNTAVOS, in red, on 20 c.
10 " " 50 c.

Surcharge correctly spelt, but *inverted*, on all three values. 1 CCNTAVO, *inverted* (this error should exist inverted on the other values also).

10 c. on 50 c., with the date omitted.

" " printed too high, and showing only the new value at the upper part of the stamp.

5 c. on 20 c., vertical surcharge, reading upwards.

" " " " " " downwards.

5 CENTAVOS, in green, on 20 c.; this is said to have been an essay of colour, which was not considered satisfactory.

We have also received portions of sheets of each value, not showing any of these errors, but we find two varieties of figure "1," with straight and curved top strokes, the same varieties of figure used on the 10 c., and similar varieties of the figure "5," the one with the curved head being smaller in the latter case than that with the straight. Finally we have the new 20 c., in colour on white, and we trust that a fresh supply of other values has been received also, to put a stop to the overprinting business.

Adhesive. 20 c., lilac.

Another correspondent sends us the envelope of a letter, which was franked from the sub-post office at David to the city of Panama by means of half of a 10 c., orange, stamp cut diagonally; this seems to indicate that there has been a genuine dearth of stamps in these parts, which we hope is now over. We are told that very few of these divided stamps were used.

Persia.—The *Ph. Record* adds a 16 shahi, of the type of the 10 shahi, to the list of the new issue.

Adhesive. 16 sh., pale rose.

Peru.—The *A. J. P.* chronicles the 3 c., blue, with horse-shoe surcharge, and the 10 c., green, both disfigured by the Morales Bermudez surcharge, in black, and further overprinted "GOBIERNO" in an oblong frame, in red. A postmark on the top of all this would be a superfluity.

Official Stamps. 5 c., blue; black and red surcharges.
10 c., green " "

Queensland.—The current 3d. is reported by *The A. J. P.* to have been seen in an imperforate condition.

Russian Locals.—

Ardaloff.—*Le T. P.* reports a new 3 kop. stamp, of the annexed design.

Adhesive. 3 kop., green; perf. 11½.

Boyorodsk.—We have received new sets of the ordinary and unpaid stamps, which differ in type from those of last year in having the inscription at the bottom suppressed, as shown in our illustration (which represents one of the Unpaid series). *Le T. P.* tells us that at the end of last year two of the values of the previous issue appeared in new colours. All are perf. 11½.



- Adhesives.
- 2 kop., slate-blue; new type.
 - 3 " " "
 - 4 " green " "
 - 8 " " " "
 - 20 " ultramarine "
- Unpaid Letter Stamps.
- 2 kop., rose; type of 1894.
 - 4 " " "
 - 2 " red; new type.
 - 3 " rose " "
 - 4 " brown " "
 - 8 " carmine-red " "
 - 20 " rose-red " "

Gdoff.—We have quite a new design from here, though not of any high artistic merit; it consists simply of an oblong rectangle, enclosing inscriptions in three lines, with a figure "2" in an oval, in the centre of the second.

Adhesive. 2 kop., green; perf. 11½.

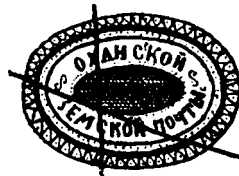
Liebedjan.—We have received the well-known large stamp, with a Swan in the centre, in a new colour. Perforation has not yet been introduced.

Adhesive. 5 kop., blue.

Livni.—We give an illustration of the stamp which we chronicled in September last.

Ochansk.—The two following illustrations represent stamps which, according to an article in *Le T. P.*, were issued in 1871, previous to the earliest of those hitherto chronicled. Specimens, obliterated as shown, have recently been discovered upon correspondence of that date.

Adhesives. 1 kopeck, deep blue.
No value, pale blue.



Oustsyzolsk.—We have received an adhesive of the same design and value as that which we chronicled last May as impressed upon envelopes for Registered letters. We presume the stamp is for the same purpose as the envelope. We find that by a slip of the pen we made the value of the latter 3 kopeck, it should be 5, as in the illustration then given. The vignette in the centre is in black, the oval band and inscription below in red, and the rest of the design in blue. Perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black, red, and blue.

Podolsk.—The current design is now printed in two colours, the inscription being in brown, and the rest in green; perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 5 kop., brown and green.

Tichvin.—This District seems always to produce its annual crop a little late. We have just received a stamp of new design, with the Arms and date "1773" on a Shield between "18" and "94"; this is enclosed in an upright rectangular frame, with inscriptions above and below, and numerals in the corners. The design is in blue, on a ground of pale green network, on white wove paper, perf. about 12.

Adhesive. 5 kop., blue and green.

St. Helena.—We have received a specimen of the 2d. stamps recently supplied to this Colony; the wmk., as was to be expected, is Crown and CA, instead of Crown and CC; the surcharge measures just 15½ mm. in length, and the line below it 14½ mm. We are informed that the bottom row of each sheet is beyond the rows of wmk., and therefore some 5 per cent. of the stamps are unwmkd. The perf. is 14.

Adhesives. 2d., black and yellow; wmk. Crown and CA.
2d. " " no wmk.

Salvador.—There are two new sets of adhesives—possibly three—to be collected (or neglected) this year. It appears that President Ezeta was rash enough to order a series of stamps adorned with his own portrait for 1895, unmindful of the fact that the average career of a President in those parts barely exceeds in length that of a modern French Ministry. The natural result has followed; President Ezeta was removed before his stamps could be issued, a new set bearing the Arms of Salvador was ordered, and in the meantime the Ezeta stamps have been put in circulation with the portrait effectually covered by a surcharge of the Arms, with flags, crest, &c., in divers colours. There are therefore the two sets, one with the Arms surcharged, the other with the Arms engraved, and we should hope that a few copies have been preserved—for particular friends of the ex-President—showing his portrait undisfigured, which may be classed amongst the "prepared for issue." We may add that, although the colours of the same values in the two sets are identical, with one exception, there has been no slavish copying of the designs, which have been entirely re-arranged, so that there are two full series, all different, and all beautiful alike!

The Envelopes and Wrappers have the Arms embossed in an oval frame, while the cards have the designs of the corresponding adhesives, 2nd series, in the right upper corner, with the usual adornments, frames, &c.

- Adhesives.
- 1 c., olive-brown; green surcharge.
 - 2 c., deep green; black "
 - 3 c., brown; brown "
 - 5 c., blue; " "
 - 10 c., orange; " "
 - 12 c., lake; " "
 - 15 c., vermilion; vermilion "
 - 20 c., yellow; brown "
 - 24 c., mauve; " "
 - 30 c., deep blue; blue "
 - 50 c., carmine; brown "
 - 1 peso, sepia; " "

With Arms engraved.

- 1 c., olive-brown.
- 2 c., deep green.
- 3 c., brown.
- 5 c., blue.
- 10 c., orange.
- 12 c., lake.
- 15 c., vermilion.
- 20 c., green.
- 24 c., mauve.
- 30 c., deep blue.
- 50 c., carmine.
- 1 peso, sepia.

- Envelopes.* 1 c., grey-brown on white wove; 158 X 91 mm.
 3 c., chocolate " " "
 3 c., deep blue " " "
 12 c., dull pink " " "
 15 c., carmine " " "
Wrappers. 2 c., deep green on azure wove; 170 X 255 mm.
 3 c., chocolate " " "
 4 c., blue " " "
 6 c., pink " " "
Post Cards. 1 c., blue on brown; 140 X 86 mm.
 2 c., green on rose; " "
 2 + 2 c. " " "
 3 c., brown on blue; " "
 3 + 3 c. " " "

San Marino.—The authorities here seem quite able to run alone now, without the assistance of their philatelic guide. *Le T. P.* announces further changes, as follow:

- Adhesives.* 2 c., rose.
 20 c., lilac.
 1 lira, sky-blue.

Sarawak.—We append illustrations of the new stamps chronicled last month.



Sirmoor.—*Le C. de T. P.* states that a new issue of stamps, with an Elephant replacing the portrait of the Rajah as central device, has been provided for this State.

- Adhesives.* 3 pies, orange.
 6 " green.
 1 anna, blue.
 2 annas, rose.

South Australia.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* gives the following list of surcharged Departmentals, to be added to those in our publishers' *Handbook*.

- A. O., in black, on 1d.; perf. 11½.
 C. " on 2d.; perf. 11½ at bottom, 10 at top and sides.
 D. R., in blue, on 1s., brown, rouletted.
 E. B., in red, on 2d., vermilion "
 G. P., in black, on 1d.; perf. 11½; printed on both sides.
 P. " on 2d.; perf. 11½ and rouletted (2nd type).
 S. " on 1d.; perf. 10; double surcharge.

Stellaland.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies are beginning to take a leading place among the wholesale dealers in stamps; they are now offering for sale, by tender, the Revenue stamps of this extinct Republic. Their circular tells us: "Stellaland was a Republic of Freebooters in South Africa, which was extinguished by Sir Charles Warren's expedition in 1884-5, and the territory now forms part of British Bechuanaland. The stamps are therefore unique."

Now we know all about Stellaland and what has become of it, but how it makes the stamps, of which there appear to be some 18,000, unique, we do not quite understand. Perhaps *obsolete* is meant!

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.* According to a circular quoted in *The I. P.*, the 5 c. stamps surcharged "Service" are used upon Government Parcels only, the rate for which is fixed at 5 c. per pound. The stamps cannot be used for "payment of postage on anything that is not handed into the office through a parcel despatch book. No such stamps under any circumstances are to be sold for cash."

Trinidad.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. kindly send us a letter in reference to the stamps surcharged "O.S.," from which it appears that these stamps are employed in the offices of the Governor and the Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, and only upon official correspondence going out of the Colony.

Trinidad (Principality of).—We have received a long letter from a correspondent, in whom we have every confidence, assuring us that Prince James and his Island in the middle of the Atlantic, and his issue of stamps, likewise his Order of the "Croix de Trinidad," are perfectly genuine and respectable, and in every way to be commended. The Government of the Principality is "a Military Dictatorship;" nothing could be more satisfactory, especially while the Island remains uninhabited. To all of which we have only to reply, that if it be so, and if the stamps are issued for some *bonâ fide* postal purpose, it should not matter to Prince James, or his friends, whether collectors buy them or not; if, on the other hand, they have been manufactured solely for sale to collectors, the latter had better leave Prince James to collect them himself. In any case our readers will lose nothing by waiting.

United States.—Our illustrations show the most recent additions to the list of the new adhesives.



The A. J. P. announces the appearance of some of the new envelopes and a 1 c. wrapper; the stamps remain unchanged, but the watermark consists of large letters, "U.S.," with "P.O.D." in small letters, sideways, inside the "U," and the figures "9" and "4" inside the curves of the "S."

- Envelopes. New wmk.*
 1 c., blue on white laid; 160 X 89 mm.
 2 c., green " "
 2 c., on amber laid " "

Wrapper. 1 c., blue on buff; 140 X 239 mm.

A correspondent sends us a sketch of a most gorgeous postmark, which is used at Boston, Mass., for obliterating several stamps at a time; it consists of the Star Spangled Banner, with Stripes of unusual proportions, and, with the date stamp attached, measures 73 mm. in length.

Venezuela.—*The D. B. Z.* states that the reply-paid card of 1887 has been transformed into an official card by means of a surcharge, in dark violet, reading "TESORERIA GRAL DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA"—"CARACAS." Is this really an official overprint, we wonder, or merely an impression of a handstamp struck upon a copy of this card which happened to be used in the office in question?

Victoria.—The following varieties of the 4d. Registration envelopes, which have been found amongst our publishers' stock, are we believe unchronicled—all are on white laid paper, with the flap at the right hand end:

1. Instruction in sans-serif capitals; the first measures 69 mm., and has a comma after "OFFICE"; the second line measures 57 mm., including the period.
 4d., rose-vermilion; formula vermilion; 134 X 79 mm.
2. Instruction in fancy capitals (a form of *Grecian*?) with larger initial capitals to "This Letter," "Officer," "Post Office," "Registered," and "Receipt"; first line measures 94 mm., with comma; second line 75 mm.
 4d., rose; formula vermilion; 145 X 89 mm.
3. Instruction in Roman type, lower case with initial capitals; first line 94 mm., no comma; second line 78 mm.
 4d., pale rose; formula rose; 113 X 78 mm.
 4d., rose " " 145 X 90 mm.

All the above have the stamped flap tongued and rounded, and the left hand flap pointed.

4. Same formula as 3, but the stamped flap is pointed, and the left hand flap cut straight.

4d., rose; formula vermilion; 140 X 79 mm.

ODDMENTS EN ROUTE.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

PHILATELY in the North Atlantic Ocean! I suppose much cannot be expected of me in this respect, and under these circumstances. Yet even with the small total of less than a dozen passengers on board the good steamship *Floridian*, belonging to the West India and Pacific Steam Navigation Company, we number one juvenile collector, although it is true his collection is decidedly of an elementary character. This company must not be confounded with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, so well known to philatelists for its set of postal labels, so often the collector's desiderata, and so frequently met with forged in the good old times. We are bound for the Colombian port of Colon, known to some by its American name of Aspinwall. According to accounts given me in advance a more wretched place it is impossible to imagine. I hope to have something to say about this city later. By this line it takes eighteen days from Liverpool, at which port, before leaving, I took the opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with our old friend Mr. Thomas Ridpath, and had a long chat with him. Naturally our conversation turned to the early days of stamp collecting, more especially to the time when I was a purchaser, and to a considerable extent too, from the then extensive firm of Young & Stockall, in which Mr. Ridpath, as a boy, was a junior employé. In these very primitive days of philately I remember, as a young dealer of some twenty years of age, how I used to look forward to the receipt of their catalogue, which was simply one large plain sheet, printed without any attempt at ornament. This list was simply one of specialities for sale, and did not profess to be in any way a methodical one. The only true catalogue existing at that time was the small volume published by Mount Brown, which ran through so many editions. Messrs. Young & Stockall must have then had an enormous advantage over their competitors, for I well remember paying them 10s. per dozen for current unused West Indian penny postage stamps. These included Antigua, Bahamas, Grenada, St. Lucia, and the like. All these, I believe, were procured through the help of one of the West Indian lines sailing from Liverpool, and consequently it was a most lucrative business. The first issue, 2 cents, dark blue, Nicaragua, realised no less than 40s. per dozen then, being the *rara avis* of the list, and I well remember disposing of these, with great advantage to myself, at the rate of one for three, or even four, Sydney views, which were somewhat plentiful just at that time in Plymouth. These Nicaraguan stamps were also, I expect, procured through the same agency, as Greytown, one of the chief towns in the Republic, is one of this line's ports of call.

Contemporaneous with this firm were those of Messrs. Perry & Co., and Steinau, Jones & Co., but they did not at all approach in magnitude that of Messrs. Young & Stockall.

In those days the importation of unused current postal issues was attained more by favour than any other method, and one of my most enthusiastic helpers at that time was the late M. Victoriano G. de Ysasi, who not only procured for me very desirable copies of Spain, his native country, but also of her colonies, such as Cuba, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and even Fernando Po. In return for these I obliged him with any rarities, etc., that my increasing notoriety gave me a chance of obtaining. I remember about this time I was fortunate enough to meet with some hundreds of the provisional (1862) issue of British Guiana, which I purchased from a Mincing Lane correspondent, after some preliminary parleying, at sixpence each. These consisted of a very large proportion of the 2 cents, the 1 cent being the scarcest of the three values. On my communicating the fact to the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, who was then residing at St. Mary Church, Torquay, he asked me to spend a few days with him, so that we might carefully examine them, and also some early circular Cashmeres, on which he wished a combined opinion. Mr. Pemberton was then doing a somewhat select business as a stamp dealer, and was full of projects that I then thought were greatly in advance of the times. I remember one idea of his was the publication of a monthly periodical, illustrated with stamps printed as near the actual colours as possible. This scheme he did actually carry into effect

in his *Philatelic Journal*. It had, however, to be eventually abandoned, as being too costly and troublesome.

To return to the British Guianas. Further than remembering how we gloated, so to speak, over some fine pairs and strips, I can recollect but little, but I don't think we were in any way successful in "plating" these interesting issues. I believe it was this find that procured for me the pleasure of adding to my list of correspondents the name of Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., who was then collecting generally, and was the most prominent Philatelist of the period. But all this is a far cry from the Atlantic Ocean, in which we are being more or less buffeted about. It may however be considered excusable, considering what a dearth there is of anything Philatelic for me to write of at this present moment. After a somewhat rough spell of five days, having to get a little out of our way, towards the coast of Ireland, to get rid of six "stowaways," we at length sighted Terceira, one of the largest of one of the three groups of "the Western Islands," known more commonly to Philatelists as "the Azores." The mention of these islands brings with it a flood of recollections of many fine early issues received, and parted with at rates that would shock collectors of the present day. But it would be idle to regret such, especially looking at the fact that even now at this advanced period of Philatelic history, the would-be speculator cannot foretell in any way what postal issues are likely to increase in value. Passing the Azores islands we had a fine view of the town and port of Angra, a name that has somewhat recently become familiar to stamp collectors. The place, with its white walls and roofs glistening in the rays of the sun, and surrounded by groves of orange trees, looked decidedly Oriental, more Moorish than anything else.

It is remarkable that in one's travels one still meets quite a considerable number of people, who are absolutely ignorant of the fact that there exist individuals who devote their attention to the trivial task of collecting stamps. I have in my mind's eye a clergyman, a passenger with ourselves in this boat, who is absolutely oblivious of there being any interest, to say nothing of pleasure, extractable from such an occupation. Our friend is returning to his living, situated near Mandeville, the Malvern of Jamaica, and one would have thought, with his intercourse with his intelligent parishioners and the civilized world at large, he would at least be cognisant of such an avocation. Possibly the weather is too hot to collect in Jamaica, the land of the delicious mango, the juicy pine apple, the deadly scorpion, the white ant, and other creeping things, small and large. By-the-by, the white ant is credited with being the enemy of postal matter. Take for instance its alleged destruction of the stock of the Mauritius envelope, is. yellow. The entire envelope may almost be classed as a first-class rarity. From all accounts I am inclined to think it was the gum on the flaps that attracted these insects, and not the paper itself. From their name one would suppose that the colour of these creatures was *white*; not so, however, for they are more of a drab, and bear the same relation to the designated colour as a white elephant.

In all probability the official who discovered the damage found the embossed stamps untouched, but the envelopes useless for their purpose, so in his official wisdom had them destroyed, to the great loss of the collector.

A very fine run of five days from the Azores brought us at length to the West Indian Islands, the first sighted being "Sombrero," designated, so I presume, from its shape, resembling that of a man's hat. Thence we successively passed the Virgin Islands Group, St. Thomas, and later, and much closer, that of Santa Cruz. Just at this time of the year (January) the climate about here is magnificent, the sea superb, studded here and there with flights of flying fish, and these islands look beautiful and peaceful in the extreme.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

A visit to the United States must be my excuse for omission from the journal of any notes last month.

For some years I have had a great desire to visit New York, and to make the personal acquaintance of many

old clients, but pressure of business had hitherto prevented me from carrying this wish into effect.

Last December, however, I decided to make a short visit, as an experiment, to be succeeded by longer ones if this should prove successful. I arranged to leave the management of affairs at home in the able hands of my brother, Mr. William H. Phillips, ably assisted by "the only Jones," as I have often heard the popular manager of our shop called.

Three days after Christmas I packed a few trunks with such trifles as the Castle, Philbrick, and Harrison collections, together with a score or two of books of various little things, totalling up to the respectable little sum of about £42,000, and started off, my last words to Mr. Jones being, "Now, Jones, just see that you take a minimum of £500 a week while I am away." Poor Jones, with a long face, replied, "How can I do that, when you are taking more than half the best things with you." (However, in some way the average sales during my six weeks' absence considerably exceeded that sum.)

I had booked my passage by the crack steamer *Campania*, of the Cunard Line, but at the last moment the company decided not to run her, as there were so few passengers at this time of the year, and the *Aurania* took her place.

A bad start was made, for I went on board from the Liverpool landing-stage at 11-30 a.m., and owing to a strong gale the *Aurania* did not sail until 8-30 p.m., and when she did start her chief object on the way to Queens-town seemed to be to try how often she could hit a wave with her funnels. However, personally this did not affect me, as luckily I have never suffered from *mal de mer*.

The trip across was most enjoyable, and time passed quickly, for what with quoits, shuffle-board, poker, whist, and the auctions and pools on the "run," there never seemed a long hour, and although we were nine days from shore to shore I for one did not find it any too long.

On Sunday, January 6th, we passed Sandy Hook about 2 p.m., and then got into a thick fog, and had to anchor above the quarantine station until the following morning, and did not land until nearly 3 p.m. on the 7th.

My old friend, Mr. G. B. Calman, well known as the greatest wholesale stamp dealer of the world, met me on the landing stage, and at once handed me an invitation to a banquet, to be given by the National Philatelic Society the following evening.

I greatly appreciated this totally unexpected welcome, and most heartily thank those members who were present for the early opportunity given me of meeting so many friends, only previously known by correspondence.

The following is a copy of the menu card, the central portion of which was printed on the back of an unused Columbus stamp. I need hardly say that the \$1 value was not used.

MENU.

Reception and Banquet

TO

MR. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS

BY

THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY

of New York.

MENU.

- Blue Points.
- Consonne Printemps
- Radishes, Olives, Celery.
- Fri-d Whi elait
- Filet Mignon, with Cepes.
- Cauliflower au Gratin
- English Grouse, Chicory Salad.
- Pouding Diplomatique.
- Glace Panche
- Cheese. Crackers.
- Coffee.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL,
Jan. 8th, 1895.

AT THE

UNION SQUARE HOTEL,

JANUARY 8TH, 1895.

About twenty gentlemen were present, and, as friend Mekeel says in his *Weekly*, the occasion was a love feast.

After the dinner an adjournment was made to the new abode of the Society, and after the regular business of the evening a small sale of stamps took place, the proceeds going to a furnishing fund. The best lot in the sale was a \$1 Columbian, unused, which realized about 3/4s.

In New York I put up at the Holland House, situated on Fifth Avenue, at the corner of 30th Street. This hotel is the most comfortable one I have ever stayed at, and its motto, "Twice lives, who lives well," is very appropriate to the excellence of the *cuisine*.

During my visit I had an opportunity of seeing several of the finest collections in the States, and of forming some idea of the style of collecting adopted in that great country. I may say at once that I met with but few keen philatelists, by that I mean men who study and read up their hobby. There seems to be a great idea of accumulating rare things, but once they are got little care is taken of them, and systematic and proper classification, such for instance as that in the "Castle" collection, seems almost unknown.

One collection I had the pleasure of inspecting stands far and away ahead of any other in the States, both for its value, the condition of the specimens, and their arrangement, as far as they are mounted. The owner is mounting his collection in our *Philatelic Blank Albums*, and it would be a treat to the most advanced connoisseur to inspect his pages of the North American Colonies and United States.

I noticed some twenty each of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shillings, used and unused, in matchless shades, pages and pages of the early Newfoundlands, and almost every known variety of the bisected stamps. Buenos Ayres steamships in fleets, including some eight or ten shades each of the green, red, and orange varieties.

Sandwich Isles stand pre-eminent, including nine of the first issue, the excessively rare 2 c. being represented by a matchless copy.

In the way of "Plating" there is a good show of "Sydneys," and the laureated issues of New South Wales, British Guiana, 1862, all three values, etc., etc.

The collection is strong all through, as may be imagined, when I state that it has cost the owner upwards of £30,000.

I saw many other fine collections, but space will not allow me to mention them at length.

Purchase of the "Harbeck" Collection.—During my visit I was lucky enough to secure the fine collection of Mr. Charles T. Harbeck, for the sum of \$15,000 (about £3,060). This collection contained only stamps issued prior to 1870, except in one or two countries where Mr. Harbeck had collected up to date.

Mr. Harbeck is one of the advanced students of philately, and took a great interest in constructing plates, his collection containing the following, either complete or partly so:—

- New South Wales, 8 plates of Sydneys.
- New South Wales, 10 plates of Laureated.
- Tasmania, 1d. and 4d.
- Mauritius, post paid, 1d. and 2d.
- Mauritius, large fillet, 2d.
- Mauritius, small fillet, 2d.
- British Guiana, 1862, 1, 2, and 4 cents.

(This collection is now priced, and may be inspected at 391, Strand).

The Harrison Collection of United States Envelopes.—This superb collection, the finest and most complete in the world, has been placed by me in the hands of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., for sale by public auction. The envelopes will be most carefully classified and arranged, and all the rarer ones will be lotted separately. The sale will be *absolutely without any reserve*, and will probably take place in March or April next. Particulars will be announced by the Scott Company in due course.

My time was so fully occupied while in New York, that, much to my regret, I was not able to call on more than six or eight of the dealers of that city. First and foremost among these is the well-known firm, "The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Ltd.," now most conveniently situated in 23rd Street, near Broadway. Owing to the courtesy of Messrs. Henry L. Calman and H. Collin, I was able to inspect their fine store. The first thing that struck me was the superb anti-burglary system they have adopted. Every wall, every window or possible opening is covered at night with electric wires. If but one is broken, the alarm is communicated to the office near at hand, and the police are

on the spot in two minutes. The Company's system of keeping and checking its stock is far in advance of any I have seen before, and is certainly more complete than our own; they have, however, one great advantage over us in having no wholesale trade, which makes a vast difference in the method of buying stocks.

Mr. G. B. Calman has just moved into 23rd Street, near the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., a much more convenient position than his old office. G. B.'s trade is entirely wholesale, and he is leader of the world in this respect. His stock can be reckoned by tens of millions, and he is chief controller of the Seebeck remainders.

Mr. Calman left New York a day before I did, for a much-needed six months' holiday. He is going first to the Azores, and then visits Gibraltar, Algiers, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, and hopes to be in London early in June. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and we wish them a most pleasant and enjoyable trip.

One of the coming firms in New York is that of The Nassau Stamp Company, 79, Nassau Street. This company is practically Messrs. F. W. Hunter and J. B. Kerfoot. For many years Mr. Hunter has been known as a keen and advanced philatelist, and he has probably the second finest collection in the States. Among his gems is the 2 cents., circular, rose, British Guiana, and this is, we believe, the only specimen of that rarity in the States. Mr. Hunter is the greatest known authority on the United States Locals, and we hope that he may be induced to publish a work on this subject before long.

Within two doors of the Nassau Stamp Co. is the office of Mr. Henry Gremmel, well known as the publisher of *The Post Office*. Mr. Gremmel has a nice stock of U.S. stamps, and while I was in New York, he secured a *bonanza* in the shape of a barrel full of old correspondence from a Cuba firm. I was able to secure a nice lot of good things here, including seven or eight copies of the rare 1 real, light blue, of Spain, 1854, and an 1855 2 reales, blue, error in colour of 1 real, all on original letters.

Close to Mr. Gremmel's office is that of Mr. R. F. Albrecht, who is doing quite a large auction business, the next collection he has to dispose of being that of the West Indies, belonging to Mr. H. Clotz. There I had the pleasure of meeting the amiable Madame Albrecht, who is her husband's most efficient head clerk.

A little further on, still in Nassau Street, are Messrs. Burger Bros., who appear to make a speciality of rare stamps on envelopes. This firm had also just "struck oil" when I visited them, having secured two large cases of old U.S. stamps for \$160. I at once offered \$600 for the lot, but it was no go. They were not to be tempted at any price. No wonder, as this lot appeared to be a small gold mine. I saw U.S., 1869, 15c. being picked out by the score, and thousands of good departmentals.

Just round the corner, out of Nassau Street in John Street (No. 40) is the store of the "only original Scott"—the J. W. Scott Co., Ltd. Mr. Scott's reminiscences would be interesting reading, going back as they do for some thirty-five years. Over 100 St. Louis 5 and 10c., with three 20c. thrown in, for about \$2 each, was one old purchase he still calls to mind.

Right at the end of Nassau Street, in the Tribune Buildings, is the New York office of the Bogert and Durbin Co. I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with Mr. R. R. Bogert, and also of making that of Mr. Tuttle, who sees to the Philadelphia business.

Boston, "the hub of the universe," as it is proudly termed, could not be passed over, and I managed to pay it a flying visit. The Shore Line runs a grand service of trains from the Central Depot, that leaving at 10 a.m., by which I went, covering the 236 miles in five hours, with only two stops. In Boston I stayed at the Parker House, centrally situated, but rather noisy.

My short visit to this city was made very enjoyable by the kindness of my old friend, Mr. Howard R. Sanderson, who came down from Lynn, and devoted a day to introducing me to local Philatelists. My best thanks are due to him for his kindness.

In and around Boston are many advanced collectors, probably more than in any similar space in the States. Some of the collections were commenced over thirty years ago, and as may be imagined, they contain many fine things.

The leading dealer here is Mr. E. A. Holton, of Summer

Street—in fact I am of opinion that Mr. Holton holds the best stock of stamps in America. In New York I could see but very little in the way of fine stamps, but here I both saw and bought many things. Mr. Holton, like Gus. Calman, is a man of many parts—he is a photographer, but his heart is with his stamps. He is also one of the highest officers in Masonry, being head of the 32nd degree, and is closely connected with many societies.

Mr. Holton has had business relations with our firm for some twenty-five years, but is beaten in this respect by his friend Mr. F. Trifet, of 36, Bromfield Street, who has corresponded with us since 1866. Mr. Trifet is a music publisher, and has probably done more to popularise good music, and bring it within the reach of the masses, than any other man living. Some of his philatelic reminiscences are most interesting. He told me that in 1882 he offered our firm 100 New Brunswick 6d., yellow, at 2s. 6d. each, but that they were refused as too dear; thirteen years later we gladly buy them at twenty times the same price.

It was Mr. Trifet who arranged the United States official collection at Washington, using one of our Imperial Albums to mount the stamps in. Mr. Trifet not only sorted and mounted the stamps, but added many hundreds of specimens to fill up gaps, occupying many months of his time. For this service the authorities, in 1876, made him a present of a large box full of old U.S. stamps in sheets. Included in these were some 1,800 full sets of the 1857, or first perforated issue, of the States. These he found some difficulty in selling at about 3s. per set. Another little thing was a full sheet of the 3 cents., *grilled all over*. No one would look at these, so Mr. Trifet used them on his letters! Alas, alas, for the good old times!

Another leading firm in Boston is the New England Stamp Company, very centrally situated on Washington Street. This Company is lucky in having its shares held by wealthy collectors in the neighbourhood, who are thus induced to do as much business as possible through their own firm. The manager is Mr. A. W. Batchelder, and in his able hands I venture to prophesy a very successful career for this new company.

Well, all things must have an end. I had come to spend one week in America, and had stayed nearly four, and felt that I must return to old England at last; so on January 30th I went on board the fine s.s. *Majestic* of the White Star Line.

A curious incident occurred at the start. When some two miles from the wharf, a lady and gentleman on board found that they were on the wrong boat—they wished to go to Bermuda, and had got on at the wrong wharf. The captain signalled to a tug, and they were conveyed to land.

We had a fearfully rough time—five days' severe N. N. E. gale, and broke the "record" in one respect, as this trip was the *longest* ever made by the *Majestic* by 31 hours, out of 60 times she has crossed the Atlantic.

In conclusion I may say that I never enjoyed a business trip so much, and my hearty thanks are due to collectors and dealers alike, for the many kindnesses I received, and I trust it may not be long before I again visit the land of "The Stars and Stripes."

A LINE in the placard of a well-known daily paper caught our eye not long back; it ran thus, in the largest of capitals: "SWEATING IN THE G.P.O." It was during that bitter frost, which we sincerely hope may have broken up before these lines are in print, and we could not help thinking—"Lucky fellows! At all events one great Public Department knows how to keep its officials warm, even in this weather!" It afterwards occurred to us, however, that in the various Post-offices we have had occasion to frequent—and they are not a few—we have never seen anything approaching what is more politely termed *perspiration*. Indeed when we have been in a hurry for the registration of a letter, or the purchase of an immaculate specimen (with the original gum) of the harmless and necessary postage stamp, we have always found the Post-office lady, or gentleman, as cool as the proverbial cucumber. On the whole we are not inclined to believe in "Sweating in the G.P.O." even in *The Sun*!

* We well remember receiving, about that time, a letter from Mr. Trifet franked by a pair—or a strip of three—of these stamps; and we had often wondered afterwards how it was that he came to make use of them!—E.N.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG GOHA.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1894-95 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 14th December, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. Twenty-three members present and one visitor.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. G. F. Bambridge, sending a portrait of the Honorary President, kindly forwarded by His Royal Highness for acceptance by the Society. The portrait was much admired by the members present, who expressed their gratification at the interest taken in the Society by His Royal Highness, and on the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Gordon-Smith, it was resolved: "That the Honorary Secretary be directed to convey to the Honorary President, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the expression of the loyal and hearty thanks of the Society for the portrait kindly presented by His Royal Highness."

Amongst the other correspondence read was a letter from Captain Norris Newman, written from Buluwayo, in which mention was made of the fact that the authorities had under consideration a scheme for altering the colours of the various issues of their stamps, and that possibly the types and dies would also be changed.

Letters of resignation of membership from Mr. John Jacobs and Mr. T. Vasmer were also read, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. F. R. Fraser, proposed by Mr. G. J. Hynes, and seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society; and on the motion of Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Hynes, it was resolved: "That the Annual Dinner of the Society be held on a convenient day in the month of February next, and that a Committee, consisting of Messrs. T. Wickham-Jones, D. Garth, and C. N. Biggs, be requested to undertake the arrangement of the necessary details."

In pursuance of notice previously given Mr. Nankivell called attention to the question of the measurement of perforations, and moved "That this meeting is of opinion that steps should be taken to ensure uniformity in the system adopted in the measurement of perforations, and that a Committee be appointed to consider the matter, together with the general question of Philatelic measurements, and to report thereon at a subsequent meeting."

After some discussion, in which many of the members present took part, the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, was carried; and on the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by the Assistant Secretary, it was resolved: "That Mr. Gordon-Smith, Mr. Nankivell, and Mr. Ehrenbach be appointed a Committee to consider and report on the matters referred to in Mr. Nankivell's motion."

The remaining business of the evening consisted of the revision of the Society's reference list of the Stamps of Baden, which was proceeded with and adjourned for completion.

Amongst other stamps produced for inspection at this meeting, Mr. Ehrenbach showed an entire unused sheet of the 6 cuartos Spanish stamp of the issue of 1850, bearing an official endorsement dated 3rd June, 1850, to the effect that the stamps were sent to the Post-office for use by the Postmaster, for purposes of comparison on the occasion of the issue coming into general use.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 28th December, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon occupied the chair, eleven other members also being present.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the receipt from Mr. Gremmell, for the Society's Library, of his work, *Minor Varieties of Postage Stamps and Envelopes*; and from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of their annual *Philatelic Diary*, were directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. E. D. E. von Weeman, of New South Wales, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, and seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society.

On the motion of the Secretary (in pursuance of notice previously given), seconded by Mr. Bacon, it was resolved, after some discussion as to the best means to be taken for securing a sufficient attendance on the settlement of the Society's Reference Lists, that Article 29 of the Statutes be amended by the addition of the following words: "Except for the settling of the Society's Reference Lists of stamps, for which purpose three members shall form a quorum."

Mr. F. Ransom then read a paper entitled "The Suggested Methods for the restoration of colour to postage stamps." In referring to the recent papers on this subject by the Earl of Kingston and Mr. Willett, Mr. Ransom called attention to the fact, that as in each case the chemicals suggested for use were powerful oxidizing agents, the so-called oxidation of stamps was technically a misnomer. In illustration of his observations Mr. Ransom performed a number of interesting experiments in so-called oxidizing and d.oxidizing of stamps.

On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Garth, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ransom for his valuable paper, which it is proposed to publish in the *London Philatelist*.

AT the eighth meeting, held on Friday, the 4th January, 1895, the business of the evening consisted entirely of the settling of the Society's Reference Lists of the Stamps of Heligoland, which was proceeded with and adjourned for completion.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 11th January, 1895, at 7.30 p.m., and fourteen members were in attendance.

Mr. Bacon having taken the chair, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Amongst the correspondence read was a letter from Mr. Willett, announcing his desire to resign his membership, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with very great regret.

Mr. James Salter-Whiter, proposed by Mr. A. A. Davis, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. C. Portman Rubeck, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Wickham-Jones, on behalf of the Dinner Committee, explained the arrangements which were being made, and that it was proposed to hold the dinner on the 26th February.

Mr. Bacon then read a paper communicated to the Society by Mr. Charles H. Mottram, entitled, "Remarks on the early postal rates of New Zealand, with notes on the first issued stamps." Mr. Mottram, who was a collector as far back as 1862, and resided for some time in New Zealand, in the first part of his paper gave extracts from an early Proclamation, which fixed the rate for letters at twopence the half-ounce, and he was able to shew that at the time postage stamps were first introduced there was apparently no use for a one penny value. The second portion of the paper was devoted to the first stamps printed in the Colony, and from copies of certain Government statistics, which were produced, Mr. Mottram argued that the supply of "star" watermarked paper sent out with the plates was not at first made use of, but that the earliest local printing was that on the blue wove unwatermarked foolscap papers. On the motion of Mr. Garth, seconded by Mr. Bacon, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Mottram, who attended the meeting as a visitor. Mr. Mottram, in acknowledging the

compliment, stated that he should be pleased to write a further paper for the Society on the split varieties of the one shilling value, of which he possesses specimens, and on other points, an offer which was accepted with acclamation. He also gave his formal consent to the paper being published in *The London Philatelist*.—From *The London Philatelist*, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

January 17th.—W. G. Hawkins, Esq. (London), F. A. Wickhart (London), W. A. Woolley, Esq. (Stonbridge), were elected members.

The President exhibited part of the De Coppet Collection of Mexico, carefully pointing out the errors and varieties in four vols. out of the sixteen of which the collection consists.

February 8th.—Messrs. F. J. Lord, F. Seyde, H. W. Hodges, P. T. Deakin, were elected members.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. for a copy of their recently published work on Shanghai, by W. B. Thorahill.

Mr. W. B. Avery then exhibited his magnificent collection of South African stamps. The well filled pages of wood blocks, with the various errors and varieties, all in superb condition and in a fine range of shade, were especially remarkable. Mr. Avery took very considerable pains in carefully explaining all the minor details of some of the rarer varieties.

Mr. M. P. Castle, who had made a special journey for the benefit of the Society, brought with him a grand selection of his Europeans. His Oldenburgs; early unused French, including several 1 fr., vermilion; Saxony, including a unique block of four of the error $\frac{1}{2}$ neu. gr.; Tuscany, hundreds in number, a large proportion being unused; Spain, unique strips and blocks of the rare values; Sweden, etc., excited the admiration of all.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson was elected a member of the Committee, in place of Mr. D. Ostara who has removed to Manchester.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting (twenty-ninth) was held on Monday, the 28th January, at 5.30 p.m. Nine members in attendance, and the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

Surgeon-Major Newland, I.M.S., Haka, Chin Hills, was elected as a corresponding member.

A discussion regarding an exhibition of postage stamps by the members of the Society then ensued; and it was proposed by Mr. Agabeg, seconded by Dr. Pacó, and carried unanimously, that a sum of 50 Rs. be allowed to members for the purpose of exhibiting stamps at the Art Exhibition, and that the Honorary Treasurer be empowered to make the necessary arrangements, and take charge of the show case, &c.

The undermentioned gentlemen declared their intention of becoming exhibitors:

Mr. O. V. Muller (Vice-President)	Brazil.
Mr. A. J. Agabeg	Persia.
Dr. C. F. Pacó	Portuguese Indies.
Mr. D. Mahadevrao	Mauritius.
Mr. Krishnarao	Afghanistan.
Mr. Graham	General.

The report and balance-sheet not being completed, the meeting was adjourned till the 15th February, and the election of officers was postponed till that date.

Exhibits.—Mr. H. D. Kettle, at the close of the meeting, showed the under-noted stamps, &c., to the members:

India A block of 8 pies, lilac; small "Service" on original.

India A pair of 8 pies, lilac; small "Service" on original.

Portuguese Indies. 100 reis, 1st issue, on original, with 20 reis, 1st issue, on same cover.

India, 1854 ... Vertical strip of three—4 annas.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, Hon. Sec.

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY,
29th January, 1895.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 5th February, 1895, the President (Mr. Oliver Firth) occupying the chair. There was a good attendance of members, and after the formal business of the Society had been transacted a paper was read by the Hon. Sec. (Mr. W. H. Scott) on "Watermarks and Perforations." The Exchange Club, of which Mr. H. W. Atkinson, of 25, Hanover Square, Bradford, is the Hon. Sec., is now in full working order. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday the 5th of March.

W. H. SCOTT, Hon. Sec.

1, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. DE WORMS,
27, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 3rd, at 7.45 p.m. Present, the President in the chair, seven members, and one visitor. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society, stating that a "Federation Exchange" of stamps was about to be formed between several provincial Societies, and asking if this Society would join. The matter having been discussed at some length, it was agreed that the Society should join the exchange. The librarian announced the receipt of a large and valuable donation to the Society's library from Mr. Willett, consisting of twenty-five volumes, many being important philatelic works. Mr. Pfenniger proposed that a hearty vote of thanks should be accorded to Mr. Willett for his gift, which was seconded by the President, and unanimously carried. Mr. Pfenniger read a long and interesting paper on the Unpaid Letter Stamps of Switzerland, which he illustrated by showing a large number of specimens of each variety. He also gave an account of the different currencies which were in use about the time when stamps were first issued in Switzerland. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pfenniger for his paper.

THE fifth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 17th, at 7.45 p.m. Seven members present.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President Mr. W. T. Willett took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of the annual report of the "Oldham Philatelic Society." Mr. Woodman exhibited his collection of British North America, and made a few remarks on the same. The Secretary also showed some fine specimens of the early issues of these countries.

THE sixth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 31st, at 7.45 p.m. Present nine members, two visitors; the President in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Dr. S. Burrows and Mr. H. C. J. Bunbury were both elected members of the Society.

Mr. Willett read a paper on the Stamps of St. Helena, in which he gave a descriptive account of the different issues and the numerous variations of the surcharges. He also

showed his collection, which contained several specimens of every variety in fine condition, unused. He did not exhibit a specimen of the *rose* stamp without surcharge, and said he was doubtful whether the stamp was really an error or only a proof. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Willett for his interesting paper.

THE seventh and annual general meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 14th, at 7.45 p.m. Present eleven members, the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Hon. Sec. of the Manchester Society, stating that the proposal to form a "Federation Exchange" had been abandoned.

The Hon. Sec. submitted the annual report for the session of 1893-94, and the balance sheet for the past year, ending December 31st, 1894, showing that the Society is in a prosperous condition. The report and balance sheet were received and adopted.

Mr. Thrupp being unable to attend the meeting, the Hon. Sec. read his report of the Exchange Circuit for the past year, which contained suggestions for some alterations in the rules. The report and suggestions were adopted.

The officers and committee for the ensuing year were then all unanimously re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Woodman, who resigned, and Mr. Thrupp was elected in his place.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE session of 1893-94 was inaugurated by a dinner given on October 16th, 1893, to Messrs. Castle and Willett, on the occasion of their return home from a tour round the world. The chair was taken by the Honorary President, Baron de Worms, who was supported by a large number of members.

During the session sixteen meetings were held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton. The President took the chair on eleven occasions, Mr. Willett on three, and Mr. J. W. Gillespie on two. At the first meeting a syllabus for the session was drawn up, and papers were read on the Stamps of Victoria by the President; Belgium, by the Vice-President; Holland and Colonies, by Mr. J. W. Gillespie; United States by Mr. Woodman; Great Britain, by Mr. Willett; Roumania, by Mr. Thomas; British Guiana, Mauritius, Antigua, and British Honduras, by the Hon. Secretary; and Swiss Forgeries, by Mr. Pfenninger.

Mr. Willett presented to the Society a large photographic group of its members, taken by Mr. Pfenninger. The Society already possessing a copy, it was suggested that the presentation should be made to the London Philatelic Society, which was agreed to.

It was decided that a collection of "forgeries" should be formed by the Society, which prompted Mr. Willett to make a present of an album for the same.

It was agreed that a librarian should be appointed in the person of Mr. Pfenninger, and a resolution passed that the sum of £5 be handed over to him out of the Society's funds for the purchase of books. The library has been increased by donations from the President, Mr. Willett, the Hon. Secretary, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Mr. W. Morley, and Mr. W. Brown, while a very fine book case was given by the Hon. President, Baron de Worms.

At an annual general meeting held on January 1st, 1894, officers and committee for the ensuing year were elected; the Secretary presented a balance sheet and report for the past session; Mr. Thrupp also made his report respecting the exchange circuit. Nine new members were elected, and there was one resignation, making the total number of members 30. Exchange packets from the Manchester Philatelic Society were handed round at several meetings.

A. DE WORMS, *Hon. Sec.*

27, ADELAIDE CRESENT, BRIGHTON.

DUNEDIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE third annual meeting of the Society was held at their rooms on Thursday, December 13th. Mr. B. T. Rieger (President) occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members.

Mr. C. H. Roberts (secretary) read the report of the Committee, stating that the year had been a very good one, both as regards membership and financial position. The balance sheet showed a credit balance of £1 9s. 5d., which is very satisfactory.

The new rule for regulating the distribution of exchange sheets had after a fair trial proved highly satisfactory.

In order to gain more members and publicity a philatelic exhibition was held in October, a full report of which had already been presented.

The thanks of the society are due to the *Otago Daily Times* and *Witness* Company for the presentation of the *Otago Witness* weekly, to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for their *Monthly Journal*, and to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company for their *Stamp Catalogue*.

The *London Philatelist* has been added to the Society's periodicals.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, congratulated the Society on its increased success and usefulness, and on the increased interest taken in the science.

Mr. W. L. Hooper seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. He congratulated the members on the success of the exhibition, and strongly urged the Committee to hold their next exhibition in some large hall, and make it a public affair, instead of issuing a limited number of invitations.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the office-bearers for their attention to their duties during the year, and to the Secretary (Mr. Roberts), who had given them free use of a room for holding meetings in.—*From The Otago Witness of December 27th, 1894, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE fourth meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, November 9th, 1894; present, nineteen members. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Abbott took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary read the correspondence. Mr. Pellew was elected a member.

Mr. W. W. Munn read the first portion of his observations upon the adhesives of the United States, pointing out *inter alia* the means by which the originals could be distinguished from the reprints; he also referred to the recent discovery of the so-called provisional of the Confederate States, viz., the United States 3 c., 1861 issue, perf. 12, surcharged C.S.A. Mr. Munn pointed out that the stamp so surcharged was mentioned as being on original envelopes, postmarked February to May, 1861, whereas the particular 3 c. stamp (perf. 12) was not issued, according to Tiffany, until 14th August, 1861.

Several fine collections of U.S. were exhibited.

THE fifth meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, November 23, 1894; present, fourteen members, the Vice-President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Committee reported upon the desirability of forming a federation of the leading provincial societies, for the purpose of exchange. Mr. Duerst, on behalf of the Sub-Committee, read the draft of the suggested rules. These rules were considered, revised, and adopted. Resolved that the other societies be approached, with a view to ascertaining their views on the matter. Mr. Munn read the continuation of his paper on the adhesives of the U.S., for which he received a hearty vote of thanks.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting was held at the house of the President (Dr. Murray), on Tuesday, Jan. 8, nine members and one visitor present. The Hon. Secretary (F. A. Bellamy) read his report for the year, from which it appeared that ten

meetings were held, with an average attendance of 50 per cent. of the members; five were elected, and two resigned.

Papers have been prepared and read at the meetings, and some of these have already been printed in the magazines. The library has been increased by the presentation of books from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., Stanley Gibbons & Co., the Mekeel Compy., and by Mr. W. Morley. The books in the library have been much used by the members.

The Society's collection of forged and reprinted stamps has been increased by fifty specimens, and the whole are being arranged for reference: the Secretary would like to exchange with other secretaries duplicate specimens. The latter should be distinctly marked across the face.

The exchange section connected with the Society has been managed by Mr. J. F. Bennett, and has been of use to the members.

The balance sheet was also read by the Treasurer, and this showed a balance of about £2 in hand; part of this was ordered to be spent on books. These two reports were accepted, and votes of thanks passed.

A meeting to be held in September was substituted for that in June; the meetings will be held, as in the past, on the 2nd Tuesday in the month.

Dr. Murray was unanimously re-elected President; Rev. H. Cummings to be Vice-President; F. A. Bellamy, F.R. Met. Soc. (4, St. John's Road), was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the fifth year, and Mr. J. F. Burnett, F.C.S., as Assistant-Secretary; and Mr. Heurtley Sankey, M.R.C.S., Mr. H. Thompson, M.R.C.S., Mr. J. R. F. Turner, Mr. W. J. Jeeves, and Mr. C. S. Millard to complete the Committee.

One name was proposed. The usual votes of thanks were passed.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1894-95.

President: A. R. BARRETT.

THE sixth ordinary meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, on December 20th, 1894.

Messrs. Honeysett and J. Griffin were elected members.

The Vice-President concluded his remarks on the "Formation of a Collection."

THE seventh ordinary meeting was held on January 3rd, 1895.

Mrs. D. A. Livingstone was elected a corresponding member.

The Hon. Sec. read a paper on the stamps of Greece, illustrating same by his collection, which he had recently remounted in accordance with the list of Lieut. Napier, R.N.

THE eighth ordinary meeting was held on January 17th, 1895.

It was resolved that the meetings be held on Wednesday evenings instead of Thursday. The meeting was devoted to general business of the Society and exchange of stamps.

THE ninth ordinary meeting was held on February 6th, 1895, and was devoted to the display of the stamps of Western Australia and Tasmania. A large number of members and visitors attended. The following is a brief account of the chief exhibits:

The President (A. R. Barrett) The imperforate issues of Western Australia, including a specially fine copy of the first 2d., several unused. Also two good copies of the one shilling rouletted.

The Vice-President (R. T. Stevens). This exhibit, consisting of twelve sheets, shewed to great advantage from the careful manner in which it had been mounted. Among the W. A. the swan watermarked stamps had been arranged in accordance with their perforations. The Tasmanians included an unused, imperf., 2d., yellow-green; a pair of rouletted on original, and some scarce compound perfs., of the series watermarked with numerals.

M. Z. Kuttner (London) sent seven sheets, which contained a quantity of interesting matter. In W. A., besides a large number of unused specimens, the first issue was strongly represented, including a 4d. on original

envelope, postmarked, Perth, August 20th, 1855, where the date of issue given in *Oceania* is 1858. His Tasmanians included a made-up plate of the first fourpence, the Government set of reprints, on the original sheet as well as the reprints on card, an entire sheet of the halfpenny surcharged, and a pane of the native printed vermilion penny (close T.A.S.).

Messrs. Coppin, Milton, Levy, and Capt. Stockdale, exhibited good general collections of both colonies, including several rarities and fine specimens. Mr. Coppin was the only exhibitor who showed a copy of the Western Australia 4d., C.C., perf. 14, which is evidently a much underrated stamp.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE above Society held its eighth meeting at the Central Café, High Street, on Wednesday evening, January 16th. There was a very good attendance, over fourteen members being present. The President, G. H. Hunt, Esq., occupied the chair.

New member proposed—Mr. Edward Bramley, 6, Paradise Square, proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. A. J. Ellifott.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Luis H. Abenheimer, it was decided that the Society commence making a collection of forged stamps, &c., the collection to be used by the members as a guide and reference in the examination of doubtful specimens. Each member promised to contribute what forgeries he had in his possession, and the Honorary Secretary kindly provided an album for their reception. This concluded the business of the evening.

THE ninth meeting of this Society was held on February 7th, commencing at 7.30 p.m. in the Society's room.

The chair was occupied by the President, in the presence of thirteen other members.

The minutes of the previous meeting being read and confirmed, the election of a new member was proceeded with, and after a ballot had been taken, Mr. Edward Bramley, of 6, Paradise Square, was declared unanimously elected.

Various notices of motion were discussed, relating to the regulation and management of the exchange packets, and after considerable ventilation of the subject, two notices of motion for alteration of the rules were entered on the minutes.

No other business of importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

ROBERT SNEATH, *Hon. Sec.*

166, DEVONSHIRE STREET, SHEFFIELD.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE following is the annual report of the committee of the Philatelic Society of South Australia for 1893-4:—

In submitting to you the sixth annual report your committee has good cause to be satisfied with the progress made during the past twelve months, and members are to be congratulated on the present prosperous condition of the society. Twelve meetings have been held during the year, and a marked improvement in the attendance of members has been noticed, the average being 13 per meeting. Since the last annual meeting 13 new members have been elected and 1 has resigned, leaving 33 on the roll at present.

During the past year we have lost the valuable services of your worthy president, the Rev. P. E. Raynor, and the office of president, held by that gentleman so long, becomes vacant to-night. On his departure for England the members presented him with an illuminated address, expressive of the esteem in which he was held.

At the inauguration of the society in October, 1888, it was unanimously agreed that no standing rules be framed, but that by-laws be made as required. At the last March meeting, however, it was felt on account of the increasing

membership that the time had arrived for the society to frame rules. A committee was appointed for that purpose, and a set of rules were submitted, passed, and duly confirmed at subsequent meetings, and printed books of same distributed to all the members.

Your committee would urge upon members the desirability of more papers being read at the meetings, and trust that members will endeavour to make this subject an essential feature of the business of the society during the ensuing year, as it is only in this way that a knowledge of philately can be acquired. It is hoped members will avail themselves of the facilities offered by the library, as it now contains many valuable works of reference.

In conclusion your committee trusts that the progress of the society—the oldest philatelic society in Australia—will be even greater during the ensuing twelve months than last year, and that each and every member will use his best endeavours to inspire in others a desire to study philately and become members of our society.

THE BRITISH SPECIALISTS' STAMP EXCHANGE.

WE have received a notice of the formation of an Exchange Society with the above title, the object of which, we are informed, is "to cater for the many who collect not only the stamps of England, but those of our colonies, whether the issues are governmental or private, in addition to entire envelopes, cards, and wrappers." It seems a tolerably comprehensive programme for *specialists*, and we can only refer those of our readers who feel themselves competent to carry it out, to the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. O. Sell, The Gables, Bishop Stortford.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "CASTLE" COLLECTION.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

SIR,—There has, it seems, been a complete misunderstanding, causing mutual mystification, in regard to the above. Permit me, therefore, as you kindly inserted my first letter, to put matters, I trust, right. The only stamp transaction I ever had with Mr. Castle was a pleasant "exchange" of a few stamps, not Australians, some years ago, at Brighton.

Never having been informed that he had obtained any stamps of mine thirteen years ago (in 1882) through a dealer, I and my friends were naturally astonished to see my collection in the list as one which had been "amalgamated" to form Mr. Castle's. My friends naturally concluded that mine had thus changed hands. They are aware that I have a fine selection of Australians, also a large collection of Great Britain, America, and the West Indies. I naturally concluded that, after this lapse of time, the dealer who had my stamps in 1882, after Mr. Tapling, it seems, had picked them, would have placed the remainder in his own stock books, and disposed of them years ago.

Mr. Castle, on the other hand, it seems, had meanwhile, unknown to me, kept those not taken by Mr. Tapling in the original book, and thus felt himself justified in mentioning mine as a collection acquired. Hence the mystification.

In my observations upon mankind I have been led to the conclusion that all men—and the dear ladies also—may be divided into two vast classes, "mild and bitter." I feel sure that I have you, sir, and your readers with me, in saying that we much prefer the former. One great charm of the innocent pursuit in which we philatelists are engaged, is that it enables us to *make* friends, -not to *lose* them. I should, therefore, greatly regret if the above mystification should cause any friction.

Having tried the "hobbies" of "florist flowers," "old China," "coins," and "books," nothing, I find, gives the same sustained pleasure and interest as "stamp collecting." Once let the "genius," "muse," or "goddess" of philately "mark us for her own," I believe she will hold her followers ever after.

Lest any beginners, who are commencing to climb the steep which leads to her temple, should feel discouraged at learning the modest prices at which we older collectors acquired our stamps, permit me to assure them that it is "Never too Late" to begin. The advance in quite modern stamps, which they could have secured equally with ourselves, only two or three years ago, is as great as that which has taken place in older rarities.

The day of bargains is by no means over. Let them invest only judiciously, remembering the inspiring verse of the great stamp poet, whose name I regret I do not know, but always consider him as our Stamp "Poet Laureate"—

"When, in your voyage round the world,
From Sydney's port you sail,
A sharp 'look-out,' and watchful eye,
Will see approaching—by-and-by—
A 'Laureated Whale' (Whale)"—*Poet Laureate.*

Very truly yours,
E. SHORTHOUSE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.B.B.—Many thanks for the cutting, of which we shall certainly make use. The postage was reduced to a penny per ½ oz. on Jan. 10, 1840; the stamps were first put on sale on May 1st, but they could not be used till May 6th, which is therefore usually regarded as the date of issue.

J.B.R.—Many thanks for the stamps, &c. In answer to your questions:—(1) Moens gives the date as July 1, 1882. (2) Probably the mark of some business firm in Ceylon. (3 and 5) We are unable to answer. (4) This is believed to be a mark which denoted the amount to be paid to the British Post-office for the carriage of the letter.

R.R.W.—The granite paper is easily distinguishable with a magnifying glass, or even, in some cases, with the naked eye; it has little coloured threads in it, like those in *silurian* letter paper. The remaining stock of the Swiss of 1881 was sold *en bloc* when that type went out of use.

T.L.C.W.—(1) No. 461, with stamp of Die I., and 463-473, were never sold at the Post-office; 551 and 552 were sold at the Post-office, but not 553 without instructions, or 555. (2) Coloured papers, except blue, have always, we believe, been contrary to the regulations, but they have been permitted to pass from time to time until comparatively recently. (3 and 4) All values (including the ½d., from Sept. or Oct., 1892) are struck upon paper of any size or shape that may be sent in—envelopes, wrappers, letter-sheets, &c.

A.A.W.—Many thanks for your letter. The Fiji, we think, must be the issue chronicled in 1893.

H.W.B.T.—The U.S. 4 c., imperforate at top and right side, would be the stamp from that corner of the sheet. Thanks for the note of the envelope and card, which we have since seen.

Will the correspondent in Rangoon, who sent two stamps for opinion, kindly send us his *name*? His letter was unsigned, and the handwriting of the typewriter gave no clue.

P.H.T.—It is very doubtful whether the 1d. was ever really printed in *yellow*; ordinary copies can be changed to that colour by exposure to bright sunlight.

C.B.—Thanks for your card. The Grenada varieties must, we think, be only defective impressions. The 1 peso Paraguay is given in the first addendum to the current catalogue.

J.S.S.—Except in the case of unchronicled, or exceptionally interesting varieties, we cannot undertake to include in the published Reports of Philatelic Societies lists of stamps exhibited by the members.

H.D.—We have studied the paragraph quoted in your letter, and find that it agrees with the information given in *Whitaker's Almanack*. Is it incorrect?

A COLLECTOR.—The "Sedang" stamps are humbugs, invented by a person who styled himself "King of the Sedangs" apparently for the purpose of carrying out this and other frauds. Fiscal Collecting is certainly a "Branch of Philately, but it is one about which we know too little to venture on prophesying

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR MARCH, 1895.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

ANGRA.		BACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20 reis, mauve on buff; post card		0 4	3 0	..
30 " blue " do.		0 5	4 0	..
25 " green on deep buff; letter card		0 4	3 6	..

BRAZIL.		1895. New type.		
500 reis, blue and black		1 0	..10	0 ..
700 " violet and black		1 6	..	..
1000 " green and puce		2 0	..	..

Newspaper stamps, 1854.
 30 reis, blue, small
Note.—Special low rate, may be had in blocks of 4 or 6.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.		Post Cards.		
1d. brown, overprinted in black on Cape card		0 3	.. 2 0	..14 6
1d.+1d., vermilion " " English		0 6	.. 4 0	..
THREE on 1d., vermilion, surcharged on English card		0 8	.. 6-	0 ..

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.				
5 annas, black on bluish		0 9	.. 7 0	..
7½ " black		1 0	..10 0	..

CHINA.		1895.		
1 c., red		0 1	..	..
2 c., pale green		0 2	..	..
3 c., yellow		0 3	..	..
4 c., rose		0 4	..	..
5 c., chromo-yellow		0 5	..	..
6 c., brown		0 6	..	..
9 c., green		0 9	..	..
12 c., orange		1 0	..	..
24 c., carmine		2 0	..	..

CHINKIANG.				
½ c., rose		0 1	.. 0 4	.. 1 9
1 c., blue		0 1	.. 0 6	.. 3 6

Postage Due.
 ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10 cents, overprinted in black; set of 7

CONGO.		1894.		
5 centimes, black and pale blue		1 6	..	..
10 " " and red-brown		2 0	..	..

N.B.—The above two stamps have been withdrawn, and the following issued in the reverse colours. The earlier issue will become scarce.

1895.				
5 centimes, black and brown		0 2	..	..
10 " " and greenish-blue		0 3	..	..

COREA.		1885.		
5 mons, carmine		2 0	..	..
10 " blue		0 9	..	..
25 m., orange; 50 m., green; and 100, blue and rose; the set of 3 highest values, price		0 6	.. 4 6	..30 0

N.B.—Owing to the war in the East, these stamps are in much demand. The 5 and 10 mons cannot be got at all; but having a fair stock of the other values, we are able to offer them for a few weeks at the above remarkably cheap rate.

CYPRUS.				
½ pi+½pi, green on buff; card		0 4	.. 3 6	..

HONGKONG.		Provisional Post Cards.		
4 CENTS on 3 c., red on brown		0 5	..	..
4 CENTS+4 CENTS on 3 c.+3 c., red on brown		0 9	..	..

ICHANG.				
½, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 15 candarins, and 1 and 3 maces, set of 8 stamps		7 6	..	..

MONTENEGRO.		1894. Unpaid letter stamps.		
2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 nov, and 1 fl; set of 8		4 0	..	..
Same set used		4 0	..	..

NORTH BORNEO.		1891.		
1 c. on 5 c., slate		0 4	.. 3 0	..20 0

PANAMA.		EACH PER 12 PER 100		
1894. Provisionals.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 centavo, in black on ac., carmine		0 6	.. 4 0	..26 0
5 centavos, in red on 20 c., mauve		1 0	.. 9 0	..
10 " " red on 50 c., brown, thick paper		2 0	..15 0	..
10 " " " " " thin		2 0	..	..

Errors of the above.
 1 c., on 2 c., with "CENTAVO" missing, strip of 3 with error in centre

PERSIA.		1895. Post Cards.		
2 shahi, green on buff		0 3	.. 2 0	..15 0
4 " carmine on buff		0 6	.. 4 0	..30 0

RUSSIAN LOCALS.				
Bagulminck, 2 kop, red		0 3	..	..
Bogorodsk, 2 kop, red		0 3	..	..
" 2 " blue		0 3	..	..
" 3 " blue		0 4	..	..
" 3 " red		0 4	..	..
" 4 " brown		0 4	..	..
" 8 " green		0 10	..	..
" 8 " red		0 10	..	..
" 20 " red		2 0	..	..
Gdoff, 2 " blue		0 3	..	..
Lebedjan, 5 " blue		0 6	..	..
Uchansk, 5 " blue		0 6	..	..
" 10 " blue		1 0	..	..
Podolsk, 5 " blue		0 6	..	..
Sapojok, 5 " carmine and green		0 6	..	..
Tichvin, 5 " blue and green		0 6	..	..

PRINCIPALITY OF TRINIDAD.		1895, with view of sea and mountains.		
5, 10, 25, 50, and 75 c., and 1 franc; set of 6		4 6	..40 0	..
5 francs		7 6	..	..

TURKS ISLAND.				
5d., carmine and olive-green		0 9	..	..

UNITED STATES.		1894. Special Delivery. Figures of value shade.		
10 cents, deep blue		0 9	.. 7 0	..

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‡ " Telegraph, current and obsolete		8	.. 1 0
† " Empire, including 2½ and 5 gr., 18 kr., etc.		12	.. 1 0
†Gibraltar, 1886 (Aug.), 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, & 75 centimos		7	..10 0
† " including post cards and newsbands		9	.. 1 6
*Gold Coast, including provisional 2½, brown		8	.. 5 0
‡Great Britain, including 1d. black, 1½d. envelope, etc.		12	.. 1 6
‡ " I. R. Official and Government Parcels		7	.. 3 0
‡Greece, including unpaid and new issue		7	.. 0 6
†Grenada, provisional, and 1881 issue		4	.. 3 6
†Guatemala, 1871, 1, 10, and 20 cents		3	.. 1 0
† " 1875, ½, 1, and 2 reals		4	.. 1 6
† " 1877, ½, 2, 4, reals, and 1 peso		4	.. 1 6
† " 1881, 1d., 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.		5	.. 1 0
† " 1886, 1, 2, and 5 c.		3	.. 1 6
† " provisional, 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.		5	.. 2 6
† " ½, 1, and 2, reals envelope, and ½, real band		4	.. 2 0
†Hankow, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.		5	.. 4 6
†Hayti, 1881, imperf., 1, 2, 3, and 5c.		4	.. 0 9
†Holland, including first and newest issues		12	.. 0 6
† " a grand set, including many rare varieties		36	.. 3 6
†Honduras, 1877, provisionals, surcharged in blue, red, and black		14	.. 50
† " 1878, 1 c., 2 c., ½, 1, 2, 4 reals, and 1 peso		7	.. 2 0
† " 1890, Pyramid, 1 c. to 1 peso		11	.. 2 0
† " 1891, Head, 1 c. to 1 peso		11	.. 2 0
† " large bicoloured, 2, 5, and 10 pesos		3	.. 2 0
† " Officials, red and yellow, complete		11	.. 1 0
† " 1891, envelopes		4	.. 0 6
† " " bands		4	.. 0 6

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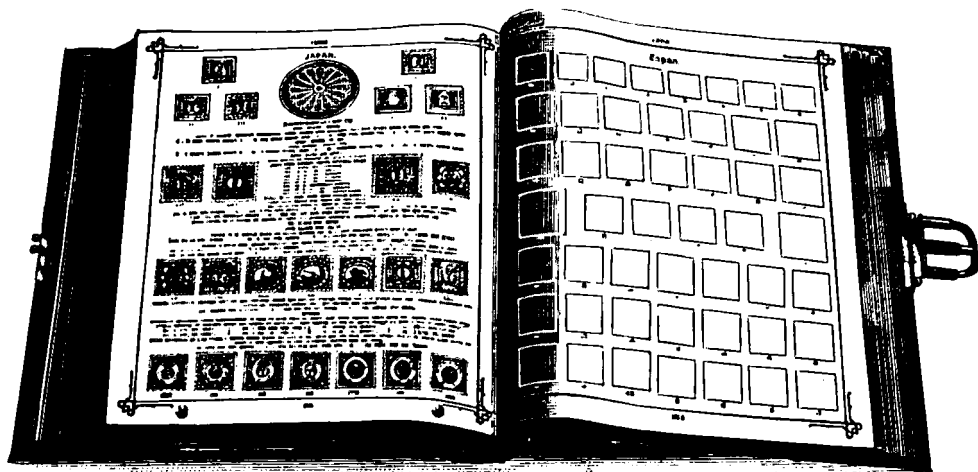
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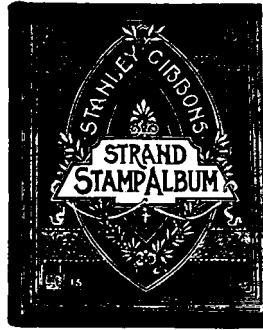
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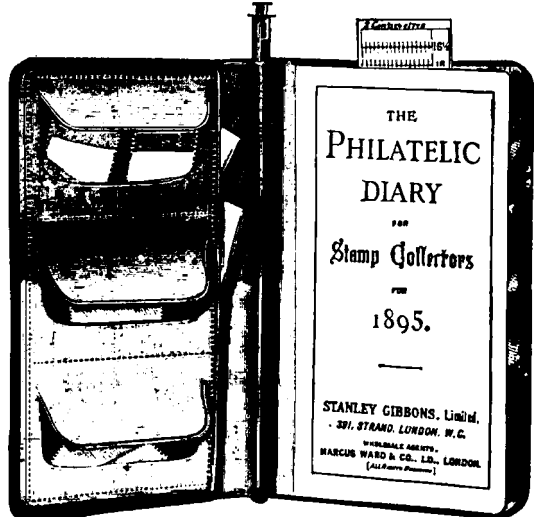
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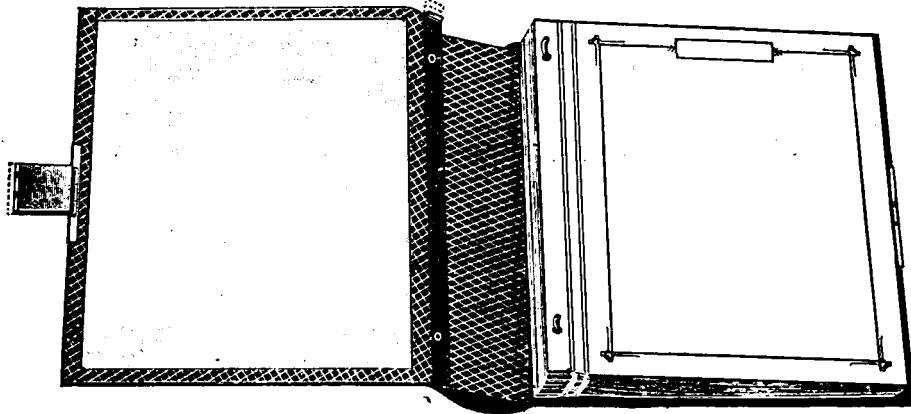
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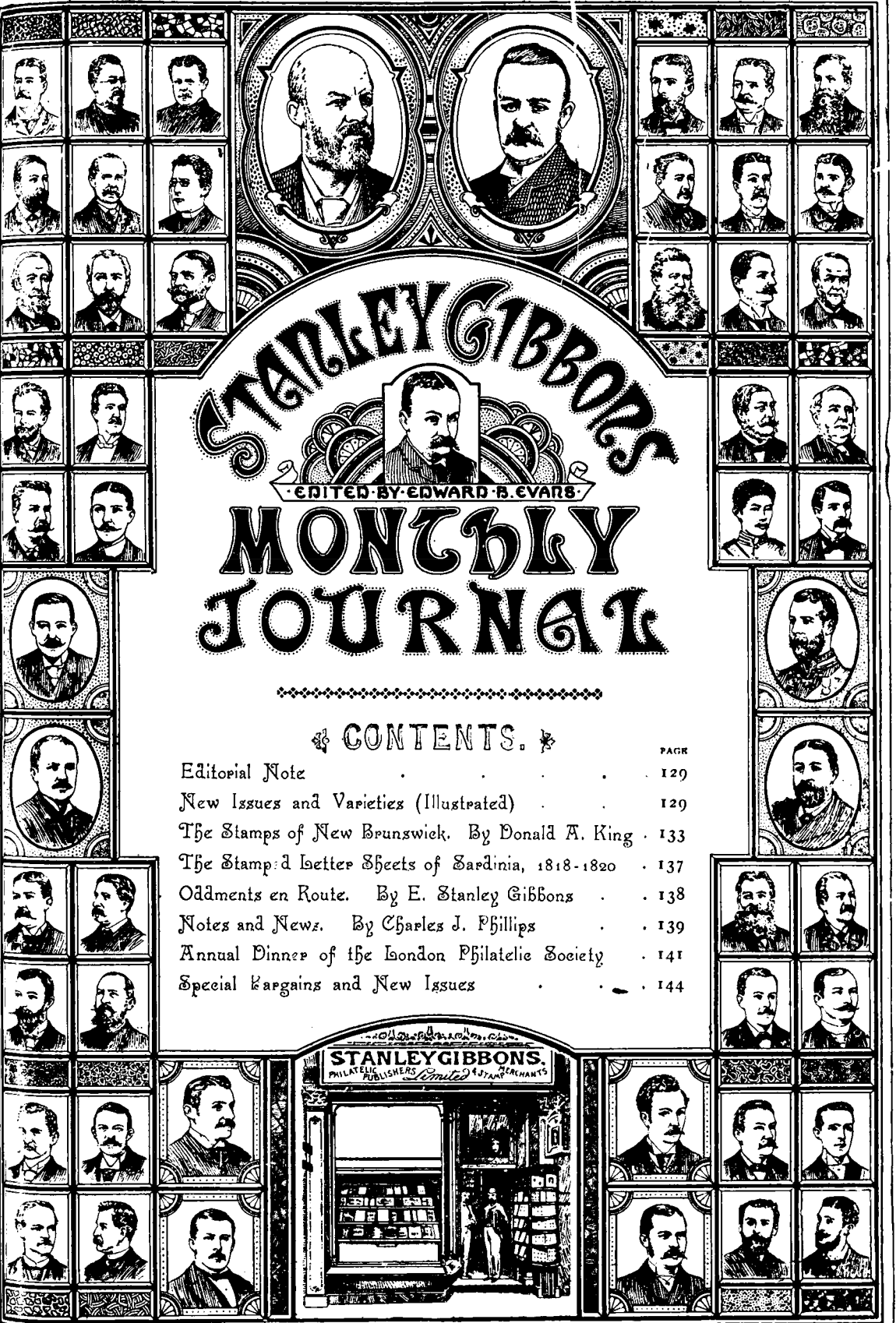
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 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS
MONTHLY JOURNAL

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial Note	129
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	129
The Stamps of New Brunswick. By Donald A. King	133
The Stamp'd Letter Sheets of Sardinia, 1818-1820	137
Oddments en Route. By E. Stanley Gibbons	138
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	139
Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society	141
Special Gains and New Issues	144



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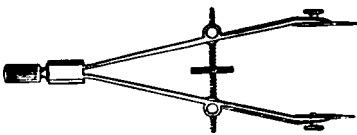
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

MARCH 30, 1895.

No. 57

EDITORIAL NOTE.

We have an abundance of excellent matter on hand, and should therefore in any case have found it advisable to cut short our remarks under this head. But another and stronger reason compels us to let our readers off without the usual homily this month. We have the continuation of Mr. King's series of papers, the remainder of the Decrees concerning the Sardinian Letter Sheets (which we are told *have* appeared before in the English language, in *The American Philatelist*, though not in any English magazine), more "Oddments" from Mr. Gibbons, a full account of the Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society, Mr. Phillips' *Notes and News*, &c. &c. &c.—and, besides all these, we have the influenza!

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, *Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.*, or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Abyssinia.—Mons. Maury tells us that he has received a letter from Harrar, franked by the stamps of the Emperor Menelik, whose name some spell Menilek, while others, who will just even upon such serious subjects as Philately or an Emperor, say that *Many lick* is the correct method. The stamps therefore are in use, and we can only hope that their use will be mainly postal, and that philately will not be introduced into Abyssinia.

Azores.—It is stated that large quantities of Portuguese stamps, of various issues, with forged surcharges of "ACOKES" and "MADEIRA," have been put on the market, and collectors are specially warned to be on their guard against these frauds.

Belgium.—*Le Timbre-Poste* assures us that the 25 c. Letter Card, with the Dominical stamp, was issued on March 1st, 1894. Why has our *confrère* concealed this fact until now? We reported the issue of this card, on the authority of an American journal, in May last, but finding that the news was not confirmed by our Belgian contemporary we concluded that the issue had not actually taken place.

Bermuda.—Another piece of somewhat stale news is going the rounds under this heading. The 2d., *violet-brown*, and 1s., *brown*, which were certainly issued as long ago as September, 1893, are figuring in the Novelty lists.

Brazil.—*Le T.-P.* adds the 2000 reis to the list of the new issue, and also chronicles a reply paid 80 reis card; the design of the stamp upon the latter is not described, we are therefore in doubt whether it is the card which we chronicled last October or another novelty. We give an illustration of the design of the high values.



Adhesive.

2000 reis, violet-brown and yellow-brown.

Canada.—*The American Journal of Philately* is informed that 3 c. envelopes of *wove* paper were issued in 1891, "probably in error." The size is not stated. Are envelopes ever stamped to order in Canada?

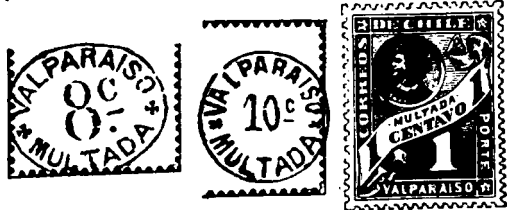
Envelope. 3c., red on *wove*.

Cape of Good Hope.—Our publishers send us part of a sheet of the recent 1d. stamp showing differences in the watermark. These are not, as we fondly hoped, due to a mixture of Crown and CC with Crown and CA, or of either (or both) of these with the Anchors, but to some fairly distinct variations in the shape of the Anchor and Cable, the "bits" employed being either stamped out by different dies, or bent out of shape in attaching them to the "dandy roll." It is well to record the fact that these occur on the same sheet, and do not indicate varieties of paper.

Cape Verde.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports that the whole series of the new type is in circulation, and the values from 75 to 300 reis may no doubt be added to our list.

Ceylon.—*The London Philatelist* describes another new variety of perforation from this colony—the 10d., perf. 15 at top, and 12½ at bottom and sides; the only wmk. discoverable is a line across the lower part of the stamp, but the colour and paper are those of the stamps with wmk. Crown and CC. The combination of 15 with 12½ is, we think, something quite new.

Chili.—This country seems to be going in for a sort of philatelic orgie. We give illustrations of the two series of



unpaid letter stamps which we chronicled last month (the 10 c. only of the provisionals is circular), and of an official seal for returned letters. *Lx T.-P.* also describes a 1 c. post card and a 2 c. letter card, with stamp of the design of the current adhesives in the right upper corner, manufactured by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London. The post card has a scroll similar to that upon the previous 1 c. cards in the upper centre, and a cable pattern frame 128 x 82 mm. The letter card is inscribed "CARTA TARJETA PARA EL



INTERIOR," and the perforations cross at the lower corners, and are continued to the edges.

Post Card. 1 c., deep green on pale green.
 Letter Card. 2 c., carmine on rose.
 Official Seal. No value, lilac-brown; perf. 113.

China.—We have received a further communication from M. de Villard on the subject of the Chinese stamps, to which our remarks of last month are a sufficient reply. We stated in a previous number that the so-called "Customs" Post is an Imperial Post-office and a Government Department, and, so long as it sticks to its proper business, a useful and respectable one; but if it is going in for the stamp trade it will simply bring discredit upon the Customs Department, under which it works, and upon all concerned therewith. Let M. de Villard take note of this, and also remember the proverb that "Good wine needs no bush!"

Chinese Locals.—We continue for the present to chronicle the varieties of these as they turn up; as far as our information goes they are all on a similar footing. All have been started, whether by private individuals or by some sort of local council, mainly with a view to making a profit out of sales of stamps to collectors, and with this view there will of course be constant changes; all, we believe, do some sort of business in the way of collecting and distributing letters. In most of these towns there was an office of the "Customs" or of the Shanghai post, which probably was not found profitable, as it seems in each case to have handed over its business to the new local office without a struggle; and, if collectors do not buy the stamps, the new offices will be equally unprofitable, and will die a natural death. We do not propose to argue this question any more.

Chinkiang.—We have received a vertical pair of the 4 c., surcharged "POSTAGE DUE," perf. all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

Ichang.—We give illustrations of the interesting labels which we chronicled last month. It will be noticed that the lower values are in *candarins*, not *cents* as we inadvertently stated.



Tientsin.—Mr. Benjamin informs us that he has been unable to obtain any of the labels of this port, and that no local office is known to exist there, yet we have seen sets both used and unused, and are making further enquiries as to their origin, the result of which we will publish as soon as possible.

Wuhu.—We have received another long letter on the merits of the local post at this place from a correspondent at Shanghai, whom we would refer to our observations a few paragraphs above. All this correspondence seems to assume that the one object of these local posts is to establish a good reputation—not in their own locality, but among collectors. Possibly this is the case; but if so, their friends are not going quite the right way to work.

Colombia.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Bucaramanga for specimens of a new 5 c. stamp, of which we annex an illustration, and which he tells us was issued in that city on the 10th January.



Adhesive. 5 c., brown on straw; perf. 12.

Costa Rica.—A correspondent tells us that the current stamps are not infrequently used cut in half, for half their value, and that half of a 2 c., orange, perforated across diagonally, from the left upper to the right lower corner, was recently received upon a paper.

Deccan.—We are sorry to find that divers of our contemporaries, in quoting the announcement we made in December of the discovery of some copies of ½ a. envelopes with stamp inverted, have stated that the misplaced stamp was in the *left lower* corner. Had this been the case we should hardly have thought the variety worthy of notice, as it would simply have implied that the wrong corner of the envelope was placed under the die, which might easily happen in stamping envelopes that had been folded and made up. We expressly stated that the envelopes we saw had the stamp inverted in the *right upper* corner, a variety that is not so easily accounted for.

Ecuador.—*Le T. P.* tells us that the 1 c. *Fiscal*, "1891-1892," of the same type as the 2 c. chronicled last month, was adorned with a similar surcharge, in red. Our contemporary adds, for our comfort, that at the last moment a supply of the regular postage stamps was received, and that, consequently, neither of these curiosities was put in circulation. We shall omit them from our lists without any regret.

Finland.—*Le T. P.* publishes a translation of a Decree relative to the stamped envelopes of 1850, which it is contended proves that the 20 kop. envelopes of the 1850 type were issued. The Decree in question, however, is dated Oct. 9, 1849, and relates principally to the issue of envelopes with a 5 kop. stamp, which was a new value for a reduced rate of postage; it adds that in addition to the die for the new value, new dies for the other values previously in use were to be prepared, but this is not a proof that the intention was ever carried out—at least so far as *issuing* the highest value is concerned. There is no doubt that the 20 kop. die of this type was prepared, but a Decree of a date previous to that at which any of these envelopes were put in use does not assist us much in deciding whether all three values were issued or not.

France.—Mons. G. Favre, Hon. President of the Philatelic Society of Mulhouse, very kindly sends us a specimen of a particularly dangerous forgery of the first *Unpaid Letter* stamp—the 10 c., lithographed. We do not propose to dissect this fraud elaborately, for the benefit of



future imitations, but we may point out that the present edition can be easily recognized by the "A" in "TAXE," which has the right leg longer than the left. When this has been corrected, there are other peculiarities (that may be pointed out. All the copies seen at present bear the obliteration of "Lyon," and several of them have been sold by a dealer in that city.

La T.-P. states that a special set of stamps is in preparation for use in Madagascar; and that in the meantime the post cards of France have received a surcharge, reading "Poste—Française—Madagascar," in three lines, in red.

Fast Card. 10c., black on green; red surcharge.

French Colonies.—*Martinique.*—We are not sure whether a fresh outbreak has taken place here, or whether the following varieties, described by *Le T.-P.*, are hitherto undiscovered results of previous explosions: The 10 c., black, Unpaid Letter stamp, surcharged "MARTINIQUE" alone, in red; the same surcharged "05 C.—MARTINIQUE—TIMBRE-POSTE," or "MARTINIQUE—TIMBRE-POSTE—05 C.," in three lines, also in red; the 35 c., black on orange, surcharged "MARTINIQUE" alone in black; and the same surcharged "05 c." above the name. The last two varieties, our readers will be glad to hear, are "introuvables," but specimens have been found nevertheless! The ordinance authorising their manufacture, however, which is usually forthcoming, appears really to be "introuvable" this time.

Greece.—Stamps are to be found overprinted, or obliterated, with the letters "D. T." Our readers will be relieved to learn that these initials have not the same significance in Greek as they sometimes have in English, and that the fact that they denote *Municipal Letter Carrier*, and are applied to letters delivered in the towns by those officials, implies no reflection upon the general sobriety of the latter.

Le T.-P. chronicles the current 5 lepta, Belgian print, perf. 11½; the 20 lepta (Athens print?) with a peculiar perforation, gauging about 14½, and perhaps unofficial; the 1 drachma, current type, Athens impression, imperf. and perf. 11½; and, finally, a variety of the 1 drachma Unpaid Letter stamp, having the "M," in the word denoting the value, wider than usual. This variety is found on the sheets, with the ordinary type.

Adhesives. 5 l., green; Belgian print; perf. 11½.
20 l., carmine; local " " 14½.
1 dr., grey, " " imperf.
1 dr. " " perf. 11½.

British East Africa.—A correspondent kindly sends us imperforate pairs of the ½ a., 1 a., 3 a., 4½ a., 8 a., blue, and 1 rupee, carmine, all of which have been used upon letters and bear the Mombasa obliteration mark, with dates between March, 1892, and December, 1893. This confirms the information given us some time back to the effect that most, if not all, the values existed imperforate, and were available for use in that condition.

Guatemala.—The colour of the surcharge of the 1 c. on 2 c., chronicled last month, is black. *The A. J. P.* states that an error, lettered "CENTAV" for "CENTAVO," is found to occur five times on each sheet.

Holland.—The new edition of the Unpaid Letter stamps is reported to show one variety of type only. Type 3 of the previous printings. A few proof sheets, however, were printed in ultramarine from the setting showing Types 1, 2, and 3, and were put in circulation; thus Types 1 and 2 in the new colour are varieties to be looked for.

Honduras.—We give illustrations of the design of the adhesives and of that embossed upon the envelopes and wrappers chronicled last month.



Hungary.—We have received the 5 kr. envelope, size 150x96 mm., and find that it is of white wove paper, but wmkd. "M. K. POSTA," not unwmkd. as described last month.

A correspondent sends us a further list of varieties of perforation of the 1874 and 1881 adhesives.

No watermark.	20 kr., perf. 12½.
Watermark.	3 " " 11½ x 12.
	5 " " 11 x 11½, 11½ x 12.
	10 " " 11 x 11½, 11 x 12, 11½ x 12.
	20 " " 11½ x 13.

Italy.—*Le T.-P.* reports the 10 lire Unpaid Letter stamp with the numerals in carmine, as in the 1 lira previously chronicled. Unpaid Letter Stamp, 10 lire, carmine and blue.

Japan.—We have received what appears to be a new printing of the officially sealed label with such very brown gum as to give it the appearance of being on buff paper.

Lagos.—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles a Registration Envelope for this colony, with a circular stamp on the flap. Registration Envelope, 2d., blue; size G.

Lourenço Marquee.—We had begun to hope that the report of an issue for this Portuguese possession was a false alarm, but *La Revue Philateliq. Belge* assures us that a full set exists, from 2½ to 300 reis, in the current colonial types and colours. We need hardly repeat the list here, our readers should know it by heart.

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman sends us the 12 c. of current type, in vermilion, on the watermarked paper, and he tells us that only a small supply has been printed in this colour, as the new series is to come into use next month.

We have from the same source a 3 c. card for the Interior, the rate having been reduced from 5 c. The stamp is still of the same type, and the inscriptions similar to those of the 5 c. card which we described last September, but the frame is of a more elaborate pattern, and the date "1895" is added on the lower right.

Adhesive. 12 c., vermilion; wmkd.; perf. 12.
Post Card. 3 c. " formula rose-red on buff.

Monaco.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 1 franc is now printed on bright yellow paper.

New South Wales.—The 1d. and 2d. of the Unpaid Letter series are noted by *The Austr. Phil.* perf. 10½ x 11, and 12 x 10.

New Zealand.—In reference to the views on the back of the letter card a correspondent, who has met with a clearer impression or possesses better eyesight than ours, kindly tells us that the title of the central picture is "Sutherland Falls, 1304 ft.," on the left is "Mitre Peak, Milford Sound"; on the right, "Tongarino and Ruapehu, Lake Taupo"; and at the top, "Mount Cook, 12,349 ft."

Nicaragua.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new adhesives, and of the stamp impressed upon the envelopes and wrappers.



Niger Coast Protectorate.—*The Austr. Phil.* says: "The current British 1d. post card is surcharged for use in this colony."

Post-Card. 1d., vermilion on buff; black surcharge.

Portugal.—This country is determined to celebrate something every year, so long as the patience and the purses of philatelists hold out. The 15th August, 1895, is stated to be the 700th anniversary of the birth of Saint Antony of Padua, born at Lisbon in 1195, a gentleman whose pious oratory—according to the legends—was capable of charming even the fishes (*passons d'avril?*). It is further recorded that thirty-two years after his death some curious person—a doctor perhaps—took occasion to look at the Saint's tongue, which was found to be still in perfect order, and the 15th February is for this reason kept as the Festival of the Tongue. An issue of adhesive stamps is therefore not altogether unsuited to the occasion; but as philatelists do not apply their tongues to the stamps which they collect, we would suggest that St. Antony's stamps be left to their legitimate use.

Queensland.—A correspondent tells us that the ordinary Crown and Q paper having run short, a supply of 1d. and 2d. stamps was printed on the thicker paper, with large Crown and Q, employed for the larger sized stamps. He kindly sent our publishers a sheet of each value, and we find that the horizontal row of ten stamps covers seven of the large wmk.s., and generally touches an eighth at one end, and may just graze a ninth at the other, while the twelve horizontal rows nearly cover ten rows of wmk.s. On the two sheets before us, every stamp shows some portion of a wmk., but very few show a whole one.

Adhesives. 1d., vermilion; wmk. large Crown and Q; perf. 13.
2d., ultramarine

Russia.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that an imperforate sheet of the current 2 kopecs has been found at Moscow. The same authority reports the discovery of three minor varieties of type of the 10 kopecs envelope of 1848, all on size 136 × 107 mm., and of a third type of the surcharge of 1880, 7 kop. on 10 kopecs of 1875.



Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste* :—

Bougoulma.—The current design has been touched up again, and appears in divers minor varieties on the sheet and in the colour of the 1892 printing. We presume this is not a re-issue of old stock?

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue-green.

Gdoff.—We give an illustration of the new stamp described last month.



Podolsk.—Our next illustration shows the new stamp for this district, vertical *tête-bêche* pairs of which are to be obtained, as the last two horizontal rows on the sheet have been thoughtfully set upside down.

Sapozok.—The 10 kopecks of the type of 1893 has appeared in two colours, like the 5 kop. described last month.

Adhesive. 10 kop., green and yellow; perf. 13.

Tichvin.—We give an illustration of the new design for this district, which we described in our last.

Tscherdina.—The 2 kopecs has changed its colour again, and it is rumoured that it has companions of the values of 1, 3, and 10 kopecs, but their colours are not stated.

Adhesive.
2 kop., mauve on thin paper; perf. 11½.

Werchotur.—The current design has been re-drawn, with certain modifications, for a new value.

Adhesive.
10 kop., ultramarine and carmine; perf. 11½.

Salvador.—We give an illustration of a sample from each of the two sets of adhesives described last month, and of the design upon the envelopes and wrappers.



Samoa.—We hope that the overprinting business, which was started here last year, is not going to be overdone; there seems to be a strange fascination about it. A country gets on without surcharges for years; then it commences, in a small way perhaps, and, having once begun, seems to be unable to leave off the bad habit. We have received the 2d. stamp converted to 1½d. by means of an overprint in numerals, above which is printed the quite unnecessary word "Surcharged"; also the same stamp disguised by a large capital "R" and "3d." to produce an equally unnecessary Registration stamp of that value. Both were issued on January 28th.

Adhesive. 1½d., in blue, on 2d., orange.
Reg. Stamp. 3d., in black, on 2d.

Sandwich Islands.—In 1891 the 1 c. and 2 c. envelopes were announced as having appeared with the stamp engraved, instead of lithographed. We have recently had occasion to examine some of these envelopes, both of the earlier printing, in *pale rose* , and the later, in full *carmine* , and we find that none of them are lithographed, but all apparently surface-printed.

Seychelles.—*Le C. de T.-P.* gives descriptions of the novelties to which we alluded in December, and which we learn are the all three envelopes, not two envelopes and an adhesive. The design of the 8 c. and 15 c. is the same, and includes a portrait of one of the famous Tortoises; that of the 30 c. consists of a view of a Bay, with Palms, a Lighthouse, &c., and a Tortoise, or Turtle, on the shore. We hope to be able to give illustrations of both shortly.

Envelopes. 8 c., carmine.
15 c., deep blue.
30 c., brown.

Stellaland.—Referring to our note on the subject of the obsolete Revenue stamps, offered for sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. tell us that they have purchased the lot. We presume that Revenue collecting— we mean the collecting of Revenue stamps—is looking up.

Straits Settlements.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a new value, of the type of the 1 c.

Adhesive. 3 c., carmine.

Selangor.—We give an illustration of the surcharged stamp described in December.



Tonga.—A correspondent out here draws our attention to the fact that, in our October number, we alluded to a "2½i. on 3i." stamp, and points out that there is no 3d. stamp of Tonga. The figure "3" was a slip of the pen—or a misprint, we cannot now say which—for "8," as may be seen by our reference in the same paragraph to "the latest overprints."

Transvaal.—*Le C. de T.-P.* adds the 1s. to the list of values that have appeared in the new type.

Adhesive. 1s., green.

Trinidad.—*Le T.-P.* announces the 1d. wrapper with stamp in a new shade.

Wrapper. 1d., vermilion on buff.

United States.—*The Ph. J. of A.* reports the discovery, in the collection of a well-known American philatelist, of a sheet of the 4 c., Columbus issue, in a dark blue colour, similar to that of the 1 c. It is stated to have been among the first supply issued to the Post-office at Cleveland, and is announced as another error of colour.

Adhesive. 4 c., dark blue; Columbus issue.

Venezuela.—We are indebted to a collector in this Republic for a copy, and translation, of a Decree published in the Official Gazette of Feb. 5, relative to certain dies used for postmarking letters on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of that month, in commemoration of General Sucre. Our correspondent points out that these special dies were ordered to be used upon letters, not upon stamps, and that therefore, if impressions of them are found upon stamps, they must be

looked upon as obliterations and not as surcharges. The Decree runs as follows:—

"CARACAS, 30th January, 1895.
Resolved.—That, under the sanction of the President of the Republic, the dies for the Commemoration of the Centenary of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, which Señor Tomas de Arredondo y Betancourt has sent to this Department, be accepted for use upon the envelopes of the letters despatched by the Post-office on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of February next. Thanks therefore, are given to Señor Arredondo y Betancourt, and this Resolution is transmitted to the Postmaster to be carried out, and to be published.

"For the National Executive,
 (Signed) "A. LUTOWSKY."

THE
STAMPS OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
 WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE
 OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

By DONALD A. KING.

(Continued from page 107.)

PART II.

In 1860 the currency of the Colony was changed from the English system to the decimal one. The Act authorizing this was passed in 1860, and was as follows:

"AN ACT RELATING TO THE MODE OF ACCOUNTING AND CURRENCY.

"PASSED 9TH OF APRIL, 1860.

"Be it enacted, &c.

"4. The dollar referred to in an Act made and passed in the fifteenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled an Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in the Province, and for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the currency therein, and in the Act, shall be equivalent to and divided into 100 cents, and of such value that four dollars or 400 cents shall be equal to one pound currency now in use, and every cent shall be divided into 10 mills; that twenty cents shall be equal to one shilling of the present currency; and so on in proportion for any greater or lesser amount.

"9. This Act shall come into operation and be in force on the first of November next."

The Amendment to the Post-office Act is not at all explicit as to rates, and no mention is made of the new charges in the Post-office Reports. They were probably the same as in Nova Scotia. The amendment is as follows:

"AN ACT TO AMEND CAP. 40, TITLE IV. OF THE REV. STAT. 'OF THE POST-OFFICE.'

"Be it enacted, &c.

"1. That sections 9, 14, 16, and 17 of Cap. 40 of Title IV. of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby repealed.

"2. All letters posted in this Province shall be prepaid, and in default thereof shall be subject to such fine as may from time to time be imposed by the Order of the Governor in Council.

"3. All Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, Pamphlets, Tracts, or Printed Publications, may be sent through the Post-office within this Province, or from this Province to any other place, the postage in all cases being prepaid, and at such rates of postage and under such conditions as may from time to time be established by Order of the Governor in Council."

The new stamps were ready for use before the currency was changed, as the Postmaster-General, Charles Connell, had ordered them the previous year. He says in his Report about this:

"Consequently it became absolutely necessary to procure a new supply to meet the requirements of the service, which

I have taken particular pains to ascertain the best and most economical mode of procuring. When in New York in September last I made personal inquiry, and have since held correspondence with parties in London, in order to ascertain the cost of procuring plates and stamps, the result being that I have ordered from the American Bank Note Co. the necessary supply, of the respective values of 1, 5, 10, and 12½ cents each, being those decided upon by the Government, in anticipation of adopting the decimal system of currency, thereby saving the expense of procuring other plates when the same shall come into operation."

The stamps that the Postmaster-General had taken such particular pains in ordering were the 1 cent, *violet-brown*, 5 cents, *brown*, 10 cents, *red*, and the 12½ cents, *blue*. The 17 cents is not mentioned, but was ordered, as it was necessary for the prepayment of letters to the United Kingdom forwarded *via* New York. When these stamps were delivered to the Post-office Department it was found that the 5 cents had the portrait of the Postmaster-General, Mr. Connell. The Executive Council at once ordered that the 5 c. should not be issued with the other values, and that a new stamp with the portrait of the Queen should be procured at once. This Mr. Connell refused to do, and, finding that the Council insisted upon it, he resigned his position.

The 5 c. Connell stamp is frequently spoken of as having been in use for a very short time—one or two days—but this was not the case, as the correspondence hereafter given will show. The circumstances created considerable discussion at the time, and a motion was made in the Local Legislature that all correspondence in relation to it should be laid before the House. From these papers I have taken all that has any bearing on the history of this stamp. It is as follows:

(Copy No. 1.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.
 To His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON,
 Lieut.-Gov., etc., etc.

We advise your Excellency to approve of, and order to be distributed, the 1 c., 10 c., and 12½ c. postage stamps procured by the Postmaster-General, 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.

(Signed), S. L. TILLEY,
 A. T. SMITH,
 W. H. STEEVES,
 P. MITCHELL,
 CHARLES WATERS,
 DAVID WARK.

Approved May 12, 1860.

(Sgd.), J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

(Copy No. 2.)

Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieut.-Governor.

SIR,—Various circumstances having occurred with reference to the administration of the Government of this Province during the short time that I have had the honour of being one of your Excellency's advisers, induce me to address your Excellency.

Having felt this and other matters for some time past, and at the same time feeling reluctant to take a step that I saw pressing on me, I delayed action, but the recent act of my colleagues in the Government has brought matters to a crisis, the want of that support on their part on a subject which I believed I was authorized in the action I had taken, as will appear by the following minutes of Council (Dec., 1858) and correspondence:

No. 1.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

THE HON. CHARLES CONNELL, WOODSTOCK,—
 Just received notice from the Governor that new decimal stamps cannot be issued until approved by Governor in Council. I have seen Hale. Telegraph him. He can put all right.

(Signed), S. L. TILLEY.

Fredericton, 27th April, 1860.

No. 2.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

THE HON. S. L. TILLEY,—
 If that is required you can procure the order, as any delay now will make trouble all over the country, as instructions have gone out and all stamps called in.

(Signed), CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, 28th April, 1860.

No. 3.—Telegraphic Despatch.

HON. CHARLES CONNELL, WOODSTOCK.

Cannot get order before Wednesday. Only Attorney-General here. Hale can arrange so as not to cause confusion of instructions.

(Signed), S. L. TILLEY.

No. 4.—Telegraphic Despatch.

JAMES HALE, ESQ., FREDERICTON,—

See Mr. Tilley. Let issue of stamps be stayed till Wednesday next.

(Signed), CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, 28th April, 1860.

No. 5.—Telegraphic Despatch.

THE HON. S. L. TILLEY, FREDERICTON,—

Have telegraphed Hale to see you—defer to issue until Wednesday. I may not be able to leave for St. John before this day week. Telegraph me as soon as order is made. Thought order was made at time I was authorized to procure new stamps.

(Signed), CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, 28th April, 1860.

No. 6.—Telegraphic Despatch.

THE HON. CHARLES CONNELL,—

All right. Desirable that all should be at St. John by Thursday next, if possible.

(Signed), S. L. TILLEY.

Fredericton, 28th April, 1860.

No. 7.—Telegraphic Despatch.

THE HON. CHARLES CONNELL, WOODSTOCK,—

Shall postage stamps be detained and Deputies ordered to retain old ones until further orders.

(Signed), JAMES HALE.

Fredericton, 28th April, 1860.

No. 8.—Telegraphic Despatch.

THE HON. CHARLES CONNELL, WOODSTOCK,—

Contractors here promised full Council to consider claims. Your presence necessary Thursday evening at furthest. (Signed), S. L. TILLEY.

St. John, May 2nd, 1860.

The Council met as was agreed upon, and disapproved of Mr. Connell's 5c. brown, and the following is their recommendation to the Lieut.-Governor.

(COPY.)

TO HIS EXC'Y. THE HON. J. A. T. MANNERS-SUTTON, LT.-GOV.,—

We advise your Excellency to approve of and order to be distributed the one cent, ten cent, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamps, procured by the Postmaster-General; 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.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY,
A. J. SMITH,
W. H. STEEVES,
P. MITCHELL,
CHARLES WATTERS,
DAVID WARK.

May 8, 1860.

(COPY.)

LETTER TO HON. CHARLES CONNELL FROM THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,—

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor to request you to distribute the one, ten, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamps procured by you, and to direct you to take the necessary steps to have struck off a five cent stamp, bearing the likeness of the Queen, for future distribution.

I have, &c. &c.,
(Signed), S. L. TILLEY.

THE HON. C. CONNELL, &c.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

(COPY.) 15th May, 1860.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour informing me that you have been desired by his Excellency the

Lt.-Governor to request that I would distribute the one, ten, and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamps procured by me, and to take steps to procure a five cent Stamp for future distribution. You will inform his Excellency that I was authorized by Minutes of Council in December last to procure a one, five, ten and twelve and a half cent Postage Stamp, and that all these denominations are now in the office of this Department ready for distribution. I have, &c. &c.,

(Signed), CHARLES CONNELL.

THE HON. S. L. TILLEY.

(COPY.) SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 17th May, 1860.

SIR,—I have laid before his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, your letter of the 15th inst., relative to the distribution of Postage Stamps, and I am directed to inform you that he has referred it for the consideration of his Council. I have, &c. &c.,

(Signed), S. L. TILLEY.

THE HON. C. CONNELL, &c. &c.

I have felt it my duty to lay before your Excellency this correspondence, together with the Minute of Council, and have no desire to make any comment thereon, as I think it will speak for itself.

I may remark, however, that I cannot discover by that correspondence, No. 1 to 8, that it was the intention to withdraw from me that support in the action I had taken in procuring the Postage Stamps as authorized by the Minute in Council referred to.

My administration of the Post-office Department is before the public, and it is for them to say whether it is satisfactory or not.

I think I may state with certainty that the revenues of the Department will be reduced by the recent action of the Government, as I made arrangements for the delivery and sale of Postage Stamps at every Post-office and Way-office throughout the Province, on the 1st May. I do not intend that the legitimate authority belonging to the Chief of that Department shall be limited or circumscribed while I have the honour of being at its head.

After a very careful and deliberate review of the whole matter, under all the circumstances, I believe that my continuance in office would not be beneficial to the Department.

Holding the opinions that I have submitted to Your Excellency I feel that I cannot, consistently with the duty I owe to my constituents and the public, continue longer to hold an office and position as one of your Excellency's advisers in opposition to my views on public duty. I therefore respectfully beg to submit to your Excellency my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General, and as one of your Excellency's advisers, and further request your Excellency's permission to publish, and give my reasons for so doing, and the correspondence connected therewith.

I have, &c. &c., CHARLES CONNELL.

HIS EXC'Y THE HON. J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON, &c. &c.

(Copy No. 3.)

Memorandum of the Lieut.-Governor to Mr. Connell.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, May 19th, 1860.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor accepts Mr. Connell's resignation of the office of Postmaster-General and Executive Councillor, and he accedes to Mr. Connell's request to be so far relieved from the obligations of his oath of office, as will enable him to explain the grounds on which he has tendered his resignation to his Excellency.

His Excellency will of course deem it right to communicate to his Council the contents of Mr. Connell's letter to his Excellency of this day's date.

(Sgd.) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

MR. CHARLES CONNELL, M.P.P., etc.

(Copy No. 4.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor thinks it right without delay to lay before his council the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to his Excellency by Mr. Connell.

His Excellency has accepted Mr. Connell's resignation of the office of Postmaster-General and Executive Councillor, tendered to him this morning by Mr. Connell.

(Sgd.) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

May 19th, 1860.

(Copy No. 5.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

TO HIS EXC'Y THE HON. J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON,
L.T.-Gov., &c.*May it please your Excellency,—*

We have had under consideration the memorandum of your Excellency of the 19th inst., accompanied with the letter from the Postmaster-General, resigning his office and his seat in the Council, with the reasons he has assigned therefor.

Knowing from the discussions with Mr. Connell that he was prepared to retain his office and seat in the Council, if an order was made to issue the stamps procured by him, including the stamp bearing the likeness of the head of the department, we are therefore justified in concluding that the Minute of Council of the 8th inst., in which your Excellency was advised to approve of, and order to be distributed the 1, 10, and 12½ cent Postage Stamps procured by the Postmaster-General, and to order a new 5 cent Postage Stamp to be struck, bearing the likeness of the Queen, instead of the 5 cent stamp already procured by the Postmaster-General, is, notwithstanding the other reasons assigned by him, the real ground of his resignation.

Without entering into the discussion of the powers of the different heads of departments, we observe that we have no desire to limit or circumscribe the legitimate authority of the Postmaster-General, or of the head of any other public department, and in advising your Excellency upon this question we have not desired nor attempted to do so, as by the Act relating to the Post-office the approval of the Governor-in-Council is required to the issue of Postage Stamps.

Your Excellency is aware that no such order was made by your Excellency in Council, authorizing the obtaining or issuing of the stamps. 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 5 cent stamp should bear the likeness of Her Majesty.

We cannot discern how the Revenue of the Post-office Department will be affected by the action of the Government, that must depend upon the extent of individual correspondence, and we do not believe that there will be a single letter less written in consequence of such action.

As Mr. Connell has obtained your Excellency's permission to publish his letter to your Excellency, we respectfully request your Excellency will authorize the publication of this reply.

CHARLES FISHER,	JAMES BROWN,
S. L. TILLEY,	W. H. STEVES,
A. T. SMITH,	D. WARK,
CHAS. WATTERS,	P. MITCHELL.

(Copy No. 6.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has received the memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, in which they submit to his Excellency their observations on Mr. Connell's letter to his Excellency of the 19th inst.

The Lieut.-Governor accedes to the request of his Council to be permitted to publish this document.

(Signed), J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

May 22nd, 1860.

(Copy No. 7.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor lays before the Executive Council a copy of a communication, dated May 30th, 1860, which his Excellency has received from Mr. Chas. Connell, respecting his recent resignation of his seat at the Council Board, and the office of Postmaster-General.

(Sgd.), J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

June 2nd, 1860.

(Copy No. 8.)

Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieut.-Governor.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON, LIEUT.-GOV., ETC., ETC.

SIR,—In the *Royal Gazette* of the 23rd instant appears a memoranda without date, signed by your Excellency's

advisers, and addressed to your Excellency, in which is reviewed a correspondence which I had the honour to submit to your Excellency on the 19th inst. The subject matter of that correspondence must be discussed at the proper time in another place, but as there are several points urged in the memoranda of your advisers calculated to create a false impression with reference to my reasons for resigning my place at the Council Board, I am induced to trouble your Excellency with this rejoinder.

1.—In the memoranda under notice it is intimated that the real reason of my resignation was the refusal of my colleagues in the Government to advise your Excellency to issue the 5 cent Postage Stamp. This statement I must unhesitatingly declare to be incorrect, and if evidence is wanting to prove the contrary I can refer to the Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. Wark, who were present at a meeting of Council on Tuesday, the 10th April, on which occasion, on account of circumstances which then and there took place, I stated that "I could not sit with men who acted as they did."

I am well aware that the Law reads: "The Governor-in-Council may cause stamps with their value thereon to be sold and issued as postage." The Minute of Council made in December last, if not perfected by the Attorney-General, whose duty it was to do so, cannot be regarded as my fault. I have fulfilled my duty, and did what I supposed I was fully authorized to do. At all events I have violated no law, and in the memorandum under consideration it is admitted that I had the consent of my colleagues to obtain the Decimal Stamps.

7.—As to the revenues of the Postal Department, at the end of the year when the returns are made up, the public will be able to arrive at a correct judgment.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, 30th May, 1860.

(Copy No. 9.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

TO HIS EXC'Y. THE HON. J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON,
L.T.-Gov., &c.*May it please your Excellency,—*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration your Excellency's memorandum of the 2nd instant, accompanied with a second letter from the late Postmaster-General, intended as a reply to our communication to your Excellency of the 23rd ult.

We are convinced that in the preparation of both the papers submitted to your Excellency by Mr. Connell, he has been influenced more by a desire to avoid the discussion of the real ground of his resignation than to represent accurately the policy and acts of his late colleagues in the Government.

In our former memorandum we stated to your Excellency that Mr. Connell had the consent of his colleagues to procure Decimal Postal Stamps; and we again assert that the Council were kept in total ignorance of the design upon the five cent stamps until after they were struck off and put in circulation.

Mr. Connell having published his second letter to your Excellency, we respectfully request your Excellency will authorize the publication of this our reply.

(Signed),

CHARLES FISHER,	A. T. SMITH,
JAMES BROWN,	DAVID WARK,
S. L. TILLEY,	CHARLES WATTERS,
W. H. STEVES,	PETER MITCHELL.

Council Chamber, 5th June, 1860.

(Copy No. 10.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has received the memorandum dated the 5th instant of the Executive Council in Committee, and in accordance with their request he sanctions the publication of this document.

(Signed),

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

June 6th, 1860.

(Copy No. 11.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor lays before the Executive Council a copy of a further communication, dated June 15th, 1860, which his Excellency has received from Mr. C. Connell, respecting his recent resignation of his seat at the Council Board, and of the office of Postmaster-General.

(Signed), J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

June 15th, 1860.

(Copy No. 12.)

Letter from Mr. C. Connell to the Lieut.-Governor.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON, LIEUT.-GOV., &c. &c.

SIR,—The *Royal Gazette* of the 6th instant contains a memorandum intended as a reply to my letter of the 30th ult. to your Excellency, in which your advisers exhibit a great anxiety to impress on the mind of your Excellency that the only cause of my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General was the refusal of the Council to advise your Excellency to order the issue of the 5 c. stamps. I have in my previous letters to your Excellency stated some of the many reasons forming the basis of my conclusion to resign, and to repeat that I was not influenced in my course altogether by the stamp question I consider unnecessary, that matter merely having had the effect of bringing my previous intention to its fulfilment, for sooner or later my resignation must have been tendered. I will, however, say that the usage I did receive at the hands of my colleagues in reference to the stamps would have been sufficient to cause such action as I took upon the premises.

The correspondence between myself and the Provincial Secretary, with reference to the issue of the Postage Stamps, laid before your Excellency, either has not had a careful perusal, or else they are in ignorance of the meaning conveyed by such correspondence.

I was first authorized to procure the stamps, and stated on the floor of the House in March last that "I had ordered and would receive in time for distribution on the 1st of May stamps of the denomination of 1, 5, 10, and 12½ c. in view of the introduction of the decimal system of currency." They arrived, and preparations for their issue at the appointed time were made by the Department, supposing that any further orders were unnecessary, until I received the telegram from the Provincial Secretary, and subsequent interference on the parts of your advisers in what was a mere matter of detail became apparent. An order to issue all but five cent stamps was made, thus setting aside my power and right to conduct even a minor arrangement of the Department. After having procured, by the knowledge and consent of the Government, stamps of various denominations, my position as head of the Department was ignored. Even if this was the only circumstance influencing me, my course was the only honourable one to pursue.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
(Signed), CHARLES CONNELL.

A careful reading and consideration of the correspondence given above will show the impossibility of there ever having been any of the "Connell" stamps used to prepay the postage on letters, though an inference to the contrary may be drawn from Numbers 5 and 9 (the letters of the Executive Council); but this is due, I think, to careless writing, or probably the meaning is that they were in the possession of the Post-office Department for distribution. Against this there are the telegrams to Connell forbidding their issue, sent three days before they were to be issued to the Postmasters, and his telegram to Hale, the Secretary of the Post-office Department at Fredericton, forbidding him to issue any of the stamps.

The best that can be said of the "Connell" is, that it was a stamp prepared for use, but never issued.

The decimal stamps were manufactured by the American Bank Note Company, of New York. They were engraved in *taille douce*, printed in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten, on white paper, and perforated 11½ and 12.



The manufacturers' account for the first supply sent was as follows:

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.
American Bank-note Company.	Engraving plate for "One Cent" Postage Stamps	£25 0 0	
	Printing 2000 sheets of "One Cent" Postage Stamps	12 15 0	£37 15
	Engraving plate for "Five Cent" do.	25 0 0	
	Printing 2000 sheets "Five Cent" (Connell) do.	31 15 0	56 15 0
	Engraving plate for "Ten Cent" do.	25 0 0	
	Printing 2000 sheets "Ten Cent" do.	12 10 0	37 10 0
	Engraving plate for "Twelve and half ct." do.	25 0 0	
	Printing 4000 sheets of "Twelve and half ct." do.	25 0 0	50 0 0
	Engraving plate for "Seventeen Cent" do.	25 0 0	
	Printing 2000 sheets of "Seventeen Cent" do.	6 5 0	31 5 0
	Engraving plate for "Five Cent" do.	25 0 0	
	Printing 5000 sheets of "Five Cent" do.	31 5 0	56 5 0
			£268 15 0

At first there were but four values issued to the public, the date being the 15th of May, 1860, or very shortly after. These values were the 1 c., 10 c., 12½ c., and 17 c. The 5 c., *green*, was not issued until some months later, as it had to be ordered after the above date. The earlier printings of the 1 c. and 5 c. of this issue are quite distinct in shade from the later ones. The colour of the 1 c. is a *violet-brown*, and that of the 5 c. a *bronze-green*. The other denominations do not show any shades.

This issue is found on three distinct varieties of paper, though all the values do not exist upon all three. They are: A. The commonest variety, on which all values exist, a medium weight, white paper. B. A yellowish paper of the same quality and weight, on which I have seen only the 10 c. C. A very distinct finely-ribbed, soft white paper, similar to that on which some of the values of the pence issues of Canada are printed, which is quite rare. This last must not be confounded with the ordinary white paper, which in some specimens shows traces of ribbing, but is not the true ribbed paper. When once seen the latter cannot be mistaken, as there is a vast difference between it and the other variety. I have seen specimens of the 10 c., in which the ribbing showed as distinctly on the face as on the back of the stamp. The values I have seen on this paper are the 1, 10, 12½, and 17 cents. It is more than probable that the 5 c. also exists. This variety of paper must have been employed for some of the earliest supplies, as only used specimens are found, the unused remainders that are so plentiful being all on the common white paper.* The colour is very even in the 10, 12½, and 17 cents, the only shades being from light to dark, but in the 1 c. there are several varieties, and the 5 c. shows a large number, this value being found in almost every kind of *green*.

In 1863 a reduction was made in the rate of postage for county letters; by this term is meant letters mailed within a county, to be delivered in the same; the former rate of postage had been 5 c. per half ounce, but it was now reduced to 2 c. To provide for this rate a new stamp was issued of the value of 2 cents. It was manufactured by the American Bank Note Co., engraved in *taille douce*, printed in *orange* or *orange-yellow*, in sheets of 100 (ten rows of ten), on white paper, and perforated 12. The bill for these stamps was as follows:

"American Bank Note Company, engraving and printing Postage Stamps \$527.79."

This account was in the expenditure for the year ending 31st October, 1864, and, judging from the amount, probably included other values also.

There is no variety of paper in the 2 c., nor are there any variations in the colour, except from light to dark shades of the *orange* or *orange-yellow*.

* Possibly the first supply of all contained the only stamps printed on this paper; if so, it would account for the fact of the 5 c., *green*, not being found upon it.—Ed.

The decimal series remained in use until the Confederation of the British North American Colonies, on the 1st of July, 1867.

REFERENCE LIST.



15th (?) May, 1860.

White paper; perforated 12.

- 1 cent, brown-violet, mauve, reddish-mauve (shades).
- 5 cents, bronze-green, emerald-green, blue-green, yellow-green, green (many shades).
- 10 cents, red, dark red (shades).
- 12½ ,, blue, deep blue (shades).
- 17 ,, black

Ribbed paper; perforated 11½ and 12.

- 1 cent, brown-violet; perforated 12.
- 10 cents, red ,, 11½.
- 12½ ,, deep blue ,, 11½.
- 17 ,, black ,, 12.

Yellowish paper; perforated 12.

- 10 cents, red (shade-).



December, 1863.

White paper; perforated 12.

- 2 cents, orange, orange-yellow (shades).

There are but three varieties of bisected stamps of this series known to me, and all are of considerable rarity. New ones of course are liable to turn up at any time, so that this list cannot be considered as complete.

REFERENCE LIST.

- 5 cents made of half a 10 c., cut diagonally.
- 5 ,, made of half a 10 c., cut vertically.
- 5 ,, made of two 2 c., and half a 2c., cut diagonally.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPED LETTER SHEETS OF SARDINIA, 1818-1820.

(Continued from page 109.)

MANIFESTO CAMERALE (Proclamation of the Chamber)
 Giving notice that the Postage-stamped Paper, prescribed by the Royal Decree of the 7th November last, shall be put in circulation provisionally without watermark; shall be of the ordinary dimensions of Letter Paper (so-called), and shall be impressed with stamps corresponding with the three classes of the same, strictly agreeing with the designs impressed hereon.

Dated 3 December, 1818.

TURIN.

FROM THE ROYAL PRINTING-HOUSE.

THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF ACCOUNTS.

It being found impossible at this season to obtain, in a short space of time, a sufficient quantity of the Postage-stamped Paper, prescribed in the Royal Decree of the 7th November last, with which to commence without danger of interruption the distribution thereof to the public; and His Majesty being desirous that, so soon as the required

stamps (dies) are completed, his subjects may be able to enjoy the facilities accorded them by the said Royal Decree, has determined to give immediate effect to his Royal instructions, charging us by Royal Letter dated at Stupinigi the 7th of the said month of November to give notice thereof to the public by Proclamation.

We therefore, having received this day from the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the proofs of the stamps by which are to be distinguished the three classes of Postal Paper, namely, the first of 3 soldi, or 15c., the second of 5 soldi, or 25c., and the third of 10 soldi, or 50c., and having also received specimens of the sheets of paper upon which the said stamps are to be impressed, do in accordance with the Royal commands give notice—

1. That in the meantime the stamps alluded to shall be impressed upon unwatermarked paper of the ordinary dimensions of the paper termed Letter Paper.

2. That this paper, impressed with the corresponding stamps, shall provisionally be considered to be the paper intended and prescribed by the above-mentioned Royal Decree of the 7th November last.

3. That at the date when the distribution of the new paper with a watermark shall commence, the use of the stamped paper without watermark shall cease; and that any sheets of the latter remaining may be exchanged for corresponding quantities of the watermarked paper.

The different stamps that shall be impressed upon the provisional, unwatermarked paper, shall be in strict conformity with the impressions shown below, which, together with the proofs thereof, and the specimens of the above-mentioned paper, have been deposited in our archives, in accordance with Art. 2 of the said Royal Decree of 7th November last.

Designs of the Stamps.*



We order this to be published in the accustomed places and manners, and that the copies printed at the Royal Printing-house shall have the same authority as the original. Given at Turin the 3rd December, 1818.

For the said Most Excellent Royal Chamber.

(Signed) FAVA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CHAMBER

Giving notice that the distribution of the provisional Postage-stamped paper now in use will cease at the end of December next; and that the distribution of the watermarked Postal Paper with an embossed stamp ("bollata a secco") will commence from January 1st, 1820, with various provisions relating thereto.

Dated 13 November, 1819.

TURIN,

AT THE ROYAL PRINTING-HOUSE.

THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF ACCOUNTS.

Whereas the manufacture of the watermarked Postage-stamped Paper, prescribed by the Royal Decree of 7th November, 1818, is now completed, and the proofs of the stamps, by which shall be distinguished the three classes of the same, have been transmitted to us; and specimens also

* These are struck in blue upon the printed circular.

of the said paper, upon which the above-mentioned stamps are to be struck, have been transmitted to us; and it being our duty in consequence, in accordance with Art. 2 of the aforesaid Decree, to notify to the Public the date at which the distribution of the said paper shall commence, its size and the description of the watermark therein, and also the design of the stamps adopted; as also, in the terms of our Proclamation of 3rd December, 1818, to notify the date at which the use shall cease of the current Postage-stamped Paper provisionally authorised by that Proclamation; in satisfaction therefore of these several points, we give notice as follows:

Art. 1. The distribution of the provisional Postage-stamped Paper will cease at the end of December next, and from the first of the following January will commence the issue of the watermarked postal Paper, with an embossed stamp.

Art. 2. Persons possessing sheets of the above-mentioned provisional Paper will be permitted to exchange them for corresponding sheets of the watermarked paper, by presenting them for this purpose during the month of January at the Post-offices, where authority will be given to carry out this exchange during the whole of that month.

Art. 3. Commencing from the 1st February, 1820, the use of the provisional paper stamped in blue will entirely cease; and only the watermarked paper with an embossed stamp will possess the privileges conferred by His Majesty in the Royal Decree of 7th November, 1818, previously cited.

Art. 4. Except as regards colour, the embossed stamps, which are to be impressed upon the three classes of Paper respectively, namely, that of 3 soldi, or 15 c., that of 5 soldi, or 25 c., and that of 10 soldi, or 50 c., will have the same appearance and design as those already published with our aforesaid Proclamation of 3rd December, 1818.

Art. 5. The new Paper will have a design in its substance, or a watermark, depicting a Shield, within which is drawn an Eagle with the Royal Crown upon its head, bearing a Cross on its breast; and to the left of the said Shield is the indication of the value of the three classes of Paper, surrounded by the inscription:

"Direzioni generale delle Regie Poste, corrispondenza autorizzata in corso particolare per pedoni, ed altre occasioni."

Art. 6. And the dimensions of each sheet of the watermarked paper shall be "oncie 9, punti 4" * in length, and "oncie 6, punti uno" in breadth.

DESIGNS OF THE STAMPS. †



We give orders that both the proofs of the impressions of the stamps shown above, and the specimens of the aforesaid Paper, shall be deposited in our Archives, and that this Proclamation shall be published in the accustomed places and manners, with the declaration that the copies thereof printed at the Royal Printing-house shall have the same authority as the original.

Given at Turin the 13th November, 1819.

For the said Most Excellent Royal Chamber.

(Signed) FAVA.

* These were not quite the same as English inches and points. Mons. Moens gives the size of the sheets as 400x260 mm., but this appears to be the size of the sheet when open, while the dimensions given in the Notice are probably those of the folded sheet.

† The designs are embossed plain, as upon the issued sheets.

ODDMENTS EN ROUTE.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

AFTER eighteen days at sea it was extremely pleasant to step ashore in the early morn at Colon, in the Isthmus of Panama, and go for a stroll along the shore under the shade of the gigantic cocoa-nut palms, laden with fruit, the mango, the eucalyptus, and a great many other tropical plants and trees, the names of which were unknown to me. Naturally all the surroundings were new and strange to me, including the beautiful and varied flowers, the luxuriant foliage, and the beach consisting mostly of broken white coral, of all kinds and shapes, interspersed here and there with brilliantly coloured jelly fish, numerous defunct flying fish, and other novel objects thrown up by the force of the waves. The first thing, however, that strikes a visitor on entering the town is the disastrous effect the bursting of the Panama Canal bubble has had on it; many of the streets are completely grass grown, and the whole place has a woebegone neglected appearance about it. A large proportion of the houses are in ruins, the result of the fire of 1892. So the picture is not a very cheering one altogether. The chief thoroughfare, denominated Front Street, faces the sea, with the railway to the City of Panama running between it and the beach. Here are situated the principal buildings, including the Post-office, the Police Station and Barracks, the Market, with all its tropical abundance, and the best shops. One of the officials at the Post-office was most obliging, knowing me by name, but unfortunately he could impart but little of real philatelic interest. I had been under the erroneous impression that the postage stamps in use would be the regular issue of the Republic, but I found that, with the exception of the post cards and registration labels, the special is-ue employed for Panama was the one with the representation of the Isthmus. I had not bestowed much thought upon it, so that I was surprised to find not only that this was the case, but that they also did postal duty for the whole of the State, over 500 miles in length, of which Colon is the centre. The heat is of that damp character (88 Fahrenheit in the shade, making clothes somewhat of an encumbrance—and this is what the "Colonites" call the cool season!) that the officials not only have to keep their stamps between sheets of specially-prepared tissue paper, but also serve them out to the public in this state to prevent their adhering together. I was just a few days too late to secure some of the provisionally surcharged one cent stamps, which I was informed had been in use during November and December. They appeared to have been in active use, judging by the quantity employed in the correspondence the clerk had to turn over in looking for my letters. My informant told me that great dissatisfaction exists with the present President of the Republic, and that a revolution is imminent; but when it comes, it can hardly affect this town, for the means of communication in the country are of the poorest possible description. For instance, Bogota, the capital, is no less than ten days' journey from Colon, a traveller desirous of reaching the capital having first of all to get to Barranguila by steamer, and then changing to another, ascend the river Magdalena some six hundred miles, as far as Tolima, from whence Bogota is two days' journey by mule across the mountains! Railways there are none, and good roads are few and far between; for the country appears to be in so impoverished a condition, that no improvement can be expected until matters get into a much more settled state. From all accounts it appears Colon is a sort of South American "Monte Carlo," and no less a sum than \$75,000 is annually paid to the Government by the lessee resident here, for the exclusive right of using the game of roulette for gambling purposes in the entire State of Panama. At one time, during the rush in the construction of the Canal, every corner of a street had a roulette table going, with its attendant crowd, but fortunately now it is a very different matter. The outside speculators have vanished, and the game is carried on more privately at some of the numerous American bars, with which the place abounds. I was amazed to hear the mode of procedure adopted for the repair of the various thoroughfares, and this is not done before it becomes absolutely necessary. A number of police are sent out in the form of a press-gang, scouring the streets until they have secured sufficient men for the purpose, and

these are employed until the work is completed, they being fed and looked after in the interim. During our stay in Colon I paid a visit to the Canal works. It was indeed shocking to see the enormous waste, the hundreds of valuable steam engines, the enormous dredgers, &c., all lying pell-mell idle, and rusting in the malarious swamp. Overlooking all this are the two magnificent villas, built specially for the use of M. de Lesseps and his son, at a cost of \$80,000 each, and now fast falling into decay. These villas were occupied for one night only! Adjacent lay the empty habitations of the French Colony, some hundreds in number, all detached and embosomed in groves of handsome palms. As an example of misdirected enterprise and departed activity, the scene is one that is not to be easily forgotten.

After a night in Colon Harbour, the hottest it has ever been my lot to experience, we left for Kingston, Jamaica, and after an uneventful run of some fifty hours, arrived about 7 p.m. at Port Royal, where we had to lay to for the night, pending medical inspection, coming as we did from Colon, an infected port. For this purpose we were all turned out at five the next morning, passengers and crew being paraded on deck for personal inspection by the Port Royal doctor, to make sure of no yellow fever being amongst us. Taking passage with us at Colon, I had the good fortune to travel with Mr. L. P. Sorapare, of Kingston, Jamaica, an old correspondent of mine. He was then a pupil at Stonyhurst College, Stockport, which I remember was at that time a perfect hot bed of philately. Innumerable were the letters received from there at that time, and specially have I in remembrance the receipt of something like a thousand used Bolivia eagle, 5 centavos, purple, in all shades, together with a sprinkling of the 10 centavos, brown, of the same issue. One of the scholars resident there, who evidently had South American connections, sent me these at such a price, that they figured for some time in my Price Catalogue at 2s. 6d. each, and did not find a particularly ready market, even at that magnificent figure. Immediately after the inspection, our pilot, a lanky negro in cotton pants and a wide cocked hat, climbed like a cat over the rail of the ship, and very soon after we were steaming up the narrow channel past the Palisades up Kingston Harbour. The red roofs of the buildings contrast vividly with the intense green of the trees, cocoa-nut palms, cacti, and other tropical shrubs. A faint blue haze enveloped Kingston, lying at the foot of her wonderful hills. The air was exquisitely transparent, the sea as smooth as a mirror. Plenty of sharks in the bay, and as we drew nearer the shabby wharves at Kingston the odour from the fetid water rose unpleasantly to us in the heat. Along the quay stood what looked like a horde of savages, black, brown, yellow, hardly a white face among them. The negro of Kingston, at least those who frequent the wharves, is a ragged, dirty creature, barefooted and ill-smelling, but with always the laughter of his race in his eyes and on his wide lips. The women were all dressed in not too clean calico, wearing a sort of wrapper loosely draped, and their magnificent figures attracted instant attention. Mr. Sorapare, during our short stay in Kingston, was most kind and attentive, and through him I was enabled to make the personal acquaintance of many collectors, hitherto known only to me by name. I was, however, disappointed in finding but few really fine rarities, and this fact confirmed my opinion that the majority of the better class of stamps had long since found their way to the great mart, our metropolis, or at least to Europe, the final destination of such in nine cases out of ten.

Of course, I paid a visit to the General Post-office, a two-storied structure, with latticed windows to keep out the heat, as is usual in most West Indian buildings. An open and shady arcade or corridor runs along each side of the ground floor of the building, leaving the remainder of this floor quite open and cool. Here, behind the usual lattice screens, the various departments were in full swing. The scene was a busy and most animated one, and each and every little wicket seemed besieged by applicants, both black and white, the former of course predominating. Later in the day, when I again paid the place a visit, after a most enjoyable ride into the magnificent country, the crowd was just the same, good humoured, orderly, and full of life. A more commodious building, I should say, is undoubtedly needed, for on mail days—which this was not—the pressure must be very great. Making some purchases, I saw on the counter, in front of the clerk who had charge of the sale of stamps,

etc., a quantity of sheets of the current halfpenny and penny values surcharged with the word "Official," and on enquiring if I might be supplied with them, to my surprise he at once said I could have as many as I pleased. This struck me as being contrary to the usual practice, for if the stamps are supplied to the public, of what use is the surcharge? The pressure of applicants was so great that I could not interrogate the clerk, but I am inclined to think he committed an error in letting me have them. I am now writing this in the Bay of Campeachy; and we are due at Vera Cruz in a couple of days, when I hope to record some more of my fragmentary impressions, especially of Mexican life, that I trust may not be uninteresting to my readers.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Death of the Grand Duke Alexis Michailovitch, of Russia.—It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of one of the most distinguished votaries of Philately. H. I. H. was the seventh son of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar Alexander II., and was consequently first cousin of the late Czar Alexander III.

For a considerable time he has suffered from consumption, and the doctors lately gave up all hope, although some advantage was expected from the drier climate of San Remo, but all without avail, and he passed away there on Friday, March 1st.

The late Grand Duke would have attained his majority on December 28th next; and, although such a young man, had already evinced great Philatelic ability, taking considerable pains to study and plate the stamps of New South Wales, Nevis, &c. His Imperial Highness was a regular client of our publishers, his last purchase being in December, when he bought from the "Castle" collection the constructed plates of the Sydney Views, the Laureated Heads, and Registered—all the values practically complete. The amount of this purchase was about £1060, and beyond doubt if he had lived he would have become one of the most prominent collectors of the day.

One of the last letters from H. I. H. was to explode an old myth that has been going the round of the press for years. Over and over again, especially since his lamented death, it has been stated that the late Czar of Russia was a great collector; as we had reason to doubt the truth of the reports we wrote in January last to the late Grand Duke Alexis, calling his attention to these rumours, and asking if he would be kind enough to let the collecting world know if there was any truth in them.

H. I. H., who was a member of the Philatelic Society of London, at once replied by sending the following letter, which was published in the *London Philatelist* in February.

"DEAR SIR,—On behalf of H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia, I beg of you in your next number to contradict the report which has appeared in English and Continental papers that His Royal Highness will receive the grand collection of the late Czar.

"In the first place the late Czar never had any grand collection. Secondly, the person of Mr. Petroloff, who, by the report of those papers, worked for years at the Czar's collection, never existed. The story of a Hamburg dealer, who supplied His Majesty with stamps, is wrong. The Czar had in a printed album a small collection of stamps, but no rarities among them.

"I remain, yours truly,

"JAS. F. SHARPLES.

"VILLA GARRIARINO, SAN REMO."

* * *

The resting place of the great "Ferrary" Collection.—It may probably be news to many of our readers to learn that the late Duchesse de Galliera, the mother of our esteemed friend, Herr Philipp 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 or palace, as it almost is, was opened on the first instant with considerable éclat; M. Félix Faure, President of the Republic,

was present with several members of his family, and many notabilities. It is intended to use the institution (which is to be called the Musée Galliera) for the exhibition of works of art—chiefly statuary, enamels, and tapestry—purchased from time to time by the city. The exhibition at the opening consisted of portraits of celebrated women by eminent painters. It is believed that the celebrated Ferrary collection will eventually find a resting place here—certainly a most fitting place for it. May this, however, not be the case for many years to come.

* * *

Dr. Alexander Boswell on the "guarantee" question.—Early in the month this gentleman wrote us that he had a 1/- stamp of St. Vincent surcharged 4d., which surcharge was pronounced bad by our firm when submitted for our opinion. The stamp had been bought from Mr. Phillips many years ago, while he was living in Birmingham, and bore his initials on the back.

We at once wrote to Dr. Boswell to return the stamp, with a memorandum of what he had paid for it, and we would at once send a cheque for the amount, plus interest from the date of purchase.

Dr. B. replied by the following remarkable letter:

"With regard to the St. Vincent—I am not so anxious to part with it so soon—it is too interesting to have a stamp of such a character stamped with the guarantee of so great a light in the philatelic world! Besides I am anxious to find out whether it is generally understood by my fellow collectors that a guarantee only means a private opinion. Hitherto I was under the impression that the guarantor was able to furnish absolute proof of authenticity it called upon. The facts need rather wider publicity in the interests of our hobby."

Well, Dr. Boswell wants publicity and we are most pleased to give it him, and to print his remarkable opinion, in which we find he is alone so far as we have discussed the matter with collectors and dealers alike.

In our opinion, a guarantee means that the guarantor warrants the article in question to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, and if the article is subsequently proved bad the guarantor undertakes to return the purchase money. This is the law of the land, as has been proved in cases which could be named; but more than this it is strict equity.

Dr. Boswell requires the guarantor to furnish absolute proof of authenticity. What does he mean by this? Does he mean that the vendor of a stamp must be present when it is printed, must purchase it then, and retain it in his possession until sold? If so—and we can see no other proof of absolute authenticity—he will, we are afraid, have but few stamps of this nature in his collection.

We bought this stamp many years ago, probably in a collection; at the time we undoubtedly believed in it, as is proved by stamping our initials at the back. It is only by the test of riper knowledge that we have been able to condemn the surcharge, and we at once offer in the fairest manner to return the money paid; and the above quoted offensive and puerile letter is the only reply vouchsafed by this eminent collector.

* * *

Collections for Sale.—We should like to draw our readers attention to a few collections we have on hand, for sale either as a whole or with each stamp priced separately.

First.—The collections to be sold as a whole comprise the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison's

AFGHANISTAN.

This is a truly royal collection, and is acknowledged by the leading authorities to be, beyond doubt, the finest and most complete special collection of any one country in the world. It is mounted in five large volumes, and comprises complete plates of all the rarities, including the only plate in existence of the 40 types of the rare "tablet" issue. The stamps have been separately and carefully priced and total up to nearly £11,000; but, the whole collection is offered in one lot at the very reasonable price of £8500.

We think we are correct in saying that no money, time, or labour, could ever make up a second lot of Afghans like this—the whole world has been searched, by ourselves and many other of Mr. Harrison's agents, to secure these stamps, and only those who have hunted for years for the rarer varieties can appreciate the difficulty in getting them.

ENGLISH PROOFS, ESSAYS, AND PROPOSALS.

This collection is a superb one, the finest and most complete known, of the interesting Proofs and Essays of our country. The collection now offered is an amalgamation of the Philbrick and Cooper collections, together with varieties not in either, which we had in stock. It is carefully mounted and arranged in a large blank album and numbers 490 pieces, many of which are unique, and are not mentioned in Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's book on the English stamps. The price of this collection is 500 guineas.

THE "PHILBRICK" COLLECTION OF ENGLISH STAMPS is now mounted in five volumes, and each stamp priced and for sale. The fine collection of the private and Government Telegraph stamps is in a separate volume, and any of these books can be sent on inspection to specialists in English stamps who are known to us, or who furnish satisfactory references.

THE "CASTLE" COLLECTION OF AUSTRALIAN STAMPS is also priced and on sale, and the following books may be sent on approval:—New South Wales (4 vols.), New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia (2 vols.), Tasmania (2 vols.), Victoria (3 vols.), Western Australia, and Fiji.

THE "HARBECK" COLLECTION

as noted in last month's journal, is also priced; it is mounted in three large volumes, and comprises stamps only issued prior to 1870, excepting Antioquia, which country Mr. Harbeck brought up to date.

THE CASHMERE AND JAPAN

stamps of the late Mr. G. Harrison are also just arranged and priced. Cashmere is simply a wonderful lot, comprising as it does some 51 specimens of the first type of the circular stamps, which stamps, by the way, are among the least understood—the rarest, and the most interesting, of any series to be found. Japan is a fine lot, fairly complete in the plate numbers, and the numerous varieties of perforations of the later issue.

THE "WINZER" COLLECTION

is still a good remnant, containing many fine stamps, especially in the Europeans. This collection has been remounted in eight volumes, any part of which can be sent on approval.

* * *

Mr. M. P. Castle has lately been mentioned by foreign stamp Journals as being either a shareholder, or interested in our firm, and we should like at once to absolutely deny this. Mr. Castle is not connected with the firm in any way, except as a close and intimate friend of many years standing, and as one of whose extensive knowledge of Philately we have often availed ourselves.

* * *

Principality of Trinidad.—A set of these stamps were advertised by us in last month's journal, but after it was printed we found that considerable doubts were cast upon their authenticity, and at once withdrew them from sale, and are making full enquiries into their character. As soon as we are in a position to do so, we shall publish the whole details in these columns.

* * *

Stolen Stamps.—The following notice has been sent to us: "Notice is hereby given to Dealers and Collectors of Rare Stamps that the private collection of Edgar Nelson was stolen from his room at 35, Alexander Street, Montreal, on Saturday, February 16th, 1895.

"It consists of a book of British North America, in original covers, about 125 in number, including Nova Scotia complete and many rarities, and a general collection then in Scott's old common-sense album, embracing British North America, nearly complete; 3 Nova Scotia shillings; scarlet Newf'd shilling, and entire vermilion set; 7 New Brunswick 6 pence and 1 shilling; 3 Canada 6 pence perforated, 1 is unused; Nevis unused set and 2 used; Ceylon early issues complete, also Hanover, Saxony, and German States nearly complete; all U.S. adhesives up to \$10.00 State, except rarer grills. Columbian and 1869 sets, both used and unused, Brazil all up to 1878, etc., making a collection of about 3,000, mostly OLD ISSUES. The work of over 20 years, and valued over \$3,000."

The Ichang Post-office.—The *North China Daily News* of December 27th has an article on this office, from which we extract the following: "In November last a local post-office was established at Ichang under the auspices of a Public Improvements' Committee, elected by the foreign land-holders, and commenced work on December 1st, 1894. All of the eight stamps have 'Ichang' in Roman characters at the top with the denomination at the bottom, but candareen is invariably given as 'candarin,' and the mistake is made, in the case of the 10 and 30 candareens stamps, of giving the value not in candareens, but as one and three mace. There is also too much variation in the Chinese characters giving the various denominations, and it would have been better had these been uniform. There is no doubt that the establishment of this post-office at Ichang will be a benefit to all residents, who were formerly compelled to trust their letters to the officers of steamers calling at that port for delivery to the post-office at Hankow, or were under the necessity of using the Customs post, at the prohibitively high rates charged. But now all will be plain sailing, for the Ichang office is officially connected with Hankow, Shanghai, and other ports where post-offices exist, and arrangements have been made for a mutual recognition of stamps, and the receipt and delivery of mail matter. Any surplus revenue derived from the sale of stamps will be devoted by the Committee to the improvement of the port, and as there cannot be much expense in running the Ichang post-office, that establishment ought to be a certain and valuable source of revenue to the community."

A CORRESPONDENT kindly sends us the following amusing cutting, which he thinks is from *The Literary World*. It seems well worthy of preservation, as a curiosity connected with the introduction of Penny Postage:—

PENNY POSTAGE.

"The early squibs on any subject have an abiding interest. The following is a cutting from a newspaper which, by a casual date at the back, must be of January, 1840. The Penny Postage commenced on the 10th of the month. The hint in the sixth verse records the author's protest against the usual transfer, namely, that of the merit of the real labourer to the first government which is forced by opinion into adoption of his plan. I remember plenty of this in 1840.

THE UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.

"From universal suffrage come
Say every blessing 's sure to come,
As clear as one, and one make two;
But other say it 's all a hum,
And there 's no blessing like the U-
niversal Penny Postage.

"Of all the penn'worths Nature gave—
A penny show, a penny shave—
(There 's blacking for a penny too)
A penny biscuit—all must waive
Their claims in favour of the U-
niversal Penny Postage.

"For all things now there 's some new way—
To write, to seal, to fold, to pay;
And you must talk in idioms new,
And, when you mean *Post-paid*, must say,
'*Pre-paid*' by order of the U-
niversal Penny Postage.

"If aught 's *not* new the wonder 's great,
The tables are so turned of late,
E'en 'useful tables,' thought so true:
Your half-ounce makes one *Annymweight*,
According to the school of U-
niversal Penny Postage.

"Who'd think our great authorities
Would do a thing so (penny) wise?
(Pound-foolish things we know they do!)
How now in history they 'll rise!—
'The government that gave the U-
niversal Penny Postage.'

"O ROWLAND HILL, immortal man,
How can we pay you for your plan?
'To you our thanks, our pence, are due:
It was the Emp'r of Japan
As much as they that gave the U-
niversal Penny Postage.

"Send up a column to the sky,
Five thousand office inkstands high;
Take for a havenment fair to view,
As many reams of 'wove deny';
Write 'To the author of the U-
niversal Penny Postage.'"

A. DE MORGAN.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

PRESENTATION TO MR. DOUGLAS GARTH.

It was the Café Monico (where on the last occasion the annual banquet of the Philatelic Society, London, was held) that was again the rendezvous on the 26th February last for this pleasant re-union.

The dinner took place in the Egyptian Saloon, that handsomely decorated chamber suggestive of Thebes in its glory—or the Crystal Palace in the present day. One was inclined to wonder what connection could be discovered between the mystic symbols on the walls and stamp collecting. Did they represent the live long search of the monarch Kolek Tor, of the Phla-te-le dynasty, for the wondrous Postorphys Mrish Us, and his struggles and encounters with the giant De Lor, and how he slew the erstwhile all-powerful dragon, Phor Já.

A company of some five-and-forty sat down to dinner, a number that would have been increased to nearer 60 had not the prevailing epidemic knocked over not a few. In the absence of the President, the Earl of Kingston, the Vice-president, Mr. M. P. Castle, filled the chair, and amongst those present were Messrs. Douglas Garth, C. Neville Biggs, and T. Wickham Jones, who formed the Dinner Committee; The Earl of Ranfurly and Messrs. R. Pearce (Hon. Assistant-Sec.) E. D. Bacon, T. Maycock, R. Ehrenbach, E. J. Nankivell, H. R. Oldfield, J. D. Heath (of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd.), Gordon Smith, M. Giwlb, W. W. Blest, H. Hilckes, W. T. Willett, and others. Letters and expressions of regret at non-attendance were received from Mr. F. A. Tilleard, Hon. Sec., Major E. B. Evans, and others.

The feast disposed of, the usual loyal toasts were honoured, including that of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg and York as Honorary President and Honorary Vice-President of the Society.

In proposing the next toast Mr. CASTLE said:

The toast that I have the honour to propose to you to-night is one that I am sure will receive the cordiality that it deserves; it is to our noble selves—"Success to the London Philatelic Society." First of all I have to express my regret, and I am sure that that is shared by you all, in the absence of our esteemed President (the Earl of Kingston). I am sure that he is with us in spirit, and it is with the greatest regret that he personally is not here to-night. While I am on the subject of illness, I might also further say that I have received several letters, including one from Mr. Tilleard, in which he says that he is extremely sorry that he is unable to get up to the dinner to-night, but he hopes we shall have a very successful evening. I am sure we are all sorry that Mr. Tilleard is not here to-night. There is another subject that I must allude to, and that is the loss sustained by the Society during the past year—I allude to the death of Mr. Gilbert Harrison. I am perfectly safe in saying, and I am sure the older members of the Society, who know the services rendered by him, will agree with me, that through the death of our esteemed friend the Society suffers a very great loss. There is one other I should like to mention who is unable to be present, and that is Major Evans, who I also believe is down through illness. Gentlemen, I feel that one may just glance at what has been done during the past year since we last met here. I think I am justified in referring first to the exhibition we held last year, which was the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Society, and which you will all agree with me was a red letter day of the London Philatelic Society, not only by reason of the fact that the Philatelic Society has flourished for nearly a quarter of a century, but also by the philatelic prosperity of its members. There is no doubt that the philatelic exhibition held last year was a very great success in every way, and it had a powerful effect, not only in keeping the members together, but was a means of getting fresh ones, and I hope that next year we shall have another exhibition, which I am confident will be of the highest benefit to the members of the Society. Speaking generally of the career of the Society, it has been attended by unbroken success; I cannot give you the absolute figures, but our members have grown in numbers, and not only that, the interest and enthusiasm in the pursuit is ever increasing. One has only to look round in the most

casual way and read everywhere the enormous and ever-increasing interest of philately. Whether you turn to the Press, to auction sales, or to literature, you find that a pursuit that used to be looked upon in bygone years as an amusement for children, has now grown an interesting pursuit for men; and I therefore feel perfectly confident that the interests of our Society, bound up as they are for the general interest of philately, are safe. There is only one little thing, which I have already mentioned in other quarters, that I can see detracts from the future position of stamp collectors, and that is the abnormal, excessive, and speculative amount of fresh issues. It is very difficult to say how you are going to stop these. In olden days nobody considered such things as new issues; but nowadays so large and enormous is the volume of collectors all over the world, that speculators in the different capitals consider it worth their while to bring out a new issue of stamps because they know they are making a large profit, which immediately covers the cost of printing and enriches the particular Governments' exchequers to a considerable extent, and probably the private postmasters to a very large extent; and of course it is very difficult for us to suggest a remedy for this, but there can be no doubt that the endless multiplication of new issues will, if not stopped, be a great drawback to stamp collecting. I have said a good deal on this, but I feel justified in doing so, as I think this is one of the serious dangers looming in the future of philately. The whole thing, from a financial point of view, is entirely a question of confidence; once you destroy that, you knock the bottom out of philately. Many of us now present bar all these new things; we specialise; but my experience of stamp collectors and stamp collecting is that the best specialisers are the people who began by making small general collections, and I consider that the unnecessary increase of new and speculative issues is a thing that we ought, one and all, to do our utmost to counteract. I do not wish to take up your time any more. I consider that this charming pursuit creates friendships, and brings together men who otherwise might be strangers to one another. My connection with stamps has enabled me to make the acquaintance of many men, that has formed one of the greatest pleasures of my life. The London Society has taken its fullest part in the work of developing stamp collecting, and bringing it to a scientific basis. It has worked for many years past to bring out elaborate books and treatises upon stamps, and has endeavoured, as far as is possible, to keep clear of all quarrels, and to do the thing on purely scientific lines. I feel assured that the wishes of every member of the Society, especially of the Committee, are to do all they possibly can for the benefit of philately, and I feel also assured that the pursuit is worthy of the serious attention of anybody who is of a collecting turn of mind. With those views I recommend to you the toast of "Success to the London Philatelic Society."

Then came the event of the evening, the presentation to Mr. Douglas Garth.

Mr. CASTLE said: I feel that I ought to apologise for once again getting up to propose another toast, but the one that I have to propose is in connection with the presentation to our esteemed friend the late Hon. Secretary, Mr. Garth, as a slight token of the esteem we hold for him. You will all agree with me that in every Society there must practically be one responsible man at the helm, and this rule applies in almost a double sense to a philatelic undertaking. The man at the helm in a Philatelic Society is the Hon. Secretary. His duties are of a very onerous nature. I doubt if any of you realise the vast amount of work and time it demands. I am sure that you will all agree with me that our worthy friend Mr. Garth has carried out these arduous demands in the most excellent and comprehensive manner. Mr. Garth was, I believe, elected Assistant Hon. Secretary in the year 1887. In the year 1889 he was elected Hon. Secretary, and from 1889 to 1895 he has carried out, with satisfaction to all concerned, the very many duties of his office. I can only say that the gratitude of every member of the London Society, present or absent, is due in the greatest degree to the gentleman who undertakes the duties of Hon. Secretary, because of the immense amount of detail in what he has to see to. Practically speaking, the success of the Society is bound up with the Hon. Secretary, and I feel that the very best thanks of all of us are due to Mr. Douglas Garth for his services. It therefore gives me the greatest pleasure to present to you, Mr. Garth, this silver bowl, on behalf of the members of

our Society, as a token of their esteem and regard; and I hope that although you no longer perform those arduous duties you have done in the past, the members may have the continual benefit of your experience and the continued pleasure of your presence among them. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink the health of Mr. Garth.

In replying Mr. GARTH said: I do not think I should wait even a moment to return thanks for the great compliment that has been paid to me. I think I have mentioned on a previous occasion that our old vice-president, Mr. Tapling, when I was elected assistant-secretary in 1887, patted me on the back and said, "Garth, your fortune is made; it is the proudest day of your life." Gentlemen, I think that our vice-president was then wrong, for I can see that the glories of that occasion have been entirely eclipsed by the satisfaction and pride of my position this evening. I especially use the word pride, because I can see there is no prouder position for any man than to have attained the friendship and approval he most values. You, sir, were good enough on the occasion of my retirement in June last to say many kindly words of my services, and those kind words were followed by a vote of thanks by the Society; and I considered then and now that those kind words and vote of thanks amply repaid me for any zeal or interest I may have shewn in the Society during the last five or seven years; and so when these kindly words are repeated this evening, and also added to them this handsome gift; I feel greatly indebted to you all for your great kindness to me; Gentlemen, I consider that my period of office has been exceptionally fortunate. It is true that when I was appointed assistant-secretary in 1887 we had given up the habit of meeting in our chambers, and were established, permanently I think, at the Salisbury Hotel, but our numbers were still small, and we were still within a moderate limit, which enabled our late president (Mr. Philbrick), and vice-president (Mr. Tapling) to ask the whole Society on more than one occasion to dinner, which I am afraid would be quite impossible now. We have made great progress in many ways; we have of course our own rooms, we have our own journal, and we number 300 members or more. Gentlemen, I take no credit to myself at all for this progress, I attribute it to two causes; first, to the high standard of excellence and philatelic morality which was embodied into the Society by my predecessors; secondly, I attribute to a large extent the progress of our Society to our much commented-upon exhibitions. There is no doubt whatever that our London exhibition in 1890 gave great stimulus in this country, at any rate, to stamp collecting. There is no doubt that although we had a very large number of collectors, they were sleepy—they were collectors who did not understand what was to be made out of a good collection of stamps, who did not understand the interest that was to be got out of stamps; and I think that we shewed to them and to the world at large that we in Great Britain could shew such a collection of stamps, beautifully arranged, that no other country on the face of the globe could show, and they came to London to examine them, and see how we arranged stamps and how we classified them, and what varieties could be made out of a single stamp. I think they all took courage, and we certainly caused to be unearthed many specimens that would never have seen the light if it had not been for that exhibition. I cannot attribute to that exhibition financial success, but I think the Society has good cause to look back upon that exhibition as one of the mainstays of its life. Gentlemen, as a retiring secretary, may I make one suggestion? We are all very good fellows, and we are all sociable, but do not let us make our Society too much of a sociable club. I am sure there is a tendency on the part of the Society to attend our meetings for sociability and not for work. May I remind the members of this Society that the great reputation that this Society has obtained amongst the societies of the world was not gained by a club that met for sociable purposes alone? No, I think the reputation of the London Society was made, as I say, by our predecessors, who worked hard at their meetings, and produced books that the philatelic societies of other countries of the world could hardly equal, and I think our reputation has been founded thereon. Pardon me for this suggestion, which is the only one I make on retiring from any further public part in the Society. Gentlemen, I am sure, as far as my reputation is concerned, it will go round the world as the inventor of stamp auctions. It happened to occur to me that a stamp auction might be useful, and I find now that if my name

appears in the philatelic papers at all it is in connection with the first stamp auction. I only say this in passing, that I believe they do no harm, if anything, good. In conclusion let me thank you very heartily indeed for the kind present. It will be my most valued present, and I hope that one of my own sons may aspire here some day to the proud position of Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London.

Mr. BACON, in moving the toast of "The Visitors," said: Before proceeding with the toast which has been placed in my hands it may interest you to know that I have, within the last few days, received a letter from our President, the Earl of Kingston, in which he asked me, if I have an opportunity, to express to you his very great regret at his enforced absence from us to-night. He says in the letter, "Absent in body, I am with you in spirit." I need not tell you that, as many of you know, he is abroad; but I am very deeply grieved to tell you at present his visit has not permanently benefited his state of health. I have also received a letter from one well known to philately, Dr. Viner; he also expresses his very great regret at being unable to be present to-night, it is only from stringent orders he has received from his medical attendant. The toast that has been placed in my hands, in the absence of Major Evans, whose absence we all deplore with so many others to-night, is that of our Visitors, and I feel no words of my own are required in recommending this toast to your notice. The members of this society are always ready to shew hospitality to their friends; we are always delighted to welcome them at these gatherings of ours, or at our meetings, or at our exhibitions, and we are further delighted if, after visiting us, and perhaps gaining a little interest in our hobby, they become members and join our Society. In looking around the tables to-night I miss the faces of one or two visitors who have been present upon occasions of this kind more than once—I particularly miss the face of Mr. Purcell, C.B., Comptroller of Stamps at the Inland Revenue Department. I am very sorry that he is absent to-night; but to-night we drink to the health of those visitors who are amongst us, and although I am not personally acquainted with many of them in the room, I recognise here and there the faces of some of our very prominent dealers. Also, on my right hand, is a gentleman, Mr. J. Heath, managing director of Perkins, Bacon, & Co., Ltd. The gentleman who was sitting on my left is Mr. Bacon, the secretary of that company, but who has been unfortunately obliged to leave. I think the name of Perkins, Bacon, & Co. must be known to everybody here, for they are the printers of the first stamps that were issued, that is to say the stamps of Great Britain, which they printed for more than a period of 40 years, and my only regret is that they have been superseded by designs which, in my opinion, are far inferior to the design they produced. I give you the health of the visitors.

Mr. J. D. HEATH, in replying said that he was very pleased to come amongst stamp collectors on the present occasion. As all collectors took an interest in the stamps produced by the firm with which he was connected, he thought he might say that that firm had never made a stamp of which for design and workmanship they need be ashamed. With regard to perforation, the old lady who in days past had worked the machines, was very much exercised when she was told that there were all sorts of varieties of perforation on the stamps which had passed under her hands. He was, however, able to calm her feelings, and re-assure her that these varieties were much sought after by collectors, and that unconsciously she had thus given them additional pleasure in their hobby. He had heard the Chairman make allusion to the superfluous issues of stamps, which were now troubling the waters of stamp collecting. One thing he might say, that his firm looked at stamps from the financial point of view, and never executed orders except for hard cash. They had been told that complete sets of stamps had been furnished for uninhabited islands in mid-ocean, or at least only inhabited by gulls. Well, he thought the only thing gulls could offer would be bills, and the old firm in Fleet Street did not do business on these terms. In conclusion he did not see much evidence of the lunacy with which stamp collectors were formerly said to be afflicted; at any rate their sanity was so evident that they knew how to provide a very pleasant entertainment for himself and his fellow-visitors, for which he offered his best thanks.

Mr. GORDON SMITH, in proposing the health of the officers of the Society, said that its success in the past, as well as at present, was mainly due to the character and quality of its

officers. At all times these officers, from the highest to the humblest, had given their services unswervingly to the benefit of philately in general, and their own Society in particular. As an example of this, some months ago they were all delighted to see how keen a philatelist was their president, the Earl of Kingston, that even from a sick-bed he could pen notes of the highest interest, to be read before the Society as a paper, and he thought that when the head of the Society shewed such an example, it was to be expected that all those who were subordinate to him in office would copy it. The Earl of Kingston, they all very much regretted, was not there that night, but he might add, that in addition to being an ornamental head, he was also the *working* head of the Society; and, moreover, he had another qualification, which was a very great one among philatelists, that he was a right good fellow. Of their Vice-President at the present moment he need say little, nor forestal the gentleman whose task it would be to propose his health—all he would say was that whether in presiding at the meetings of the Society, whether making suggestions for its work, whether editing its paper, or whether engaged in the hot race with another keen collector in collecting the unused stamps of Europe, all he did was for the benefit of philately, and especially of the Philatelic Society of London. Mr. Tilleard, the Secretary of the Society, was new to his work as Secretary; but as a philatelist he was one of the oldest standing amongst them, and they had already seen that in the discharge of his duties they had got a Secretary who was a worthy successor to those gentlemen who had preceded him. Mr. Biggs looked after the finances of the Society, and he did it so well and so carefully that they hoped it would be a very great many years before he wished to place these finances in other hands. Of the Librarian, Mr. Maycock, he could only say of his services, although not so well known (perhaps because his work was hidden from most of them) that they fully appreciated the handsome way in which he had had the works of the Society recently bound! He would also include those who served on the Committee, the members of which (although as a private member he had never been privileged to take part in their meetings) he knew held long and earnest meetings concerning the work of the Society, and did an enormous amount of work, of which the ordinary members of the Society had hardly any idea.

Mr. R. L'EARCE, the Honorary Assistant-Secretary, briefly responded.

The next toast, that of the "Philatelic Press," was proposed with much humour by Mr. OLDFIELD, and cordially received.

Mr. NANKIVELL, in responding to the toast, "The Philatelic Press," said, after the instruction which Mr. Oldfield had delivered to the Philatelic Press, he was certain that they would show a decided improvement in their future issues; but there was one thing that the philatelic press might very well congratulate itself upon, and that was, that it was well abreast of the technical press in every direction, and that in all parts of the world contributors were very generous with their information. There was nothing like a good specialist for giving information concerning the issues that were to be collected, after he himself was complete. Mr. Castle had made various references to the abnormal and speculative issues now-a-days, did he include in this the new issues in the philatelic press? They had one birth this year, and he was told mother and infant were doing exceedingly well. Now they were to have in the near future a great crop of new issues in the shape of Philatelic journals: they would observe that they were all preparing for weeklies. *The London Philatelist* was to be a weekly, and of course Mr. Castle would do as Mr. Brown had done—take a lady co-editor to assist him. There were many things which the philatelic press could do, they could be a little more lively than they were. It was all very well to read a lot of technical articles, they were extremely good; if there was one thing more than another in which the philatelic press of this country was predominant it was in the splendid technical articles which were published in the periodicals, but they wanted something light and lively to keep these heavy technical articles down. He had to thank them very much on behalf of the philatelic press, which was very largely represented in that room, for the kind manner in which the toast had been received.

The Chairman's health was proposed in suitable terms by Mr. F. HRENBACH, and duly responded to.

A few songs were given during the evening, which were well received; the company separated at a late hour.

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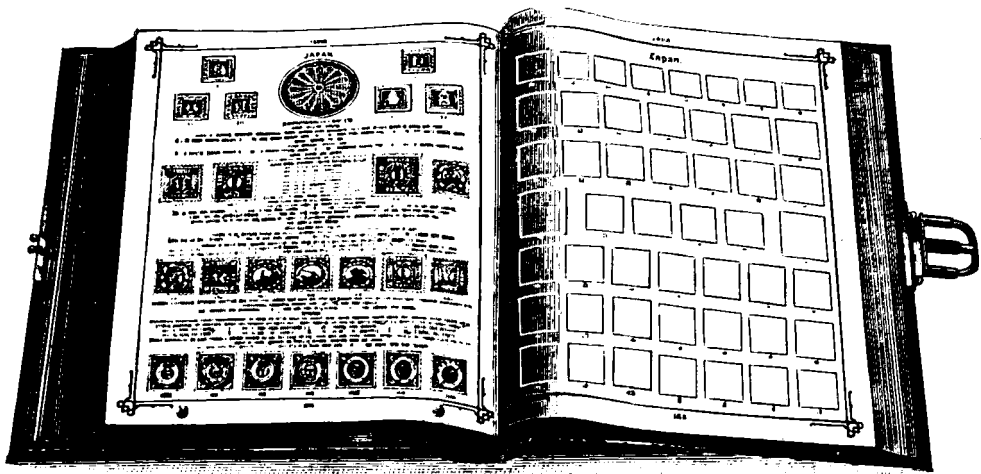
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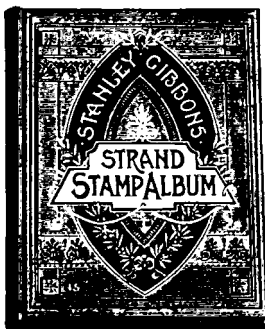
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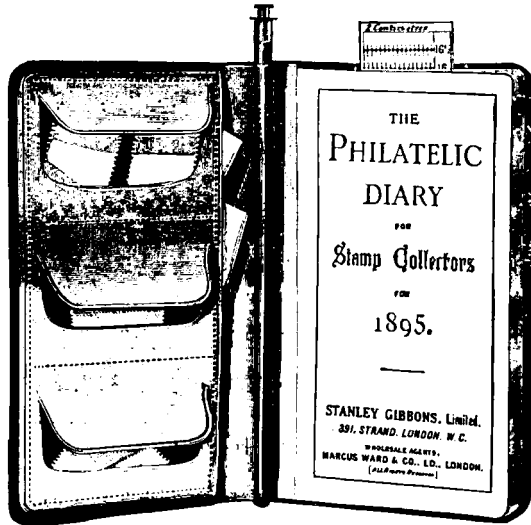
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- 2nd. Introduction.
- 3rd. Interesting Notes and things worth remembering.
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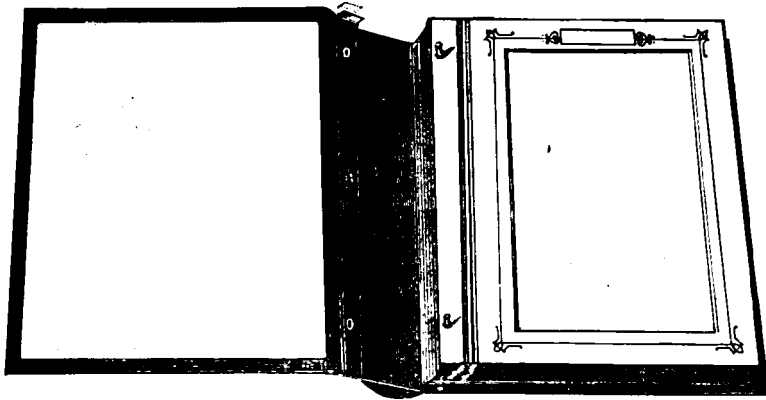
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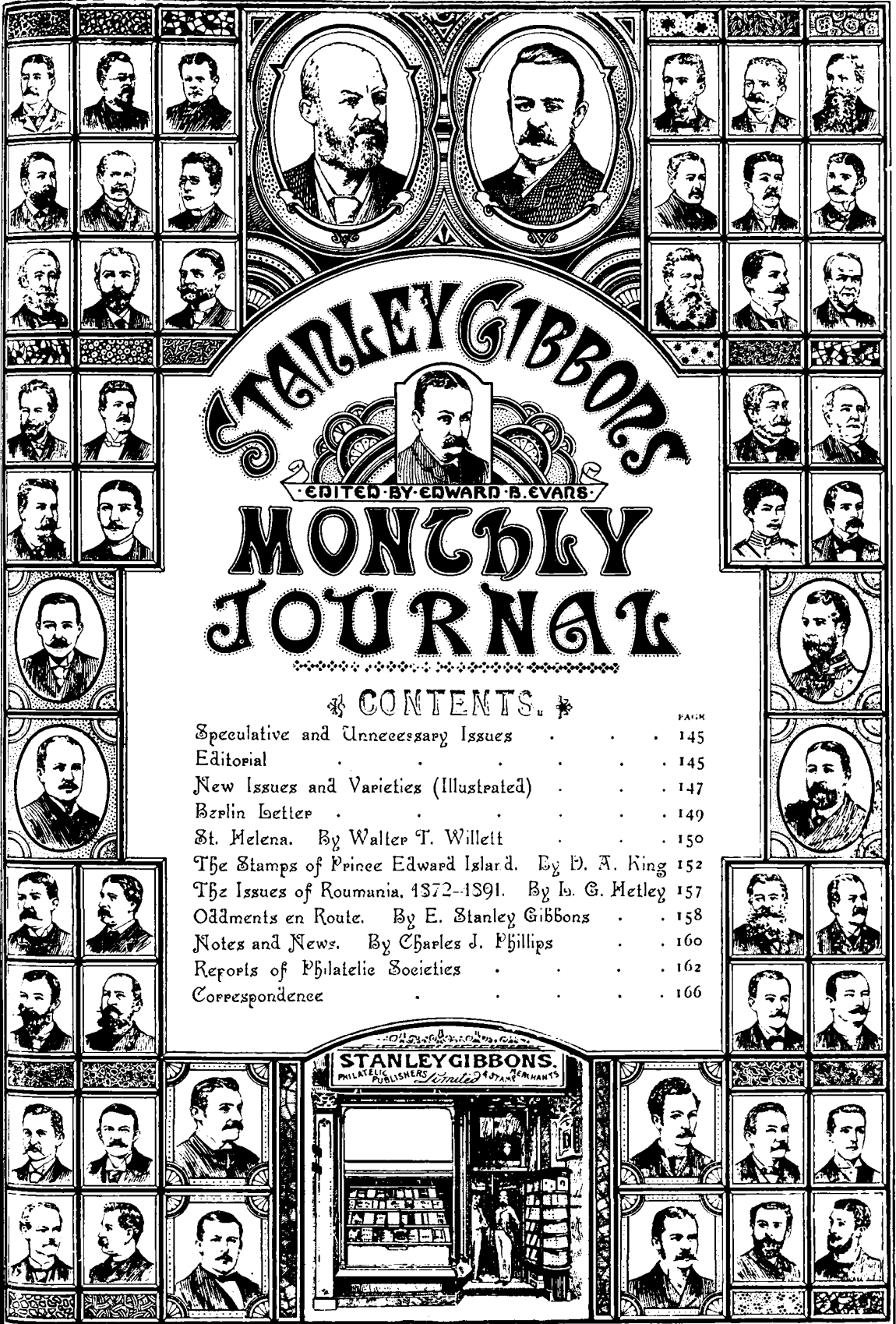
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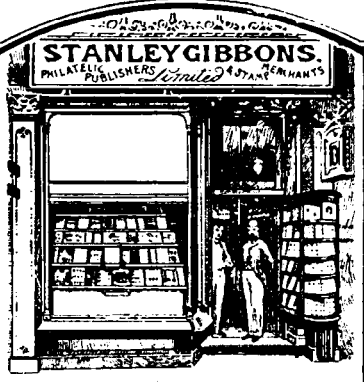
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STANLEY GIBBONS
 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS
 MONTHLY
 JOURNAL

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Speculative and Unnecessary Issues	145
Editorial	145
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	147
Berlin Letter	149
St. Helena. By Walter T. Willett	150
The Stamps of Prince Edward Island. By D. A. King	152
The Issues of Roumania, 1872-1891. By L. G. Metley	157
Oddments en Route. By E. Stanley Gibbons	158
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	160
Reports of Philatelic Societies	162
Correspondence	166



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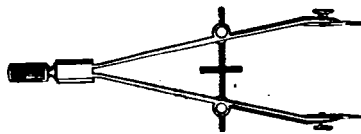
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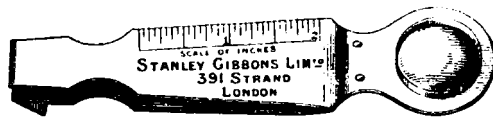
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

APRIL 30, 1895.

No. 58.

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SPECULATIVE AND UNNECESSARY ISSUES.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, beg to give notice that they have decided, from this date, to cease to chronicle in this Journal the speculative and unnecessary issues now so prevalent. With a view to suppressing these issues in future they sent out the following circular letter to the leading wholesale dealers:—

“At the present moment we find here, and on the Continent, a great agitation growing up against the abnormal, excessive, and speculative issues of such stamps as the Chinese Locals (such as Wuhu, Tientsin, Nanking, Chinkiang, &c.), Principality of Trinidad, French Colonial Stamps, &c., and we think the time has arrived when, in the interest of the trade, the leading dealers of the world should consider whether it is their interest to catalogue, to chronicle, or to sell such stamps. We quite appreciate the difficulty in drawing the line as to what shall be collected and what shall not; but we are strongly of opinion that there is a danger to the future of Philately in catering for and selling such a class of stuff as the Chinese locals, these especially being made, in our opinion, absolutely and entirely for sale to collectors. As far as we know each of the places in question has no real demand for stamps, and not one stamp in 100,000 of those sold is used for legitimate purposes. There is a great danger to our trade in the future of Philately, that through such issues as these ridicule will be cast upon collecting—and it is ridicule that kills every hobby. If you agree with us, we ask you to join with us in ignoring such stamps. We are writing to the leading stamp merchants of the world a similar circular letter to this to get at the opinion of the trade. We propose from now to cease to catalogue these local and speculative emissions, to omit all notice of them from our Journal, to cease to import, to sell, or to buy them, in any way, except in so far as working off stocks already in hand is concerned; and, in fact, to ignore them as far as possible. If four or five of the leading firms agree on the same lines, these things will undoubtedly be killed to a very great extent, if not entirely, and this would be a great step towards permanently establishing our business on a firmer commercial basis. We may state that at the last meeting of the Philatelic Society of London the matter was under serious discussion; the members of that Society are unanimous in their condemnation of such issues, and a powerful sub-committee has been appointed to thoroughly take up the case against the speculative emissions. We ask if you will kindly favour us fully with your opinions on this subject.”

In reply to this letter Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have already received the adherence of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., of Ipswich, J. B. Moens, of Brussels, and Senf Brothers, of Leipsic, and they now appeal to all publishers of Philatelic Journals, throughout the world, to join them in boycotting speculative issues as far as possible.

The question of whether a particular stamp, or series of stamps, is worthy of being collected or not, is an exceedingly difficult one. The Philatelic Society of London, which has to a considerable extent initiated this movement, has called a meeting of the Trade for May 6th next, and the nice points involved will then be thoroughly discussed. We therefore defer further comments until after this meeting.

EDITORIAL.

A YOUTHFUL contemporary, in a recent number, indulges in an amusing outburst of indignation at the fact that a provincial philatelic paper—we imitate our friend's reserve by naming neither the one nor the other—has dared “to take unto itself the credit of initiating the crusade” against unnecessary issues. Now we are not of those that despise youth. We were once young ourselves—many years ago, it is true, but we can still remember the sensation; besides, as a family man, we know that it is good for the children to blow their penny trumpets: it does their lungs good, and we like them to do it—in some neighbouring parish. We are getting too old to go

“crusading,” but it is not within the last six months or so, only, that we have lifted up our feeble voice in denunciation of the rubbish with which the stamp market has been flooded of late years; and we venture humbly to think that the dropping fire which we have kept up month after month, as we chronicled but deprecated the collection of these curiosities, may have had some effect, and that if the walls of Jericho are about to fall at last, it is not solely due to the blowing of trumpets!

However, so long as the desired result is attained, it matters very little who gets the credit of it, and the announcement made by our publishers at the head of the present number seems to give fair promise that the end of the difficulty is somewhere within sight. It may be asked, Why was

not some step of this kind taken earlier? To this question we would reply with another, Why should a step of this kind be necessary at all? Are Philatelists a mere flock of sheep, who collect everything that appears in the catalogue they happen to patronize? If that is so, it is fortunate that the finest general catalogue in the world, that of Mons. Moens, is beyond the purse of the general collector, for it includes a multitude of things—reprints, proofs, essays, etc.—which none but a specialist, and not every specialist, would attempt to collect. A catalogue should be a book of reference, to show the collector—not what he is to collect, but—what exists. Acting upon this principle, we have hitherto fully described and chronicled the most unnecessary of recent issues, while at the same time freely expressing our opinion as to their nature; and we are still inclined to think that this is the correct course. However, out of regard for the weaker brethren, for whose benefit these curiosities are produced, we propose to abstain from chronicling them in future. There must frequently be some difficulty in drawing the line, and there will be doubtful varieties, which should perhaps receive the benefit of the doubt; but surcharged issues made avowedly for the purpose of facilitating the *écoulement*, or, like certain Peruvian and Portuguese varieties, with a view to getting rid of old stock which could have been perfectly well used without the surcharges; labels of which limited issues, and the plates destroyed, are advertised; and “Jubilee” and all other Celebration stamps—we think there should be no doubt about. All these things are plainly not produced to supply any *postal* requirement, and should be severely let alone by collectors.

* * *

SPEAKING of Celebration Issues reminds us that a great anniversary has been celebrated recently in Germany, which, as far as we are aware, has been unaccompanied by any philatelic symptoms—we allude to the 80th birthday of Prince Bismarck. When we consider how much the great ex-chancellor's policy has done for us, in cutting short the issues of some dozen States, and rendering the pages devoted to them some of the most interesting in our albums, we could almost have pardoned a “Bismarck” Post Card. Still, it is better not to be tempted to do so.

* * *

It must not be supposed that *unnecessary* issues have reminded us of the proposal brought forward of late in France, to provide a special stamp for denoting a reduced rate of postage on the correspondence of non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Still, as we have had personal experience of the manner in which a special rate is protected from abuse in our own service, we would venture to suggest that a special stamp, unless supplied to soldiers in strictly limited quantities, would be very liable to misuse. In the British service all letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, to or from non-commissioned officers and men in any part of the British Empire, are conveyed at 1d. each. In the

case of letters addressed to soldiers no special treatment is required; but the address must, of course, state the rank of the person for whom the letter is intended, as well as the title of his regiment and the place at which he is believed to be stationed. In the case of letters from soldiers a little more trouble has to be taken; the name and rank of the sender have to be written on the outside of the envelope, which must in addition bear the signature of his commanding officer—the form for this is shown on the nine pies envelope of India. Without some such means of identification and control, no special stamp would be of much use; with these means, no special stamp is required. The formality which we have described applies, of course, only to letters from soldiers in one of the colonies to friends in England, or another colony, or from soldiers at home to friends abroad; there is no special rate for soldiers' letters from one part of Great Britain to another. The work imposed upon the officers is not so great, therefore, as if every letter written by a soldier had to be franked.

* * *

ANOTHER special stamp, which seems to be widely demanded, is the International Postage stamp, to be sold everywhere and available for postage between any two countries in the Postal Union. The next Postal Congress is, we believe, to discuss this question, but it will be found a very hard nut to crack. Until we adopt the decimal system, and sell our Postal Union rate stamps at five for a shilling, we should be liable to be undersold in every country in Europe, to say nothing of the South American Republics! In the meantime a reply-paid envelope, or letter sheet, which could only be used for sending a reply to the country from which a communication had been received, would supply all legitimate requirements and would not be open to much abuse.

* * *

MESSRS. HARRY HILCKES & Co., Limited, have sent us a copy of their Album for *The Postal and Telegraph Adhesives of Great Britain*, a very handsome and, as far as we can judge, most carefully got-up book for specialists in English. We have never been able quite to enter into the frame of mind of the collector who goes as far as plate numbers, worn plates, “ivory heads” (for the *ivory head* is there, whatever the preface may say), *red, black, blue, and violet* obliterations, to say nothing of English, Scotch, and Irish varieties (we take Scotch ourselves), and yet is content to be more or less “cribbed, cabined, and confined” in a mapped out album, even though the spaces for the stamps are only indicated by dotted corners. But Mr. Hilckes no doubt knows that there is a demand for an album of this kind, and we can only say that he has, in our opinion, produced a work that is very well suited for its purpose. Personally, we have always had a weakness for pairs and blocks of stamps, and to our mind the ideal collection of plate numbers (such a one as the authorities at Somerset House should surely have made for themselves) would consist of corner blocks from

sheets, showing the number in the margin. It would probably be absolutely impossible for a private collector to make up a complete series of this kind; but any collector who might chance to pick up such a block would like to find room for it in his album, which would hardly be the case in the album under our notice. However, this is expounding our own ideas, instead of criticising those of Mr. Hilckes. We are at issue with him upon one point, and that is the placing in a kind of appendix the varieties that are supposed, to have come from the sheets printed as trials from certain plates, at the time of their approval and registration, those plates having afterwards either not come into regular use at all, been altered before being brought into use, or been printed from in a different colour or upon a different paper from those of the Registration sheets. These varieties, as far as they were issued at all, were not put in circulation by accident or mistake, but in the ordinary way; there was a very limited number printed of each, but that has nothing to do with it. We have also searched in vain for accommodation for the id., black, "V.R.," a stamp which we are charged with having omitted from the current editions of *The Imperial Album* and of our publishers' priced catalogue. It will be found, however, in both of these, under the only heading that could possibly give it a claim to admission in either case—that of *Official Adhesives*.

* * *

P.S.—Our kind and too complimentary friend, the Editor of *The Philatelic Review of Reviews*, will pardon our pointing out that it was the translation of the Decrees concerning the Sardinian Letter Sheets, which we stated in our note last month had appeared in *The American Philatelist*, not Mr. King's series of papers.

* * *

Mr. BACON informs us that the stamps on view at the British Museum have again been changed, and the following are now exhibited: British Guiana (later issues), British Honduras, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Royal Mail Co., St. Christopher, and St. Lucia.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Austria.—A correspondent kindly sends us the following list of varieties of perforation, which he has found in the 1883-87 issue. It may be noted that he finds all the values with the 9 gauge, while no one value shows all the varieties.

2 kr.,	perfor.	9, 9 × 9½, 9½, 10 × 10½.
3 "	"	9, 9 × 9½, 9½, 10, 10 × 10½.
5 "	"	9, 9 × 9½, 9½, 10, 10 × 10½, 10½.
10 "	"	9, 9 × 9½, 9½, 10, 10 × 10½, 10½ × 11.
20 "	"	9.
50 "	"	9.

Bavaria.—The wrapper chronicled in December as on buff comes to hand on yellow paper.

Wrapper. 3 pf., brown on yellow.

Bermuda.—Our publishers have just received direct from the Post Office the 1s., perf. 14 × 12½, imperforate horizontally between the first and second, and second and third rows from the bottom.

Adhesive. 1s., green, perf. 14 × 12½; imperf. horizontally.

British Bechuanaland.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Vryburg for a copy of the current 2d., Cape of Good Hope, surcharged "British—Bechuanaland," in two lines, vertically, reading downwards. As in the case of the 1d. with similar surcharge, there is a variety having no dots to the letters "j" in "British." This occurs on the third stamp in the top row.

Adhesive. 2d., brown; black surcharge.

Cook Islands.—A correspondent has very kindly sent us a copy of the new card, which travelled to England with the assistance of a 1d. adhesive. It differs from the earlier card in size, as well as in other respects, being 124 × 78 mm.

Finland.—Referring to a note in our January number, a correspondent informs us that he has the 2 pen., 5 pen., and 10 pen. of the 1875-81 issue perf. 11 × 12½.

Holland.—We have received another addition to the list of stamps in new colours.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 25 c., black and ultramarine.

We have also a list of perforations to record. Of the ½, 1, 2, and 2½ cents of 1877, our correspondent finds full sets perf. 11½ × 12, 11½ × 12½, 12, 12 × 12½, 12 × 13, 12½, 12½ × 13, 13 × 13½, 13½; and of the 1872 type the 5 c. with all the above, and also perf. 13 and 13 × 14; the 10 c., perf. 11 × 12, 12 × 12½, 12 × 13, 13½; the 12½ c., perf. 12 × 12½, 12½, 13½; and the 20 c., perf. 11½ × 12, 12 × 12½.

India.—We are indebted to Mr. Nash for the information that the ½ an., 1 an., 2 an., 4 an., 8 an., and 1 rup. stamps are to be surcharged, in black, "Postal Service," and will be "used to represent the amount collected as Customs duty on foreign parcels." There seems a strange mixture of fiscal and postal character here; and whether they are to be collected as fiscals used postally, or postals used fiscally, or both, does not at first sight seem clear. No doubt we shall hear more about them.

Adhesives. ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rup.; surcharged "Postal Service," in black.

Italy.—The new 45 c., of which we heard rumours last year, has at last made its appearance. We give an illustration of the design; the colour is that shade of dull green which our foreign contemporaries term *reseda*.

Adhesive. 45 c., reseda-green.



Leeward Islands.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us the 1d. envelope on white laid paper, in the so-called square shape, which they tell us was issued in the latter part of March.

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman has kindly sent us an official letter giving the following list of adhesives, &c., of the new issue, which was to appear on the first of the present month:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20 centavos.
	1, 5, 10 pesos.
<i>Wrappers.</i>	1 and 2 centavos, "Servicio Interior."
	1 and 2 " " "Union Postal."
<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 and 3 " " "Servicio Interior."
	2 and 3 " " "Union Postal."
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	4 " " "Servicio Urbano."
	10 " " "Servicio Interior."

No mention was made of any new stamped envelopes, and the issue of reply-paid cards, or of letter cards for the Postal Union, was not contemplated.

In the meantime the supply of the current post cards had run short, some time early in March, and a provisional issue, with adhesive stamps, was the consequence. We hope to be able to give an illustration of the design in a future number, and therefore need only say that it includes the usual Arms and inscriptions, within a frame, and that there are local (Urbano) cards, with a 2 c. stamp, and Postal Union cards, with a 2 c. or a 3 c. The latter have "UNION

POSTAL UNIVERSELLE" in the bottom of the frame, and a specimen has been found with an error "UNIVERSELLE."

Post Cards. (2 c.) red on buff; Servicio Urbano.
 (2 c. or 3 c.) green on buff Exterior.
 (2 c.) red on white " Urbano.
 (2 c. or 3 c.) green on white " Exterior.
 (" " " on buff " UNIVERSELLE error.

Since the above was written we have heard more of, but have not seen, the new stamps.

The A. J. P. describes them as rather pretty, but the workmanship poor. There are five types, four representing different ways of transporting the mails—1 c., 2 c., and 3 c. values, a postman on foot; 4 c. and 12 c. values, a postman on horseback and mule with mail bags; 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., and 50 c., coach carrying mails; 1 peso, 5 p., and 10 p., a railway train; and the 5 c. alone bears the fifth type, the statue of Montezuma.

Adhesives. Perf. 12; wmk. CORREOS HUM.

1 cent., green.	18 cent., olive.
2 " carmine.	15 " blue-green.
3 " yellow-brown.	30 " brown-lilac.
5 " vermilion.	50 " violet.
10 " ultramarine.	1 peso, brown.
20 " rose-lilac.	5 pesos, rose.
	10 pesos, blue.

We give illustrations of four of the types.



Natal.—A correspondent at Pietermaritzburg kindly sends us a specimen of a provisional ½d. stamp, issued on the 13th of March. It is formed from the old 6d., which has suffered so much at various times, by surcharging it with the word "POSTAGE," 13 x 2 mm., in fancy sans-serif capitals, near the top, and "Half-Penny" in one line below, with capital "H" and "P." 13½ x 1½ mm., with a thick (or double) bar cancelling the original value. The whole overprint is in carmine.

Since writing the above we have received, from Messrs. Cameron & Co., a sheet of 120 of these stamps; the surcharge is plainly set up in a block of 60, five horizontal rows of 12. The tenth stamp in the last row has a plain error, "Ealf" for "Half." There is also a variety with a tailless "y" to "Penny"; and in a number of cases letters "r," and "p," with a long vertical stroke, and "A," with the first limb long, have been used in "POSTAGE."

The following is an extract from the Natal Telegraph of the 16th ult.: "Much excitement has been caused amongst stamp collectors by the Post-office officials issuing £500 worth of 6d. stamps twenty years old, printed as halfpenny stamps, which the department started to use on Wednesday (13th inst.), and by to-day £300 worth have been purchased by collectors."

Adhesive. ½d. on 6d., mauve; carmine surcharge.
 ½d. on 6d., " error "Ealf."

At the last moment we have received another provisional ½d. stamp, superseding the above, which were all bought up in a few days. It is the current 1d. value surcharged "HALF" in fancy sans-serif capitals, measuring 12 x 3 mm. The type is similar to that used for the word "POSTAGE" on the provisional on 6d., but a size larger, 3 mm. high, instead of 2 mm. Whether there are varieties with long-tailed letters we cannot say, having seen only four specimens.

Adhesive. ½d. on 1d., rose; black surcharge.

New Zealand.—The London Philatelist chronicles a vagary of perforation, the 1s. with N.Z. watermark, perf. vertically 13, but horizontally having large rough punctures gauging about 6. Also the same 1s., issued with date April, 1865, which is considerably earlier than any previously known. The colour of the letter card has been changed to a deep buff.

Letter Card. 1d., violet on deep buff.

Orange Free State.—A provisional post card is announced, franked by the 3d. adhesive stamp, surcharged in black 1d. The I. B. Z. states that the current 2d. of 1883 type has been surcharged "2d." to distinguish it from the new 1d. value, which is somewhat of the same colour.

Adhesive. 2d., lilac; surcharged in black, 2d.
 Post Card. 1d. on 3d., adhesive on white card.

Persia.—A correspondent sends us some varieties of perforation, which we believe to be new; they are not in Messrs. Collin and Calman's Catalogue.

Issue of Aug., 1876. 5 sha., 10½ x 11, 10½ x 12, 10½ x 13.
 10 sha., 11 x 10½.

Issue of Feb., 1879. 5 sha., 12 x 13.

Issue of June, 1881. 1 kr., 10½ x 12.

5 sha., litho., 12 x 13.

10 sha., 12 x 13, 13 x 12 1/2.

Queensland.—Our publishers have just received the 1d. printed on the fiscal paper, with the blue burele across the back of each row of stamps. We hear that the printers, having exhausted the best duty paper with large Crown and Q wmk., which we chronicled last month, turned to this as a temporary makeshift, as they have done before. We are told that the supply of proper paper has just arrived, and that the fiscal paper was only in use for a week or so.

Adhesive. 1d., vermilion, on fiscal paper, blue burele on back.

We understand that the ½d. value is the only one at present which has had the lines removed from the background.

Since writing the above our publishers have received the ½d. wrapper and the 1d. adhesive with the altered background. The effect is very unhappy; the profile of Her Majesty is altered in such a way on the wrapper as to suggest Cleopatra, while the pendant curl is reduced to a pigtail. The paper of the wrapper is now laid, instead of wove, and of a much rougher texture than before. Moreover, it is 131 mm. wide, instead of 127 mm., and gummed on the top edge.

On the adhesive there is a stop after the value, the lettering "ONE PENNY," is finer and narrower than before, and does not reach so near the scroll ornaments at sides, which are slightly altered; wmk. Q and crown normal; perf. 12½.

Adhesive. 1d., scarlet, redrawn with plish background.

Wrapper. ½d., green on buff.

Russian Locals.—We take the following from Le Timbre-Poste:

Borovitchi.—The type of 1886 has been re-made, with larger letters in the circle, and the figure 3 longer.

Adhesive. 3 kop., carmine; perf. 12.

Bougoulma.—Of the 2 kop., blue-green, mentioned in our last, there are found three types in the sheet of seventy stamps—22 stamps of Type I., 36 stamps of Type II., 12 stamps of Type III.

Stavropol.—The stamp of January last is now printed in red-brown.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red-brown; perf. 11½.

Tscherdina.—The stamps of 1, 3, and 10 kop. mentioned last month were issued in September, 1894. They are of the known type, but increase in size with their value; perf. 11½.

Adhesives

1 kop., brown; 18 x 24½ mm.
 3 " blue; 21 x 29 "
 10 " rose; 22 x 32½ "

Zadonsk.—A new type, as illustrated, has appeared on white paper; perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 1 kop., red-brown.
 5 " mauve.

St. Helena.—Our publishers have received the 1s. with CA wmk., line 18 mm. long.

Adhesive. 1s., green; wmk. CA, and CA.





Samoa.—We give illustrations of the surcharged stamps recorded in our last number.

Servia.—We hear that a new postcard to match the last adhesives has appeared.

Post Card. 5 par., blue on buff.



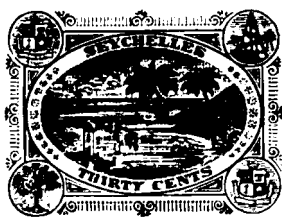
ДОПИСНА КАРТА



C. G. & S. LONDON.

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Seychelles.—Here are illustrations of the stamps on the envelopes announced in our last issue. It will be remembered that the other value, the 15 c., is of the same type as the 8 c.



Siam.—We hear that the provisional 1 and 2 atts on 64 atts have appeared with the surcharge re-set, being now 10 mm. long instead of 15 mm. The unnecessary "s" is eliminated. Adhesives. 1 att on 64 atts, brown and violet. 2 atts " " " "



Sirmoor.—We now give an illustration of the new design announced in our February number.

Straits Settlements.—*Pahang.*—The London Philatelist announces the receipt of a 1 c., tiger type. Adhesive. 1 cent, green.

Transvaal.—The halfpenny value of the new type has appeared, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ d., slate.

In reference to Mr. Tamsen's note on the issue of 1885, to the effect that he had always found these stamps perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and never 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, a correspondent tells us that he has recently met with the 4d. and 6d. of that issue perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13.

United States.—Our publishers have received four values of the new periodical stamps, similar to the former issue, but "U.S. POSTAGE" is in a curve, the figure full-face, and much more life-like, and foliated ornaments take the place of the shields in the bottom corners; altogether a great improvement; perf. 12.

Adhesives. 1 cent, black.
2 cents " "
5 " " "
10 " " "

Victoria.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. inform us that the Postage Due stamps in their new colours, centre *carmine*, frame *green*, were issued (up to the 1s. value) on Jan. 20th.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1s., carmine and green.

The London Philatelist has seen the 2s, blue, of 1864, perf. 12, without watermark.

Zululand.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. have shown us a letter from a correspondent in Natal, in which he assures them that the 5s., 9s., and 20s., Revenue stamps used postally, and the surcharged 4d. of Natal recently chronicled, are frauds. We maintain an open mind on the subject.

BERLIN LETTER.

MUCH good work has been done within the last few months in the scientific line of Philately. The stamps of the German States attract our specialists now as before, and the outcome of this predilection is shown by the exhaustive papers on German stamps, published in divers journals or in the form of monographs. In the *Beibuch*, edited by Herr Kroetzsch, are treated the adhesive stamps and the obliterations of the North German Confederation and of Oldenburg, the former work being written by Herr Kroetzsch himself, the latter by Herr Ohrt, and both containing a stupendous amount of new information. There is no great chance left for later students to add to our knowledge of these stamps. Herr Ohrt is now publishing an equally exhaustive monograph on the adhesives of Prussia.

The postal history of Bavaria is treated by Herr Brummer in the *Postw. ritzchen*, the official organ of the Munich society, while Herr Lindenberg has started in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* a paper on the adhesives of Schleswig-Holstein, which will reveal some interesting data concerning the numbers issued of the different values. May this revelation not be followed by a rise in the prices equal to that which happened in the case of the stamps of Heligoland, after Herr Lindenberg had read his paper at Kiel.

This great expert has published two new brochures on German envelopes, this time dealing with the envelopes of Hanover and Bavaria. Of the Hanover book the most valuable and interesting part is that treating the local envelopes for the town of Hanover, which form the oldest postage stamps of Germany, having been issued as early as May, 1849. Of the first issue of these envelopes, which by the way are valued at from £50 to £75 per copy, Herr Lindenberg has discovered two distinct varieties, thus proving that there was more than one printing.

Another of the old German stamp-issuing States has been the subject of much close study, not only in Germany but also abroad, viz., Bergedorf, with her few stamps. Though the best of the results attained are due to the labour of M. Moens, and were first published in *Le Timbre-Poste*, yet I may be excused for touching upon this question here by the fact that a well-known Berlin philatelist—Herr Fraenkel—has reproduced M. Moens' paper in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* with some important additions; and that to my knowledge no English journal has as yet taken any notice of the important results of these papers, which clear up the mystery surrounding three stamps sometimes considered and catalogued as the first issue of Bergedorf, viz., the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, lilac, the 3 schilling, claret, and the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling (with final "e").

It has for a long time been a question whether the two first named stamps had ever been issued to the public, most of the German philatelists considering them to be proofs, or perhaps stamps prepared for issue. From letters of the postmaster of Bergedorf, who is still living, it appears that these stamps were really in use for a short time, and were issued together with the other values, probably at the same time with the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., blue, and the 3 sch., blue on rose. That a supply of them had been printed is proved by copies found—after the publication of M. Moens—in the records of the Lubeck post-office, which were evidently cut from an entire sheet, for their place on the sheet could be ascertained. While these two are thus replaced in the short list of Bergedorf stamps, the third one is to be finally deleted from the catalogues.

About two years ago two young German collectors, in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, raised some doubt as to the character of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling stamps sold by M. Moens. They stated that these stamps bore all the distinguishing marks of the reprints. But what was still more astounding, the stamps of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling (without "e") coherent in pairs with the former, shew also the marks of the reprints, though it had always been maintained that the stamps without "e" had never been reprinted. M. Moens, when called upon to account for this fact, declared most decidedly that there were no reprints of these stamps, but stated that he would look into the matter. This he has now done most fully. He proves that the theory of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling being an error, existing in the plate of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, was wrong. From the way in which the plate was constructed, no such error could occur. Neither can another theory be main-

tained, that a first issue of the 1½ sch. was prepared with "schilling," for the specimen sheets sent in by the postmaster to the *senats* of Hamburg and Lubeck—which alternately governed the district of Bergedorf—had the reading "schilling" (without "e"), as is shown by the specimen found in the records, and attached to the report of the postmaster about the manufacture of the stamps, together with the ½ sch., lilac, 1 sch., white, 3 sch., claret, and 4 sch., buff. All the stamps of 1½ schillings, bought by M. Moens in 1867 from the Bergedorf administration, the single as well as those in pairs with a 1½ schilling stamp, are found not to have been cut from sheets, as M. Moens supposed, but were printed singly as trials of the lithographer, when he experimented upon the correction of the word "schillinge," before he constructed the plate. No stamp with 1½ schillinge was issued to the public, they are but interesting essays.

I have alluded above to the enormous rise in the 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 Senf'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. 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, gun, 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 next annual convention of German philatelists—*VII. Deutscher Philatelisten-Tag*—will be held from July 13th to 15th, at Mannheim and Heidelberg. Pleasure and recreation are amply provided for; the scientific and business programmes are not yet arranged. Let us hope that these latter will equal the entertaining part of the convention.

FRANCISCUS.

ST. HELENA.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BY WALTER T. WILLETT.

THE arrangement of the stamps of St. Helena has always been a source of trouble to collectors, and as I have for some time past been devoting my attention to this subject, and have had opportunities of examining large quantities of almost all the varieties, a few notes thereon may perhaps be of use to those interested in this, to my mind, one of the most fascinating of the smaller countries.

A very able article on the subject, by Mr. Ferrier-Kerr, appeared in *The Philatelic Record* for March and April last, but although I am constrained to admire the pains that he took to chronicle all the minor varieties of surcharge, I deem it unnecessary to include all these in one's collection; nor do I see any necessity to take each value by itself, for there is no difficulty in arranging the stamps in sets as they appeared.

The first stamp issued in the colony was the 6d., blue, wmk. Star, imperf., sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. in 1856. In 1862 the same stamp was forwarded perf. 14 to 15½ and compound. Here I would remark that, although many varieties of perforation are to be found, only

one machine was used, and consequently all these varieties exist in the same sheet.

SYNOPSIS.

1856. Wmk. Star. Imperf. 6d., blue (shades).
1862. Wmk. Star. Perf. 14 to 15½ and compound. 6d., blue (shades).

NOTE.—The paper varies in thickness, and is sometimes found blue.

In the early part of 1863 Messrs. De La Rue & Co. took over the plates, and that firm has, from that time to this, supplied all the requirements of the island. In this year (1863) the 1d., red, and 4d., carmine, wmk. Crown and CC, imperf., were sent out, the fresh values being formed by overprinting the stamp with the new denomination, and obliterating the old value (6d.) with a bar. Two distinct varieties of the 1d. are to be found, the value and bar measuring 19 mm. in length in the one case and 17 mm. in the other, the height of the letters being 2½ mm.; while the 4d. exists only with the value and bar measuring 17 mm., the height of the letters being 3 mm. Slight differences in the length of the surcharge in this and the following issues are to be met with. It is with regard to these surcharges that our difficulties arise. It is stated in Mr. Ferrier-Kerr's paper that the horizontal row of 12 surcharges was first set up, reduplicated to the extent of 10 vertical rows (half a sheet), and then impressed twice on the entire sheet. If this were so, every surcharge in the horizontal row might vary slightly, but every surcharge in the vertical row must be the same. But that this was not the case I am able to prove from blocks in my possession, showing two stamps, one above the other, varying slightly in the length of the surcharge. Furthermore, I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Wildsmith for the loan of an unsevered block of six 1d. stamps of this issue, in three vertical pairs, on which the surcharge on the top and middle pairs measures 19 mm., while that on the lower measures 17 mm. It is undoubtedly a most interesting and important discovery that the two varieties exist on the same sheet. The red stamp is known without surcharge; it has not as yet been seen used, and may therefore be either a *bona-fide* error or a proof, but it is, at any rate, a very rare stamp.

SYNOPSIS.

1863. Wmk. Crown and CC. Imperf.
Value, 2½ mm. by 19 mm. Bar, 19 mm.
1d., red and black (shades).
Value, 2½ mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 17 mm.
1d., red and black (shades).
Variety. No surcharge.
6d., red.
Value, 3 mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 17 mm.
4d., carmine and black (shades).

NOTE.—The paper varies in thickness somewhat in this issue.

We next come to the stamps with the same wmk., Crown and CC, but perf. 12½. These have usually been divided into two classes—those with the short bar, and those with the long bar. This, however, is incomplete; there are three distinct issues. In 1864 we have the 1d. and 4d., with the value and bar both measuring 17 mm., the height of the letters being the same as in the previous issue, and a fresh value—the 1s., yellow-green—with the value 3 mm. in height and 18 mm. long, and the bar 17 mm. long. The 4d. exists with a double surcharge.

SYNOPSIS.

1864. Wmk. Crown and CC. Perf. 12½.
Value, 2½ mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 17 mm.
1d., red and black (shades).
Value, 3 mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 17 mm.
4d., carmine and black (shades).
Variety. Double surcharge.
4d., carmine and black.
Value, 3 mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 17 mm.
1s., yellow-green and black (shades).

In 1868 appeared the short bar series, the bar on every stamp measuring 14 mm. approximately. Three new values, the 2d., yellow, 3d., purple, and 5s., orange, were issued at the same time. The surcharge on the 1d. remains unchanged; that on the 2d. measures 3 mm. by 15½ mm.; on the 3d., 3 mm. by 18 mm.; that on the 4d. is more spread out, and two varieties are found 18 mm. and 19 mm. long; the 1s. is changed altogether, the colour is darker and more clearly printed, the value is now 2½ mm. in height, and 17 mm. in length; the value on the 5s. is 2½ mm. by 18 mm. A very large stock of the last value must have been printed, as they are still coming over, and no change has been noticed.

SYNOPSIS.

1868. *Wmk. Crown and CC. Perf. 12½.*

- Value, 2½ mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 1d., red and black (shades).
- Value 3 mm. by 15½ mm. Bar, 14 mm. 2d., yellow and black (slight shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 3d., purple and black (shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 4d., carmine and black (shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 19 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 4d., carmine and black (shades).
- Value, 2½ mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 1s., deep green and black (shades).
- Value, 2½ mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 5s., orange and black (slight shades).

The 6d. first makes its appearance with the new watermark and perforation in 1871, changed in colour to a *pale milky blue*, and changed again two years later to a *dull blue*. At about the same date the 1d., 2d., 3d., and 1s. were issued with a long bar. The height of the letters on the 1d. is changed to 3 mm., the length of both the value and bar remaining 17 mm.; the 2d. has the letters still 3 mm. high, but both value and bar are extended to 18 mm.; the bar on the 3d. now measures 17 mm., the value remaining 18 mm.; the value on the 1s. is the same as in the 1864 issue, but the bar is longer, being 18 mm., and the colour is a *deep green* instead of a *yellow green*.

SYNOPSIS.

1871-73. *Wmk. Crown and CC. Perf. 12½.*

- 6d., pale milky blue (slight shades).
- 6d., dull blue (1873) (" ").
- Value, 3 mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 17 mm. 1d., red and black (shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 18 mm. 2d., yellow and black (slight shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 17 mm. 3d., purple and black (shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 18 mm. 1s., deep green and black (shades).

It appears impossible to determine the precise dates of issue of the next two series, wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 12½ x 14 and perf. 14. The compound perf. probably came first, and both series must have been issued between 1882 and 1884, though whether all the values appeared at the same time or not is doubtful. With the exception of the 1s., perf. 12½ x 14, all the stamps have the short bar. To make those perf. 12½ x 14 first, the 6d. is slightly changed in colour to a *grey-blue*; the 1d. reverts to the small letters 2½ mm. in height, the length of the value being the same; the 2d. reverts to the 1868 type, 15½ mm. long; the 3d. and 4d. are both shortened to 17 mm. in length; while the 1s. remains as in the previous issue. This stamp is the last with the long bar.

SYNOPSIS.

1882-84. *Wmk. Crown and CC. Perf. 12½ x 14.*

- 6d., grey-blue (slight shades).
- Value, 2½ mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 1d., red and black (shades).

- Value, 3 mm. by 15½ mm. Bar, 14 mm. 2d., yellow and black (slight shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 3d., purple and black (shades).
- 4d., carmine and black (" ").
- Value, 3 mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 18 mm. 1s., deep green and black (shades).

Four values only exist wmk. Crown & CC., perf. 14. The 6d. in nearly the same shade as before, the 1d. and 2d. with the same surcharge as before, and on the 1s., which again changes to a *yellow-green*, the surcharge is the same as in the 1868 issue, measuring 2½ mm. in height by 17 mm. long.

SYNOPSIS.

1882-84. *Wmk. Crown & CC. Perf. 14.*

- 6d., grey-blue (slight shades).
- Value, 2½ mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 1d., red and black (shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 15½ mm. Bar, 14 mm. 2d., yellow and black (slight shades).
- Value, 2½ mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 1s., yellow-green and black (shades).

In 1884 the watermark was changed to Crown & CA, the perforation remaining 14. In this year a new value, ½d., emerald-green, was issued, the surcharge measuring 3 mm. by 17 mm. The first consignment was somewhat roughly printed, but later impressions were clearer, and in a darker colour. This stamp, in the *emerald-green* shade, exists with a double surcharge. In 1894 the value was shortened to 15½ mm. In 1887 the 3d. was issued with the same surcharge, but the impression in a more *lilac* shade. The following year the 1d. came out in a paler shade of *red*, the surcharge being the same as before. In 1889 the 6d. was issued with the colour changed to *grey*. In 1890 the 4d. appeared with the same surcharge, but the impression in *brown*; while in the same year a new value, the 1½d., brown and green, in the well-known De la Rue type, was also issued. In 1890 the 2½d., blue, was issued, with the value surcharged in figures instead of words; and lastly, towards the end of 1894, there was a fresh printing of the 2d., with the same surcharge, but in a more *golden-yellow* colour.

SYNOPSIS.

1884-94. *Wmk. Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.*

- 6d., grey (1889), (slight shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. ½d., emerald-green and black (1884), (slight shades).
- ½d., dark green and black (shades).

Variety. *Double Surcharge.*

- ½d., emerald green and black.
- Value, 3 mm. by 15½ mm. Bar, 14 mm. ½d., green and black (1894), (slight shades).
- Value, 2½ mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 1d., pale red and black (1888), (slight shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 15½ mm. Bar, 14 mm. 2d., yellow and black (1894), (slight shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 18 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 3d., lilac and black (1887), (slight shades).
- Value, 3 mm. by 17 mm. Bar, 14 mm. 4d., brown and black (1890), (slight shades).
- 1½d., brown and green (1890), (slight shades).
- 2½d., blue and black (1893), (slight shades).

In conclusion I would add that I do not entertain the faintest hope that the foregoing is either complete or, so far as the dates of issue are concerned, accurate. It is to be hoped that all collectors who can add their quota to our sum of knowledge will do so: I desire also to express my thanks to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for permission to search through their extensive stock.

THE STAMPS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

By DONALD A. KING.

PART I.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the smallest in size, was also the last of the British North American Colonies to issue stamps, though empowered to do so at the same time as her sister colonies. The reason for such delay is at this date impossible to explain, the more so as all the provinces with which the colony was in postal or commercial relations were using stamps for years previously, and such stamps were recognized in Prince Edward Island.

Before going any further into this subject, I wish to give a short explanation in reference to matter in this paper that may not seem to directly bear on Philately.

When I commenced this series of articles, it was my intention to have included in some one of them a complete copy of a Post-office Act and Instructions to Postmasters; but finding that that would necessarily embrace a lot of matter that would be of no interest, merely relating to routine office work, I have abandoned the idea, and will content myself with giving lengthy extracts, which are more directly pertinent to the subject, and which will cover the ground as completely as though the entire Act and Regulations had been quoted.

Among some family papers, I have found a copy of the *Official Guide for Postmasters* as issued in 1867, and I am informed that that was the first guide published. Previous to that date circulars only were sent out.

This *Guide* is a bound book of sixty pages, containing the Postal Act of 1850, the Amendment of 1860, Instructions to Postmasters, and a table of postal rates to all parts of the world; in fact, what is now understood as a Postal Guide. Having this, I propose to quote more liberally from the Post-office Act than I have in previous papers, as formerly lack of time and opportunity prevented me from making extracts, which, while they might have no direct Philatelic interest, yet had a certain amount of bearing on the subject in many ways. In short, this paper will embrace all that I had originally intended giving, omitting the routine matter.

It will be understood that extracts quoted from this Act are also to be found in the Statutes of the other British North American Colonies, as they were all in the main alike, though differing slightly in details. As regards the Instructions to Postmasters, the same remarks hold good.

The first Post-office Act was passed May 15th, 1851, and is as follows:

"AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INLAND POSTS WITHIN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

"PASSED MAY 15TH, 1851.

"1. Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled *An Act for enabling Colonial Legislatures to establish Inland Posts*, authority is given to the Legislature of this Island to make such provisions as may be deemed expedient for the establishment, maintenance, and regulation of Posts, or Post communication, within the same, and for charging rates of postage for the conveyance of letters by such Posts or Post communication, and for appropriating the revenue to be derived therefrom: Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That from and after the time this Act shall go into operation, the exclusive right of establishing Posts, and of conveying and delivering Letters, and collecting Postage within this Island, and the power and authority heretofore vested in the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, under and by virtue of the Acts of Imperial Parliament, passed in such behalf, to order and establish rates of Postage in this Island, shall be, and they are hereby vested in the Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

"3. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant-Governor may, by Orders in Council, make such rules and regulations,

in conformity with this Act, as may be necessary for carrying out the same, and for promoting the objects thereof; and all such orders, rules, and regulations made, shall be valid and binding as if in this Act contained, provided always that no higher penalty than the sum of one hundred pounds shall be imposed by any such Order in Council for the violation thereof.

"4. And be it enacted, That every such Order in Council shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*, and the rates of postage then established shall be demanded and taken immediately after such publication, and every such order, within eight days after it is made, shall be laid before the Legislature, if then sitting, or otherwise within fourteen days after it shall meet.

"5. And be it enacted, That in conformity with the agreements made between the Local Governments of British North America, the Colonial postage on letters and packets, not being newspapers or printed pamphlets, magazines or books, entitled to pass at the lower rates hereinafter referred to, shall not exceed the rate of threepence currency the half ounce for any distance within this Island; and the increase of charge on letters weighing over half an ounce shall be regulated according to the British rule and scale of weights; that no transit postage shall be charged on any letter or packet passing through this island, or any part thereof, to any other Colony in British North America, unless it be posted in this Island, and the sender chose to prepay it, nor on any letter nor packet from any such Colony, if prepaid there, and that twopence sterling the half ounce shall remain in operation as regards letters by British Mails, to be extended to countries having postal communication with the United Kingdom, unless Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall see fit to alter the rate thereon to be charged to threepence currency.

"6. And be it enacted, That the prepayment of Colonial postage shall be optional to the sender, that all Colonial postage received within this Island shall be retained as belonging to it, and that all Colonial postage received within any other of the British North American Colonies may be retained as belonging to such Colony.

"8. And be it enacted, That no privilege of franking shall be allowed as regards Colonial postage.

"9. And be it enacted, That all newspapers published in this Island, whether addressed to persons resident herein, or to residents in the United Kingdom, or other Colonies, shall pass through the Post-office in this Island free of charge; that printed books, periodical publications, and pamphlets may be transmitted by post within this Island at the rate of twopence currency per ounce, up to six ounces in weight, and threepence for each additional ounce, up to sixteen ounces in weight, beyond which weight no printed book, publication, or pamphlet shall be transmitted by post. Provided always that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by orders, alter, modify, and reduce the rates of postage on such printed books, periodical publications, or pamphlets, as may be deemed fit and necessary.

"12. And be it enacted, That in no case shall the rate of postage for the inland conveyance, within this Island, of letters and packets, not being newspapers, printed pamphlets, magazines, or books, entitled to pass at lower rates, as herein mentioned, exceed the rate of twopence currency per half ounce; and the increase of charge on letters weighing over half an ounce shall be regulated according to the British rule and scale of weights.

"13. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if it shall appear to the Local Governments, or proper authorities of the other Colonies, and of the United Kingdom, and to the Governor in Council, that the foregoing conditions and provisions are not in accordance with the said arrangement, so made or agreed upon with the other Colonies, then it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to alter and modify such conditions and provisions, so as to carry out and complete such arrangement.

"14. And be it enacted, That all papers ordered to be printed by either House of Parliament, or by Her Majesty's command, or by the Legislative Council or House of Assembly of this Island, or by virtue of an address of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly, shall be transmitted by post within this Island free of postage.

"15. And be it enacted, That no printed paper, whether newspaper, book, pamphlet, or other paper, permitted by this Act to be sent by post shall be transmitted free or at a reduced rate of postage, unless the following conditions shall be observed: First. It shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides or ends. Second. There shall be no words or communications printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the sender and of the person to whom it is sent. Third. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper or publication.

"16. And be it enacted, That the Postmaster-General or any of his officers may examine any printed paper or packet which shall be sent by the post, either with or without a cover, open at the sides or ends, in order to discover whether it is contrary in any respect to the conditions hereby required to be observed; and in any case, if the required conditions be not fulfilled, the whole of every such paper shall be charged with postage as a letter; and as to every such printed paper going out of the Island, the Postmaster-General or his officers may either detain the same or forward it by post, charged with letter postage as aforesaid.

"18. And be it enacted, That in case any printed newspaper, or other printed paper privileged to go by post, and brought into this Island, shall be directed to a person who shall have moved from the place to which it is directed, before the delivery thereof at that place, it may, provided it shall not have been opened, be re-directed, and forwarded by post to such person, at any other place within this Island, free of charge for such extra conveyance; but if such newspaper or other printed paper shall have been opened, it shall be charged with the rate of a single letter, from the place of re-direction to the place at which it shall be ultimately delivered.

"23. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into arrangements or conventional agreements with any other of the North American colonies, or with any foreign country, for the transmission of colonial or foreign newspapers, or other printed papers, within, to, or from, or through this Island, upon such terms or conditions as shall be just or reasonable, and shall be empowered to carry out such arrangements or conventional agreements, by Order in Council duly published, as herein directed.

"32. And be it enacted, That in every case in which any seaman in Her Majesty's navy, sergeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, or private soldier in her Majesty's service, or in the service of the East India Company, shall be entitled to receive or send letters on the payment of a certain sum, and no more, in place of all British postage thereon, the payment of such sum shall likewise free such letter from all inland postage thereon, and the Governor in Council may make such regulations, declaratory or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for giving effect to this section.

"42. And be it enacted, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor may, by proclamation, duly published in the *Royal Gazette*, call this Act into operation, and that after such publication (but not before) the said Act shall be in full force and operation."

It will be noticed that this statute makes no provision for the issuing of postage stamps.

In 1860 an amendment was passed, and among other provisions was one authorizing the use of stamps. This amendment was as follows:

"An Act to amend the Act for the transfer of the management of the inland posts within Prince Edward Island.

"PASSED MARCH 9TH, 1860.

"Whereas it is deemed expedient to amend the Act made and passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts within Prince Edward Island,' by rendering compulsory the prepayment of the postage chargeable on all letters posted in this Island, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"1. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, that at and after the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act, and its publication in the *Royal Gazette* the postage on all letters or packets posted within this Island, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be prepaid.

"2. That if any letters or packets shall be posted in any Post-office within this Island, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the full rate or rates of postage with which such letters or packets may be chargeable, shall not be prepaid, or shall be paid but in part, such letters and packets shall, notwithstanding such non-prepayment or part payment of the postage, be duly forwarded to their destination, and shall be chargeable with the amount of postage due thereon, and in addition thereto, with a fine of sixpence sterling money of Great Britain, for each letter or packet the postage payable on which shall not have been paid, or shall have been paid but in part, which said fines and all moneys arising therefrom shall be divided equally between the United Kingdom and this Island.

"3. And also that the Lieutenant-Governor of this Island, or the Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, may from time to time cause stamps, with their value printed thereon, to be sold and used for postage."

Before entering into the details of the stamps proper, I shall quote from the instructions to Postmasters whatever is of interest, or may be necessary for the better understanding of the subject.

"MISCELLANEOUS RULES, ETC.

"2. By the prepayment of a fee of sixpence any letter, book, or other packet paying full letter rate, may be registered. This will make its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it, when inland, from its receipt to its delivery, at least to the port of dispatch. The Post-office does not guarantee the safe delivery of the letter, &c., though the officers are, of course, responsible to the Postmaster-General, who will call to strict account anyone neglecting his duty on that point.

"RATING LETTERS.

"15. All letters transmitted by post within Prince Edward Island to any part of British North America (except Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West India Islands) will be liable to a uniform rate of threepence currency the half-ounce—payment optional, the charge to be made in accordance with the following scale:

"PROVINCIAL SCALE OF RATING LETTERS.

On a letter not exceeding one half-ounce in weight	1 rate	os.	3d.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz.	2 rates	os.	6d.
" 1 oz. "	3 "	os.	9d.
" $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	4 "	rs.	0d.
" 2 oz. "	5 "	rs.	3d.
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	6 "	rs.	9d.

And so on in the same proportion up to 10 ounces, 20 rates, 5s.

"16. Unpaid letters for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton are liable to a fine of threepence in addition to the above rates.

"17. Letters to be forwarded to Newfoundland or Bermuda are liable to the charge of ninepence currency per rate, 3d. of which must be prepaid. Newspapers addressed to the foregoing places are subject to the charge of one penny half-penny currency, which must be prepaid.

"18. Newspapers for British Colonies, *vid* England, as New Zealand, Australia, India, &c., are liable to a charge of twopence sterling each, which must be prepaid.

"19. Letters sent by post to the United States *vid* St. John, New Brunswick, are subject to the charge of sixpence for every letter not exceeding half an ounce.

"20. Letters to California are subject to the charge of ninepence each rate.

"21. Newspapers to any part of the United States free.

"22. Letters forwarded by post, *vid* Halifax, to and from the United States, are subject to the British packet postage charge of sixpence, as well as the Colonial one of threepence, together ninepence currency on each rate, independent of the United States rate of postage.

"23. On letters between any part of Prince Edward Island and the United Kingdom the rate is a uniform charge of sixpence sterling or ninepence currency the half-ounce, at the option of the sender, but letters posted unpaid are liable to a fine of sixpence sterling each, in addition to the postage. Newspapers to any part of the United Kingdom free. Postmasters are permitted to examine newspapers, to see that the conditions are complied with, and if violated, to charge letter postage thereon.

"REGISTRATION.

"26. A Postmaster, on being applied to, to register a letter, will demand a register fee of sixpence currency, in addition to the postage, on all letters for the Colonies, United States, England, &c., and tenpence sterling, in addition to the postage, on all letters passing through England for foreign countries and British Colonies, and will then stamp and number the letter plainly, and enter the address and number of it on the receipt book, envelope the green or coloured sheets (supplied for that purpose), and copy the address thereon, marking the cover in the same way as the letter.

"SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S LETTERS.

"32. Non-commissioned Officers, Captains' Stewards, Seamen and Soldiers, while they are employed in Her Majesty's service, can send and receive letters at the rate of one penny each on letters for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and one penny sterling each on letters for Newfoundland, West Indies, England, under the following regulations:

"(1) The penny must be paid at the time the letter is posted.

"(2) The name of the Soldier or Sailor, his class or description, and the name of the ship, regiment, corps, or detachment to which he belongs, must be specified in the direction of the letter; and in case of letters sent by Soldiers or Seamen, the Officer in command must sign his name, and specify his rank, and the name of the ship or regiment, corps or detachment which he commands.

"(3) The letter must not exceed half an ounce in weight.

"(4) The letter must refer solely to the private affairs of the Soldier or Seaman.

"48. Printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, Colonial, or Foreign) may be transmitted by post between Prince Edward Island and the United Kingdom, at the following rates of postage:

"Not exceeding 4 oz.	...	3d. stg.
" 8	...	6d.
" 16	...	1s.
" 1 1/2 lbs.	...	1s. 6d.,

and so on, for every additional fraction of a pound sixpence.

"BOOK POST WITHIN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

"49. Books, pamphlets, or periodical publications, in their transit through this Island, either to or from the United Kingdom, or the British Colonies, or foreign countries, are not subject to any additional postage.

"50. Books, pamphlets, or periodical publications may be transmitted by post within this Island, at the rate of one penny per ounce, up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no printed book, publication, or pamphlet can be transmitted by post.

"51. Every packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends.

"52. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets or parts thereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together.

"53. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover, except the name and address of the sender and the person to whom it is sent.

"54. It must not exceed two feet in length, width, breadth, or depth.

"55. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects.

"56. As no book may be sent by any route which would entail expenses on the Department, these regulations apply only to books, &c., sent by the British contract packets *via* Halifax.

"57. Books, &c., for Bermuda and Newfoundland are liable to the same rates of postage as above, and must also be paid in advance.

"BOOK POSTAGE TO BRITISH COLONIES, PASSING THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN,

"58. The rates of postage to the undermentioned Colonies will be as follows:

"To Malta,	Gibraltar,	Ascension,
Ionian Islands,	Sierra Leone,	Cape Town,
Natal,	Heligoland,	Gambia,
Gold Coast,	Saint Helena,	Labuan,
Vancouver's Island,	Falkland Islands,	

"Not exceeding 4 ozs.	6d. sterling.
" 8 ozs.	1s. "
" 1 lb.	2s. "

and so on.

"To Ceylon,	East Indies,	Hong Kong,
Mauritius,	New Zealand,	New South Wales,
South Australia,	Tasmania,	Victoria,
Western Australia,		

"Not exceeding 4 ozs.	7d. sterling.
" 8 ozs.	1s. 2d. "
" 1 lb.	2s. 4d. "

and so on."

The Sessional Papers of this Province are completely devoid of anything in Post-office reports, the only exception being the report for 1861, where the rules for the management of the parcel post were given. This is as follows:

"RULES FOR MANAGEMENT OF PARCEL POST.

"Parcels closed at the ends and sides may be posted at any Post-office in Prince Edward Island for conveyance to any other Post-office in the Island at a reduced rate of charge, subject to the following conditions:

"1. No letter or letters shall be enclosed.

"2. The parcel shall not contain any explosive substance, glass, liquid, or other matter likely to injure the ordinary contents of the mail.

"3. The weight of the parcel shall not exceed three pounds, nor the size one foot in length or breadth, or six inches in thickness.

"4. Parcels must be prepaid at the following rates, *and by Postage Stamps, not by money:*

"For any weight not exceeding 1 lb.	1s. 3d.
For any weight over 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	2s. 6d.
" " 2 lbs.	3 lbs. 3s. 9d.

"5. The parcel may be Registered on prepayment also by stamp of a register fee of threepence, in addition to the above rate. When Registered, the receiving Postmaster should grant a receipt, and the delivering Postmaster should take a receipt on delivery to person addressed.

"6. The parcel should have the words '*by parcel post*' plainly written over the address. It should be well and strongly put up, and be legibly addressed to the Post-office address of the intended receiver, including the number of township and the name of settlement in which the Post-office is situated. The following is an example of the mode of address recommended:

By Parcel Post:

To
 " John Thomson,
 New Perth P.O.,
 Lot 53,
 King's Co.

Sent by Jas. Sims,
Lot 49.

"7. If the name and address of sender be written on the parcel, it will, if delivery should fail from any cause, be returned unopened to the sender, on payment of additional rate for the return conveyance.

"8. If the number of stamps affixed to the parcel be insufficient to prepay the proper rate, the amount deficient will be rated unpaid, with a fine of 6d. in addition."

The stamps were issued to the public on the 1st of January, 1861. The notice of their being ready for use was published in the *Royal Gazette*, and is as follows:

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"The public are hereby informed that stamps for the prepayment of letters and packets to be sent by the post, will, on the 1st of January, 1861, be ready for circulation. The design, colour, and value of each class of stamps, are as follows:

The Queen's Head, profile green, Six Pence.

„ „ blue, Three Pence.

„ „ red, Two Pence.

The blue or red stamp will be received for payment of half the sum it indicates if cut in two diagonally.

"These stamps can be had at the General Post-office, Charlottetown, and of all postmasters on the Island.

"(Signed) L. C. OWEN, *Postmaster-General.*

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
December 26th, 1860."

The Post-office accounts are very complete, and show how many lots were paid for, though only in one instance do they give the number sent out. The first entry of stamps in the accounts is in the fiscal year ending March, 1861. It is as follows:

"Warrant Book, No. 856. The Colonial Secretary, £57, being the amount of Charles Whiting's account for 250,000 Post-office stamps."

This was paid early in 1861, and was for the first supply sent out, the 2d., 3d., and 6l., perforated 9.

Between the 4th and 17th of March, 1862, another warrant was issued, and this would no doubt be for the two new values, 1d. and 9d., as there was no probability that the first supply was exhausted; as a matter of fact it was not exhausted at the date of the Colony becoming a part of the Dominion of Canada, there being a quantity of the 2d. and 6d., perforated 9, sold with the remainders in 1874.

The date of issue of the two new values I have been unable to discover. A thorough search of the Royal Gazette gives no information; indeed, the only feature of any interest is the notice to the public previously given. That these two values were in use at an earlier date than is given by most catalogues there can be no doubt, as I have seen a pair of the 1d., yellow-brown, perforated 11, on the original cover, postmarked May 6th, 1862; and a 9d., same perforation and condition, postmarked July, 1862.

Considering these covers, and the permission given for bisecting the 2d. showing the necessity for a 1d. stamp, it may fairly be assumed that the second payment made for stamps by the Colonial Secretary was for a supply of 1d. and 9d. stamps, and that this supply consisted of the 1d., yellow-brown, and the 9d., lilac, perforated 11, and that they were issued early in the year 1862. These are the only two values that exist perforated 11, and are as distinct as the preceding set.

The warrant above alluded to is as follows:

"Warrant Book, No. 269. The Colonial Secretary, £23 8s. 10d., being the amount, including expenses of remitting, Charles Whiting's account for postage stamps."

The stock of 2d., 3d., and 6d. was decreasing, as in 1863 there were two warrants issued for £125 2s. 2d., and paid between the 1st and 25th March, 1863. This would be in payment for a new supply of the above values, and possibly for a new stock of the 1d. and 9d. stamps, though this is open to doubt, as I shall presently shew. The large perforation of the first lot was evidently not a success, and the difficulty in separating them no doubt had its influence in the early ordering of a new supply.

This stock would probably be the 2d., 3d., and 6d., perforated 11½ and 12. These warrants were as follows:

"Warrant Book,
No. 263. The Colonial Secretary £100 0 0
No. 264 „ „ 25 2 2

Being the amount of Charles Whiting's account for postage stamps."

The next payment was in November, 1865, and I think was for a new supply of 1d. and 9d. stamps. This lot would be the 1d., yellow, and 9d., rosy-lilac, perforated 11½ and 12, as only after that date is the yellow 1d. found used. I have no memoranda of 9d. on the cover, as they are very scarce in that condition on this side, the value being little used for Provincial or Intercolonial postage.

The abovementioned warrant was:

"Warrant Book, No. 1958. The Postmaster-General, £28 6s. 10d., being the amount of Charles D. Whiting's account for postage stamps."

In 1868 an arrangement was entered into with the United States for a reduction of postage from sixpence to fourpence per half ounce, and on letters to California and Oregon from ninepence to sixpence per half ounce. The *Royal Gazette* had a notice of this change as follows:

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the following modifications in the postal arrangement between the United States and this Island, viz., On and after the first day of November next the postage on a single letter shall be fourpence, if prepaid at the mailing office, and ten cents (equal to sixpence) if posted unpaid; and for other than single letters the same charge shall be made for each additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Letters for British Columbia, California, and Oregon shall be sixpence, if prepaid, per half ounce.

"(Signed), THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster-General.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,
October 21st, 1868."

This change in the postal rates necessitated a new value of stamp, and according to the catalogues a fourpenny was issued. Judging from the accounts this value must have been ordered some time before the change was made, as the accounts for 1867 have the following warrant; viz.:

"Warrant Book, No. 1558. The Postmaster-General, £73 1s. 3d., being the cost and freight of postage stamps ordered from London."

This warrant was issued very late in 1867 or early in 1868, as the fiscal year generally ran from February or March of one year to the same month in the next, and the number is very near the end of the book.

This supply I take to be the 2d., 3d., and 4d., printed on heavy coarse white paper, perforated 12; in a word, the same stamps that all collectors are familiar with as remainders. If this be correct, and I believe it is, as this is the last account paid Whiting for the pence issue, the question arises, Where does the 4d. on soft yellowish white paper (similar to that of the other values), perforated 11½ and 12, come in? The catalogues may not be correct; it is possible that the 4d. may have been in use for some time previous to the change in the postal rates to the United States.

The used specimens of this stamp are almost invariably found on the same paper as the other values, that is a yellowish-white smooth paper, and perforated 11½. A copy in a used condition on the thick paper of the remainders is a rarity. The unused remainders are all on a heavy, coarse white paper (this in most cases has a suggestion of a bluish shade), and perforated a clean cut 12, and are in all respects precisely similar to the 2d. and 3d. that constitute the remainders. These are the only values that exist on this paper. Considering the fact that from 1865 until 1872 (the 1872 payment being for the cent issue) there was but one payment made for stamps, and that this payment was for stamps that can be identified, being distinct in paper from all the other varieties, it seems probable that the 4d. was issued at an earlier date than 1868. If this theory be incorrect, then the alternative is that the manufacturers of these stamps sent out in this lot one of the three values (the 4d.) in two very distinct varieties of paper, perforation, and shade, while the two remaining values had no variation whatsoever.

The 4d. is a value that is rarely met with on the cover, and only by having it in such condition can my theory of an earlier date of issue be verified or disproved. Of the few specimens that I have seen on the cover I have no notes of the dates of postmarks, but I have made quite recent enquiries on the subject, and the earliest date I can hear of is that of November 29, 1867. Not having seen the cover I cannot vouch for its correctness.

The 4d. would have been a good stock value, being the double rate for inter-insular letters, and of use for book postage.

On the 1st of June, 1870, the postage on letters to the United Kingdom was reduced to 3d. sterling, or 4½d. currency. The *Royal Gazette* notice is as follows:

"REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

"On and after the first of June next, the postage on paid letters for Great Britain will be Three Pence sterling per half ounce, instead of Sixpence sterling as at present.

(Signed) JOHN A. McDONALD,
Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN,
20th May, 1870.

This change necessitated a new value stamp, and accordingly the 4s. was issued. There is no mention in the accounts of any payment made for this stamp. They were manufactured by the British-American Bank Note Co., of Montreal, and are certainly the finest-looking of the Prince Edward Island issues.

The other stamps of Prince Edward Island were manufactured by Mr. Charles D. Whiting, of London, England, and were printed from electrotypes plates, though until the discovery of the plates two years ago it was supposed that they were lithographed. They are, without doubt, the cheapest, and in execution the least attractive, of the stamps of British North America, but in view of the price that was paid for them this is not to be wondered at, the first lot costing only 3s. sterling per thousand. The designs are not at all bad, as may be seen in the proof plates published in *The London Philatelist*, but the workmanship of the stamps spoiled their appearance. Properly engraved and printed on good paper some of the values would stand criticism.

To recapitulate somewhat, the first issue was certainly the 2d., 3d., and 6d., perforated 9. They are printed on a medium weight, yellowish white, smooth paper, of a very poor quality. The 2d. in sheets of sixty, six rows of ten; the 3d. and 6d. in sheets of thirty, six rows of five. The perforation was not a success, as the stamps did not easily separate, and on nearly all specimens of this issue there are traces of the scissors having been used in the attempts at separating them. Perfect copies with all the perforation points intact are very scarce. Indeed, nine out of every ten of this issue are imperfect, torn, cut, or damaged in some way in separating them. Of the 2d. value I have examined hundreds, and they are all in this condition.

The colours are: 2d., rose; 3d., blue; and 6d., green. The colour of the 2d. varies from a light rose to a deep claret, the latter a scarce shade; the 3d. from a light to a dark blue; and the 6d. a yellow-green, without any very perceptible shades. Of this issue the 2d. is found perforated vertically and imperforate horizontally, and perforated horizontally and imperforate vertically. Both varieties are of great rarity. I know of two copies only of the former, and of but one of the latter.

The 2d. is also found imperforate all round. I have seen a specimen on the original cover used in 1862 with fairly good margins, but in this case there is the possibility of the stamp having been cut before being used. The part perforate were beyond question, as a portion of the adjoining stamp showed.

The next issue was that of the 1d. and 9d., which were sent from England in 1861, and were probably issued to the public late in that year or early in 1862. These stamps were printed on the same kind of paper as the preceding set, the 1d. in a yellow-brown, varying from light to dark, and the 9d. in lilac, with shades from light to dark. Both values are in sheets of thirty, six rows of five. The perforation is a clear cut 11, and these are the only two stamps that have this gauge.

Between this issue and the next, a little known variety, the 2d., *rouletted*, may be mentioned. This variety was first discovered by myself in October, 1888; it was found in a large quantity of used Prince Edward Island stamps sent me from Charlottetown; they were principally the 2d., perforated 9, and only one specimen of the rouletted was found. The papers, from which this lot of stamps came, eventually fell into the possession of a friend of mine, Mr. Bartlett, and he was fortunate enough to discover four more. Up to the present date these are all the specimens known to exist, and taking the limited number of them as a criterion they should rank among the great rarities. The paper is the same as that of the other values, and the colour is a deep rose, with almost a shade of the claret tint of the 2d., perforated 9. It is a very common shade in that value. The roulette points are quite distinct. Whether these stamps were sent out rouletted or not is open to question, though I am inclined to believe that they were.

All the specimens known are from the papers of one firm, and were probably on the correspondence of one person. At the time that these stamps were found, the taste for collecting on the entire cover was in its infancy, and not one of the five was so kept; thus no trace of the date they were used or the Post office that they emanated from remains.

It is possible that a sheet or sheets had been issued in an imperforate condition, and that the postmaster of the receiving office or the party who bought them had them rouletted for their own convenience; but I think a more probable explanation is, that on account of the unsatisfactory separation of the stamps perf. 9, Whiting may have sent a few sheets rouletted to see if that would suit, and that these sample sheets were issued to the public. This would seem more probable than that there was a rouletting machine on the Island at that date. But whatever their origin there can be no doubt as to their rarity.

(To be continued.)

STAMPS SHOWN AT THE TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

In these days, when stamp collecting, with all its intricacies of perforations, watermarks, surcharges, and other distinctions, has become a popular science, an exhibition could hardly be said to be complete without a representative collection of the stamps of the country in which the "show" is being held; hence it is that to the philatelist a most interesting exhibit in our International Exhibition is the one prepared by Mr. E. W. N. Butcher, of the Survey Office, Hobart, who has forwarded the whole of his collection of the stamps of Tasmania for the inspection of those interested. In a frame, which measures 7 ft. 6 ins. x 5 ft. 6 ins., are arranged the whole of the issues from 1853 to 1894; and additional interest is lent by the inclusion of coloured pictures of the Post-offices at Hobart and Launceston, and six of the principal suburban and country buildings. The stamps are arranged chiefly in blocks or groups of four specimens of each variety. Beneath each block are noted the watermark, perforation, place of printing, and date of issue. Commencing with the imperforate series, we note a valuable set, comprising the 1d., blue, of 1853, and 4d., yellow (both plates), of the same date, the "Star" watermarked 1d., 2d., and 4d. of 1855, the same values on "no watermark" paper of 1856, and a complete set of the "figure" watermarked stamps of 1857 to 1864 from 1d. up to 1s. The perforate series of 1864 to 1870 are complete in those gauging 10, 11, 12, 13, while of other private or unofficial perforations the *forced on sale* 1d., 2 1/2, and 4d. are present, and four unused specimens of 1d. "rouletted" are also shown. The 4d., blue, Tasmania of 1870, which is now a rare stamp, is represented by two post-marked and two penmarked specimens. The later issues are complete, and include 3d. and 1d. of 1889, in unsevered blocks of four each, without perforations; an unsevered block of four of the double surcharged 2 1/2d. on the 9d., light blue (extremely rare); 2 1/2d. on the 9d., dark blue; and numbers of the varieties of local prints of various shades and values in the finest condition. A very interesting group of De la Rue's "proofs" of the 1870-71 series is exhibited, unperforated, on "Crown CC" paper, and consists of 1d., rose, 2d., green, 3d., brown, 4d., blue, 4d., black, 9d., mauve, and 10d., violet. There are blocks of the reprints of the 1d. and 4d. plates of 1853, and of the later series, all in undefaced condition, as well as copies of all the imperforated revenue stamps from 1d. up to £20; all the envelopes and impressed postals and post cards from "Walch's" buff and white cards to the "Exhibition" issue. The newspaper duty stamp of 1827, specimens of the official frank stamps, beer duty stamps, and other fiscals, besides "reprints," go to make up a most extensive and instructive exhibit. The following summary shows the contents of the frame: adhesive postals and fiscals, 129 varieties, 443 specimens, of which 184 are unused; proofs, 7; reprints (unmarked), 20; reprints (marked), 80; impressed stamps, 31; post cards, 12; envelopes, 8; frank stamps, &c., 15; beer duty stamps, 6; making a total of 627 specimens. — *The Tasmanian News*, Jan. 10th, 1895.

[We are indebted to Mr. Butcher for a fine photograph of the very interesting exhibit described above.—Ed.]

15 b., light red-brown; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

25 b., full to deep blue; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

NOTE.—Of this issue I also possess the 5 b. and 15 b. with the Arms impressed on the face of the stamp, instead of the back; the 5 b., perf. 13½ and 11½ × 13½; the 15 b., perf. 13½.



1890. New design; head in oval; white paper. Here again the normal perforation appears to be 13½ only.

1½ b., dull carmine-red; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

3 b., reddish-mauve to violet, many shades; perf. 13½.

Variety. Perf. 11½ × 13½.

5 b., bright emerald-green; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

10 b., bright vermilion, bright rose-red; perf. 13½.

Varieties. 10 b., vermilion; perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

15 b., light to deep grey-brown; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

25 b., blue, slight shades; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

50 b., deep orange; perf. 13½.

NOTE.—I have found all the values, except 50 b., with the Arms on the face perf. 13½, and the 15 b. perf. 11½, and 25 b. perf. 11½ and 11½ × 13½ also, the 25 b. being in a much deeper shade than usual.

1891. Same design, on plain white wove paper.

1½ b., dull carmine, slight shades; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

3 b., pale to bright violet, slate-blue; perf. 13½.

Varieties. 3 b., pale violet; perf. 11½,

3 b., violet; perf. 11½ × 13½.

5 b., light emerald-green; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

10 b., light red; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

15 b., pale grey-brown; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

25 b., pale blue; perf. 13½.

Varieties. Perf. 11½, 11½ × 13½.

50 b., light to deep orange; perf. 13½.

Variety. Perf. 11½ × 13½.

I ought to mention that the paper in the last two issues varies considerably in thickness and consistency, and accordingly the perforations are sometimes cleanly cut, and at others roughly jagged.

ODDMENTS EN ROUTE.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 139.)

OUR first sight of Mexico was in the evening of the fourth day from Kingston, Jamaica, when by means of a powerful glass we could just discern Mount Orizaba, 15,000 feet high, with its eternal snows, about 150 miles off. The next morning, January 15th, 1895, saw us safely anchored between the island of San Juan de Ulua and the city of Vera Cruz. This place, with its numerous Italian-looking towers and

domes, strongly reminded me of the city of Venice, and looked both brilliant and imposing in the morning sun. The island of San Juan de Ulua contains the fortress originally constructed by Hernando Cortez, the discoverer of Mexico, but now degraded from its former position, being occupied as a convict prison. It was a decided case of hurry-scurry through the, in many cases, grass-grown streets of Vera Cruz to catch our train. There seemed to be an entire absence of vehicles, so we had to do it on foot in the hottest part of the day, and the heat was intense.

To me the most noteworthy object, or rather objects, were the zopilotes, or enormous buzzards. They seemed to be innumerable, lining the house-tops, in fact, here, there, and everywhere. They are the scavengers of the municipality, and a more efficient street cleaning department cannot, I understand, be found in any city.

Between Vera Cruz and Jalapa (pronounced "Halapa," the "h" being hard), our next stopping-place, is some of the finest scenery in the world. Brilliant orchids, sufficiently attractive, I daresay, to have delayed Mr. Whitfield King considerably on the journey had he been there, illuminated the trees already festooned with a vast diversity of mosses. In contrast with this tropical jungle the landscape is variegated by, here and there, fields of bright green sugar-cane and groves of dark green coffee plants.

Jalapa is well worth a visit; a clean Italian-looking town with pleasant streets and a lovely alameda, where all classes turn out for a promenade in the cool of the evening. I paid my first visit to a Mexican post-office here; but I have no special experience to relate, except that I much admired the decoration surrounding the aperture in the wall of the building intended for the reception of letters. It consisted of the emblematical Eagle, with Snake in its mouth, carved in high relief in granite, and occupying a space about four feet by five, the opening for letters being in the centre. The letter boxes scattered throughout the streets are unusually small, padlocked, and affixed to wooden posts at the edge of the pavement, the boxes being inscribed "Correos de Mejico." I was somewhat amused at the way in which my name was spelt on the blackboard, or registry, of the Grand Hotel we stayed at. It was written "Stanley Jibons," the pronunciation of which in Spanish would be "Hibons." This, however, is mild compared with a transposition I met with a good many years ago in the direction of a letter addressed to my firm. The perversion was this: in lieu of "Stamp Importers" the correspondent had written "Stamping Porters." The writing was in a feminine hand, and was, I should think, from dictation, as I am at a loss to think what sort of business could have been imagined by the writer.

Once more *en route*, we spent a day at Puebla, an important and charming city of some 90,000 inhabitants. Every place seems to have its speciality for tourists. Here it is all kinds of beautiful articles made from onyx; at Queretero, it is opals, found in the neighbourhood and offered in any quantity at the railway station; in the City of Mexico, a variety of very beautiful featherwork. Again at other stopping places, such as Irapuato, it is strawberries all the year round; at Silao, ornamental basketwork; at Celaya, candy is the great speciality, and so on *ad libitum*. Irapuato reminds me of Guadalajara, for it is the junction station for that city, and I would much have liked to have paid it a visit had time permitted, for the sake of "auld lang syne," bringing with it many reminiscences of a perplexing and troublesome yet interesting series. During my stay in the City of Mexico, I drew the attention of several of the collectors there to a very old test I had been in the habit of applying, as a means of distinguishing between the genuine and the forged. In former days I have been considerably victimised with these stamps, notably I remember with rather a large supply received through a French source. The test I speak of is to lay a small card over the stamp, so that the edge should come parallel with the left-hand side of the letter "F" in "FRANCO," in which case, if the stamp is authentic, the card should just clear the letter "R" in the name. This test of mine shattered the reputation of several seemingly authentic specimens. The idea was new to those to whom I mentioned it, such a means of detection never having occurred to them before. On the part of the Mexican collectors, there was a strong leaning to the idea that there must be two distinct types. The matter

is undoubtedly worthy of investigation, and an opinion was generally expressed as to its desirability.

Once more on the move brought us at last to the City of Mexico, where we were met and piloted through all the troubles consequent on being in a strange city, by that most genial and painstaking philatelist, Mr. Samuel Chapman. Indeed, had it not been for this gentleman's kindly forethought and assistance; I do not know how we should have progressed in our journey from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. We had the pleasure of spending a long day with him and Mrs. Chapman, a most charming and agreeable lady, with whom my wife quickly fraternised. They reside at Coyoacan, a delightful suburb of Mexico City, some ten miles out. The house stands in a garden, many acres in extent, and is of one storey, surrounding, as is usual in these parts, an inner garden, or "patio," full to repletion of the most delightful and luxuriant tropical flowers, and ornamental plants of all kinds. The time sped but too rapidly, with much general philatelic talk and examination of specimens. Naturally Mexican stamps were well to the fore in our discussion.

Of these more especially Mr. Chapman has a most interesting collection, including many of the rarer varieties. Prominent amongst these I may refer to a remarkably fine and undoubtedly authentic specimen of Queretero, 1867, 2 reales, red-brown, on original cover, and postmarked; this is an exceedingly rare stamp. A couple of oval Cuernavaca, one undated, the centre being blank, and the other dated "Sept. ——" the remainder being undecipherable, attracted my attention. The ordinary type of this provisional is the circular one. Some covers surcharged "San Luis Potosi," dated 1859, were also shown me. Those were impressed with large numerals in black, of 3 and 4 reales, and in one case bore a double imprint of 4, over a 3 reales surcharge. Strictly, these ought to be classed with the other provisionals, as denoting postage paid; but, like many similar issues, are ignored, owing to their uninteresting appearance. Another provisional, which I have every reason to believe to be not only genuine, but also absolutely unique, is an oblong impression in black, on the original cover, and bearing no signs of anything additional beyond the address. The design, if I may so call it, is a plain single-lined oblong rectangle, enclosing a horse galloping. Attached to the horse's head, and floating above, is a scroll inscribed "ESTADOS MEXICO." Beneath is a straight label bearing the words "FRANCO EN TEXCOCO," i.e. paid, or free in Texcoco. Evidently an impression from a wood block, and of local manufacture, being roughly cut. It was intended to prepay postage within the limits of Texcoco, and presumably was of the value of 2 reales, although no value was indicated.

As to the later issues of Mexico, most collectors know that their name is legion, and to refer at any length to the bewildering varieties of paper, perforation, &c., would be out of place in such an *omnium gatherum* as this. Some collectors, however, may not be aware that occasionally there is to be found in the exact centre of the sheets of the Mexican postal issue a number, a plain double-lined figure. So far, only the numbers 1 and 3 have been found, and these are only to be found on say about one in every five hundred sheets. It is supposed they are control numbers; but why they should be so scarce I cannot imagine. Of Mexican envelopes, bands, and cards, and all the accidental varieties, Mr. Chapman being on the spot, and being likewise an indefatigable collector, has, of course, a really fine show, one indeed that would well repay a more careful inspection than it was possible for me to bestow on it.

Another fine collection in this city that I had the pleasure of inspecting was that belonging to Mr. Bjorklund. This collection has the misfortune of having the stamps all firmly gummed to the pages, in the old-fashioned way, and not mounted. It was, however, explained to me that such a plan is necessary in a country where the distinctions between *metum* and *tuum* are not unfrequently disregarded; and I can corroborate his remarks in this respect, for although we were ourselves fortunate enough to escape scot free, we had frequently recurring evidence of dishonesty and pocket-picking during our stay in this Republic.

Mr. Bjorklund has a good all-round collection, bearing distinct evidences of an accumulation of many years, a desideratum so often sought for by buyers. It was, how-

ever, in the stamps of his own country that I was mainly interested. I noticed, among others, a remarkable shade of the 3 centavos eagle issue. I have seen a good many varieties of this stamp, but never have I come across such a peculiarly *magenta*-hued one before. A particularly clear specimen of the 1868 error, 85 cent., blue on pink, pin-perf., I also noted. Of the Unpaid Letter Stamps I was shown no less than three distinct series, evidently emanating from different parts of the Republic, in which Mr. Bjorklund placed great faith, showing me original covers, &c.; but I hardly agreed with him as to their authenticity, or at least some of them; but perhaps from long habit I may have looked on them too pessimistically.

Partly in jest, this gentleman offered me his collection for its weight in gold; but on my at once closing with his offer, he said he could not reconcile himself to the idea of parting with such an old friend.

The result of my intercourse and many pleasant experiences with Mexican stamp collectors is, that I consider there is much yet to learn with regard to the interesting and eccentric issues of this Republic, and that to a certain extent they have been neglected, possibly from their vicinity or association with the smallest South American States.

The General Post-office in this city is located in the Federal Capitol, the largest building in Mexico, and is only one of something like a dozen different Governmental Departments lodged under the same roof, including the offices of the Treasury, the State, the National Museum, which adjoins the Post-office section, the President's Palace, &c., &c. The Capitol occupies no less than eight acres, and is built on the site of the palace of Montezuma, which was destroyed. It was in this palace that Montezuma was held prisoner by Hernando Cortez. The interior, i.e. the public interior, of the General Post-office, is very much on the same plan as most other foreign Post-offices, consisting of a central patio, or court, surrounded by the usual wickets for the different departments, and the lock-up boxes for renters. The boxes for the receipt of letters, or pillar boxes, as we denominate them, that are scattered throughout the city, are in a great many cases fastened to the lamp-posts. One anomaly in the postal rates struck me as most peculiar. The interior postage from one part to another is 10 cents, and the charge is the same for sending a letter to any place abroad, with the one single exception of the United States, to which country the postage is 5 cents only.

As regards the hotels in Mexico, they leave much to be desired. Their sanitation is not good; they provide lodging only, so that one has to rely on restaurants for one's food, which is not always convenient.

In Mexico generally I consider there is a far larger amount of poverty to be met with than in other countries, beggars being most numerous. The poorer districts of Mexico, more especially the city, abound in gaudily decorated shops devoted to the national beverage, a drink called pulque. This fluid is of an intoxicating nature, and is procured from a plant which Englishmen would call an aloe, but here it is designated the maguey plant. On the railway the passenger passes thousands of acres with this plant in cultivation, and I am given to understand it is a business of a very remunerative nature.

Departing from Mexico, the greater portion of the journey, taking some forty-eight hours, to El Paso, on the United States frontier, is practically through a sandy, dusty desert. The city of Queretero looked quite imposing from the railway station; and Zacatecas, with its flat roofs, reminded me of the Holy Land. It was just before entering this last-named place, which is a great mining centre, that an incident occurred which reminded me of our Bulgarian experience of 1894, as related in a former number of this journal. On the night prior to our arrival a goods train had gone off the line, in descending a somewhat steep gradient, and a more complete smash-up, as we passed it on foot, I have never seen. Ourselves and our *impedimenta* were transferred from one train to another, the line being completely blocked. At El Paso we joined the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway, and I found much to interest me, which I hope to deal with later on.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Stanley Gibbons' New Priced Catalogue.—We respectfully draw the attention of the collecting world to the preliminary advertisement of our new catalogue, on the back page of the *Journal*. For the past five months we have been working at this book, and as far as we can see we shall be able to issue it early in July. It has been entirely rewritten, and is brought up to date in every possible way; many of the leading experts of the day having kindly helped us in the difficult portions. For special particulars we would refer our readers to the advertisement, which will amply explain itself.

To the trade we, however, would specially draw attention to our new departure in giving for the first time a large discount on our catalogue. In former years we have sold our catalogue at one uniform price; now, however, we are prepared to grant a discount of from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent., according to the number taken. We have made this departure on account of the very many requests we have had from the trade to meet them, and allow them something for handling the work in question. We are prepared to appoint agents, to represent us in each of the large towns or countries of the world, and we should be glad to hear from those who are known to us to be earnest and active dealers, who are prepared to take up or push this book for all it is worth.

The first edition of 20,000 copies is being prepared. The whole catalogue will, however, be kept set up, and a second edition can be printed at five days' notice.

Our chief aim throughout this work has been, and will be, to quote wherever possible the true market value of the day. This value is chiefly based upon our immense stock, which we have increased so largely during the past year by the purchase of many superb collections. The catalogue is the trade catalogue of the stamps we can supply, or may fairly expect to get, and collectors may confidently send in their list of wants in due hope of receiving a large proportion of the stamps ordered.

As the demand is expected to be phenomenal, we would advise those who wish to secure early copies to send in their orders at once. Such orders will be noted as received, and the catalogues will be sent out in rotation, the first ordered being sent out first, and so on. Only *prepaid* orders, both wholesale and retail, can be booked.

* * *

BRIGHT & SONS v. ROSE.

AN INTERESTING CASE FOR DEALERS.
VERDICT IN FAVOUR OF THE TRADE.

We take the following interesting report from the *Birmingham Daily Mail*:

This was an action brought by Messrs. Bright and Sons, stationers, dealers in fancy goods and stamps, Bournemouth, against Alfred N. Rose, stamp collector, Over Whitacre, to recover a book of British and colonial stamps, or their value—£123 15s. 11d. Mr. Alfred Young and Mr. Disturnal (instructed by Messrs. Mooring, Aldridge, and Haydon, Bournemouth) appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. Harris, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchett (instructed by Messrs. Goodrick, Clarke, and Smith, Birmingham) for the defendant.

The defendant, by his defence, said that he was an infant, and, further, denied the detention and the contract.

Mr. Young said that in 1892, in consequence of an advertisement, plaintiffs and defendant got into communication through the post, with the result that several small transactions in stamps followed. Books of stamps were sent to defendant, and he made purchases. On October 21st, 1893, plaintiffs wrote to defendant thanking him for some communication respecting a competitor in trade, and at the same time forwarded him the book of stamps which formed the subject of the present action. The plaintiffs stated that the stamps were sent at a discount of 50 per cent., because they were desirous of reducing their stock, and requesting defendant, in case he did not require them, to return them by post. No reply was received from defendant until October 29th, when, writing from 199, Monument Road, he acknowledged the receipt of the stamps, and

asked to be allowed to detain them for a week or ten days. Defendant stated that he thought he could sell several pounds worth, and said that he wished they had been priced at a discount of 10 or 15 per cent., instead of 50 per cent. The stamps were not returned, and consequently between October 28th and February 16th, 1894, plaintiffs sent several post cards and letters enquiring about the book, and requesting its return. It transpired that defendant had left his lodgings in Monument Road, and gone to live with his parents at Over Whitacre. On February 16th plaintiffs wrote expressing astonishment at not having received the book, and informed defendant that they should be obliged to charge him the full value, which was something like £123, if the book was not immediately returned. Further letters were written, and on June 14th plaintiffs threatened to take legal proceedings. Two days later defendant wrote saying that he had changed his address since December 31st, 1893; and, referring to the stamps, said there must be some mistake, because he had returned them in the early part of November, and their letter of June 14th was the first he had heard to the contrary. Plaintiffs replied that they had not received the stamps, and pointed out to defendant that if he sent the book by registered post, as he had previously returned books, he would have the receipt, and could give the exact date. Defendant wrote in answer that he returned the stamps on November 4th, together with a remittance for 30s. in payment for specimens he had sold. Exhaustive enquiries were made by the postal authorities, but no trace of a registered parcel from Birmingham to plaintiffs could be found; and defendant subsequently wrote that he had made a thorough search for the registration receipt, but could not find it. He, however, remembered posting the book, but afterwards wrote, "I cannot absolutely swear to having posted it." In answer to interrogatories, defendant swore that he posted the book on November 4th. When legal proceedings were commenced defendant's solicitors wrote that their client was an infant, having been born in January, 1876. Mr. Young said that the latter part of the action, having reference to the contract, could not be enforced against defendant, but it fortunately happened that he could not urge the plea of infancy in respect of the detinue.

Percy May Bright, one of the plaintiffs, gave evidence in support of counsel's opening statement, and said that the stamps in question were colonial ones—chiefly West Indian. Since 1893 the stamps had risen in value. Witness said that several communications were sent to defendant respecting the stamps. In cross-examination witness said that he could swear to the book in question not having been returned, because there was no entry in any of his books, and all his transactions—excepting, perhaps, for trifling amounts—were entered. It was quite true that on a previous occasion defendant was written to for the return of a book he had already returned. Every valuable packet, such as the one sent to defendant, would be entered. His orders were that every packet should be entered.

Charles C. Payne (Birmingham) and George Stacey (Bournemouth), employés in the service of the Post-office, gave evidence to the effect that between November 1st and November 8th, 1893, no registered parcel was despatched from Birmingham, and received at Bournemouth, for plaintiffs.

Mr. Harris submitted there was no case, but his Lordship ruled to the contrary.

Defendant was called, and stated that he was twenty years of age. He detailed the circumstances under which he had transactions with plaintiffs, and said that the particular book of stamps referred to he returned on November 4th. He knew this, because on referring to his papers he found memoranda written by himself on plaintiffs' letter of October 21st, stating that the book was returned on November 4th. When he got the stamps he took them to a Mr. Myers, of Union Passage, and sold about 28s. worth to that gentleman, and retained about a couple of shillings worth for himself. He afterwards returned the album through the post, and also sent two postal orders, one for 20s. and one for 10s. To the best of his recollection he posted it at the General Post-office, Birmingham. At the time he was a clerk in the employ of the Royal Insurance Company, and it was his habit to post letters either at the head office or the branches in High Street or Bull Street. In writing to the postmaster on June 26th, he said he believed he registered the book, because he generally registered such things.

His Lordship: What led you to that belief?
 Witness: Because I should be unlikely to return the book without being registered.
 You knew it was a valuable parcel?
 Yes, my lord.
 By Mr. Disturnal: He never informed plaintiffs during the whole of the transactions that he was an infant, and did not think that of any importance. He denied that he received the stamps for the purpose of selling on commission, but could not explain why he wrote to plaintiffs saying that he wished they had priced them at 10 or 15 per cent. discount rather than 50 per cent. He registered every packet in the earlier transactions, but he never received an acknowledgment from plaintiffs.

Mr. Disturnal: Will you swear you did not receive an acknowledgment dated March 11th, 1892, of a collection sent back by you just previous to that date?

I have no recollection; I won't swear it.
 Will you swear you did not receive one on April 15th?
 It's going back too far.

His Lordship: But you have just sworn that you never did.
 By Mr. Disturnal: In the letter of November 4th he enclosed the postal orders, which he crossed and took the numbers of. He had not been able to find the paper on which he wrote the numbers, and supposed it had been destroyed.

In further cross-examination witness swore that the letter was posted, and after saying that it might possibly have been posted by someone else, corrected himself when reminded of his replies to the postmaster, and declared that he posted it himself.

By Mr. Harris: He never appropriated one of the stamps, and had not seen the parcel since November 4th.

His Lordship said that the questions he proposed to put to the jury were, Was the album returned? If it was returned, did defendant, when he was asked to return it, refuse; that was, did he allege what he knew to be a false excuse as the reason for not returning it?

The jury, after retiring, returned into court, and requested to know whether a verdict for the plaintiffs would carry the full value of the stamps, or whether they had to assess the value?

His Lordship: A verdict for the plaintiffs would carry the full value. The action is for the return of the goods or the value. Unless the parties consent to fix a smaller sum, the verdict would carry the full value.

The jury expressed a desire to hear some further evidence as to the value, and

His Lordship remarked that it was very irregular and inconvenient at that point to take further evidence.

Ultimately John Myers was called, and stated that for about nine months he was a dealer in stamps. He saw the collection in question, and put its outside value at £40.

By his Lordship: He did not know how many stamps there were.

After another brief adjournment, the jury gave a verdict for plaintiffs for £58, and 1s. damages for detention, the amount to be reduced to 1s. in case the stamps were returned.

* * *

STOLEN STAMPS.

Acting on instructions from Mr. T. W. CHAPLIN, of Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, we beg to give notice that his valuable collection of stamps was stolen in the first week in March, and it is anticipated that the same will be offered for sale in England or America. We annex a list of some of the better stamps, many of which could be identified on sight, and we should be greatly obliged if all dealers and auctioneers, who have a collection offered them from the Cape, would carefully examine it to see if any of the stamps on the list are in it. If so, will they kindly communicate with us by telegraph, and detain the stamps, for which we will be responsible.

We offer a REWARD of £50 for the return of the album intact, and a further £50 for the conviction of the thief.

MAURITIUS—

- 2d., blue, large filleted head; good specimen, but with a blur over the face, as if touched by a wet finger.
- 2d., blue, 1848.
- 1d., red, Greek border, with very wide margin at the sides.
- 4d., green, surcharged in black, on original paper, and with remarks on back.

CAPE—

- 1d., blue, error, perfect condition.
- 1d., red, 1864, cut diagonally for ½d., and postmarked Victoria West (on paper).
- 3d., blue, surcharged "Three pence."
- Mount Currie express, unused.

AFGHANISTAN—Several of first issue.

- BRITISH GUIANA, 1862, provisional, 2 cents, yellow.
- " " " 4 cents, blue.

TRANSVAAL—

- Almost complete, with a great many varieties in colour, perforation, *ête-bêche* (2-6d., square, 1-1s., green); Queen's head, 6d., and 3d., cut diagonally, one postmarked "Potchefstroom"; 1s., green, surcharged "Transvaal" in black, and cut diagonally.
- 1s., green, surcharged "Transvaal" in red, and cut diagonally.
- 3d., green on green, surcharged "Transvaal V.R."
- 6d., Queen's head, surcharged 1d. in red.
- 6d. " surcharged 1d. in black (4 varieties).
- 1s., green, surcharged 2/½ instead of 2½d.
- 1s. " surcharged ½d. instead of 2½d.
- 6d., black on rose, surcharged "Transvaal V.R." (inverted).

ORANGE FREE STATE—

- 6d. revenue, brown, cancelled postally.

NATAL—

- 3d. embossed, 6d. embossed, 1s., brown, embossed, cancelled in ink (revenue stamp).
- A set of embossed reprints.

NEW REPUBLIC—

- A large variety; one an oblong indiarubber impressed stamp with name of Postmaster (Vletter) written across.

TUSCANY, 3 lire, yellow, two specimens.

VICTORIA, 5s., blue on yellow, corners damaged.

- UNITED STATES, 36, 48, and \$60 newspaper stamps, unused.
- ½ Lincoln, unused.

STELLALAND, a complete set.

SWAZIELAND—

- ½d. grey, with red surcharge reversed.
- 2d. Transvaal, on original paper, marked "used for Swazieland."

BRAZIL, 100 reis, blue and red, head reversed.

CANADA, ½d., rose, imperforate, unused.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND—

- Cape 6d. and 1s., surcharged "Military Telegrams."

RUSSIAN LOCALS, a large assortment.

The collection is about 6,000 to 7,000 specimens, South African stamps being particularly well represented. It is in a Stafford Smith & Co.'s Permanent Album, bound in morocco, with brass lock.

* * *

Stamp Insurance.—The following letter has been handed to us by a friend who is a fire insurance broker, and who has taken out for us several large insurance policies; and as we think the matter is one worth the attention, not only of dealers, but of collectors also, we are pleased to bring it under their notice.

This gentleman, being a member of "Lloyds," is prohibited from publishing his name, but any inquiries on the matter may be addressed to our publishers, and marked "Fire Insurance" in left upper corner of the envelope. Such inquiries will be handed to the broker direct, as we have no interest whatever in the matter. No other business should be mentioned in the same letter.

"Having had many inquiries from private collectors and dealers during the past few months as to the rates for insuring stamps, &c., against fire and burglary, I have specially taken up this class of insurance.

"The rates on private collections are:

- 5/- per cent. against fire and burglary.
- 3/4 " " burglary only.
- 2/- " " fire only.

"Rates for dealers vary according to the value of the stock, but 3/4 per cent. may be taken as the general rate against fire, and 5/- per cent. against burglary.

"Rates for abroad will be quoted on application.

"POSTAGE INSURANCE.

"Insurance to any amount may be effected on parcels or letters while in transit to any part of the world, at rates far below those charged by the Post-office or the carrier companies. This system of transit insurance, which I am now doing for several of the large dealers, is specially useful to dealers, large collectors, and exchange clubs, and is a saving to them of nearly 75 per cent. on the ordinary registration fees."

* * *

Madagascar: British Inland Mail.—On March 27th last we received a letter from Messrs. John Haddon & Co., of Fleet Street, stating that they had issued, in connection with the British Inland Mail of Madagascar, a stamp for use by this postal service. We have written to this firm asking on what authority stamps are issued, and they have replied, stating they have forwarded our letter to Madagascar to make the necessary enquiries to enable them to answer the points we raised. As we are not absolutely certain as to the standing of these stamps, we are, for the present, not dealing in them, but hope shortly to publish full details in these columns.

The Principality of Trinidad.—With reference to these stamps, about which we had a note in our journal last month stopping the sale of them, we have since received a letter from the Comte de la Boissière, of which the following is a translation:

"217, WEST 36TH STREET,
"NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.,
"The 22nd March, 1895.

"MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS & CO.,
"London.

"I send you enclosed a circular which was sent to France in the spring of last year. It will give you all the information you ask for me.

"As regards the population of the island, a convoy of 300 coolies should next month join there about forty white people, who form the staff.

"Besides the working of the natural resources of the island, it is intended to cultivate the kola-tree, which produces the kola-nut.

"The jury of the Vienna Exhibition of 1894 have awarded a gold medal to the produce exhibited, and we expect to be represented at the Bordeaux Exhibition, which opens in May next.

"As regards the postage stamps, they have not been introduced to satisfy the curiosity of collectors, but for use 'where their like are usually employed.' The financial personal condition of the Prince removes, however, every suspicion that his enterprise be destined to cover some speculation not owned to.

"As regards myself, at present and with the most extended powers, I have orders to settle, as the highest instance, all foreign affairs. To facilitate communications, I keep my offices at 217, W. 36 Street, in New York City, where you can address to me all further enquiries you may desire to make.

"Accept, sirs, &c.

"(Signed) CTE. DE LA BOISSIERE."

We see nothing in this letter, or in the circular that accompanies it, to prove the *bona-fides* of these stamps, and we decline to sell or deal in them in any way. If those customers who bought sets from us when they were first advertised will kindly return them, the money will be at once refunded.

We hear on good authority that Messrs. George Newnes, Limited, of *Tit-bits* fame, or their esteemed contributor, Mr. Harold Frederick, have been threatened with an action for damages, unless they recall the assertions they have made. Personally we feel much doubt whether such an action will ever be begun. Of course, if it was begun, and the verdict was given for Baron Harden Hickey, it would go a long way towards proving the stamps in question to be authentic. But collectors are already burdened with too many speculative issues, and all stamps of a doubtful nature will be excluded by us in future until they are proved to be genuine.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H. R. H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG GOHA.

Hon. Vice-President:

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 25th January, 1895, at 7.30 p.m. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and there were eleven other members in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Dr. D. M. Finlay, announcing his desire to resign his membership, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

The receipt from Mr. Wm. E. Stone, the Secretary of the American Philatelic Association, of a volume of the *American Philatelist* for the Society's library, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Bacon announced that he had received a letter from Mr. A. T. Bate, containing some interesting information as to the early printed stamps of New Zealand, which he proposed to put into the form of a note for reading at a future meeting, and for publication in the *London Philatelist*.

Mr. Bate also sent for inspection by the members present, two copies of the second 4d. (blue) stamp of Western Australia, *rouletted*, and Mr. Bacon was requested to thank Mr. Bate for kindly forwarding these interesting stamps.

Mr. T. H. R. Crowle, proposed by Mr. Hynes, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Ehrenbach then read a paper on "Fashion in Stamps," illustrating his remarks by a reference to the various countries which might be termed "fashionable" and "unfashionable" from a philatelic standpoint, and giving, in conclusion, a list of neglected countries whose stamps would well repay a careful and studious investigation.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Bacon, a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Ehrenbach for his interesting paper.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 8th February, 1895, at 7.30 p.m. Ten members were present.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of a copy of their recently published handbook on *The Stamps of Shanghai*, and from Messrs. Alfred Smith and Sons of a bound volume of their *Monthly Circular* for 1894, was in each case directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. Ehrenbach, who was unable to be present, sending for inspection proofs of stamps of Baden and Luxemburg, taken from the original copper-plates and signed by the engraver. Mr. Bacon also read a letter from Mr. G. J. Koster, sending for the use of the Society photographs of some of the Chiapas local stamps, and of a block of four of the scarce medio peso Guadalupe stamp, the receipt of which was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Dr. Emilio Dicna, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

The Secretary then read a paper entitled "Notes on the 'De la Rue' series of the Adhesive, Postage, and Telegraph Stamps in India," in which was embodied a considerable amount of official information in reference to the stamps in question. As an appendix to the paper there was added a copy of an official list of postage stamps of India, prepared

by Lieut.-Col. Mainwaring in 1871, with corrections and additions made by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. in 1883, and containing the manufacturers' own descriptions of the stamps made by them for the Indian Government. An interesting series of essays of the new two rupee stamp which is about to be issued, and essays of the proposed new wrappers, kindly lent by H.R.H. the Duke of York, were produced for inspection by the members present.

On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Tilleard for his valuable paper, and it was referred to the Council to consider the desirability of publishing the paper as a supplement to "India and Ceylon."

At some of the intermediate meetings the resignations of Dr. Heurtley Sankey and Mr. Chas. Colman were announced, and were accepted with regret. The business consisted of the settlement of the reference lists of the stamps of Heligoland and Hanover. Amongst other objects of interest shown at these meetings was a handsomely-bound copy of the first published edition of *Post-office Reforms*, by Sir Rowland Hill, together with the autograph letter in which he forwarded the report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to the Society's library by Mr. Garth.—*From The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

FEBRUARY 21st. Mr. M. P. Castle sent his fine collection of Swiss Cantonals for exhibition. The President gave all necessary information and remarks. The whole collection was certainly a great surprise to very many of the members, who had scarcely seen some of the varieties which were here shown in such profusion.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for sending his stamps for the inspection of the members brought a most interesting meeting to a close.

MARCH 7th. Walter Morley, Esq. (Tottenham), Mrs. L. Rondel (Jersey), Harry Hickeys, Esq. (London), Monsieur P. de la Tourrière (Paris), and E. F. Broderip, Esq. (Clifton), were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. Wilson, Pimm, and others then exhibited fine collections of the obsolete stamps of the Leeward Islands, etc.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDHURST,
K.G., C.I.E. Governor of Bombay.

Hon. Vice-President:

THE HON. H. J. PARSONS, C.S., Judge High Court of
Judicature, Bombay.

President:

W. L. HARVEY, Esq., C.S., Under Secretary to Govern-
ment, General Department.

THE adjourned general meeting (thirtieth) was held on Friday, the 15th February, 1895, at 5.30 p.m., fifteen members in attendance.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by the Hon. Treasurer.

The Annual Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the past session were read and adopted. The balance in hand on the 31st December, 1894, being Rupees 245/6.

On the motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. D. Mahadevrao, a vote of thanks was accorded to the past officers of the Society for their services.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the election of officers for the ensuing two years was postponed till the 5th proximo.

The Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the rules of the Philatelic Societies of New Zealand and Helsingfors, from the Hon. Secretaries of those Societies; also the receipt of three current postage stamps

of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, for the Society's collection, from Mr. Percy A. Gedge, Corresponding Member.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. E. Berthoud, the Secretary of the Philatelic Society, Bengal, in reply to one sent to him from this Society, regarding a memorial to be preferred by both Societies conjointly to Government, with a view to repealing the duty charged on used and unused stamps arriving in this country from Europe. Mr. Berthoud intimated that he would lay the proposal before the next meeting and communicate the result.

THE usual monthly meeting (thirty-first) was held on Tuesday, the 5th March, 1895, at 5.30 p.m. Seven members were present and Mr. C. Wagner, Honorary Secretary Burma Philatelic Society, visitor.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

New member elected, Mr. A. D. Printer, proposed by Mr. H. Douglas Kettle, and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, as resident member. There being no proposer and seconder present for Mr. M. S. Abhaychettiar, who nominated Mr. J. Kibeiro as a reference, he was not balloted for, and his election as a corresponding member was postponed till he should be regularly proposed and seconded at a meeting.

The election of the Officers of the Council for 1895-96 was then taken by ballot, with the following result:

Hon. Secretary—Mr. J. Seymour Summers, re-elected.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. K. Ramchundra, re-elected.

Senior Member of Committee—Mr. A. J. Agabeg, re-elected.

Junior Member of Committee—Mr. Douglas Kettle.

The election was for two years under the rules in force.

The Honorary Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Stanley Gibbons' "Handbook on Shanghai," by Thornhill, kindly presented to the Society by that firm.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Sec.*

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held at 1, Cheap-side, on Tuesday evening, the 5th March, the President (Mr. Oliver Firth) occupying the chair. There was a large muster of members present and two visitors. The business of the evening was a display of the stamps of the United States, with a discussion thereon. The discussion was opened in a very able manner by Mr. W. K. Skipwith, of Leeds, and in illustration of his remarks he produced his father's collection of these stamps. At the next meeting the President promises to open a discussion on the stamps of Nova Scotia.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, the 2nd April, Mr. Oliver Firth, the President, occupying the chair. There was a good muster of members, and two visitors present.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, and two new members elected, it was, on the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Stamford, unanimously resolved "That this Society heartily endorses the action and attitude of Mr. M. P. Castle, as explained by him at the annual dinner of the London Philatelic Society, held on the 26th February last, regarding the speculative issue of new stamps," and the Hon. Secretary was requested to forward a copy of such resolution to the Secretary of the London Society. It was felt by the members of the Society that an effort ought to be made by the various societies to adopt some means by which a stop could be put to such speculative issues, and it was thought that this could be done by united action.

A discussion then took place on the Stamps of Nova Scotia, which was opened by the President, who dealt with the question in a very lucid and interesting manner, illustrating his remarks with a very nice collection of his own of the stamps of this country.

The next meeting, which will be the General Annual Meeting of the Society, will be held on Tuesday, the 7th of May next.

W. H. SCOTT, *Hon. Sec.*

1, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—A. DE WORMS.
27, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.

THE eighth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 28th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, eleven members and one visitor. The President in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary reported the receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of a copy of *The Stamps of Shanghai*, as a donation to the library, which he was requested to acknowledge with the best thanks of the Society.

Mr. Pfenninger read a long and very interesting paper on the general postal history of Switzerland. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Pfenninger for his paper was passed.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 11th, at 7.45 p.m. Present thirteen members; the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the President read a paper referring to the amounts realized by stamps at auctions. Having remarked about the very high prices brought by various lots, he quoted several instances of record figures being obtained at recent sales. Mr. Willett proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, and passed.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 25th, at 7.45 p.m. Present nine members. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Willett took the chair. Mr. J. W. Gillespie exhibited his collection of Denmark, Iceland, Schleswig-Holstein, and Danish West Indies, by which he illustrated the interesting paper he read on the stamps of these countries.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 11th, at 7.45 p.m. Present twelve members; the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary read a paper on the imperforate, perforated, and no watermark issues of Ceylon, and exhibited his collection of the same, containing, among many other fine specimens, imperf. 4d., unused, and a pair used; pair of 2s., used, no watermark; 1s., imperf., unused; several shades of all the perf. and no watermark issues, &c. The President proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary for his paper, which was seconded by Dr. S. Burrows, and carried.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE eighth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars' Hotel, on Friday, January 18th, 1895, fourteen members being present, with Mr. Grunewald in the chair.

After the formal business, Mr. J. C. North read an interesting communication on the Post Office and conveyance of mails at home and to foreign parts, with rates of postage chargeable, taken from "an abridgement of the Statutes in force and use in the year 1687 (third year of King James the Second)."

Mr. E. Petri read a paper on the Postage Stamps of Sicily.

THE ninth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars' Hotel on Friday, February 1st, 1895, at which nineteen members were present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Abbott took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Secretary read the correspondence.

The Librarian reported that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, had presented the Society with their latest publication, viz., *The Stamps of Shanghai*. A vote of thanks was accorded to that firm for their kindness.

Mr. G. B. Duerst read the first part of a paper on the "Postage Stamps of Roumania."

THE tenth meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, March 15th, 1895. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, Mr. Duerst took the chair, sixteen members being present. After the formal business, which included the election of two new members, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton read his paper on "The adhesives of Italy issued prior to 1890, including the stamps of Sardinia." Representative collections of Italy were shown by Mr. Beckton and Mr. Petri.

THE thirteenth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars' Hotel, on Friday, March 29th, 1895, the President in the chair, supported by nineteen members and one visitor.

After the formal business, which included the election of a new member, the Secretary announced that an invitation had been received from the Liverpool Society, and that the latter desired one or two of the members to read a paper before their Society. It was resolved that the invitation be accepted, and that the Secretary be instructed to inform the Liverpool Society, that one or other of the members of the Manchester Society would on that occasion, as requested, read a paper.

The President then read his paper on additions to the Catalogue of English stamps, published by Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., Ltd.

After paying a tribute to the care and skill which the author had bestowed on his work, Mr. Roberts mentioned the following stamps (all of which, other than those specially excepted, were in his collection) which he did not find mentioned in the work in question:

½d. Plate 1. Imperf.

1d. A sheet of stamps was also prepared, but not issued for use, with a silk thread running horizontally through the paper, in lieu of a watermark. This is known as the Dickenson paper.

1d. Die II. Wmk. large crown. Rose-red. Imperf.

1d. Plate 146. Horizontal pair, used. Imperf.

1d. Plate 191. Vertical pair, used, imperf.; was in the Philbrick collection.

1½d. 1884. Proof in yellow. Perf.

1½d. " " blue. "

2½d. " Lilac. Imperf. "

2½d. " Proof in brown. Perf.

2½d. Plate 2. L.H. F.L. (recent discovery.)

3d. Plate 3. Perforated. Only one copy of this stamp is known to exist used. It was in the collection of the late Mr. G. W. Binns, of Manchester, and sold by him to the late Mr. Tapping. It is now in the British Museum. Mr. Beckton informs me that perforated copies are being offered in London unused, but they are perforated with the one penny machine, and appear quite different to the specimen in the Tapping collection. These stamps are said to have been found in the effects of an official at Somerset House, and to have been perforated many years ago.

3d. Plate 4. No wmk. Imperf. Probably a proof.

6d. Octagonal. These exist with deep *bleuit* gum, the bluing does not show on the face.

6d. 1856. Plate I. Imperf. Used.

6d. Plate 9. Imperf. in the following trial colours—brown-red, orange, ochre-yellow, chestnut-brown.

2s. Brown. Plate I. Imperf.

5s. Plate I. Imperf.

£1. 1884. The wmk. was altered from Orb to 3 Crowns again before the colour was changed to green. These stamps can be distinguished from the first printing by reason of their being printed in a darker shade.

The following values, overprinted specimen exist, per 12, 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 5s. It will be observed that

ADDENDA.
10d. Red-brown. Plate 2. A copy on the original envelope, postmarked 12th Dec., 1867, belonging to Mr. W. T. Wilson was shown at the London Exhibition. Another copy is known to exist, dated 11. 11. 67.
2s. Plate 3 is known used in an Australian collection.

1d. Black. 1840. A specimen with double letters in the left lower corner is in Mr. Beckton's collection.

Mr. Roberts then dealt with the present price of English stamps, after which he received a hearty vote of thanks for his paper.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.
[NOTE.—It seems only fair to remark that Mr. Hickes's list did not include *proofs*, of which there are numberless varieties, and that imperforate copies exist of almost every British stamp that was issued.—E.D.]

MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

We are informed that a Society under the above title was formed at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, on the 21st March, by a meeting of stamp collectors. A president and committee were elected and fourteen members enrolled, who will, we trust, form the nucleus of an active Society in a colony where there is still much philatelic work to be done.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1894-95.

President: A. R. BARRETT.

The tenth ordinary meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, on February 20th, the President in the chair. Mrs. Hurley Grant, Miss F. L. Fowler, and Mr. C. Manby (Bath) were elected members.

The eleventh ordinary meeting was held on March 13th, when a display of the stamps of Queensland took place. Messrs. Barrett, Stevens, Milton, Kuttner (London), and Levy exhibited their collections, and, with the exception of the small series of high values, every issue was fully represented, particular attention having been paid to perforation and shade.

During the evening the President and Vice-President gave short addresses explanatory of the exhibits.

The twelfth ordinary meeting was held on March 27th, the President in the chair. Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for a copy of their *Handbook on Shanghai*, and to Mr. L'Estrange Ewen for his new *Catalogue of English Stamps*. Mrs. Hitchins and Mrs. Raabange (Hull) were elected members. It was decided to postpone the exhibit of English stamps till May.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting was held on April 10th, the President in the chair. The Hon. Secretary exhibited his collection of New South Wales, and led a discussion on these stamps, in which most of the members joined. A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Secretary, who will continue the subject at the next meeting.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

100, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE PROTECTION SOCIETY.

THIS is an association which, we understand, has been formed for the purpose of bringing the various Exchange Societies and Clubs into communication with one another, and circulating information as to undesirable members, and other subjects, that may be of interest to the Secretaries and members of the Societies affiliated to it. Such a Society, under careful and judicious management, seems likely to serve a very useful purpose. Those interested in its working can obtain all details from the Secretary, Mr. F. A. Wickhart, 70, Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE tenth meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday evening, February 20th, at the Central Café, High Street.

G. H. Hunt, Esq., presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Several notices of motion were discussed and dealt with, after which Mr. Chapman, in the presence of a good number of members, gave a most interesting paper, entitled, "The Private Frank Stamps of Spain."

THE eleventh meeting of this Society was held on February 6th, in the usual room, commencing at 7.30 p.m.

The chair was occupied by the President, in the presence of nine other members.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, it was decided that the rules of the Society, as amended, be printed and circulated amongst the members.

A discussion arose on the desirability of Exchange Societies federating together for mutual exchange and protection.

After the discussion Mr. C. Clough entered a notice of motion for the next meeting.

No other business being done, the meeting adjourned.

R. SNEATH, *Hon. Sec.*

116, DEVONSHIRE STREET, SHEFFIELD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. C.—Our publishers tell us that they intend to quote prices, in their new catalogue, for as many of the items as possible, but that they cannot undertake to price stamps that they are unlikely to be able to supply.

J. H.—The letter sheets used in Paris in 1653 were not exactly a postal issue, the business being a private one, we believe.

H. C. F.—We are much obliged for your letter, but regret that we cannot find room for the proceedings of Philatelic Societies, other than those in Great Britain and British Colonies.

B. D. K.—1. The winks of the Tuscan stamps are given in our publisher's catalogue. 2. In the case of all stamps that will not bear soaking, the paper can be removed by wetting the latter carefully, not letting the water touch the face of the stamps. 3. Benzine is the best thing we know of for rendering winks visible, and, so far as we have tried it, does not injure the stamps. 4. The Hanover with vertical network are essays, of no great value.

E. L.—The Jamaica Exhibition stamp is quite unknown to us. Many thanks for the Mulready number.

O. B.—Half stamps, not surcharged, are not provided for in *The Imperial Album*, as they are of no value except when on the entire envelope. It is doubtful whether the imperforate Egyptian were ever in use. We have never heard of the Italian 20 c. on lilac, or the Shanghai 1 candareens, violet, and should doubt their being genuine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Having read with very much interest Mr. Wickham Jones' paper on the "First Shanghai Stamps," in *The London Philatelist* for March, '95, I shall be glad, if you will allow me space, to make a few remarks on his most courteous criticism on my handbook, *Shanghai*. I am proud to see that one collector, at all events, has most carefully read my conjectures as to the meaning of the hidden mysteries which a study of the first issue of Shanghai reveals. I did not, till now, know that there was another specialist in Shanghai stamps, and am very sorry that I had not the opportunity of discussing with Mr. Wickham Jones the various questions these stamps raise. I would like to say, before criticising a criticism, that any remarks I make are solely with a view to elucidate matters, and to argue out, if possible, points where Mr. Wickham Jones and I differ, and it must be understood that I do not for a second cavil at any of his remarks, but, on the contrary, am much obliged for the kindly notes he has made on my small efforts.

I agree with Mr. Wickham Jones on one or two of his points, but on the majority I still have the hardihood to consider my own geese are swans, and I will endeavour to prove why, by arguing as shortly as possible the points in dispute.

Date.

Mr. Wickham Jones thinks that the "candareens" ordinary issue was in use in August, '65, from various remarks in the old stamp magazines. In my handbook I give October, '65, as the earliest date assigned by any catalogue, but I add that I should not be surprised if stamps existed in Shanghai before they were known to collectors. Mr. Wickham Jones says that in an old collection which came into his hands, 1864 is the date of the earliest stamp; this quite falls in with my view, and even earlier than '64 would not be to me surprising. The stamp I referred to as postmarked Aug. 10th, '65, in my handbook was postmarked thus



in a single circle, absolutely different to anything I have seen, and with a very new look; but I made a note of it, as it struck me as very peculiar that the date of a forged postmark (if forged) should be prior to the hitherto accepted date of issue. I would have bought it, but this obliteration was a costly one when, as I consider, it was very dubious. I should like to know whether the illustration Mr. Wickham Jones mentions given in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* of 15th Nov., '65, is a facsimile or a drawing; if the latter, I can conceive it possible that a final "s" might be naturally added in error by the drawer. I do not think the fact of the illustration being in the plural upsets my theory that the "candareen" issue was the first, as it only ante-dates that issue, which would agree with my views.

What were the dies made of, and how set up?

Mr. Wickham Jones thinks that most likely the centre bit was made in China. I naturally thought so too; but when the *Philatelist* for Aug., '68, makes the statement without any reservation, that the "dies and paper were supplied by Smith, Elder & Co., of London," what could I say? I don't quite follow though, why, if the centre bit was made in China, Mr. Wickham Jones does not assign the whole of the production to China, as the rest of the stamp is only made up of straight "bits," Chinese characters and some ordinary English type. I am told that I did not take the trouble to consult a practical printer on certain points raised by me. May I remind Mr. Wickham Jones that we have not such men at our beck and call over here, and therefore I could only suggest points for others to elucidate.

How printed—hand or machine.

I quite agree I was wrong as to their being *hand-stamped*, and had it not been too late would have altered what I had

to say on this subject, for I came to this conclusion last September after discussing the question with my friend Lieut. F. Napier.

With regard to the three opinions come to by those Mr. Wickham Jones consulted, I don't agree that No. 1 is right. No. 2 is more likely to be correct; and No. 3 I can hardly swallow, comparing the stamps, though not being up in printing, I will say no more but that I cannot agree that what I call the Reprints, or "fancy articles," are printed by some machine or in some way as the originals were. The machine must have deteriorated very much if so.

Dates of emission.

Mr. Wickham Jones, after shortly giving my reasons for placing my issues as I have done, says "he is bold enough to say this is pure conjecture," and proceeds to give his reasons. On studying those reasons I am bold enough to say that they are *pure conjecture* also; and, moreover, that practically all my conclusions and deductions are conjecture, as all opinions must be until some facts are known. I do not know if *Maury's Magazine* and *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* are one and the same, but from Mr. Wickham Jones' own statements, both these magazines (if two) have an illustration of the Shanghai stamps in their Nov. 15th, '65, issues. It is curious that the dates of both magazines are alike. I do not, with all due deference, think that, because certain stamps were mentioned or forwarded by "Stampede," the date of that note, or the date of the forwarding of the stamps, is a proof of the sequence of issue in Shanghai, though they would materially help to a solution, if there was other evidence as well. Mr. Wickham Jones says I do not give a separate issue to those printed on laid paper, with value in the singular. I did not do so, for if I had there would be no end to the issues, as probably each different setting up was a new issue in fact. I styled them "Variety," though perhaps a "sub issue" under my arrangement might have been better; for as he agrees with me that the stamps were printed on the "hand to mouth" principle, it is evident each printing was a new issue, and therefore I confined myself to making an issue indicate a distinct difference; e.g., "candareen" in singular, "candareens" in plural, new values, and new numerals. The errors in Chinese characters might as well be called a new issue, as they were undoubtedly, though Mr. Wickham Jones does not mention them. I could not make an issue of all settings and varieties and errors, and still show in any intelligible form my ideas, as to the sequence of issue. I make it from my notes that "Stampede," in March, '66, of *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, says that the 3, 6, and 12 candareens were only recently issued; whereas Mr. Wickham Jones, under same date and magazine, says the stamps forwarded were in the singular. I regret I do not possess a copy of the magazine, so cannot refer. Are we both right, or who is wrong?

I now come to a point in Mr. Wickham Jones' paper which seems to me very important, but with which I disagree *in toto*. He says, "May we admit, for purpose of argument, that the stamps first printed were those with candareen in the singular. Then how do we account for the fact that the 3 candareen, which was printed much later than some of the other values, and was issued at the same time as the 6 and 12 candareens, appears both in singular and plural, the 6 and 12 candareens being with the plural only?" Now the only 3 candareen with value in singular I have heard of has a *modern* numeral. Does Mr. Wickham Jones content that this stamp was issued contemporaneously with the group with candareen in singular, but with *antique* numerals? I can hardly think so. Of course, whether the stamp in question is or is not a genuine original postal issue I know not, but for one I put it outside the "enclosure." By not accepting this stamp I still agree with "Stampede" as to the 3, 6, and 12 candareens, for we get all these three values with antique numerals, but in the plural. I cannot, I regret, think with Mr. Wickham Jones that this black sheep, with a modern numeral and candareen in singular, can by any argument be dovetailed into the same issue as the group with antique numerals and value in the singular. If I could admit the argument that this modernized 3 candareen does belong to the group with the value in the singular, then I think there might be some point in the argument that that group might not have been the first issued, but I can't.

Mr. Wickham Jones emphasizes his point as to the 3 candareen in the singular by repeating, in a separate para-

graph; that the 3 candareen appears with the value in the singular. It *does* undoubtedly; but look at it, and compare it with the group it is supposed to have been issued with, if his theory is correct, and judge for yourselves.

I am asked why I place the group with Roman numeral, in conjunction with the antique, as Issue IV. I did so believing, as I do still, in the order I have suggested; and therefore I could not do otherwise, for I believe them to be originals (especially as I have seen more of this group used than I have of any other group). They are not on what I call Reprint paper, and have not modern numerals; and according to my argument they could not be Issue I., because they have candareens in plural. They must have come after Issue II., as the 12 candareens value did not then exist. They could not be the same issue as Issue III., because the numerals are different, and therefore I put them as Issue IV.

I am further told that I try to limit the printings or issues to four. As I explained above, I think there were very many printings, issues if you like; but for the purpose of my argument I could make only four actual issues. It is quite possible, as Mr. Wickham Jones suggests, that a Chinaman, ignorant of English, printed the stamps, or that an Englishman, ignorant of Chinese, printed them; one or other is probably correct, if the fact of the word candareen being in the singular and plural is due to either. The first might think the value of a "crooked s" too insignificant to bother about, and only altered the numeral of value; but that theory falls to the ground, as the setting up is different for each value; and as the Post-office was managed, I think, by an Englishman, an uneducated Chinese would hardly be allowed to set up the values himself; so if there is anything in the suggestion, it must be the second man, viz., an Englishman, ignorant of Chinese. But would an important personage like the Postmaster be ignorant of Chinese? He, from all we gather, set up and struck off stamps for customers himself if any value ran short. I hardly think so; and I cannot think the value being in singular and plural is due to any mistake at all. I am interested to learn from Mr. Wickham Jones that paper may be of same make, but that a different making may make the paper appear different, at least that is what I gather from what he says, and this is further proof, if need be, that there were many printings, and on different papers, even if of the same make; and here, I am glad to say, Mr. Wickham Jones and myself agree.

Originals and Reprints.

Mr. Wickham Jones joins issue with me in all my deductions as to which are original and which reprints. I may here remark that I termed what I did reprints to let them down lightly, for I conceive to be reprints they *must* have been printed from the original dies, and they were not, except as regards the centre piece of the die. I hardly know what best to style them, but think perhaps "Fancy Articles" would be better than reprints. I trust I may be wrong, for unfortunately I have a goodly stock of them, and could get enough to paper a room, of some of them. Mr. Wickham Jones does not allow that the fact of Mr. Pemberton calling certain stamps reprints proves them to be so. I quite agree; but in those early days of philately a man with Mr. Pemberton's acumen and knowledge would not have styled them so without *some* reason. It is, however, a case, I fear, impossible of good argument. I know what I feel about them, and I cannot put that feeling into words; if I did, without some facts to go on, those words would be valueless. I certainly have, by error, contradicted myself as regards Nos. 33 and 34 of handbook. I should have specified or made exceptions of these two stamps from the deduction I made as to stamps with antique numerals, but I still think they come outside the question of originals. It is also true that *some* of the stamps I admit as originals have little or no outside line to centre piece, but I cannot admit that they have the "lithographic" appearance of the stamps referred to in the handbook. Mr. Wickham Jones has, he says, a used copy of one of my Group IX. I shall be very much obliged for a sight of this stamp, for I have never seen one yet I could admit as *genuinely* postmarked, although I have seen a good many obliterated, and I should like to satisfy myself at all events whether it is or is not like those I condemn. This used specimen of Group IX. is to me most interesting, and I trust I may have the pleasure of seeing it. I must say that if it is genuinely postmarked, according to

my standard, it will go further with me than any other argument Mr. Wickham Jones has raised, to prove that Group IX. was printed at all events in early Shanghai postal days.

Mr. Wickham Jones translates the official notice, "New postage stamps having been received from England will be in use on and from this date (5th March, '66); persons holding old stamps can have them exchanged for new on application to the Manager, Local Post-office," thus, that it "does not say the old stamps were *withdrawn*, but only says the old stamps can be *exchanged* for new." I translate the notice that the old stamps were, by the issue of the new stamps, *ipso facto* withdrawn, for why say they can be exchanged if not, as no one would go to the trouble of exchanging usable stamps for other usable stamps for no purpose.

The copy of the letter of the present postmaster of Shanghai, printed in handbook, stating that "old stamps on thin paper were sold by this office as late as December, '71, and that none of the old issue were withdrawn till the cent issue of 1850 appeared, when a notice was published in the papers to the effect that the old stamps *would be exchanged for new ones*"—(here, by-the-bye, which I had not noticed before, is corroboration of my translation as against Mr. Wickham Jones of the official notice of 5th March, '66, for in the letter quoted above the postmaster admits certain stamps were *withdrawn* by a notice, stating the old stamps would be exchanged for new ones)—does not, to my mind, alter my original argument; 1st. Because I maintain the old stamps were *withdrawn* on March 5, '66, as I think I show above; and 2nd. Because the fact that originals might be sold at the Post-office years after, possibly now, does not prove anything. Mr. Wickham Jones can hardly contend—as he agrees with me that the supply was a hand-to-mouth one, printed as required—that after the new type came into use in 1866, the postmaster still went on printing *ad lib.* from the old dies, and, if he did not do so, he would hardly have had a stock on hand to be on sale five years later ('71), and not withdrawn till twenty-four years later ('90). Is there any evidence to prove that the postmaster actually sold over the counter after '65 to customers for postal purposes any of the first issue except those I designate "fancy articles," and which I cannot believe were ever printed for postal purposes or sold for such.

The Editor of *The Philatelist* may, and evidently did, believe in the 6 cands., green (Pemberton's Reprint), but "humanum est errare," and Mr. Pemberton and the Editor cannot both have been right, and all evidence, to my mind, agrees with the former gentleman.

With regard to "Stampede" saying "that he would not be surprised to see the colours changed of the 3, 6, and 12 cands.," I think he did not refer to the 6 cands., green, at all, but to the 6 cands., red, which was changed to brown, being thought, I suppose, too like the 16 cands., red, and the 12 cands. was also changed from red to brown; but the 3 cands. was not changed.

Mr. Wickham Jones says he particularly refers to the 6 cands., green, for it is on the same paper as my Group IX., and if it is not a reprint, what about the others? I admit at once if the 6 cands., green, is a genuine original, I see no reason why the rest of my Group IX. should not be so too. I evidently misread the statement in *China Daily News*. I should have said the notice was dated 4th Dec., '65, and referred back to 15th November.

The list of stamps bought at the Post-office in '76, which Mr. Wickham Jones gives, is very interesting. He says they were "evidently bought at Shanghai Post-office in Feb., 1876." As I have not had the pleasure of seeing them, might I ask what is the evidence? Were they bought in the ordinary course of business, or by a collector with the favour of the Postmaster? If the latter, I think it is quite understandable that *some* of the old originals were included in the set, as it is quite likely the Postmaster had some few lying by, and when he had not the original, he gave M. Moens' "Nouveau type." If the former, it seems to me inexplicable, as I do not think anyone thinks the "Nouveau type" is a postal issue.

In conclusion, I must repeat that I have written nothing in a cavilling spirit at all, but only with the view of arguing out as best I can the various points raised by Mr. Wickham Jones in his most interesting paper.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. B. THORNHILL.

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20 cent, blue, *used* 0 3
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 2 gulden 50 cents, blue and brown, *used* 1 6
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50 centimes, puce 1 0

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1 centavo, in red, on 5 c., purple 0 3 .. 2 0

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INDIA.

1895. *Service Envelopes.* On

Overprinted "On Her Majesty's Service," and H. S.

½ anna, black and green, on thin laid paper 0 3 .. 2 0
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PANAMA.

20 centavos (map), mauve 1 0 .. 9 0

MEXICO.

1895. *Provisional cards with adhesive stamp.*

2 c., carmine and green on buff 1 0
 2 c., carmine on buff 1 0
 3 c., carmine and green on buff 1 0

NATAL.

1893. *Provisional Postcard, being the "PENNY HALFPENNY" with the first "PENNY" blotted out in black.*

½ on 1½, brown 0 9

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1895. *Change of colour.*

12 cents, brown on white 1 0

PERU.

1894. *Surcharged with Head of President in an oval in black.*

1 centavo, orange 0 4 .. 3 0
 1 " green 0 4 .. 3 0
 2 " violet 0 6
 2 " carmine 0 6
 2 " vermilion 0 6
 5 " ultramarine 1 6
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 10 " green 1 6

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½ de centavo, brown 0 1 .. 0 4 .. 2 0 ..
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 2 " " " 0 1 .. 0 6 .. 3 6 ..

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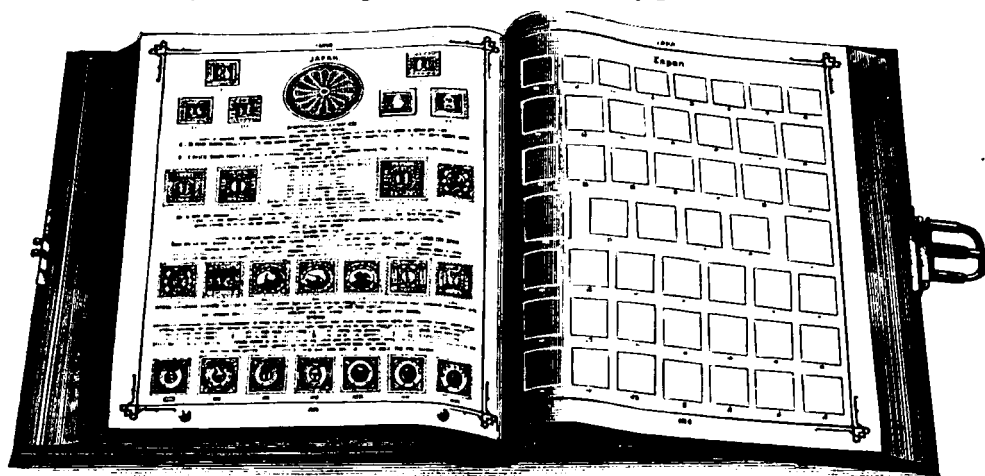
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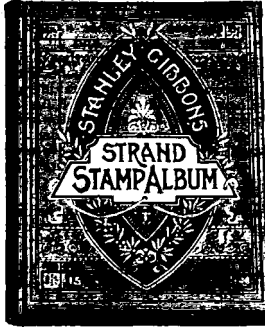
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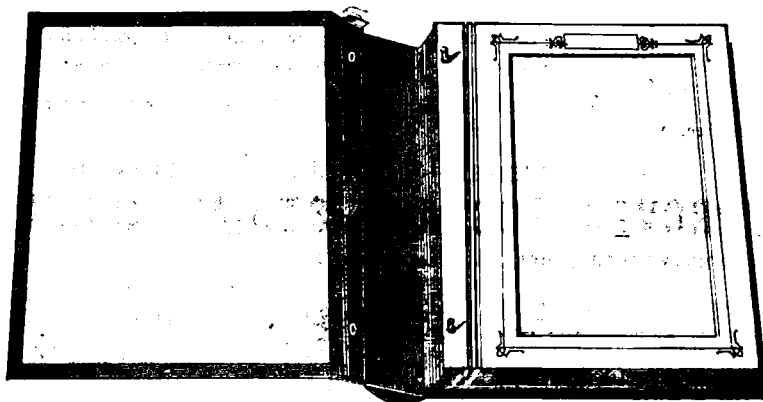
HAS, in compliance with the desire of many Collectors, been published, and is now offered as pre-eminently the best adapted to meet the wishes of a large section of advanced Philatelists. The arrangement of the cover of this Album, as far as regards the liberation of the leaves, is practically the same as class A and B of the current edition. It is in the leaves themselves the main differences will be found. They are manufactured of a specially-selected cardboard of a granulated tint, with a raised marginal border, the central or sunken portion intended for the reception of the specimens being overprinted with a semi-visible network of quadrille dotted lines as in the other edition. The main advantage of this plan is that all abrasion is obviated, rendering the Album peculiarly adaptable where the care of the specimens is of the first consideration.

It is adapted to contain about 1,600 Stamps, is of a similar size to class A and B, and can be used in unison with them if desired.

This Album contains 30 leaves, and weighs 11 lbs.

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We beg respectfully to inform the Trade that a new departure will be made with regard to our Price Catalogue, which has hitherto been net. The following will be the NEW TERMS:

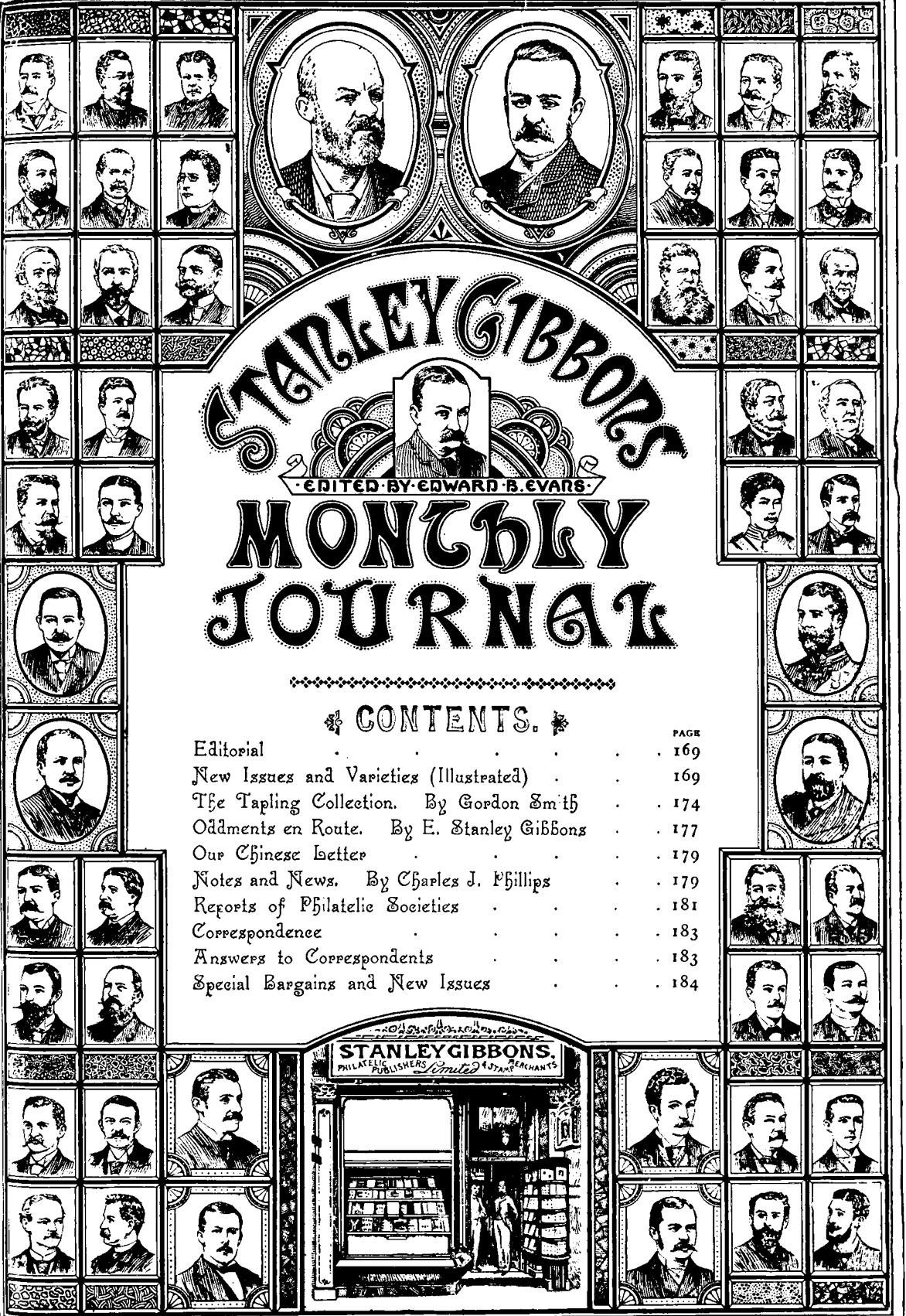
If under 6 copies	3/6 per copy, strictly net.	} <i>These Special Prices are for Cash</i> <i>with Order only.</i>
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No Addenda to this Catalogue will be issued, but each month in the pages of "The Monthly Journal" the new issues that have been received 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 2/- per annum, or 5/- for three years' subscription, post-free.

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STANLEY GIBBONS
 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVARS
MONTHLY JOURNAL

♦ CONTENTS. ♦

Editorial	PAGE
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	169
The Taping Collection. By Gordon Smith	174
Oddments en Route. By E. Stanley Gibbons	177
Our Chinese Letter	179
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	179
Reports of Philatelic Societies	181
Correspondence	183
Answers to Correspondents	183
Special Bargains and New Issues	184



THE SUBSCRIPTION

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

THE Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

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À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

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NOTICE.—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

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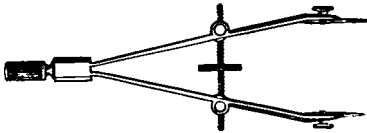
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The insertion of a very large number of blank pages permits of the optional inclusion of entire plates, new issues, postal fiscals, or any other varieties, at the discretion of the Collector.

The absence of Illustrations will, no doubt, commend itself to those using this Album, as their insertion in a work of this kind is of very doubtful value. The paper employed is slightly toned, and is of a very superior, thick, heavy quality. The Album can be obtained either bound in two volumes, or loose in sheets.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

MAY 31, 1895.

No. 59.

EDITORIAL.

THE struggle with the Unnecessary and the Speculative, which, indeed—like the Beautiful and the True—are One, continues to furnish a text for philatelic discourse and a subject for philatelic conversation. An Association has been formed, with the alliterative title "Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps," and we have no doubt that its efforts, in conjunction with the Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, will have a very decided effect in the desired direction.

The task to be accomplished is a two-fold one. A list is to be drawn up of stamps already in existence, which can be classed as Speculative, and we may hope in time to see these either weeded out of the catalogues altogether, or noted in such a way as plainly to indicate their character and the very small amount of interest that they have for philatelists. But, besides dealing with the past, provision has to be made for the future. No hard and fast rule can be laid down; there will probably be many cases that will have to be decided upon their merits, but we would suggest that all *Celebration Issues* may fairly be consigned to the Black List; all these stamps that are put in circulation for a certain period, and then withdrawn, or of which a certain number only are struck off, are plainly unnecessary—and if unnecessary, surely speculative. No Government takes the trouble to issue these things from a pure spirit of philanthropy; they are issued with a view either of making a profit for the Post-office Department, or of gratifying some person or persons, at the expense of philatelists. To take the most notable instance, a series of stamps which few collectors who possess them are likely to expel from their albums—the "Columbus" set of the United States—nothing could have been less necessary, from every point of view, few less suitable methods of celebrating the occasion in question could possibly have been invented; the beauty of the stamps is merely an aggravation of the offence; we would place them at the head of the list, if only to show that Commemorative Issues may expect no mercy.

It will of course be understood that collectors are free, as they always have been, to collect or reject whatever they please; no one wishes to dictate to them in any way; but we are sure that most of them will be only too glad to be relieved from so many uninteresting additions to their collections. In the meantime, it cannot be too

fully advertised to the manufacturers and propagators of Celebration, Periodical, and other issues not required solely for postal use, that the principal dealers in various parts of the world have determined not to handle their goods in the future.

* * *

THE usual season for philatelic publications is drawing to a close. Even the Catalogues of English Stamps, Postmarks, &c., have failed us this month. But Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a *Stamp Collector's Pocket Book*, which seems to be just the thing for the collector to carry in his walks abroad, either for the safe and convenient stowage of additions to his collection, or for the conveyance of duplicates arranged for exchange. This very useful article has the outward appearance of a handsome morocco pocket-book, without any philatelic indications. On opening it, we find on one side two large pockets, capable of taking post cards or envelopes of ordinary size, and on the other a triple fold, closed by a separate flap, and containing a third large pocket and three dozen small pockets for holding adhesives. The first exclamation of a lady to whom the book was shown was, "What a magnificent needle-case!" and the folding portion seems to be constructed upon the needle-case principle. It appears to be strongly made, as well as most neatly finished, and can be had either with or without a pair of plated tongs for handling stamps.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Austria.—Varieties of perforation seem to be the strong point, philatelicly, of this country. *The Philatelic Record* quotes the following list of the Unpaid Letter Stamps:

1 kr.	perf.	10,	10½,	11½.
3 kr.	"	10,	10½,	11½.
5 kr.	"	10,	10½,	11½.
10 kr.	"	10,	10½,	11½.
20 kr.	"	10½,	11½.	
50 kr.	"	11½.		

Bavaria.—The 3+3 pf., 5+5 pf., 10 pf., and 10+10 pf. cards are announced with the date "95," and the wmk. vertical. *La Revue Philatelic* states that the whole set of cards exists with this date, and the wmk. horizontal.

British Honduras.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Belize for specimens of 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps, which, he tells us, have been issued quite recently. The 1 c. was chronicled some time back, but has, we believe, only now been put in circulation. This and the 5 c. have the value on a plain label below; the 10 c. has the value on a lined ground. Wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

Adhesives. 1 c., green.
5 c., blue.
10 c., mauve; name and value in green.

Canada.—In reference to the 3 c. envelopes on *wove*, which we chronicled in March, Mr. King tells us that he found some packets of this variety in the Post-office at Halifax, and that he thinks that they may be a new edition, on a better paper than the last. He is not certain yet about this, as the great majority of the stock consisted of the *laid* paper envelopes, and therefore the use of the *wove* may have been unintentional or temporary.

Ceylon.—We have received the 2 c. wrapper, and one of a new value, 5 c., of the same type, both with the instruction quoted last June, and on ordinary manilla paper.

Wrappers. 2 c., mauve on brown; 125 × 317 mm.
5 c., mustard on brown; 157 × 340 mm.

Chili.—The latest series of Unpaid Letter Stamps is stated to be printed with all the values on the same sheet, and showing 15 of 1 c., 10 each of 2 c., 4 c., 6 c., 8 c., and 20 c., 20 of 10 c., 5 of 40 c., 3 each of 50 c. and 60 c., and 2 each of 80 c. and 1 dr., in each 100 impressions. These should evidently be collected in entire sheets!

Chinese Locals.—*Hankow.*—We note, principally as a warning, the fact that a set has appeared in the types illustrated in our December number. The 2 c. is printed in green; there are a 5 c., brown, and a 10 c., blue, of the same design, and a 20 c., red, of similar design to the 30 c.

Confederate States.—*Baton Rouge.*—*The Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles a 10 c. of the type of the 2 c., and in the same colour. We heard not long back of a stamp of this value in blue.

Adhesive. 10 c., green.

Macon.—We learn from the same journal that a 2 c. stamp has been discovered. The design is as primitive as that of the small oblong 5 c., but the words "TWO CENTS" are in one line, within a type-set frame.

Adhesive. 2 c., black on green.

Madison.—The same authority reports the discovery of an envelope for this city, the design of the stamp consisting simply of "PAID—5," within an oblong frame of the same ornaments as those used for the adhesive.

Envelope. 5 c., black on buff.

Egypt.—The authorities here are looking ahead, and have already arranged for a special issue of stamps, to be put in circulation at the beginning of next winter, in aid of the funds of the "Fête Committee of Cairo." We fancy, however, that the *fates* will not be altogether propitious to this little venture—the Special Issue game, as a wind-raiser, is pretty well played out.

Falkland Islands.—A naval officer, who has recently visited these islands, tells us that a supply of the 1d., in the colour of the earlier printings on Crown and CA paper, has been sent out, and that the 1d., brown-orange, is now obsolete. He adds some information as to the hand-stamped labels of this colony, which is not without interest at a time when the collection of *postmarks*, and other somewhat extraneous objects, is coming into fashion. It appears that these marks were originally struck upon letters, the postage on which was paid in cash, and that they are thus *postmarks* simply, and neither more nor less collectable than the marks struck upon letters in England, to denote a similar payment. More recent impressions have been struck upon ordinary pieces of paper, to oblige collectors, and these would seem to be *reprints* of an obsolete *postmark*!

Fernando Po.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a fresh variety of the 50 c. de p. surcharge.

Adhesive. 50 c. de p., in blue, on 1 c. de p., green.

France.—We have received the 50 c. Unpaid Letter Stamp in its new colour.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 50 c., lilac.



Le Collectionneur de T.-P. informs us that not only has the single card—as chronicled in March—been surcharged for use in this fortunate island, but a considerable series of adhesives and other stationery has also been overprinted, as shown in the accompanying illustration:—

5, 10, 15, 25, 75 centimes; orange-red surcharge.
40 c., 50 c., 1 and 5 francs; black

Envelope. 5 c.; red surcharge.

Post Card. 10+10 c.; red surcharge.

Letter Cards. 15 c., 25 c.

French Colonies.—*L'Avenir des Timbres* reports that all the stamps, of issues prior to 1892, returned from the Colonies are to be destroyed. So far, so good; but the stamps which interest us most are those retained in the Colonies, to be surcharged in small quantities from time to time!

French Congo.—*Le T.-P.* reports that the current 75 c. has been found upon paper coloured on both sides.

Adhesive. 75 c., red and black on yellow.

French Guinea.—The same variety is also reported with the name of this colony.

Adhesive. 75 c., red and black on yellow; coloured on both sides.

La Revue Philatelic tells us that the surcharges on the stamps for use in China and in Morocco are now in *vermillon*, instead of *carmine*.

Funchal.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 20 and 30 reis post cards, and the 25 reis letter card, have only recently been put in circulation. The colour of the first-named is *lilac*, not *brown*, as announced in February.

Germany.—It seems that we were a little premature in assuming last month that the Bismarck anniversary had been allowed to pass without any philatelic developments. Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., Limited, send us a set of cards of divers colours, duly impressed with a 3 pf. or a 5 pf. stamp in the right upper corner, addressed to Prince Bismarck, and with a gorgeous design, and a form for the expression of birthday congratulations on the back. The impressed stamp is plainly the only *official* part of these curiosities, but we believe that the stamping of private cards is not usual in Germany.

We have also the same cards impressed with 3 pf. and 5 pf. stamps of Wurtemberg.

Gibraltar.—A correspondent tells us of a curious error of the current issue, consisting of the *carmine* stamp with the value (10 centimos) omitted. On enquiry, he was informed that two rows, of 10 stamps each, had been found in this condition, upon a sheet otherwise perfect.

Adhesive. No value indicated, *carmine*.

Great Britain.—Mr. J. R. F. Turner has shown us the current 3d. on paper of a very much *deeper yellow* than the ordinary. The difference is so marked as to give the impression of the stamp quite a different appearance. Mr. Turner found a small portion of a sheet in a London office.

Adhesive. 3d., brown on deep yellow.

The I. P. notes the discovery of a specimen of the 2d. of 1841, without the letters in the lower corners, which had duly passed the post. Impressions of this proof were, for some unknown reason, issued to certain post-offices as specimens, and thus a copy may easily have got used upon a letter.

From the same source we learn that the 6d. envelope dies now show no signs of the date plug-holes, those with the rosettes having been replaced by fresh dies of the type of the old 6d. adhesives. We have seen this variety upon telegrams forms also.

Envelope. 6d., violet; no date circles.

We have received the current Registration Envelope, Size II, with the heading to the tariff on the back in rather smaller type than before, though the words are spaced so that the lines are nearly the same length. "Compensation" now measures 24½ mm., instead of 27 mm.

Guatemala.—*The I. P.* chronicles the current 5 c., surcharged "1895—1—CENTAVO," in the same form as the overprints of last year. We gather that the surcharge is in red.

Adhesive. 1 c., in red, on 5 c., purple.

Hayti.—De F.-P. tells us that the 20 c. of the current type, has been printed, and will be put in circulation shortly.

Holland.—It appears that a plate of the 10 c. of the first issue of this country, was discovered not long back at the printing office of the Mint at Utrecht, and was handed over to a "philatelist" of that city, who proceeded to make prompt use of it. Fortunately the authorities claimed the plate a few days later, and we are glad to learn that it was to be defaced. The temporary owner is prepared to supply, for a consideration, what he terms "proof" impressions, in various colours, the supply of which (however small) will, we trust, considerably exceed the demand.

Le T.-P. notes a change in the colour of the 5 c. reply-paid card.

Le T. P. Post Card. 5+5 c., ultramarine on blue.

Horta.—The 20 reis card for this district has made its appearance, according to Le T.-P.

Post Card. 20 reis, lilac on buff.

India.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Dum Dum for a specimen of the "Soldiers' and Seamen's Envelope," with the value raised to 1 a. by means of a curved surcharge—covering the original value—formed of the words "One Anna," with a Crown between them.

We have received two wrappers, bearing a stamp of rather large size and poor execution, with a head of the Queen similar to that upon the Jubilee coinage, but not quite so much in profile.

The stamps surcharged "Postal Service," announced last month, were, we are informed, to be brought into use on April 1st, but we are still in ignorance as to whether that use is postal or fiscal.

We have also received the 3/4 a. and 1 a. envelope, with the stamps surcharged "On H.M.S.," like the adhesives, and "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE" added along the upper margin. The envelopes are those of the "square" shape.

Envelope. 1 a., in black, on 9 pies, vermilion.

Wrappers. 3/4 a., green on buff; 127 x 302 mm.

1 a., red-brown on buff "

Service Envelopes. 3/4 a., green; black surcharge.

1 a., brown "

Italy.—The Chamber of Deputies has been provided with a fresh form of card, the supply of which appears—from the date upon it—to have been printed at least two years ago.

Official Card. 10 c., carmine on straw; dated "93."



Labuan.—We give illustrations of the reply-paid cards, to which we alluded last year. The lower value is printed in lilac, and the higher in green. We fancy that both of them might not unfairly be placed upon the list of "speculative and unnecessary issues."

LABUAN POST CARD THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE WITH REPLY PAID UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE LABUAN POST CARD THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE WITH REPLY PAID



Lourenzo Marquez.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that a full set of stamps has been provided for this place. We have seen the values up to 80 reis, and can imagine the rest. Necessary or unnecessary, that is the question.

Malta.—We have received the Registration Envelope, size G, with "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT" under the flap, and the impression both of stamp and formula in paler shades than before.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue; size G; fresh variety.

Mexico.—We have received the whole set of adhesives, chronicled last month, and we now give an illustration of the design of the three higher values. All the designs are poorly engraved, being too crowded with figures and detail for clearness, and the adhesives are wretchedly printed, giving them the appearance at first sight of inferior lithographs. In correction of the list of colours, we should term the 3 c. chestnut-brown, the 4 c. orange-vermilion, the 15 c. greenish blue (the colour is very nearly blue, to our eyes), the 20 c. lake, and the 5 pesos rose-red.



We have also a quantity of the usual stationery, on which the stamps are far more clearly printed, the 4 c. and 5 c. (the least crowded designs) presenting a fairly good appearance on the envelopes. The latter are of white wove paper, 150 x 90 mm., and have the Arms of the Republic, over a scroll inscribed "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO," in carmine-red, in the left upper corner.

Envelopes. 4 c., orange-vermilion. 5 c., ultramarine. 10 c., rose-lilac.

We have the two values of the wrappers for the interior, the formula of which resembles that of the previous issue, but the weights are raised to 100 gramos for the 1 c., and 200 gramos for the 2 c., and the date "1895" is added on the lower right. Both have the error "FAHLLA" (3 letters "L").

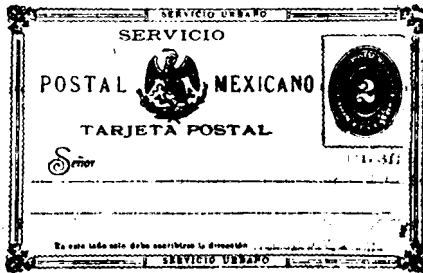
Wrappers. 1 c. green on buff; 250 x 80 mm. 2 c., carmine "

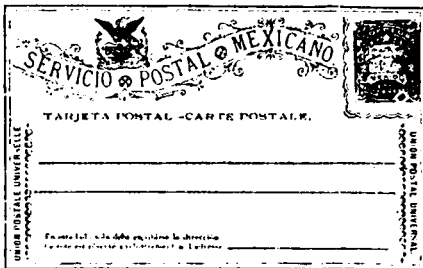
Mr. Chapman tells us of varieties in blue, which we have not seen, and of copies in this colour (a) tapered (and gummed?) at left, instead of right, and (b) with the stamp upside down at left. The paper also varies in thickness.

In Post Cards we give first an illustration of the 3 c. card for the interior, which we described in March.



Second and third, illustrations of the cards with adhesive stamps, which we chronicled last month.





And fourth and fifth, the new cards, of which those for the Interior have the formula in red on white, and those for the Postal Union have it in green on straw. The scroll patterns are similar to those of the cards of last year, and it is not impossible that eight varieties of type of each of the four cards may exist. Errors of both values of the cards for the Interior have been found on straw.

- Post Cards. 2 c., carmine and red on white.
 3 c., brown and red "
 2 c., carmine and green on straw.
 3 c., brown and green "
 2 c., carmine and red " error.
 3 c., brown and red " "

The formula of the letter cards is similar to that of the first post card illustrated above, but there is no frame, and the words "TARJETA-CARTA" are in one line, with an ornament above them. They have at each side "SERVICIO URBANO" and "SERVICIO INTERIOR" respectively, accompanied by the date "1895" in each case, the formula for the former being in blue, and for the latter in black. White card, 146 x 89 mm.

- Letter Cards. 4 c., orange-vermilion and blue.
 10 c., rose-lilac and black.

There are varieties, of course. Mr. Chapman has found copies with surplus and with deficient perforations, and a copy of the 10 c. with the stamp on the reverse fold, instead of in the correct position.

Besides all this, Mr. Chapman sends us a parcel of the carrier companies' envelopes, impressed with the new stamps.

Wells, Fargo & Co., white wove paper, the smaller size blue inside:

5 c. stamp, 10 c. vignette, for 1/2 oz. letters to the United States; 154 x 90 mm.

10 c. stamp, 15 c. vignette, for 1/2 oz. letters in Mexico, and the same for 1/2 oz. letters to Europe; 154 x 90 mm.

The same, value of vignette altered to 20 c., for 1 oz. letters to the United States; 154 x 90 mm., 227 x 101 mm.

20 c. stamp, 25 c. vignette, for 1 oz. letters in Mexico; 154 x 90 mm., 227 x 101 mm.

The same, value of vignette altered to 30 c., for 1 oz. letters to Europe; same two sizes.

The same, value of vignette altered to 40 c., for 2 oz. letters to the United States; same two sizes.

Two 20 c. stamps, 10 c. vignette with value altered to 50 c., for 2 oz. letters in Mexico; 154 x 90 mm.

The same, value of vignette altered to 60 c., for 2 oz. letters to Europe; same size.

The same, value of vignette altered to 80 c., for 4 oz. letters to the United States; same size.

Express Hidalgo, 15 c., vignette:

10 c., oval stamp, vignette in black, white laid paper, 154 x 90 mm.

New 10 c. stamp, vignette in brown, pink laid paper, 154 x 90 mm.

Same stamp, vignette in black, buff laid paper, 165 x 93 mm.

Same stamp, vignette in brown, yellow laid paper, 154 x 90 mm.

Express Nacional; vignette inscribed "PARA SOBRES 1 OZ. = 30 GRAMOS"; white wove paper:—

10 c. stamp, 15 c. vignette, inscription altered, in blue,

to "PARA SOBRES 1/2 OZ. = 15 GRAMOS"; 152 x 86 mm.

20 c. stamp, 25 c. vignette; 152 x 86 mm., 239 x 116 mm.

And now, if Mexico does not keep quiet for a bit, we shall have to place it upon the Index!

In reference to the supposed Texcoco stamp, described in Mr. Gibbons' letter of last month, Mons. Schmidt de Wilde kindly sends us what is evidently a copy of the same label; the size of the frame is 55 x 35 1/2 mm., and the paper has some appearance of age, though we do not suppose that the figures "1.840." written thus under the Horse on Mons. Schmidt de Wilde's copy, indicate the date of its use.

Morocco.—A correspondent at Tangiers has put the Fez-Sefro stamps to the proof, and found them wanting. There seems to be no doubt that these labels belong to even a lower class than the "unnecessary issues."

Natal.—There appears to have been a great run upon the 1/2d. on 6d. A philanthropist in the Post-office at Pietermaritzburg informs us that "there were only £450 worth of these stamps issued. They were sold in two days." (The italics are ours.) An issue of 216,000, the greater part of which is in the hands of speculators, seems hardly to warrant the price of £12 per sheet of 120 asked by this gentleman, who has other little curiosities to dispose of at similar prices.

We give illustrations of the two stamps chronicled last month.



New Zealand.—We have received a 1/2d. stamp with a new and not altogether unpleasing profile of the Queen, though the back of the head appears to be enveloped in a white towel or napkin, which hangs, like a puggaree, down the back. The head is enclosed in a circle, with "POSTAGE & REVENUE" on a scroll above, and "1/2 HALF PENNY 1/2" on a similar scroll below; "NEW ZEALAND" is in a straight line at the top. We are told that sixty sheets were issued pin-perf. 12 1/2, and the current supply is perf. 10. Wmk. N Z and Star.

- Adhesives. 1/2d., black; pin-perf. 12 1/2.
 1/2d. " perf. 10.

Norway.—*Le T.* notes that the 2 skilling, of 1857, is sometimes to be found upon laid paper.

Persia.—We are informed that the 16 shahi and 5 and 10 krans stamps are used only for Official Documents, and therefore are not sold to the public; also that there is a 50 krans stamp, to which the same remarks apply.

Peru.—It is reported that forgeries of the current 10 c. have been found in circulation, and that that value and the 5 c., orange, are to be withdrawn from use. *The Ph. J. of A.* chronicles a new 20 c. stamp, of a design resembling the "Llamas" type of 1867.

- Adhesive. 20 c., blue.

A correspondent at Lima sends us the following list of the stamps surcharged with the head of President Morales Bermudes, and issued last October, with the quantities of each variety that were put in circulation. The stocks of those marked with a star (*) are stated to be already exhausted. (Query, whether all should not be consigned to the Unnecessary and Speculative List?)

1 c., orange	175,164
1 c., green	516,823
2 c., lilac	883,260
2 c., rose	631,057
2 c., red	543,127 (U.P.U.)
5 c., blue	71,980
5 c. "	499,615 (U.P.U.)
10 c., green	1,568,160
50 c. "	76,485
50 c., rose	3,000 (U.P.U.)
10 ft sol, blue	1,000 (")

Ponta Delgada.—We are informed that in November last (news travels but slowly from this distant parish) the 2½ reis stamps ran out, and the 5 reis was consequently divided diagonally and the halves allowed to pass for the lower value. Specimens thus used should bear the postmark of the 24th or 25th Nov., 1894.

Porto Rico.—*L'Avenir des T. P.* reports another variety of colour of the current 3 c. de peseta.

Adhesive. 3 c. de p., blue-green.

Portuguese Indies.—We have received a series in the new type, as follows:—

1½ reis, black.	1 tanga, milky blue.
4½ " buff.	2 tangas, rose.
6 " green.	4 " deep blue.
	3 tangas, mauve.

We presume that the 1 tanga, rose, previously chronicled, was an essay of colour.

Poonch.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles the ½ a., in vermilion, upon the following varieties of paper: Yellow wove, laid, and laid *batonné*; white laid; and green wove.

We rejoice to hear that all these Indian State post-offices are shortly to be suppressed, and we believe that the great majority of their issues may fairly be transferred to the "unnecessary and speculative" list.

Russian Locals.—We have received a batch of these, as follows:—

Biejsk.—The design, of which we gave an illustration just twelve months ago, has appeared on fresh varieties of paper.

Adhesives. 3 kop., black on green.
3 " " grey.

Bougoulma.—We have what we take to be the last variety but one of the current design, in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop.; pink; imperf.

Charkoff.—The type chronicled last year in ultramarine only, reaches us with the inscription and the value in the corners in gold.

Adhesive. 5 kop., gold and ultramarine.

Ekaterinoslav.—We have an entirely new design for this district, with Arms in an upright beaded oval, surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped inscribed frame, enclosed in a rectangle, with numerals in circles in the corners.

Adhesives. 2 kop., deep blue; perf. 1½.
5 " red-brown "

Elizavograd.—The 2 kop. of the current type, with imitation perforations, comes in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., vermilion; imperf.

Gadiatsch.—The type (2288, with МАРКА below), that has done duty for so long, appears in a fresh combination of colours.

Adhesive. 3 kop., violet centre, pink frame.

Kiriloff.—The current design has been redrawn to some extent, the inscription in the oval band being in thicker letters placed closer together, and is printed in two fresh colours.

Adhesives. 2 kop., bright green; perf. 1½.
2 " vermilion "

Koungour.—The 1 kop., of the design of 1891, comes in a new colour.

Adhesive. 1 kop., blue.

Tscherdim.—We have a 2 kopeks to add to the set chronicled last month.

Adhesive. 2 kop., pink; 19×27 mm.

Welsk.—The design of the type of 1893 is now printed in red, with the groundwork in blue, and the inscriptions in black.

Adhesive 3 kop., black, red, and blue; perf. 12.

St. Thomas and Prince.—We have received the full set of adhesives of the new type for this colony. Portugal and Colonies will certainly require the attention of the Philatelic Vigilance Association!

St. Vincent.—*The L. P.* describes a pair of the 6d., no wmk.; imperforate vertically. "The stamps in question are of a dark, full, slightly bluish green shade, and with the fine, semi-blind perforation, gauging about 15½."

Sandwich Islands.—Mr. Holdsworth informs us that a parcel post has been arranged between these Islands and Great Britain, *via* Canada.

Sarawak.—Messrs. Smith and Son's *Monthly Circular* reports the new 4 c., black, imperf. vertically.

Servia.—We have received a set of Unpaid Letter Stamps, which we believe emanate from this country, though they bear no name, and only the inscription—in Greek letters—PORTO MARKA at the top, and the value in paras below; in the centre is a crowned, double-headed Eagle, with a numeral in a circle covering its body, and a fleur-de-lis at each side of its tail. The impression is on thin granite paper, with red threads in it.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 para, magenta	perf. 13.
10 " blue	" "
20 " orange	" "
30 " green	" "
50 " carmine	" "

Sierra Leone.—On writing to this Colony for a supply of the 7½d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. stamps, to which we made allusion in January last, our publishers were informed by the postmaster that "stamps of such values have not been issued by this Government, nor am I aware that it is contemplated to do so."

A horrid rumour has reached us, to the effect that there was recently a clearing out of old stock at the post-office at Sierra Leone, and that a bonfire was made, part of the materials consisting of some of the imperforate 6d.!

Sirmoor.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us used specimens of the three reprints, or rather official imitations, of the first issue of this State, about which there was some controversy a couple of years ago. Our correspondents found a certain quantity of these amongst a large parcel of used Native Indian stamps recently received by them in the course of business, and there seems to be no doubt that they have been put in circulation. They are the stamps which were copied from the illustration in our publishers' Catalogue, showing perforations surrounding the design, and were prepared originally for purely philatelic purposes. The philatelic demand having ceased, the stock prepared seems to have been put to legitimate use!

Adhesives. 1 pice, yellow-green.
1 " dark green.
1 " blue.

Spain.—We have received the current 15 c. printed in yellow, and are informed that this stamp is issued to members of the Spanish Congress, for the franking of Official Correspondence. In connection with this a correspondent sends us the *Gaceta de Madrid*, containing a Decree, dated March 25th last, by which the Franking Privilege is restored to the Senators and Deputies from that date, but the Decree makes no mention of any special stamps.

Official Stamp. 15 c., yellow.

Mr. C. J. Smith sends us a wrapper franked by two and a half of the current 2 c. stamps. Almost anything seems to pass for postage in Spain!

Timor.—As was to be expected, the "Avo" currency has come into force here. *The Ph. R.* gives the following list:—

<i>Adhesives.</i> ½ avo, in black, on 2½ reis, brown.
1 " in red, on 5 " black.
3 avos, in green, on 20 " rose.
4 " in black, on 25 " lilac.
6 " in black, on 40 " brown.
8 " in red, on 50 " blue.
13 " in black, on 80 " grey.
16 " in black, on 100 " red-brown.
31 " in black, on 200 " violet.
47 " in green, on 300 " orange.

Transvaal.—With reference to a ½d. on the 6d., "Queen's Head," recently chronicled by a contemporary, Mr. Nankivell points out to us that there would appear to be none of these 6d. stamps left to surcharge, and that this novelty is probably a fraudulent one.

Trinidad.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. have shown us a letter from this Colony, in which it is stated that the Governor, Sir Napier Broome, had ordered all the old stock of stamps, post cards, &c., to be destroyed. Amongst these things was the die of the old "Lady M'Leod" stamp, the destruction of which may perhaps be regretted; but when we learn that an American gentleman offered £3,000 for the die, we cannot but feel that it is better out of the way. The letter adds, "His Excellency seems to be altogether opposed to philatelists, and their works." We believe, on the contrary, that the hearty thanks of philatelists are due to Sir Napier Broome on this occasion for saving them from reprints of the "Lady M'Leod."

Trinidad (Principality of).—A naval officer, on the South Coast of America station, sends us some information which should be of interest to those who still retain some confidence in the stamps brought out for this locality. In January last the Commander of H.M.S. *Barracouta* proceeded to the Island and took possession of it, hoisting the British flag there; a landing was effected with some difficulty; the Island is almost inaccessible, and is nothing more than a rugged rock, about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, with a central peak some 3000 feet high, uninhabited, and practically uninhabitable! We seem to have first taken possession of it in 1700; in 1781 we tried to form a settlement there, but failed; the Brazilians have also tried to settle there, without success. In 1844 H.M.S. *Growler* visited the Island, and found no trace of any settlement; in fact its sole products appear to be postage stamps and the "Croix de Trinidad," neither of which are "consumed on the premises."

Tunis.—*Le C. de T. P.* states that the 75 c. in its new colour, reported nearly two years ago, has at last come into use.

Adhesive. 75 c., black on yellow.

United States.—We are indebted to Mr. E. A. Holton for a copy of the new 8 c. adhesive, distinguished by the usual triangles in the upper corners. The colour seems to have a little more red in it than before.

The celebrated error, the 5 c. in the colour of the 4 c., appears to have been satisfactorily proved to be no error at all, but merely a chemical changeling, produced no doubt accidentally in the case of the portion of a sheet originally discovered. A most interesting account of this curiosity is published in the April number of *The Philatelic Journal of America*, from which it appears that, with a view to setting all doubts at rest, Mr. Tiffany made some experiments—on April 9th—with peroxide of hydrogen, the results of which proved conclusively that the supposed error was not printed in the same colour as the 4 c., and indicated sufficiently clearly that it had originally been in the usual colour of the 5 c.; for the "de-oxidizer" produced practically no effect upon the colour of the 4 c., but restored the dark brown 5 c. to the normal tint of that value! We thankfully strike the error out of our list.

The same journal tells us of some fresh discoveries of minor varieties of the dies of the 1870 issue, and of the current 2 c. In the latter case the frame of the triangular ornaments, which at first was shaded with the original shading lines of the background, is stated now to appear in white, the shading within the double outline of the triangle being removed. The varieties of the 1870 issue have an important bearing upon the *grille* question, the *grille* forger having, in not a few cases, made his mark upon a variety which was not printed until after *grilling* had been abandoned. The same authority reports the 25 c. newspaper stamp of the new series, with figure of Justice in the centre.

Adhesive. 8 c., claret.
Newspaper Stamp. 25 c., carmine.

We have received a copy of *The New York Herald*, describing the discovery of a large quantity of forgeries of the current 2 c. stamps, by which it seems probable that the U.S. Government has been defrauded to a considerable extent. We regret to learn, from other sources, that this discovery is likely to lead to the re-opening of the question of illustrations in catalogues, magazines, &c., with which it really has nothing whatever to do.

Uruguay.—We have seen and heard of various curiosities from this Republic, the status of which we cannot guarantee.

1883. 1 c. and 2 c., imperforate.

1883. 5 c., with black surcharge, "Provisorio" only; "1883" only; horizontal surcharge, "1883—Provisorio," in smaller type. The same stamp, with the ordinary type of surcharge, but in red.

1891. 5 c., red and violet; double surcharge.

1891. 5 c., red and violet, and 5 c. on 7 c., with error "1391" and the surcharge inverted.

Wurtemberg.—We give an illustration of an official card, announced by *The A. J. of Ph.* It is dated "26.10.91" in the left lower corner.

Official Card. 5 pf., green on buff.

Königreich Württemberg.

Postkarte



Zululand.—*The Ph. R.* states that the whole of the new series of adhesives is now in use, and we have to add to the description, given in June last, that the £1 and the £5 are both printed in purple on red, like the current British 6d., the £5 having the name and value in black.

In confirmation of what we stated last month as to the surcharged 4d. of Natal, a correspondent in South Africa tells us that he wrote to a friend at Etshowe on the subject, and received the following reply: "I am informed by a stamp collector that the only ones in existence have been illicitly circulated by private persons, who themselves originated the issue; and the Distributor of Stamps says that such stamps have never been seen by him."

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

[The following lists are compiled from the stamps placed on view in the British Museum, and will be continued from time to time, as the contents of the cases are changed. They will form a most valuable record of the varieties included in the National Collection at the time, and we trust that their publication may lead to many additions being made in the shape of early varieties and recent issues not now represented. Lists of other portions of the Collection have appeared in our contemporary *The Stamp News*.—ED.]

ANTIGUA.

1862.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on white wove paper. Perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

1. 6d., green; VI. (block)*.

Plate proofs on stout white wove paper. Imperf.

2. 6d., black; II. (pair) 1.

3. 6d., green; II. (,) 1.

JAN. (?) 1863.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on white wove paper, watermark a six-rayed Star. Perf. 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, compound.

4. 1d., lilac-rose; XV.

5. 6d., green; VIII., 2.

6. 6d., ,, very thin paper; 1.

7. 1d., vermilion; VI.

Varieties Imperforate.

8. 6d., green; 1.

9. 1d., vermilion; 3 (a vertical strip).

* Roman numerals refer to unused; Arabic to used specimens.
† Presented by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

Printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., watermark
Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 12.

(a) Perf. 12.

10. 1d., scarlet; III.
11. 1d., rose; IV.
12. 6d., green; III.
13. 1d., rose; IV., 1.
14. 1d., 1d., + 1/2 of 1d. - 2 1/2d. (used together).
15. 6d., green; III., 2.



No watermark. Perf. 11 1/2.

16. 6d., green; I.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown & CC. Perf. 14.

17. 2 1/2d., chocolate; II.
18. 4d., blue; III.

1882. *Watermark Crown & CA.* Perf. 14.

19. 4d., green; IV.
20. 2 1/2d., chocolate; I.
21. 4d., blue; II.

1884. *Same watermark.* Perf. 12.

22. 1d., carmine; II.

1884. *Same watermark.* Perf. 14.

23. 1d., carmine; I.
24. 6d., green; I.

1886. *Change of colours.* *Same Watermark & Perf.*

25. 2 1/2d., blue; II.
26. 4d., orange-brown; I., 1.
27. 1s., lilac; I.

Fiscals.

- (1) 1d., blue, watermark Cr. & CC, perf. 14, with forged postmark; 1.
- (2) 1d., blue, watermark Cr. CA, perf. 14, with bogus surcharge, "POSTAGE & REVENUE," and forged postmark; 1.

BAHAMAS.

10TH JUNE, 1859.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on white wove paper. Imperf.

(1) *Laid thick paper.*

1. 1d., lake; II. (pair); I., 2 (pair); 1.

(2) *Laid thin transparent paper.*

2. 1d., lake; IV. (2 pairs); II., 3.

1861.

Printed on white wove paper; perf. 14 to 16; compound.

3. 1d., lake; II. (pair); XIII.
4. 4d., rose; V.
5. 6d., lilac; VII.

Variety with double perforation at top and bottom.

6. 1d., lake; I.

1862.

Printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co. on white wove paper.

(a) Perf. 13.

7. 1d., crimson-lake; I., 5.
8. 4d., rose; III.
9. 6d., violet; III., 1.
10. 6d., blue-grey; 2.

(b) Perf. 12.

11. 1d., lake; IV., 1.
12. 4d., rose; I.
13. 6d., violet; III., 2.

Variety perforated 11 at bottom and 12 on the other three sides.

14. 4d., rose; III.

1863.

Printed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 12 1/2.

15. 1d., lake, crimson-lake and dull red, shades; XL., 3.
16. 1d., scarlet vermilion; IX.
17. 4d., lilac-rose; VIII.
18. 4d., rose-red; IV.
19. 6d., violet; VII.
20. 6d., lilac-blue; II., 1.
21. 6d., deep violet; III.
22. 1s., green; III., 1.

Varieties imperforate.

23. 1d., crimson-lake; I.
24. 1d., dull red; I.
25. 4d., lilac-rose; I.
26. 6d., deep violet; I.
27. 1s., green; I.

1875.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

28. 1d., deep red; VII.
29. 4d., lilac-rose; VI.
30. 1s., green (a) white gum; II.
 ,, (b) brown gum; VII.

MARCH, 1882.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 12.

31. 1d., deep red; I.
32. 4d., lilac-rose; V.

1882. *Same watermark.* Perf. 14.

33. 1d., deep red; I.
34. 4d., lilac-rose; III.
35. 1s., green; II.

1883.

"FOURPENCE," surcharged in black on 6d.

Watermark Crown & CC. Perf. 12 1/2.

36. 4d. on 6d., deep violet; II., 1.

Variety. SurchARGE inverted.

37. 4d. on 6d., deep violet; I. (but penstroked).

1884-90.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown & CA. Perf. 14.

38. 1d., rose (Aug., 1884); I.
39. 2 1/2d., blue (May, 1888); I.
40. 4d., orange-yellow (Aug., 1884); I.
41. 6d., lilac (Oct., 1890); I.
42. 5s., olive-green (Aug., 1884); I.
43. 1s., chocolate (Aug., 1884); I., 1.

Plate proofs of the two earliest issues.

Blocks of four of each.

(a) *On stout white card.*

44. 1d., black.
45. 4d. "
46. 6d. "

(b) *On India paper.*

47. 1d., black.

(c) *On white paper.*

48. 4d., black;

(d) *On stout white paper.*

49. 4d., lilac-rose; I.

BARBADOS.

17 APRIL, 1852.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on white wove paper, frequently blued by the chemical action of the ink. Imperf.

(a) *Paper blued.*

1. (1/2d.) green; II. (pair); I., 8.
2. (1d.) blue; VIII. (4 pairs); 7.
3. (4d.) red; II. (pair); V., 4.

- (b) Paper showing no trace of bluing.
- 4. (3d.) green; VII. (block) of 4 and 6 pairs; III. 2 (pair); 5.
 - 5. (1d.) blue; VIII. (2 blocks of 4); V., 2 (pair), 6.

JANUARY, 1859.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on white wove paper. Imperf.

- 6. 6d., red; IV. (block); II., 5.
- 7. 1s., black; VIII. (2 blocks of 4); VII.

1860-61.

- (a) Perf. 13½ to 15½; compound.
- 8. (3d.) green; VI.; 2.
 - 9. (1d.) blue; X.; 5.
 - 10. (4d.) red; VII.
 - 11. 6d., rose; VIII., 2.
 - 12. 1s., black; V.
- Varities. Imperf.
- 13. (4d.) red; 3.
 - 14. 6d., rose; II. (pair).

- (b) Perf. 13½ to 15½; compound; clean cut.
- 15. (3d.) green; IV., 1.
 - 16. (1d.) blue; I., 2.
 - 17. (4.) rose; III.; 1.
 - 18. 6d., rose; I., 9.
 - 19. 6d., vermilion; II.
- Variety. Imperf.
- 20. (4d.) rose; II.

1871-72.

Watermark a large six-rayed Star.

Perf. 13½ to 15½, compound.

- 21. (3d.) green; VII.
- 22. (1d.) blue; I., 1.
- 23. (4d.) rose; IV., 2.
- 24. (4d.) pale rose; II.
- 25. 6d., vermilion; V.
- 26. 1s., black; II.

Watermark a small six-rayed Star.

(a) Perf. 13½ to 15½, compound.

- 27. (3d.) green; II.
 - 28. (1d.) blue; VII.
 - 29. 6d., vermilion; V.
 - 30. 1s., black; II. (pair); IV.
- (b) Perf. 12 x 15.
- 31. (4d.) rose; II.

(c) Perf. 11½ x 15.

- 32. (3d.) green; I., 1.
- 33. (4d.) rose; I.
- 34. Half of 1d. used as ½d. (on original); I.

1873-74.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Watermark a small six-rayed Star.

- 35. 3d., brown-lilac; perf. 14; II. (pair); IV.
- 36. 5s., dull rose; perf. 15½ x 15; III.

1874.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Watermark a large Star. Perf. 14.

- 37. 3d., green; III.
- 38. 1d., blue; V.

1875-78.

Printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., watermark Crown and CC (on the 6d. and 1s., the wmk. is sideways).

1875. (a) Perf. 12½.

- 39. 3d., yellow-green; II. (pair); II.
- 40. 4d., carmine-red; III.
- 41. 6d., orange; II. (pair); I.
- 42. 1s., violet; II. (pair); III.

1876-78. (b) Perf. 14.

- 43. 3d., yellow-green; III. (pair) has brownish
- 44. 1d., blue; V., 3.
- 45. 1d. + ½ of 1d. = ¾d. (used on original).
- 46. 3d., deep lilac (April, 1878); V.
- 47. 4d., carmine; IV.
- 48. 6d.; orange; II., 5.
- 49. 6d., deep orange; IV.
- 50. 1s., violet; VII., 2.

MARCH, 1878.

The 5s., with the label of value cut off, perforated 11½ down the centre, and each half surcharged in black, "10." for provisional use.

(Capital letters L and R refer to left and right halves unused, small letters, used.)

(a) Both halves, with a comma after the d of 1d.

- 51. L + R and I + r.

(b) The 1 of 1d. on left half with straight serif.

- 52. L + R, L.

(c) Surcharge inverted.

- 53. L + R.

(d) Variety (b) inverted.

- 54. R.

Smaller surcharge, with stop after D, inverted, perhaps forged.

- 55. r + l (2 pairs).

Forged double surcharge.

- 56. l + r.

1882.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co. Watermark Crown & C.A. Perf. 14.

- 57. 3d., green; III.
- 58. 1d., rose; III.
- 59. 2½d., blue; IV.
- 60. 4d., grey; II.

1885-87.

- 61. 3d., lilac (March, 1885); II.
- 62. 4d., brown; I.
- 63. 6d., black (April, 1887); II.
- 64. 1s., red-brown (April, 1887); I.
- 65. 5s., bistre (April, 1887); I.

Plate proofs on plain white wove paper, printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Blocks of four of each.

- 66. No value, black.
- 67. 3d., black.
- 68. 1d., "
- 69. 3d., "
- 70. 4d., "
- 71. 6d., "
- 72. 1s., "
- 73. 5s., "
- 74. 5s., lake.

BERMUDA.

13TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.C. (a) Perf. 14.

- 1. 1d., rose; XI.
- 2. 2d., blue (March 14, 1866); IX.
- 3. 6d., purple; VIII.
- 4. 6d., lilac; III.
- 5. 1s., green; VIII.

(b) Perf. 14 x 12½.

- 6. 1s., green; I.*

Variety imperf.

- 6a. 1d., rose; I.

* Presented by Mr. W. W. Riest.

TENTH MARCH, 1873.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.C.

- (8781 (a) 14.
 7. 3d., yellow; VIII.
 (b) Perf. 14 x 12½.
 8. 3d., yellow; II.

12TH MARCH, 1874.

Stamps of the first issue surcharged in black in the island for provisional use as 3d.

1. Ornamental type.

- (a) R and P both with curled tops.
 9. 3d. on 1d., rose; I, 1 f.*
 10. 3d. on 2d., blue; 1 f.
 11. 3d. on 1s., green; III.

(b) R with curled and P with straight top.

12. 3d. on 1d., rose; I, 1.
 13. 3d. on 2d., blue; 1 f.
 14. 3d. on 1s., green; III.

Variety with double surcharge.

12. 3d. on 1d., rose; 1.

(c) R and P both with straight tops.

13. 3d. on 1d., rose; 1.
 14. 3d. on 2d., blue; 1.

2. Roman Type.

15. 3d. on 1d., rose; 1 f.
 16. 3d. on 2d., blue; 1 f.
 17. 3d. on 1s., green; III.

NOTE.—Some of the other 1d. and 2d. stamps of this issue have probably forged surcharges as well as those marked.

11TH MARCH, 1875.

Stamps of the first two issues surcharged in black in the island for provisional use as 1d.

18. 1d. on 2d., blue; II.
 19. 1d. on 3d., yellow; perf. 14 (April, 1875); III.
 20. 1d. on 1s., green; perf. 14; III.

Variety with surcharge inverted.

21. 1d. on 1s., green; perf. 14.

Variety without stop after "One Penny."

22. 1d. on 1s., green; perf. 14.

25TH MARCH, 1880.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.

23. ½d., brown; IV.
 24. 4d., brick-red; III.
 25. 4d., ,, (faded colour); I.

1884.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

26. 1d., rose (May?); II.
 27. 2½d., blue (10th Nov.); I.

1886.

Watermark Crown & C.A. Perf. 14.

28. 1d., carmine (Dec.); I.
 29. 2d., blue (Dec.); I, 1.
 30. 3d., grey; II.

* (f) denotes forged surcharge.

(To be continued.)

ODDMENTS EN ROUTE.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 159.)

MANY of the kind friends I have met with in the United States of America have expressed their astonishment—nay, I may almost say incredulity—that this should be my first visit to their country, and I must say the very numerous courtesies and attentions extended to me during my stay in their magnificent Republic tend to increase my sense of remissness in this respect. Even now it is only a small portion that my experience applies to; for my visit, commencing with El Paso, the frontier station after leaving Mexico, finished with the thoroughly cosmopolitan city of San Francisco. Our course from El Paso, by the Southern Pacific Railway, popularly known as the "Sunset Limited," lay through the States of New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, and a more desolate and apparently deserted region it is difficult to imagine.

We were somewhat fortunate in escaping a raid on our train; for the following day the corresponding one was "held up," to use an American phrase, by a party of robbers, who succeeded in blowing up the safe by means of repeated charges of dynamite. To add to the force of the explosion, these plunderers heaped the sacks of Mexican dollars they found in the car around the safe, and absconded with the valuable contents, leaving the place strewn with the less valuable silver coins.

After spending a couple of days at Los Angeles, a delightful and progressive city, we sped on to San Francisco, where we had both philatelic and non-philatelic friends to welcome us. Indeed, we are indebted to the collectors there for making our visit of nearly a fortnight a most agreeable and pleasant one throughout. Mr. Kœnig, the President, and Mr. Gardner, an enthusiastic collector, were about the earliest to call on and extend to me the welcome of the San Franciscan Society.

Later on, a dinner was most kindly arranged for by Mr. H. J. Crocker at his sumptuous mansion, at which we had the pleasure of meeting some dozen or so of the leading collectors in the neighbourhood. This proof of sympathy, in a city where personally I was a complete stranger, was very pleasing. Our reception was, indeed, most hospitable and unexpected by us. Whilst on this subject, I feel I ought to mention that the privileges of two of the principal clubs in San Francisco—viz., the Bohemian and the Pacific Union—were accorded me most kindly during my stay in the city.

Mr. Crocker possesses the best general collection in the district, and spares no trouble or outlay in adding to the same. In many countries it is practically complete. Not content with stamps, he bestows much attention on the accumulation of rare books, scarce mugs, costly Oriental rugs, and I know not what else besides. To particularise the many specially fine stamps in this gentleman's collection, and in others that I had the pleasure of inspecting, would, I feel sure, set many philatelists' mouths watering, so I deem it best to avoid the tender subject, and not trouble the reader with details. The specialities most in demand with the principal collectors here I found to be Great Britain and her Colonies, particularly Australian, and, as might be expected, the stamps of the United States. Especially was I surprised to find the Government reprints of the last-named greatly in request. In many cases their commercial value greatly exceeded that of the same stamp in its original state.

Speaking of the British Colonies, I did not expect to find such good displays of Australian, many fine things appearing in some of the collections that were little anticipated by me. Possibly this is attributable to the nearness of San Francisco to the fifth continent. I must also give the San Franciscan collectors great credit for their judgment in the selection of specimens; for I noticed a strong desire on the part of many to take only copies in the very best condition, with gum complete, and even going to the extent of selecting those that were well centred, a distinction that in former days would have been lost sight of. As having some connection with the subject of postage, I may mention a contrivance at the Palace Hotel, where we were staying, that struck my

fancy. I allude to what is termed, a "letter chute," which consists of an apparatus enabling one to deposit letters in the mail box on the ground-floor, from whatever floor the writer may be on, no matter how high up that may be. It consists of a flat metal tube, glass-faced, about ten inches in width, descending from the top of the hotel into the general letter-box below. This tube or "chute" has an ordinary opening for letters on each floor, and the glass front enables one to see the proper descent of the letter to its temporary destination. The invention is protected by the United States Government, and made by the Cutler Manufacturing Company. Of course, during our stay in San Francisco I was duly interviewed, a process I did not anticipate with pleasure, but I must say I was treated most tenderly during the operation.

We left San Francisco on February 12th, in the Oriental and Occidental Company's steamship *Oceanic*, with some forty first-class and three hundred steerage-passengers (the latter mostly Chinese), arriving at Honolulu a week later. It is difficult to imagine a more lovely spot than Oahu, the principal, but not the largest, of the Hawaiian Islands. It far exceeded all my anticipations, and I hope later it may be in my power to repeat my visit. One of the first to welcome us was Mr. Kenake, the Assistant Postmaster, and later on we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. J. A. Oats, the Postmaster-General, and Mr. Gifford, a prominent collector on the island, and author of a most useful little work of reference entitled, *The Postage Stamps of Hawaii*. I had a most pleasant couple of hours with this gentleman, going over his collection, and of course I was especially interested in his Hawaiian specimens. The numeral issues make a strong exhibit, and show to what an extent varieties even of these apparently simply-designed stamps can be multiplied. Among others I noticed the 2 cents, black, 1864, on a distinctly greenish shade of paper, on the entire envelope, and fine examples of the 1859, Inter Island, 1 cent, pale blue on white, used, a rare condition for this stamp, and 2 cents, black on greyish. This last is printed on both sides, is on the original envelope, and is, I consider, the gem of the collection. A passing reference only is needed to the many unperforated examples of the later issues, undoubtedly of a thoroughly *bona-fide* nature. Mr. Gifford is very strong in these.

Honolulu being, in consequence of the late revolution, under martial law, no persons were allowed in the streets after nine p.m., so that Mr. Gifford kindly procured for me a pass from the Deputy Marshal, permitting a late return to the ship; and this was needed, for we were stopped several times on our way by the guards mounted in the streets. The General Post-office was most kindly thrown open to me, and I was conducted through the different departments by the genial and obliging Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Kenake. All the arrangements seemed to have had the utmost care bestowed upon them, and every facility is provided for coping with the rush of an incoming mail. As an example of the intervals of quiet that the officials get, I may mention that no other mail steamer was expected for three weeks from the date of our departure, during which period the Islands would be practically isolated from the remainder of the world.

Among the usual apertures for the transaction of business with the public, I noticed a special window, "For Ladies only," a gallant arrangement I don't remember having seen before; and another one solely for the accommodation of Portuguese applicants, there being a great number of that race resident in the island. Unfortunately, my time there was so short that I could not contrive to see Mr. Holdsworth, an old and esteemed correspondent of mine, and also a most valued one of the present firm.

In regard to the commercial value of Hawaiian rarities I found, as is often the case, their prices in the island exceeded those at which they could be bought in Europe and elsewhere; and the following extract from *The Paradise of the Pacific* for January, 1895, published at Honolulu, may be of interest to my readers:

"Enquiries from abroad and occasionally from the other islands for the numeral issues of Hawaiian postage stamps are constantly received by all dealers and residents known to be interested in philately. With but few exceptions, the writers seem to think them common enough to be had with little, if any, difficulty, and sometimes simply for the asking. For the benefit of all such we would state that dealers'

orders from London, from Australia, and elsewhere last year, to purchase the first set of four numerals, the flower-bordered 13 c. (two kinds), 5 c. and 2 c., if obtainable, for one thousand dollars, are still unfulfilled. All the plain bordered numerals are also so scarce as to command good prices whenever they are met with, ranging all the way from two to twenty-five dollars each, according to rarity of issue and condition. Fancy prices may also be said to be the rule rather than the exception with several of the engraved series, including a number of the surcharged Provisional Government, 1893' stamps."

Our departure, or, to be more correct, I should say the ship's departure, seemed to be quite an event, a fine band of musicians playing us off with many popular tunes and great *clat*. There were rounds of cheers, and the officers and passengers were decorated, in true Hawaiian fashion, with necklaces of flowers. Mr. Oats, the courteous Postmaster-General, came down and saw us off, and thus we bid adieu to what I consider to be, without question, the most delightful islands in the world.

Honolulu, to me, brings with it memories of a past disseminator of would-be Hawaiian rarities, believed in at the time as genuine, and circulated most judiciously by their creator, Mr. S. Allan Taylor. These facsimiles had quite a long run, and it is not surprising that so many were deceived by them, considering the extreme plainness of the originals. Mr. Taylor was also responsible for the production of the packets of "American Locals," that figured so largely in the stamp dealers' lists of that time, and are to be found decorating the United States pages of many of the medium collections of the present day. I feel some compunction now for having then participated in their distribution, but when the time came to abandon their sale I found it a most difficult task. The public would have them, so for many years they were sold as facsimiles.

These remarks apply also to the Hamburg Boten labels, although their character was even more monstrously bad than that of the so-called American locals. In these advanced days of philatelic information, it is difficult to imagine how the public could have been so credulous as to accept trash that bore on its face such evidence of its character. It was not as though they emanated from a very distant part of the globe; belonging, as they were supposed to do, to a comparatively near city, their authenticity should have been at once enquired into. Truly those were the dark days of philately!

These being random jottings made on the spur of the moment, I may perhaps be excused if I wander off into some items that have no possible connection with the foregoing.

In the course of my life I have had to be in constant touch with a large number of the principal postal offices in the world. I have met with many varying experiences, and will quote here two that are somewhat amusing. The first was a case in which I had remitted a certain amount of money for a supply of a stamp that I needed. It was to either British Guiana or Trinidad, I forget which. The cash I had sent was returned, with a polite intimation that the stamps were not procurable. The comical part of the incident was, that the letter was actually prepaid with the identical stamp asked for! Possibly the cause of this was that the letter was written in one department and sent to be stamped in another, the writer not making sufficient enquiries. So much for official denseness. The other incident shows that such was not always the case. With my requisitions sent to postmasters it was my practice to enclose a printed slip, giving an intimation that a supply of any variety or new issue would be acceptable. In one case this suggestion was acted on in a manner most pleasing and lucrative to myself. I had remitted the sum of £10 to Western Australia, either to Perth or Albany, and in replying the postmaster stated that, acting on the request embodied in my slip, he had taken the liberty of enclosing half a sheet (120) of twopenny, *lilar*, postage stamps. These, however, he explained, had been received by him with the sixpenny value. Being of a similar colour the mistake had not been noticed, consequently, being sent to him as such, he was compelled to charge me sixpence each for them, and apologised for so doing. Needless to say, I accepted them with pleasure, and from the fact, which I found out afterwards, that the error was only discovered after part of the sheet had been dispersed, I have good reason to believe that very few, if any, others reached England in an unused state.

An amusing instance of a narrow escape from official tyranny, in a certain autocratically-governed country (which, perhaps, had better be nameless), here occurs to me, and I will relate it as shortly as possible! Some years ago I had occasion to send a very valuable parcel of "Sydney Views" to a well-known correspondent. The character of these stamps may be understood when I state that they came from the celebrated Vandyk collection, one that has not been excelled, nor ever will be, in the superb condition of its specimens. Imagine my dismay, later on, at receiving a letter from my correspondent, telling me that I should have sent the stamps as a parcel by Express, accompanied by a declaration of their value, instead of in a registered envelope, as I had done. As a consequence of my remissness, he informed me my stamps had been confiscated, and, as was usual in such cases, they would be offered for sale by public auction, together with much other accumulated property. Fortunately the date named for the sale allowed some time for thought and consideration as to how we should get out of this unpleasant dilemma. After a good deal of deliberation it was resolved to attempt to bribe the official who had charge of the stamps to permit the substitution of a parcel of common German stamps, equal in bulk to those that had been seized. This plan fortunately proved successful, and, needless to say, I was immensely relieved at the success of our stratagem.

OUR CHINESE LETTER.

In consideration of the interesting events in progress in the East, we dispatched 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 and Japanese, and owing to either language being quite unfamiliar to me, my progress was necessarily slow. (*This letter was 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 Chinkiang 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-Hing-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.

26 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 dispatched 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 railroads 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-Foo-Choo is a charming town, and so peaceful; no police station, no post-office, 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 somehow 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 *laid*, not in very 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 reformated, 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.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Catalogue, Tenth Edition.—Since our announcement last month of a new edition of our catalogue, prepaid orders have been coming in at an immense rate, and several thousand have already been received. As they will be sent out when ready in rotation, we should advise those who wish to secure early copies to order them as quickly as possible, as even by putting all hands to work on them we shall not be able to post over one thousand per day.

The work entailed in this catalogue is so enormous, as the whole of the countries are being rewritten on a much more scientific basis, that we do not expect to deliver the first copies before the end of July.

* * *

Saint Vincent Handbook.—We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the publication of No. 4 of the series

of Stanley Gibbons' handbooks, being that of St. Vincent, edited by Lieut. F. H. Napier and Mr. E. D. Bacon. Prices and full particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

* * *

Tientsin.—Although, as announced in the last number of the *Journal*, we are going to cease to chronicle the Chinese locals, still we think it may be interesting to place on record the following letter, which we have just received from the late postmaster of that place:

"POST OFFICE, HONG-KONG.

"DEAR SIR,—A friend has drawn my attention to a paragraph in your *Journal*, which refers to the stamps issued last August for the purpose of prepaying mail matter carried by the Tientsin local Post-office.

"Thinking possibly that full particulars would interest the readers of the *Monthly Journal*, I beg to give them to you herewith.

"The mail service was established under my direction in August last, for the purpose of conveying letters, book packets, and parcels between Tientsin and the various treaty ports, and stamps of the following denominations were issued: $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. The same stamps being overprinted with the words 'Postage Due' for unpaid letters.

"Owing, however, to the troubled state of affairs in China, due to the war, the postal service did not meet with the support anticipated, and after having been in operation for the space of one month only, notice was given to the effect that the local postal service was to be discontinued.

"During the time that the post was in existence about \$1000 worth of stamps were sold, some of them being cancelled to order.

"After the Post-office was closed all the stamps left on hand, together with the dies, were destroyed in my presence.

"I regret I am unable consequently to send you more than one specimen of each stamp, with two curiosities (of which a few were inadvertently issued), these being all I have.

With compliments,

"I remain, yours obediently,

"A. SMITH, late Postmaster."

* * *

Speculative and Unnecessary Issues.—Under this heading we place the issue shortly to take place in Portugal, for a so-called St. Anthony commemoration. We consider these stamps to be without any philatelic interest whatever, and totally unnecessary and uncalled for, excepting to raise revenue for an impoverished government. Under these circumstances we shall not list them or import them, and trust our example will be followed by other importers. Under the same category we place the Bismarck cards, recently issued in Germany, apparently for the purpose of conveying congratulations to Bismarck on his 80th birthday. We have seen some eight varieties of these cards, none of which we think worthy of collection.

* * *

Reprints of Dutch Stamps.—We have received the following from the Holland Society of Stamp Collectors:

"WARNING.

"Mr. Joh. A. Moesman, of Utrecht, has made reprints of the Dutch stamps, issue of 1852, 10 cent, red. The reprints are in black, red, blue, brown, and green. The differences between them and the original stamps in red, and the essays in blue, are the want of the watermark, and the bad execution. A great stock was bought by Mr. D. E. Schreuders, at The Hague, while some German and English firms also have bought them. We warn collectors against these worthless things."

* * *

Natal.—We have received from an esteemed friend, in a high official position in Pietermaritzburg, interesting information of the exact date of issue, and of the numbers printed of many of the Natal stamps, especially the provisionals, of which we give the following list:

Date of Issue.	Description.	Quantity issued.
No date given	1d., yellow, surcharged "POSTAGE," 14 mm. long	24,000
Feb. 12th, 1877.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., red, surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$," and the word "half," in two varieties "	23,760
Oct. 7th, 1877.	Halfpenny on 1d., yellow	56,640
Oct. 10th, 1877.	One penny on 6d., violet	234,960
Feb. 12th, 1879.	" " on 6d., rose	96,000
Jan. 26th, 1885.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., red	53,040
April ... 1891.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., brown	47,994
March 12th, 1895.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d., violet	216,000
March 18th, 1895.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., red	about 1,000,000

The same correspondent informs us, in reference to a rumour that the watermark of the 5s. stamp had been changed to "CA," that the 5s. stamp has always been on "CC" paper, and that the present stock is sufficient for the next five years at least.

* * *

An Up-to-date Fancy Dress.—The costume to which was awarded the first of the twenty prizes at one of Sir Augustus Harris's Fancy Dress Balls, held at Covent Garden, was designed by a well-known townsman of Hastings and worn by his wife. It was called 'The Up-to-date Postage Stamp Album,' the principal features that constituted it up-to-date being that there are no heavy volumes to be carried about, but the album is rendered self-moveable; that greater prominence can thus be given to a collection and more attention attracted to it; that stamps are thereby put to a purpose of practical utility—viz., that of the ornamentation of garments—and that it is in keeping with the present tendency of the age—to push women into every possible situation.

"The following is a description of the costume: The skirt represented a stamp album wide open, the front forming the opened pages, the back the cover, and the sides additional pages and the thickness of the book. The cover was of red satin, the colour of morocco leather, ornamented with gilt tinsel, the back and upper leaf being worked with the words, 'Up-to-date Postage Stamp Album, Vol. I,' in the same material. The pages were of white satin, had gilt edges, were numbered in the bottom inside corners, and labelled in the margin with the names of the five continents. The open pages and next adjoining ones were covered with postage stamps. The top was of white satin, low square cut, with puffed sleeves. The stamps, which were nearly all unused, were arranged as follows: The front of the bodice, as the place of honour, was allotted to Great Britain. They comprised the present issue in use, from the 1d. to the 1s., which were arranged on a pleated band to the top of the bodice, one stamp being placed in each pleat, which was edged with tinsel, thus forming small gilt frames; and the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s., also the 1d. and 2d. Mulready envelopes and the different issues of the 1d., 2d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which were arranged on the bodice in order of date and value. A pleated slash of white satin from left shoulder to right side furnished rows for 'Oceania and other British Colonies.' The next place of importance—the back of the bodice—was allotted to the United States for the entire issue of the beautiful picture Columbian stamps, whilst *fac-similes* of the newspaper stamps of the same issue up to the £15 appeared on the shoulder straps and band. Each open page of the skirt was divided into two, to accommodate the stamps of the principal countries of Europe (less Great Britain), Asia, Africa, and America (less the States) respectively. The stamps, which were largely of the most recent issues, were selected either on account of their beauty, or the prominence of the country at the present time. Thus amongst the latter may be mentioned—From Europe, the Belgium Sunday issue of the Antwerp Exhibition, which memorialise that enterprise, as the Columbian issue did that of Chicago; and from Asia—China, Corea, and Japan, including the silver wedding issue of the latter; whilst amongst the former were the recent issues of San Marino, Labuan, North Borneo, Niger Coast, Oboko, Somali Coast, Honduras, and Nicaragua. A red satin toque was ornamented with India stamps, with long red satin streamers stamped in gilt letters—'Advanced Philately.' A red and a blue English envelope stamp formed the buckles of the shoes, and the bracelets, necklace, and locket were also furnished by stamps and post cards,

whilst the fan and epaulets were made of post cards. A large hand magnifying glass to show the designs of the stamps completed the get-up. The stamps were valued at upwards of thirty pounds. The costume was much admired by all who scrutinised it, and was at once pronounced as worthy of the first prize."

The bulk of the stamps for this novel and interesting dress were supplied by our publishers.

* * *

British Empire Postage Stamp Album.—We have to draw our readers' attention to an announcement in our advertising columns of an album we are just publishing, in conjunction with Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury. The album has been designed, and the whole of the work carried out, by Mr. S. C. Skipton, Mr. Brown's partner. Mr. Skipton has been known for many years as an able and careful collector, especially of the British Colonial stamps, and we believe that it will be found that his book will provide for a longfelt want.

Nowadays there are many collectors who find general collecting too great an undertaking, and devote themselves to the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies, undoubtedly one of the most interesting branches of collecting that it is possible for one to take up. This new album we believe will provide for every requirement, ample room being given, not only for shades, and all the varieties of perforation and watermark, but also in such countries as Great Britain, Cyprus, &c., for all the plate numbers. In Nevis, Mauritius, New South Wales, Tasmania, &c., ample space is provided, by blank pages, for those who care to take the complete plates, either unsevered or reconstructed. The printers expect to deliver the work, complete, about the 14th June; and as so many collectors nowadays like a special binding and their own clasps, locks, &c., we have arranged to supply this book, unbound, at the price of £1 1s., post-free £1 2s. Bound copies, which will be ready about the end of June, can be supplied at £2 2s., post-free £2 4s. Further particulars may be seen in our advertising columns.

* * *

American Agency for the Philatelic or Specialists' Albums.—We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements with the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, to carry a stock of our well-known philatelic albums. They have on hand now the five qualities, as advertised in this journal, together with blank leaves for the same. These albums, under the American tariff laws, have to be passed through the Custom-house as scrap albums, and are liable to a duty of 30 per cent. This necessitates a slight advance in price from our advertised rates. Anyone in the United States desiring these albums should communicate with the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, 18, East 23rd Street, New York, U.S.A., who will gladly supply full particulars.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H. R. H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

Hon. Vice-President:

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K. G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season, 1894-95, was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 22nd February, 1895, at 7.30. Thirteen members present.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Bacon reported that he had received from Dr. Diana, for the Society's library, a copy of his work on *The Stamps of Modena*, which was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. J. M. Andreini, of New York, proposed by Mr.

Neave, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. C. F. D. Marshall, and Mr. H. C. Bunbury, both proposed by Mr. A. de Worms, and seconded by Mr. Castle, were elected members of the Society.

The Vice-President then read a paper, entitled "A Philatelic Rock Ahead," dealing with the great danger to Philately caused by the increase of stamps produced for sale to collectors, and not for legitimate postal requirements. On the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by the Secretary, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his very interesting and valuable paper.

A lengthy discussion on the best mode of dealing with the mischief pointed out by Mr. Castle, followed the reading of the paper, and ultimately notice was given that at a later meeting the Vice-President would move, and Mr. Nankivell would second, a resolution "That this Society is of opinion that the great increase in the production of speculative stamps for sale to collectors threatens to have a very serious effect on the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world, and that a Committee be appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to put a stop to the scandal."

THE seventeenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 8th March, 1895, at 7.30 p.m. Members in attendance—sixteen.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary having called attention to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, it was moved by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and resolved unanimously, "That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, have heard with sincere regret of the death of their illustrious colleague, H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, and desire to place on record their sense of the great loss sustained by this Society and Philately in the untimely death of the Grand Duke, and their respectful sympathy with the family of His Imperial Highness."

Mr. Geo. Köster sent for the inspection of the members specimens of the rare local stamps used in Chiapas, Mexico, in 1867. The stamps were all upon entire letter sheets, and included copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, 1 real, 2 reales, 4 reales, and half, and also a quarter, of the 8 reales, used respectively as 4 reales and 2 reales. Mr. Köster also sent a fine block of four $\frac{1}{2}$ real, and other Guadalajara stamps on entire letter sheets, and the Cuernavaca local stamp on an original letter; also sixteen rare Mexican post cards, several of which had the stamps inverted in various positions on the cards.

Mr. Bacon, who showed the stamps on behalf of Mr. Köster, was requested to convey to that gentleman the thanks of the meeting for his kindness in submitting the interesting specimens to the Society.

Mr. T. A. Rance, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, was elected to the membership of the Society.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones then read a paper on "The large Rectangular Stamps of Shanghai," in which he entered into a detailed criticism of Mr. Thornhill's recently published handbook, emphasising and giving his reasons for many differences of opinion as to the various and interesting issues in question. By way of illustrating his paper, Mr. Wickham Jones exhibited his own magnificent collection of the stamps under consideration.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wickham Jones for his able and interesting paper, which it is proposed should be published in *The London Philatelist*.

The intermediate meetings were devoted to the settlement of the Society's reference lists.—From "The London Philatelist," the *Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London*.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE twelfth meeting was held on Wednesday evening, March 20th, in the Central Café, High Street.

The Vice-President, Mr. Luis H. Albenheimer, occupied the chair. The minutes were put and carried accordingly.

A notice of motion in the name of Mr. Clough, relating to the opening up of exchange relations with other societies, was discussed, and after being seconded by Mr. Chapman, it was passed unanimously.

THE thirteenth meeting was held in the usual room. Mr. G. H. Hunt presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary submitted a copy of the rules (as revised in Committee) for the consideration of the members present. After discussion and slight alterations to rule 15 they were adopted.

After the ordinary business of the evening Mr. Hunt brought down for display his beautiful collection of African, Asiatic, and West Indian postage stamps, comprising over 4000 varieties, including some very rare and choice Afghan-istan and Cashmere.

R. SNEATH, *Hon. Sec.*

166, DEVONSHIRE STREET, SHEFFIELD.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

A MEETING, convened by the annexed circular, was held at 391, Strand, London, on the 10th May, at 3 p.m.

391, STRAND, W.C., May 8, 1895.

UNNECESSARY AND SPECULATIVE ISSUES.

DEAR SIR,—At a joint meeting of the Philatelic Society of London and of representatives of the trade, held last evening at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, it was resolved:

"That all members of the trade invited to or attending this meeting, together with other well-known stamp dealers, be asked to meet at 391, Strand, on Friday, May 10th, at 3 p.m., to appoint a representative committee of the trade."

It is proposed that such a committee of the trade and Philatelic Press be formed to co-operate with the committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, whose duties it shall be to consider the measures to be taken to prevent the issue of unnecessary stamps and surcharges, and to warn collectors against purchasing them.

I cordially invite you to attend at my office, as above, at 3 p.m. (prompt to the minute), on Friday next, to appoint the said committee, to elect a secretary, and take what other steps may be considered necessary.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

The following were invited: Messrs. W. Brown, T. Buhl, Butler Bros., T. Birch, P. M. Bright, F. G. Bepler, D. Brosnan, P. Bishop, G. H. Calf, T. W. Chevelye, E. Clark, M. P. Castle, W. Candy, A. W. Drohn, E. B. Evans, R. B. Earle, A. C. Emerson, Harold Frederick, F. R. Ginn, G. C. Ginn, M. Giwelb, G. H. Howe, Harry Hilckes, E. Healey, W. Hadlow, J. P. Jacoby, Whitfield King, W. Lincoln, W. Morley, A. Myerscough, C. Mortimer, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, T. Ridpath, W. Rockliffe, A. Smith, Stafford Smith, Gordon Smith, J. W. Telfer, W. T. Wilson, Winch, W. A. S. Westoby, J. W. Wood, and H. R. Oldfield.

The following signed the attendance book: Messrs. M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, W. H. Peckitt, Walter Morley, Harry Hilckes, Chas. J. Phillips, M. Giwelb, G. H. Howe, T. W. Wood, Edwin Clark, Henry J. Wildsmith, D. Field, Fred. R. Ginn, Rockliffe; Josephs, Percy C. Bishop, J. Scott Stokes, W. Hadlow, and E. B. Evans.

It was proposed by Mr. M. Giwelb, and seconded by Mr. Harry Hilckes, that Mr. Chas. J. Phillips should take the chair, and carried unanimously.

The circular convening the meeting was taken as read.

The Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and read replies to the circular, which he had sent out on the 27th March last, from Messrs. J. B. Moens, Richd. Senf (of Senf Bros.), Arthur Maury, Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and C. H. Mekeel, who one and all promised active co-operation.

It was proposed by Mr. C. J. Phillips, and seconded by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, "That a permanent committee of leading stamp dealers and philatelic journalists be formed to carry out the objects of the resolutions which were carried at the meeting held at the London Philatelic Society's rooms on the 6th inst." Carried unanimously.

The following are the aforesaid resolutions:

1. "That this meeting is of opinion that the great increase in the production of speculative stamps for sale to collectors

threatens to have a very serious effect on the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world."

2. "That it is desirable to form a representative committee of the leading dealers and importers, and of the Philatelic Press in Great Britain, to co-operate with the committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society in considering the measures to be taken to prevent the issue of unnecessary stamps and surcharges, and to warn collectors against purchasing them."

3. "That it shall be the duty of the two committees to inquire into the status of all future issues, and to decide what shall be classed as unnecessary or speculative, and to arrange for public notice being given of their decision in the Philatelic Press."

4. "That the committee shall use their utmost efforts to secure the exclusion from all catalogues, albums, and journals of all unnecessary issues."

5. "That with regard to existing issues the two committees shall consult, and that public notice shall be given of such as may be unnecessary."

It was proposed by Mr. Castle, and seconded by Mr. Rockliffe, "That the following (subject to their individual consent) form the committee, with power to add to their number: Messrs. W. Brown, Butler Bros., P. M. Bright, F. G. Bepler, D. Brosnan, Edwin Clark, E. B. Evans, R. B. Earle, Harold Frederick, F. R. Ginn, M. Giwelb, Harry Hilckes, E. Healey, W. Hadlow, Whitfield King, W. Lincoln, A. Myerscough, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, Alfred Smith, Stafford Smith, Gordon Smith, J. Scott Stokes, W. T. Wilson, Winch Bros., and W. A. S. Westoby." Carried unanimously.

After a lengthy discussion, it was resolved that the name should be "The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps."

Mr. Gordon Smith was unanimously elected Secretary.

Messrs. C. J. Phillips, F. R. Ginn, M. Giwelb, Harry Hilckes, J. Scott Stokes, and Gordon Smith were elected to form a Committee to draw up rules and bye-laws to regulate the Society.

Resolved: "That this meeting is of opinion that a Joint Committee of the Philatelic Society and of the trade is preferable to two Committees, and hopes that the Committee of the Philatelic Society will reconsider this point at their convenience."

Resolved: "That in furtherance of the resolutions of the 6th May, a joint meeting shall be held on Friday, the 17th May, at 4 p.m. Mr. M. P. Castle, on behalf of the Philatelic Society, kindly placed their rooms at disposal for this purpose." Vote of thanks to the chair.

GORDON SMITH, *Secretary.*

N.B.—All communications to the Society should for the present be addressed—

THE SECRETARY,

Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps,
391, Strand, London, W.C.

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

REPORT PRESENTED TO MEMBERS.

It having been suggested by some of the members of the Association that the Committee should furnish them with some information as to the work which is being done, I am authorised by the Committee to point out that much of the work of the Association is necessarily of such a nature that it is not desirable to print an account of it, even in a private circular.

At the same time, as a specimen of the work that is in hand, the Committee have much pleasure in communicating to members that a most important matter, on which much labour and patience has been bestowed, has been brought to a successful and practical issue.

For some considerable time past representations have been made to the Authorities respecting the production and importation of forgeries into the United Kingdom. The negotiations have been conducted by the Solicitor to the Association (Mr. J. A. Tilleard), and have resulted in a material acknowledgment of the Association's work and influence.

That this is a practical result will be seen from the following: The Association having learned that an attempt was being made to place on the English market a very large parcel of forgeries, numbering nearly 600,000, at once communicated with Somerset House. The Board of Inland Revenue used special means to trace the parcel, in order to prevent the delivery, and arrangements were made for the detention of the stamps by the Customs, if the importation was attempted. Having located the parcel in Germany, the Board communicated with the Berlin Authorities, with a view to their co-operation, and the result is awaited with interest.

The Association is to be congratulated on the fact that the Board of Inland Revenue are willing to give their powerful support to the Association in the work of putting a stop to the manufacture and sale of forgeries, and the communication with the German officials will no doubt have a beneficial and far-reaching result.

The Committee need hardly point out that this is a most important advance in the best interests of philately, and the result in many respects is by far the most influential acknowledgment of the claims for protection from forgery, &c., that philatelists have received from official sources.

The negotiations have necessarily been prolonged, and of a confidential nature; the Committee therefore have not been in a position to report until the present time.

FREDK. R. GINN, *Hon. Sec.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

MY DEAR SIR,—In your notes on Transvaal, in your last issue, you say that Mr. Tamsen states that he had only found the 1885 series perf. 12½, and that the 4d. and 6d. have been found perf. 13½ × 13.

Although Mr. Tamsen has given us much valuable information on the early issues, his list is certainly defective in this instance.

I do not take as much interest in Transvaal as in many other countries, and until 12 months ago had taken for granted that the 1885 series had only one variety of perforation. But about that time I noticed a 4d. with a much finer perforation. This caused me to measure the stamps in my collection, which had been arranged for shades. I then found that there were several varieties of perforation, and in the small number of specimens I possess I found the following:

Perf. 12½ × 12—½d., 1d., 2d., brown, 2d., bistre, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s.

Perf. 12½—½d., 1d., 2d., bistre, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £5.

Perf. 13½—4d., 6d.

Perf. 13½ × 13—4d., 6d.

Perf. 13½ (3 sides)—13 (on left), 4d.

Perf. 13½ (3 sides)—13 (on right), 4d.

Since added. Perf. 12½ (recent provisionals)—½d., in black, on 2d., ½d., in red, on 2d., 1d. on 6d., 2d. on 1s., both varieties.

I put the 12½ × 12 first, as it seemed the earliest variety. The 12½ is by far the commonest in all values, except the 4d., of which I had more specimens perf. 13½ and its compounds than any other.

The 13½ and its compounds seem to have been used at the same time as the 12½, which has been in use for some years past, and is the gauge adopted for the new issue, of which I have received the ½d., 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s.

Although the above list is another step forward, I feel sure that anyone with a fair number of duplicates could easily find many varieties not included in it.

Yours very truly,

G. JOHNSON.

MEXICO 12 CENT, VERMILION.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to caution collectors against reprints of this stamp?

The originals were in use from about February 11th to April 1st of the present year, and were superseded by the new designs on 2nd April.

I sent some to your publishers on February 19th, and there being only 5000 printed (not 4000 as I then advised) the supply soon became exhausted, and this month a certain gentleman (whose name it would scarcely do to put in print) has arranged with the Government, by paying full value, to have a further 5000 printed. As the dies had all been replaced by those of the new issue, and the colours changed, it is very desirable to test carefully (1) colour, (2) paper, (3) perforation of any that may now be offered.

I should be glad to assist in any way I can, and should be especially glad to hear from anyone receiving offers after this date, with full particulars, and, if possible, the original letters, making the offers.

Yours very truly,

S. CHAPMAN.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow us, through the medium of your columns, to warn philatelists against some extremely dangerous forgeries of the early stamps of Spain, which have just come under our notice.

The execution is almost faultless, and it is only by the closest comparison with genuine specimens that it is possible to detect the minute deviation in the forgeries.

The stamps are 2, 6, and 10 reales of 1851, and the 2 and 6 reales of 1853, and they are being offered in this country by a person hailing from Valencia. The 2 reales of 1853 is the cleverest imitation of a genuine stamp which we have ever seen.

Yours faithfully,

CHEVELEY & Co.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. R.—Plate 78 is not a rarity; we fancy you must be mistaken in supposing that the figure "7" is inverted. Heligoland ½ sch., *error*, has the centre *red*, and the frame *green*; it is not very rare unused.

J. S. S.—The Unpaid Letter Stamps, formerly catalogued for Persia, are believed to be entirely fraudulent.

C. J. B.—Your letter of April 23, in reference to Cashmere stamps, contained no address. We shall be happy to see the stamps you mention.

A. G. G.—We are much obliged for your letter. We do not suppose that the Niger Coast *Post-office* has made any special profit out of its surcharged stamps; but there was apparently an unnecessary and dangerous amount of variety in the overprinting under the Oil Rivers regime.

J. R. S.—All the values of the Italian official stamps are known with the 2 c. surcharge inverted; copies of these varieties are of some value. Inverted watermarks are quite as interesting as inverted surcharges, and should be valued accordingly; but they have not received much attention at present.

G. B.—Ionian Islands—the *red* stamps are watermarked "1," and the *blue* "2." You will find an improved list of Hayti in the next edition of the catalogue. The "Penny Post" postmarks have, we believe, no special meaning on envelopes of later date than 1840; they were probably old marks still in use for dating or cancelling purposes. The Chinese envelope has not, we fancy, any philatelic value. We agree with you as to *cut* envelopes, but fear that your suggestion is not likely to be adopted at present.

J. A.—You are right about the misprint in Switzerland. The Antwerp Exhibition stamps were issued at a later date than that to which the Album was brought down; they will appear in the next Supplement.

F. S. F.—The way in which the *wmk.* is placed in the West Australians does not, we believe, afford any indication of the issue. But it is possible that the same stamps of one printing will show the *wmk.* in the same position.

W. I.—A book on the Sandwich Islands stamps, by Mr. Gifford, is mentioned in Mr. Gibbons' letter in the present number, but we do not know whether it is obtainable in England. Some valuable papers on the early issues were published in *The Philatelic Journal*, 1872.

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR JUNE, 1895.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

BRITISH HONDURAS.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 cent, green		0 1	0 9	5 6
5 cents, blue		0 4	3 6
10 " green and mauve		0 9	7 0

CEYLON.

5 cents, ochre on buff, wrapper		0 3	2 0	14 6
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INDIA.

1895. Wrappers.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1/2 anna, green on buff		0 2
1 " red-brown "		0 3

LOURENZO MARQUEZ.

2 1/2 reis, brown		0 1	0 4	2 0
5 " yellow		0 1	0 8	4 0
10 " puce		0 2	1 3	.. ..
15 " brown		0 3	1 9	.. ..
20 " lilac		0 3	.. ..	.. ..
25 " green		0 4	.. ..	.. ..
50 " blue		0 6	.. ..	.. ..

MEXICO.

1895. New Types.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 centavo, green		0 1	0 8	4 6
2 " carmine		0 2	1 3	8 6
3 " brown		0 3	1 9	.. ..
4 " orange-red		0 4	2 6	.. ..
5 " blue		0 4	3 0	.. ..
10 " mauve		0 8	.. ..	.. ..

Wrappers.

1 centavo, green on buff		0 6	.. ..	.. ..
2 " red "		0 6	.. ..	.. ..

NATAL.

1895. Provisional.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
"HALF-PRNNY" in red on 6l., mauve (240,000 issued)		1 0	.. ..	.. ..
"HALF" in black on 1d., rose (1,000,000 issued)		0 3	2 0	.. ..

NEWFOUNDLAND.

New shade.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12 cents, brown		0 9

PANAMA.

20 centavos, purple		1 0	9 6
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PERSIA.

16 shahi, rose		1 0	10 0
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PHILIPPINE ISLES.

1893-95.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 mil. de peso, olive		0 2
2 " "		0 2
2 c. de peso, brown		0 3	.. ..	.. ..
6 " red		0 8	.. ..	.. ..
8 " brown-violet		0 9	.. ..	.. ..
20 " brown		2 6	.. ..	.. ..
20 " violet		1 6	.. ..	.. ..

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1 1/2 reis, black		0 1	0 4	2 6
4 1/2 " yellow		0 2	1 0	7 6
6 " green		0 2	1 4	10 0
1 tanga, pale blue		0 3	.. ..	.. ..
2 " carmine		0 6	.. ..	.. ..

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE.

5 reis, yellow		0 1	0 8	4 0
10 " mauve		0 2	1 3	.. ..
15 " brown		0 3	1 9	.. ..
20 " lilac		0 3	.. ..	.. ..
25 " green		0 4	.. ..	.. ..
50 " pale blue		0 6	.. ..	.. ..

SARAWAK.

1895. New type.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 cents, red-brown		0 2	1 3	8 0
4 " black		0 3	2 6
6 " purple		0 4	3 6
8 " green		0 6	4 9

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

3 cents, rose		0 3
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ZULULAND.

1895. Value in Tablet.		EACH	PER 12	PER 100
		d. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1/2d., green and lilac		1 0	0 9	6 0
1/2d., blue		0 4	3 3
3d., brown		0 6	4 3
6d., black		1 0	9 0
1s., green		1 9
4s., carmine and green		6 0

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† " 1890, 1 c. to 1 peso	9	2 0
† " 1891, Envelopes	7	2 0
† " " Bands	4	1 0
† " " Stamps, 1 c. to 1 peso	10	2 0
† " 1892, Columbus set of 1 c. to 1 peso	10	2 0
† " " Envelopes	6	2 0
† " " Bands	4	1 0
† Sandwich Isles, obsolete and newest issues	6	1 6
† " " Envelopes and cards	6	1 6
† " " Provisional Government, 1893, 1 c. blue, 1 c. violet, 1 c. green, 2 c. violet, 2 c. brown, 5 c. pale blue, 6 c. green, 10 c. black, 15 c. brown	9	8 6
† Santander, including three issues	7	4 0
† Sarawak, first issue, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 c.	6	4 6
† " later issues, including three provisionals	10	4 0
† Saxony, all obsolete	10	2 0
† Serbia, 1869, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	7	1 0
† Seychelles, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 3 on 4 cents	7	4 6
† Shanghai, obsolete and current	5	2 0
† " 1893, local post, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c.	7	5 0
† " " postage due, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c.	7	5 0
† " " envelopes, 1, 2, and 5 cents	3	1 3
† " " bands, 1/2, 1 and 2 c.	3	0 7
† " 1894, " Jubilee, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c.	7	3 6
† " " envelopes, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	1 0
† " " bands, 1/2, 1 and 2 c.	3	0 6
* South Australia, including surcharged, &c.	8	1 0
† Spain, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 c., and 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	8	3 6
† " old and new	13	0 6
† " a grand collection, including 10 pesetas and other rare varieties	63	4 0
† " Official, 1855	4	0 4
* " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	3	1 0
* " War Tax, various issues	6	0 6
† " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5	1 9
† Straits Settlements, Native States	8	2 0
† Sweden, Official stamps	7	0 9
† " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7	0 9
† Switzerland, Rigi Stamps	8	0 6
† " 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., and 1 fr.	9	0 9
† " Telegraph Stamps	4	0 9
† Timor, 1886, Head, 5 to 300 reis	10	5 6
* Tonga, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	4	4 0
† Trinidad, including surcharged	6	0 9
† Thurn and Taxis, North, including 5 and 10 scr.	8	1 0
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† " Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras	3	0 6
* United States, various Departments	8	1 0
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† " " Columbian issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, & 10 c.	8	3 6
† " " Telegraph	11	4 6
† Uruguay, including provisional and Too Late	6	2 0
† Venezuela, 1880, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 bolivar	5	4 0
† " 1893, including Columbus 25 c.	5	1 3
† Victoria, old and new issues	12	1 0
† " envelopes and bands	6	1 0

Old Australian Stamps.

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London Reference required if from a Correspondent unknown to them.

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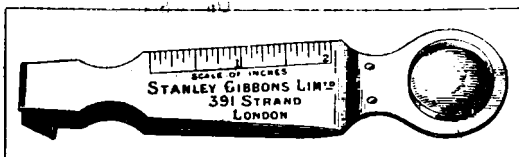
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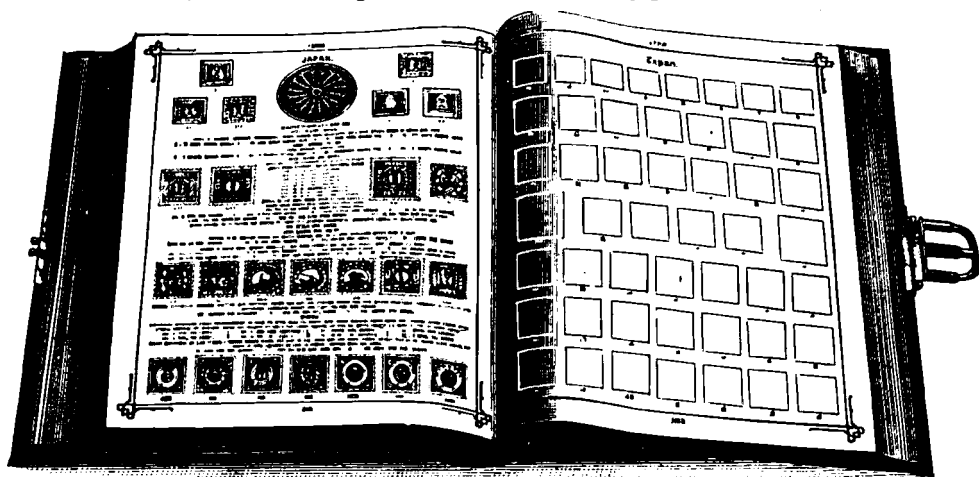
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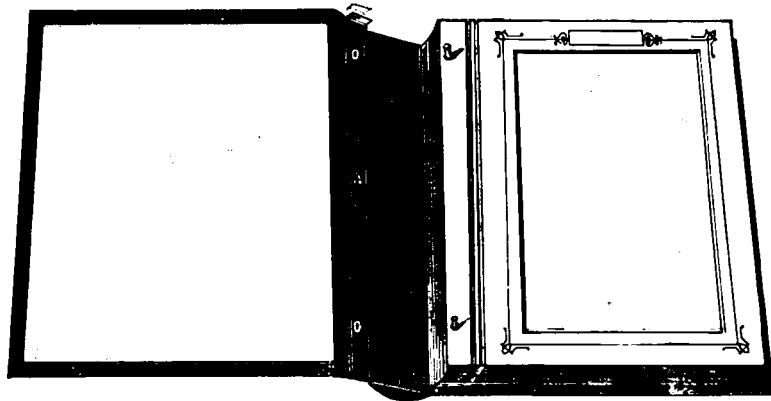
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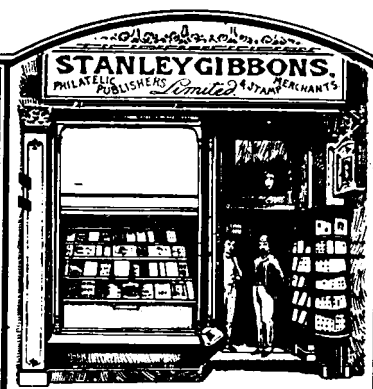
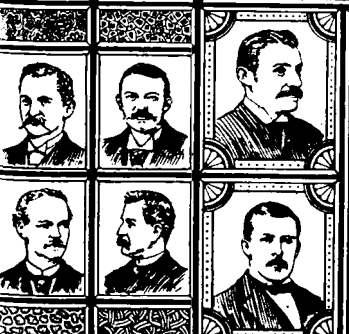
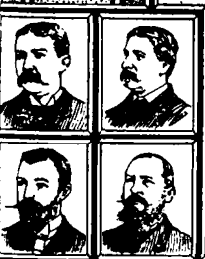
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STANLEY GIBBONS
 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.
MONTHLY JOURNAL

* CONTENTS. *

	PAGE
Editorial	185
New Issues and Varieties (Illustrated)	186
The "One Cent" British Guiana, of 1859	190
The Stamps of Prince Edward Island. By D. A. King	191
The Taping Collection. By Gordon Smith	194
Oddments en Route. By E. Stanley Gibbons	197
Notes and News. By Charles J. Phillips	199
The Perforations of Curacao & Surinam. By G. Isokyser	200
Reports of Philatelic Societies	201
Index	205



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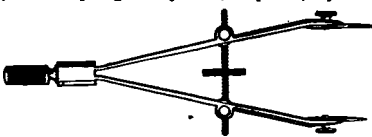
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. V.

JUNE 29, 1895.

No. 60.

EDITORIAL.

THE end of another volume has come upon us almost before we were aware of it, and we find ourselves under the necessity of compiling some retrospective and prospective remarks in weather that is somewhat sultry for either. The weather is in itself an excellent topic, not perhaps of strict Philatelic interest in this country, though a remark in one of our friend Mr. Gibbons' letters reminds us that there are places where the weather has a very decided effect upon the "original gum" question. We still possess some relics of a sojourn in a warm, damp island, in the shape of small masses of pasteboard, which we shall some day have to boil down into unused Canadian, Newfoundland, and United States stamps; but we fear that we shall never be able to separate the varieties of original gum: they will all have to be preserved in the same bottle!

* * *

LET us turn for inspiration to the index that we have been elaborately compiling, and which some of our friends will no doubt be able to prove is lamentably incomplete in the matter of cross-references. One thing that strikes us is the absence of much allusion to forgeries. Is this an indication that the forgery disease has been driven in, as it were, and that the forgers have become so skilful that their works are no longer detected? Or may we venture to suggest that the much-abused Philatelic Protection Association has done something, by its overt action a year or two ago, and by less public proceedings in the more immediate past, to rid us of these troublesome pests? Even at the present day, when every one is supposed to possess something of the refinement and polish of education—or at least to have had opportunities of acquiring it—there is still the old tendency to believe that those who make the most noise are doing the most work. Whereas, in the present, as in the past, if the noisy ones have sometimes succeeded in arousing a quiet worker, who has done the work while they did the shouting, it is certain that in many cases they have only disgusted more moderate partisans, and have thus damaged the cause which they professed to have at heart. Where the work is not so much that of detecting forgeries as of discovering the forger and, if possible, bringing him to justice, it is absolutely essential that it should be done "on the quiet," and with entire

absence of the hallooing that would infallibly scare the bird.

* * *

TALKING of forgeries, and their detection, reminds us that we were glad to see, in the catalogue of a recent auction, some stamps described as "*Registered by the Expert Committee*," referring, we presume, to the Expert Committee appointed some twelve months ago by the London Philatelic Society. It would not become the present writer to say too much in praise of the work done by that Committee, but it may at least be claimed that its work has been done without self-advertisement, and indeed almost in silence; the members of the Committee being content to believe that if their services are required Collectors and Dealers know how to obtain them, whilst if their services are not required they will be still more content! We noticed in a contemporary, whose name we cannot now recall, a statement to the effect that the fee charged by this Committee was fixed at a somewhat high figure, in order that the members might not be overwhelmed with all kinds of common forgeries. This statement was not made as a complaint against the Committee, rather the contrary, but as it is not the fact it is as well that it should be contradicted. The fee is high simply because the expenses are high; if the fact be taken into consideration that the stamps examined are passed round to the three members of the Committee, by registered letter, and are then, if necessary, sent to some other Expert for further opinion, and, if pronounced genuine, are afterwards photographed and returned to their owners with a copy of the photograph, the fee will be found to be by no means excessive; in point of fact, in the case of a stamp submitted and examined singly, and found genuine, the fee of 2s. 6d. does not cover the expense incurred! It is like the old problem of selling matches, in which the seller loses something on each box, but gains on the quantity.

* * *

SHALL we go further in the way of dotting the "i's" and crossing the "t's"? The suppression of the Unnecessary and Speculative is still with us; the crusaders are in the field; a deal of good strong language is being expended—we hear on all sides of nothing but "Blasting the Rock" and "Damming the Stream," and we are wondering whether the summer will be such as to split rocks and dry up streams, or only sufficient to damp the enthusiasm that at present prevails. Numbers of

us had been talking and writing about the matter for months (we might almost say for years) past ; uniting speculative 'varieties', their concoctors, collectors, and all concerned, in one general condemnation. But—

“ In spite of all this terrible curse Nobody seemed one penny the worse.”

Till, all of a sudden, our friend Mr. Phillips, who does not talk long about what he is going to do, but goes and does it, put down the foot of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, on the top of the whole tribe of vermin. Other feet, and good heavy ones too, have been planted alongside, and we believe that, before very long, the “ Rock ” will be reduced to material far more suitable for macadamizing purposes, than ever yet was furnished by those Good Intentions, which are reputed to form a pavement capable of standing a very warm climate.

* * *

AMONG recently received publications we find the *Annuaire de la Société Nouvelle de Timbrologie* for 1894, the Society founded by Dr. Legrand, some eighteen months ago, under circumstances to which we alluded at the time. To say that the *Annuaire* is full of good philatelic matter, and, in parts, slightly combative, is almost equivalent to stating that it is compiled by the President of the *Société Nouvelle*—for our friend Dr. Legrand has ever had a leaning towards the militant side of philately. But we need not enter into the polemical portion here; suffice it to say that we are still on the Doctor's side in the matter, and that we wish him and his Society all success. The *Annuaire* contains an excellent summary of the New Issues of 1894, preceded by a preface in which the question of employing some correct term for Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, &c., in their complete condition, is once more discussed, and is once more—in our opinion—left without a satisfactory solution. Dr. Legrand protests, and here we fully agree with him, against the use of such a word as *Entires*, which is quite meaningless by itself, being merely a slipshod contraction for *Entire Envelopes*, *Entire Wrappers*, &c., and which is also quite unnecessary in this connection, because an Envelope or a Wrapper is something to enclose or to wrap things in, not a little scrap of paper with a stamp impressed upon it. When a collector says that he collects Envelopes or Wrappers, he should be understood as meaning the whole thing, not a little piece cut out of it; for the latter the term *Envelope Stamp* may fairly be used. The expression *Cut Envelope* would more naturally imply an Envelope from which the stamp had been cut, than the stamp itself. But when we come to the question of employing the terms *Timbre Mobile* and *Timbre Fixe* for adhesive and impressed stamps respectively, we are not quite so sure that we agree; because a stamped Envelope or Wrapper seems to us to be in itself a stamp to be attached to the article which it franks, to the same extent as is an adhesive.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

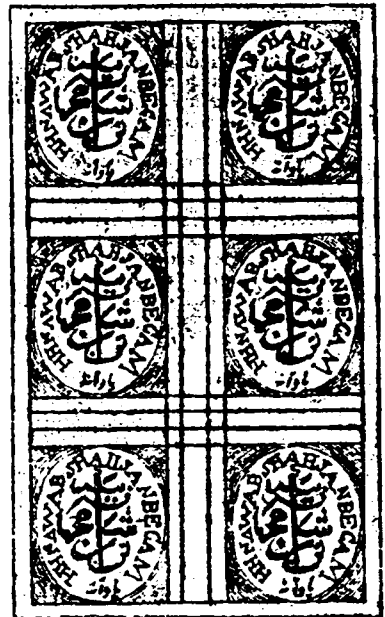
Austria.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that the following have been added to the list :

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 kreuzer, brown.
6 " " "
7 " " "

Barbados.—Our publishers have obtained a curiosity in the form of half of the 1s., violet, wmk. Crown & CC perf. 14, used as 6d. The stamp was divided vertically, and the specimen found is the right-hand half.

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* tells us of various luxuries in preparation or contemplation here—special stamps for Brussels and for Liege, in aid of Exhibitions to be held in those cities in 1896 and 1897, but we hope that the S. S. S. Society may succeed in putting a spoke in the wheels of these speculations. In the meantime curious varieties of the current Post Cards are stated to be the latest development. Both values of single and double cards have been apparently served out in sheets, to be cut according to fancy, so that unsevered pairs of each of the single and of each half of the double are obtainable, and the single also in pairs with the instruction at the top instead of at the bottom!

Bhopal.—*Le T.-P.*, on the authority of *The American Journal of Philately* (which has not reached us with any regularity for some months past), reports some more novelties



from this State. A ½ a. of the rectangular type, with curved lines in the spandrels, in six varieties, all lettered “JAN” for “JAHAN,” with elaborate spacing between the stamps, and a single-line frame surrounding the block. We may surmise that this has been produced to meet a long-felt want. It is printed in green, and is imperforate—at present. A ½ a., red, of similar type, but with horizontal lines in the spandrels, and in eight varieties. A ½ a., red, of the square type, also

in eight varieties, with the ornaments filling the spandrels. Add a [5] a. black of similar type, in eight more varieties, with smaller ornaments. We hope and believe that we are not wrong in supposing that these are "altogether vanity," and that the stamps of Bhopal have been suppressed, like those of some of the other Indian States.

Brazil.—We have received the new 40 reis Card and 200 reis Letter Card, with impressions of the types of the corresponding adhesives, at the right of the well-known vignette. On the Post Card the centre and value label of the stamp, the vignette, and the word "Brazil" on the lower left, are in deep blue, and the frame of the stamp, "BILHETE POSTAL" "(NESTE LADO S' O O ENDERREÇO)," and the lines for the address are in green. On the Letter Card the vignette alone is in deep blue, the centre and value of the stamp, "CARTA BILHETE"—"(CART'S LETTRE)" (these words are in narrower letters than upon the previous 200 reis card), the lines for the address, headed "M," and the picture on the reverse fold, are in black, and the frame of the stamp only in orange. The back of the card in each case is yellowish, and ruled with blue lines. We learn from *Le T.P.* that there is a second variety of the stamp on the current 100 reis envelopes, in which the letters of the word "REIS" are closer together than before.

- Envelopes. 100 reis, red; 160x91 mm., variety.
- Post Card. 100 " " 133x107 mm.
- Post Card. 40 " blue and green on buff; 137x91 mm.
- Letter Card. 200 " black, orange, and blue on lilac; 134x98.

British Central Africa.—We regret to learn that there is, or is to be, a full set of special adhesives, &c. for this territory, which will probably have to be consigned bodily to the "unnecessary" list, and thence to oblivion.

Cashmere.—We have recently been shown a small parcel of Cashmere stamps, which had been ruthlessly and indiscriminately condemned by two experts as "worthless reprints." As the greater part of the contents consisted of the various values of the *Service* stamps, this was a little premature. We are told, and we hope it is true, that the stamps of Cashmere are about to be suppressed, if indeed their suppression has not already taken place; in fact, the gentleman who now has these stamps stated in his letter: "I have heard that the native stamps have been suppressed, and that except for the *Service* stamps none can be got in Srinagar." But even if such is the case, it is early to talk of reprints of stamps that have been so recently current, and of which supplies have always been plentiful. Besides this, the stamps shown us were plainly a mixed lot, some of them being upon the thin greyish or yellowish paper, others upon the very smooth white, and others upon the thin laid paper which we have met with from time to time since 1889. The only novelties were the 2 annas, which we had not previously heard of on this last paper, and the 8 annas on the same, which has been only recently chronicled; all the rest were quite undistinguishable from the stamps that have been in common use for some years past.

Service Stamp. 4 a., black on thin laid.

Ceylon.—The journal of Mons. Maorey (for this we are told represents our barbarous pronunciation of the name of our Parisian confidant) states that the current 5 c. card has had its value reduced to 3 c. by means of surcharges in two distinct varieties and colours.

Post Card. THREE in red, or 5 c. blue on white.
 CENTS 3
 3 cents, in black, on gr.

Chili.—We regret to hear a rumour to the effect that there is no 1 centavo of the provisional Unpaid Letter series. It was the one stamp of the set that we proposed to purchase, if we could get it at face value.

Cook Islands.—We give an illustration of the post card recently chronicled; the formula is the same as that of the earlier card.

FEDERATION OF THE COOK ISLANDS
 POST CARD.
 WITHIN THE FEDERATION ONLY.
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



Fernando Po.—Messrs. Whitfield & Co. send us the 10 c. of current type, in what we presume is a new colour, at all events it is not what we should call violet-brown, the colour previously given on the authority of a contemporary.

Adhesive. 10 c., claret.

France.—Are the current stamps being printed upon paper coloured through? or is it the case, as reported in some of our contemporaries, that certain values have been found with the ground colour impressed on both sides? It seems extremely unlikely that a double printing of the kind should often take place. The 5 c. and the 20 c. have been chronicled in this condition.

German East Africa.—*Le T.P.* reports that the 3+3 pesa card has at last been issued.

Post Card. 3+3 pesa, in black, on 5+5 pf., green.

Great Britain.—Divers of our contemporaries having announced, as novelties, the undated dies for envelopes from 1d. to 1s., it seems as well to draw attention to the fact that the system of dating was given up somewhere near the beginning of 1894. We noted the change in our number for March, 1894, and the envelopes with undated stamps were duly listed in the fourth addendum to our publishers' current catalogue. The date holes in the working dies then in use, of the 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. (the 10d. was never dated), were filled up with rosettes, or ornaments formed of five dots, and these may of course exist in various combinations—we have seen each of them combined with the ½d., vermilion! The 6d. was also impressed on telegraph forms, and the rosette dies of this value have apparently been worn out; the new dies show no date holes, and no doubt the same will be the case with the new dies of the other values, when such are required. The telegraph forms have appeared of late in some varieties, which it may be well to describe before they become unattainable. About the same time that the rosettes were inserted in the stamps, some change was made in the setting of the form, the most noticeable alteration being that the fourth line of paragraph 4 of the notice on the back begins with the word "General" on the new forms, instead of with the word "Office." The dated dies may exist on the new form, or the rosette dies on the old; but so far these varieties have not been met with. The dies without either dates or rosettes have also been impressed on the form described above, and we have since met with a later variety still, in which the instruction at the foot, on the front of the form, is in one line, with a long line below it across the form, and the words "(PRINTED BY McCORQUODALE & CO., LIMITED)" are in the centre, below this line, instead of at the right hand side.

- Telegraph forms.
- 6d., violet; rosettes, new setting, name at right.
- 6d., " no rosettes " " "
- 6d., " " " name in centre.

We are informed that a sheet of the 1d. stamps was discovered at Bath a few weeks ago, that had an impression on the gummed side as well as on the other, a complication which is new to us.

Greece.—We have received a horizontal pair of the 1 lepton, first type, in reddish brown on yellowish paper, perf. 11½ at bottom and sides, and imperf. between the two stamps; they are cut close at the top, and it is therefore impossible to say whether a line of perforations was also missing there or not. We have also the Postal Union 10 lepta card, in pink, on the watermarked paper; our correspondent adds, "La même existe sur papier marbré," but the card seems always to have a marbled appearance.

Adhesive. 1 l., reddish brown; variety of perf.
Post Card. 10 l., pink on grey-blue.

Guatemala.—*Le T.P.* tells us that the new card, which we noted in February, and of which we now append an illustration, is printed in brown on white. The following notice announced its issue:

"NATIONAL POST-OFFICE.

"The Post-office Department announces to the public that, from this date, Post Cards at 1 centavo are put in circulation for the Local Service; they can, however, also be employed for the interior of the Republic, but in that

case they must not contain any written matter except the address of the person to whom they are sent.

"The public is reminded that there exist cards of the value of 3 centavos for use in the interior of the Republic.

"GUATEMALA, APRIL 2, 1895."

It would appear, therefore, that these cards can only be employed locally, or with printed matter for the interior; and it seems odd that they should nevertheless be inscribed "Union Postal Universal."



Holland.—We have received the 1 c., unpaid letter stamp in its new colour.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 c., black and ultramarine.

Iceland.—This is an island that can be thoroughly recommended. A former Secretary of the London Philatelic Society used sometimes to pass the summer months here, but even he did not succeed in introducing the study of philately into the post-office; we do not suggest that he ever attempted to do so. New varieties appear at the rate of about one in a couple of years or more; the latest, as we learn from *Le T. P.*, is a new value for official use.

Service Stamp. 50 aur., mauve.

India.—We give an illustration of the surcharged stamp of the "Soldiers' and Seamen's Envelope," which we described last month.

The following is a copy of the notice published relating to the wrappers chronicled last month:

"POSTAL NOTICE.

"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	Rs.	A.	P.
Packets of 6	per packet	0	0	7

"ONE ANNA WRAPPERS.

"Any number less than 6	each	0	1	1
Packets 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.

(Signed) "H. M. KISCH,

"Off. Director-General of the Post-office of India.
"Calcutta, the 15th April, 1895."

We have been shown a set of the stamps we alluded to in April; they are surcharged "POSTAL SERVICE," in two lines of small sans-serif capitals, in black, and their use is described to us as follows: "They are placed by postmasters on parcel documents, to cover the amount of Customs revenue on foreign parcels. The documents are sent to the Examiner's office, and the stamps are destroyed there, after being checked." We may fairly claim that the stamps thus surcharged and employed are fiscals, not postals.

Labuan.—The North Borneo Company seems to be making the most of its philatelic opportunities. Fresh sets of surcharged varieties have appeared, both for Labuan and for North Borneo, which the S. S. Society has declared—and we fancy not without good reason—to be of the unnecessary class; we therefore make no further allusion to them.

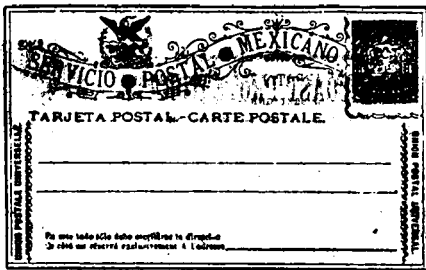
Luxemburg.—We have received two values of a new issue, the design of which is represented in the accompanying illustration, and we copy the colours of the others from *Le T. P.*, also the announcement that they have already been disfigured by a surcharge, consisting of the letters "S. P.," in black, in the upper corners.



Adhesives. 1 c., lavender; perf. 10/11
2 c., brown " " " " " "
4 c., olive-brown " " " " " "
5 c., emerald-green " " " " " "
10 c., carmine. " " " " " "

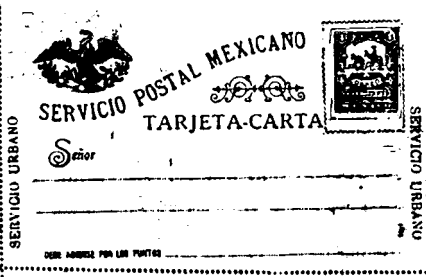
Official Stamps. The same, surcharged "S. P."

Mexico.—The following illustration shows the principal variety in the setting of the formula of the current cards,



which is similar to that of the cards we described in September last; the words "TARJETA POSTAL—CARTE POSTALE" are in larger type. The cards for the interior also exist with "TARJETA POSTAL" in the larger type.

Our next illustration shows the type of the new Letter Cards.



The *Philatelic Journal of America* adds the following to the list of varieties of the numeral stamps:

Adhesives. 1 c., yellow-green; perf. 5/1
3 c., vermilion " " " "
5 c., blue " " " "
20 c., vermilion, perf. 11 x 5/1.

We regret to report, on the authority of *The American Journal of Philately*, that the whole of the new series of adhesives has made its appearance surcharged "OFFICIAL," diagonally, in sans-serif capitals, in black.

Official Stamps. 1 c. to 10 dollars, black surcharge.

Mozambique.—It is stated that the opening of the railway from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria is to be made the excuse for a special issue of surcharged stamps, which may safely be neglected by the philatelist.

New South Wales.—We have received the Letter Card with the line of perforations rounded at the lower corners, instead of crossing; the instruction on the back has also been reset, the first line ends with the word "without," the second line is shorter, and ends with "Zalanti" as before, the third line remains unchanged, and the words, "if addressed to Fiji," are now set under the centre of the third line. It will be of interest to know whether the varieties of formula and perforation are found interchanged. The material is rather thicker than before.

Letter Card. 1/4d., red on grey; new formula and perf.

New Zealand.—The authorities here seem to have started the issue of Letter Cards without laying in a sufficient supply of material; the *gran cards* are, we hear, exhausted, and we have received one of *redish buff* or *saumon*.

Letter Card. 1/4d., mauve on *saumon*.

Niger Coast.—Fresh surcharges seem to be manufactured or discovered every month. We



give illustrations of two overprinted fractions, one of which has been chronicled under *Oil Rivers*; the other form exists, we are told, in *red* on half of 1d., *blue*, as described last August, and also as given below. Our third illustration shows the card chronicled in March.



Adhesive. 1d., in black, on half of 1d., vermilion.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



North Borneo.—See Labuan.

Paraguay.—Messrs. A. Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* informs us that the 20 c. of the current issue has only recently made its appearance, and that its colour is *vermillion*, not *carmine* as previously chronicled.

Persia.—*Le T. P.* reports three envelopes, with stamp of the accompanying design in the right upper corner; the paper is white wove, and the size 140 x 108 mm.

Envelopes. 6 shahi, 1 lue.
8 " brown.
16 " rose-carmine.



Peru.—From the same journal we learn that the new 20 c. is of the same type as that of 1867, also that there is a new 2 c., of the annexed design.

Adhesive. 2 c., slate; *perf.* 11 1/2.



Ponta Delgada.—We have received the 20 reis card for this parish, and we gather that the 30 reis and the Letter Card, which were chronicled some time back, have only recently made their appearance.

Post Card. 20 reis, lilac on buff.

Portugal.—The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles an error of the 10 reis card of 1880, without the word "PARA" under the Arms.

Queensland. We give illustrations of the new 1d. adhesive, and of the 1/4d. stamp which has at present only



been seen upon wrappers. It appears that in the last printing of the now obsolete type of 1d., on the fiscal paper with the *blue* pattern on the back, there was one stamp on which the first two letters of "PENNY" were deficient; the defective *cliché*, however, is stated to have been removed after a comparatively small number of sheets had been printed. The new type was then impressed upon thin, unwatermarked paper, until the arrival of a fresh supply with the Q and Crown. We have therefore to add the following:

Adhesives. 1d., vermilion; error "NNY," on fiscal paper.
1d. " new type, on unwatermarked paper.

Russia.—We gather from *The A. J. P.* that we omitted to notice the fact that a specimen of the 30 kopeks on *laid* paper, *perf.* 15, was sold a short time back at an auction in London. If this be thus, and the stamp in question really exists on the enamelled paper, without the wavy line watermark, we may strike out the "?" after No. 22 in our publishers' catalogue; but we fancy that more than a single stamp is required positively to prove the absence of the watermark.

Russian Locals.—From *Le T. P.*, except where otherwise stated:—

Ardatoff.—We have received two values, of the design of the 3 kopeks chronicled in February last; the new 3 kop. has numerals with round heads, instead of flat.

Adhesives. 3 kop., blue; *perf.*
5 " brown "



Ekaterinburg.—Our ignorance of Russian language and geography led us to attribute to Ekaterinoslaw two stamps of the annexed design, which it appears belong to this district, a new one to philatelists. The 5 kopeks exists imperfectly, as well as in the normal condition.



Ossa.—Fresh tinkering at the old design has again taken place here, the results of which may be seen in the accompanying illustration. Apiculture is evidently flourishing in these parts, thirteen apes—we mean bees—are now depicted, instead of twelve only. The design is still printed in *red* on a ground of *green* lines.

Adhesive. 2 kop., red and green; *perf.* 12.

Pskoff.—The design here remains unchanged, but we have received some fresh combinations of colours. In the 1 kop. the numeral and the background of the Arms are in *green*, the design is in *brown*, and the labels at top and bottom have a solid ground of *yellow*. In the 3 kop. the design is also in *brown*, but the Arms are on a solid ground of *carmine*, and the numeral and the lined ground of the labels in *blue*.

Adhesives. 1 kop., brown, green, and yellow.
3 " brown, carmine, and blue.

Ryeff.—Here again we have a modification of a previous type, which, to judge by the illustration, is not improved by the alteration.

Adhesive.
2 kop., red and brown; *perf.* 11 1/2.

Starobyisk.—We have received the 3 kop. of the design of 1893 in a new colour.

Adhesive. 3 kop., carmine-red on *saumon*.



St. Thomas (Danish West Indies).—We have received the 50 c. surcharged "10-CENTS—1895" in three lines, in *black*. We have not seen any varieties of the overprint, but can hardly hope that none exist.

Adhesive. 10 c., in black, on 50 c., mauve.

Salvador.—*Le Collectionneur de T. P.* describes a specimen of the 11 c. envelope, of 1894, with the stamp surcharged "DOS CENTAVOS," in two curved lines, above and below the central device. The copy is obliterated "2 Dec., 1894."

Envelope. 2 c., in black, on 11 c., carmine.

Samoa.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shown us an envelope franked by the half of a shilling stamp of the current issue, containing a letter to them from the Postmaster, in which he states that a fire had occurred at the Post-office, and almost all the stamps had been burnt—hence the necessity for cutting up those that were left.

We have a similar account from a naval correspondent at Apia, who states that the only stamps saved were the shilling ones, two fragments of which denoted the postage on his letter.



Servia.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that there is a full set of post and letter cards with the stamp of the type of the current adhesives; and, from *Le T.-P.*, that an error of impression has already been discovered of one of the values of the Unpaid Letter series, of which we now give an illustration:

Post Cards. 5 para, rose on buff; with frame.

5+5 " " blue on white "

10 " " " " "

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 para, rose; error.

We should fancy that it might be possible to produce this error from the 5 para, *magenta*. The 5 para card, in blue on buff, which we chronicled and illustrated in April, is said to have been a special issue—in honour of a Ball given by the Postmaster-General, or something of that kind!

Seychelles.—We find that we have not yet quoted the sizes of the recently-issued envelopes. *Le T.-P.* tells us that the 8c. and 15c. each exist in two sizes, 120 x 94 mm. and 140 x 78 mm.; the 30c. has only been found in one size, 140 x 110 mm. The paper of all is thick white wove.

South.—Various of our contemporaries have chronicled, as something hitherto unheard of, a specimen of the current 1 anna in blue. We saw a copy of this curiosity in August, 1891, and described it, with a query, in our number for that month; we are still inclined to look upon it—in common with other blue varieties of stamps that are usually green—as of a very doubtful nature.

South Australia.—Messrs. A. Smith and Son have found an imperforate copy (used) of the 9d. of 1860.

Adhesive. 9d., dull violet; imperf.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak. The Ph. J. of G. B.* announces a 3c. stamp, formed in the same manner as the same value for Selangor, &c.

Adhesive. 3c. (on 5c.), black and rose.

Selangor. Le T.-P. chronicles a 2c., of the Tiger type.

Adhesive. 2c., orange.

Switzerland.—The *Schw. Brief. Zeitung* announces the discovery of a 10c. envelope, obliterated "15 Mars 1875," watermarked with large numerals "10," 47 mm. in height.

Envelope. 10c., rose; wmk. large numerals.

Transvaal.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the alteration from shafts to pole draught, of the wagon on the new design for the stamps, has already taken place. The following values have appeared with the corrected drawing, according to various authorities:

Adhesives. 4d., slate; altered type.
1d., carmine "
2d., olive "
3d., violet "
1s., green "

Turkey.—We have received a Letter Card, with stamp of the type of the current 1 piastre adhesive impressed in the right upper corner. The inscriptions, in Turkish and in French, and the lines for the address are in black. The material is thick salmon (?) coloured paper, 136 x 84 mm.

Letter Card. 1 piastre, grey-blue on salmon.

Turks Islands.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a 4d. adhesive of the current type, with the name and value in blue; also a 2½d. envelope bearing an impression of the same type.

Adhesive. 4d., blue and lilac.
Envelope. 2½d., ultramarine; 140 x 80 mm.

United States.—Mr. F. P. Brown, of Boston, kindly sends us a block of the 2c., in the most recent variety of type, on paper watermarked with large letters "U. S. P." arranged in an ingenious fashion, of which, as far as we can make out from the block before us, the following is the scheme:

U S P S U S P
S P S U S P S
P S U S P S U
S U S P S U S
S U S P S U S
U S P S U S P
S P S U S P S
P S U S P S U

so as to read backwards and forwards, upwards and downwards, in fact, every way except diagonally. In the latter direction we either get rows of the same letters, or the initials of the newly-formed Vigilance Society in alternate rows with the letters U. S. P., a conjunction which we trust is not ominous.

We suppose we may expect the full set of adhesives, in two varieties of type, on both watermarked and unwatermarked paper, in addition to some threescore envelopes and wrappers, with the new watermark for these articles, a list of which we copy from *Le T.-P.* The sizes are as follows:

No. 1. 135 x 73 mm.	No. 8. 241 x 105 mm.
2. 140 x 83 "	9. 258 x 110 "
3. 149 x 86 "	10. 117 x 91 "
4. 149 x 62 "	11. 133 x 103 "
5. 160 x 87 "	12. 140 x 260 " wrappers.
6. " " not gummed.	13. 170 x 94 "
7. 225 x 100 "	14. 160 x 94 "

And the values are thus:

1 c. on white; sizes 2, 3, 5, 11.
1 c. on straw " 2, 3, 5.
1 c. on manilla " 3, 6.
1 c. on olive-manilla; size 3.
2 c. on white; sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14.
2 c. on straw " 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14.
2 c. on buff " 2, 3, 5, 7, 13.
2 c. on blue " 2, 3, 5, 7, 13.
2 c. on manilla " 2, 3, 5.
2 c. on olive-manilla; sizes 2, 3, 5.
4 c. on white; sizes 7, 8, 9.
4 c. on straw " 7, 8, 9.
5 c. on white " 3, 5.
5 c. on straw " 3, 5.
<i>Wrappers.</i> 1 c. on manilla.
2 c. "

The higher values of the Newspaper stamps are also reported. *Adhesive.* 2c., carmine on wmkd. paper.

Newspaper Stamps.

50 cents, rose.	10 dollars, green.
2 dollars, orange.	20 " slate.
5 " blue.	50 " carmine.
	100 dollars, purple.

Venezuela.—There appears to be an enthusiast in this Republic, who provides the authorities with special post-marking dies every few months, for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of some departed benefactor. In February it was the Grand Marshal Sucre; in May, General José Gregorio Monagas; next month perhaps there will be an Admiral, or an Archbishop, and as long as the postmark form of Celebration is adhered to we shall have no reason to object.

Victoria.—Our publishers have found an apparently imperforate specimen of the 9d. on 10d. The stamp is used, and, although only a single copy, has margins that should satisfy the sceptical.

Adhesive. 9d., in blue, on 10d., brown on rose; imperf.

Wurtemberg.—*Le T. P.* chronicles the following:—

Service Envelopes. 5 pf., green on buff; 182 x 120 mm.
5 pf. " grey
10 pf., carmine on buff; 350 x 140 mm.

THE "ONE CENT" BRITISH GUIANA, OF 1853.

In the book published, a few years back, by the London Philatelic Society, upon the Postage Stamps, &c., of the British Colonies in the West Indies, four varieties of type of this stamp are described, and in Mr. Bacon's "preliminary notes" a very interesting account is given of the manner in which the two stamps of this issue were produced, showing that the method of production employed must be held to account for the varieties that exist.

A few months ago our publishers obtained two strips of the One Cent stamps, one of which strips shows conclusively that the theory suggested to Mr. Bacon by the representative of the firm that printed the stamps will not hold good, as far as two of the varieties are concerned at all events. Both of the strips are instructive, and we give an illustration of each as the frontispiece to our present volume.

We must first, however, give a description of the varieties of type, and of their production; premising that they all consist in variations in the lower part of the stamp alone, the upper and principal portion of the design being the same in all. The type which the London Philatelic Society treated as the normal one has no white line, or space, above the square blocks in the lower corners, and the label containing the words "ONE CENT"; in this the Society was

certainly right, because, although specimens showing this line, to a greater or less extent, are perhaps commoner than those which show no sign of it, the line is quite unintentional and accidental, as we shall presently show. The Society's normal type also has the words "ONE CENT" arranged so as nearly to fill the space between the two corner blocks, and not as shown in our illustrations, in both of which there are comparatively wide spaces before the "o" and after the "r." This arrangement of the words was, it seems probable, that of the first printing of the stamps. The Society's list then gives the following as *varieties*: "a. With white line above the value." This white line extends right across the stamp, in most cases, and in all cases as far as one side of it. "b. With letter o of ONE further away from the left corner block." "c. With small letter o to ONE." But it should, we think, have been noted that variety a occupies a different position to the others, inasmuch as it exists in combination with all three of the varieties in the lettering; and there might in fact be made six types, formed by the three variations in the letters, each without and with the white line.

The stamps were lithographed, the stones being prepared by means of transfer impressions from engraved dies. There was one die only for the principal part of the design, with a separate slip for the bottom part for each value, one of the slips containing "5. ONE CENT 3." and the other "5. FOUR CENTS 3." or so we gather from the stamps, though it is not distinctly stated in the description that the corner blocks formed part of the separate slips. The plan adopted, as described to Mr. Bacon by Mr. Rapkin of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, was as follows: Impressions from the principal die, and from the slips, were taken separately on transfer paper; these impressions were then carefully cut out, and pasted in regular rows upon a sheet of paper, each impression of the principal die having an impression from one of the slips, "ONE CENT" or "FOUR CENTS," as required, neatly affixed below it. This was done with care, but in not a few cases the impressions of the two dies that made up the complete stamp were not quite accurately joined, and this defect produced in the stamps a white space, or line, sometimes extending quite across, but more frequently, perhaps, showing only part way across, or more clearly at one side than at the other. This is intelligible enough, and the varieties thus produced are due simply to slightly defective transfers.

The varieties which differ in the letters of the value cannot be accounted for so easily; Mr. Rapkin plainly considered that they must be produced by different dies for the value labels, and he accounted for the existence of the various dies by supposing that these little slips got lost, or mislaid, and that therefore when fresh supplies of the stamps were required, fresh value dies had to be engraved; thus these varieties in the type were supposed to mark separate printings of the stamps. This, however, was only conjecture; Mr. Bacon obtained no statistics as to the quantities of stamps printed, or the number of printings that took place, nor any evidence in support of the theory mentioned above.

Now if we look at the illustrations of two strips of the One Cent stamps, alluded to above, we find that the four stamps in the horizontal strip are all of Variety c of the Society's book, the one with a small letter "o"; the left-hand stamp of the strip has a dot after the word "CENT," but that is no doubt merely an accidental flaw in the transfer, or perhaps in that one impression; all four are practically of the same type. But in the vertical strip this is not the case, the first and third stamps being of Variety b, and the second and fourth of Variety c. It may be noted that all eight stamps show the peculiarity of Variety a, to a greater or less extent. These two strips are apparently of the same printing; the colour is the same; the paper, as far as we could ascertain without removing them from the covers, is the same; and they were used, the vertical strip on the 27th March, and the horizontal on the 5th May, 1860. Taking the two together, we might suppose that the sheets of this printing consisted of alternate horizontal rows of varieties b and c. Supposing that this was the case, or even admitting that the two varieties were not evenly distributed throughout the sheet, how are we to account for the existence of two types upon the same sheet at all?

There is another curious circumstance connected with these stamps. The whole of the bottom slip is evidently separate

from the rest; there is a distinct white line above one, or both, of the lower corner blocks in each of the stamps illustrated, showing, that if there were two distinct value slips there should also have been two sets of corner blocks; but from careful examination of the numerals and of the pattern of the background of the squares containing them, we are convinced that the corner blocks are identically the same in both types.

This fact complicates the question very considerably, and we have been unable to arrive at a satisfactory solution of it. One thing is certain, and that is that the theory suggested to Mr. Bacon is not correct, as far as these two varieties are concerned at all events, and we are inclined to think that the description given by Mr. Rapkin of the manner in which the stones were constructed is also not quite accurate. There are, of course various methods of producing stamps of different values by means of a single die; in the case of the British Guiana stamps of 1860 we are told that the whole design, including the bottom corner blocks, was engraved upon one die, the space between the blocks being left blank for the insertion of the value; the stones are described as having been made up in the same way as those for the 1853 stamps, but the value slips in the 1860 issue must have been inserted with marvellous neatness; there is never the slightest break in the ground of the label, or, as far as we are aware, any irregularity in the positions of the letters. Two value slips must have been made for each value (except the 4 c.) of the 1860 issue, but they were never used together, and we should suppose from the appearance of the stamps that the slips may have been made to fit into the other part of the die—in this case—and that thus the whole impression, for each transfer to make up the sheet, was taken together.

In the case of the stamps of 1853, it is quite evident that if the bottom corner blocks formed part of the die on which was engraved the design of the stamps, the impressions of those blocks must have been cut away from the impressions of the rest of the design, and rejoined to them with the impressions of the value slips; also, that in making up the stone, from which the strips we are dealing with were printed, impressions from two different value slips were employed. That the corner blocks did form part of the original die we have little doubt, from the fact that they appear to be identically the same in all the varieties of the 1 c. But we should be inclined to suggest that, if the value slips were originally engraved, they were not replaced when lost, but that, for a later printing, the value was drawn upon transfer paper, twice over for the sake of convenience, and that the value slips were made up by transfers from these two drawings. If these drawings were made in the spaces between impressions from the two bottom corner blocks, and the bottom slips then cut off, transferred to a stone, and impressions taken from this to produce the required number of value slips with the corner blocks complete, this would account for the varieties in the lettering of the value, whilst the figures at each side remained unchanged; and also for the fact that where the bottom slip has not been quite accurately joined to the upper part of the design, it is evidently all (both value and corner blocks) in one piece.

THE STAMPS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

BY DONALD A. KING.

PART I.

(Continued from page 156.)

THE next series consists of the 2d., 3d., and 6d., perforated 11½ and 12. The warrants Nos. 263 and 264 were paid before the 23rd of March, 1863, and the stamps were probably issued in the same year; certainly in 1864, as I have seen specimens on the cover of the 2d. and 3d. used early in that year, and the perf. 9 issue is very seldom seen used after 1863. The amount paid was the largest bill of all the stamp accounts of the pence issue, and a very large supply must have been ordered. It may be that there were

1d. and 9d. stamps included in the account, but this is open to doubt, as the first supply would hardly be exhausted; and, moreover, there was another warrant issued for a remittance to Whiting in 1865, that was for a new lot of these two values.

The three values are printed on the same smooth paper as that of the previous issues. The colour of the 2d. is more of a pink, and even in very deep shades does not run into the *claret* of the first issue. The 3d. is about the same colour as the preceding issue, and the 6d. is found in two distinct shades, *yellow-green* and *blue-green*.

A slight variety of paper is found in this set; it is somewhat thinner than the ordinary kind, and the design shows through on the back of the stamp. This is the only difference, colour and quality being the same. The values I have seen on this paper are the 2d. and 3d.

Considering the large amount paid in this account, and the similarity of paper and perforation in the used copies of this value, I am inclined to believe that the 4d., black, was one of the stamps sent from England in this lot. This is of course advancing the date of issue some four years, but, as I have already said, it is only by the stamps on the entire covers that my theory can be proved. Its chief support is the similarity of paper and perforation, and that in most cases is a fairly safe guide. At the most it is but a theory, and as such I will let it stand.

The warrant of 1865 would be for a new supply of the 1d. and 9d. values, as by this time they must have been nearly exhausted. The paper and perforation are the same as the previous issue, but the colours show different shades. The 1d. is an *orange-yellow* shading into a *golden* tint, the latter quite a rare shade in a used condition. The 9d. has more of a *rosy* shade in it than the earlier printings; but this is such a delicate colour, and changes so easily, that it is difficult to determine just what the shade was. After this date specimens of the first printing of these two values are very seldom met with; indeed, the latest date that I have seen with the 1d., yellow-brown, is May 6th, 1866, and this date is a later one than the earliest note I have of the use of the 1d., yellow. This latter is April, 1866. A variety of this issue is the 9d., imperforate vertically and perforated horizontally.

In 1867 another warrant was issued, and paid very late in that year or early in 1868. This was for a supply of 2d., 3d., and 4d. If the last value was not issued at an earlier date, it certainly came with this lot. The stamps sent were printed on a rough-surfaced, coarse, heavy paper, of a bluish-white colour. The blue tint is rather suggested than seen, and yet it is quite distinct, especially so in the 2d. and 3d. values. The paper of this issue is totally dissimilar to that of any of the other series, giving the stamps an altogether different appearance, a fresher, brighter look. The colours differ slightly also from the previous emissions, the 2d. has more of a *red* in it, and the 3d. is a *clear blue*; the perforation a clear cut 12, and without any compound varieties. There are two values to be had part perforate, the 2d. and 3d., the former perforated horizontally and imperforate vertically, and the latter imperforate horizontally and perforated vertically.

There are in the Prince Edward Island stamps, besides the ordinary perforations, a number of compound ones. Indeed, this peculiarity exists more or less in every value of Whiting's manufacture; they are scarce, and though I have not had a chance of examining and measuring the perforations of entire sheets of the pence issues, I think they are due to the same cause as that which produces them in the cents series; viz., two different gauges being used on the same sheet.

The 4d. stamp, issued in 1870, is the only one of the entire series of Prince Edward Island stamps that has any pretensions to beauty at all. It was manufactured by the British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal, is engraved in *taille douce*, printed in *brown* on a medium weight white paper, in sheets of one hundred and twenty, two panes of sixty each, ten rows of six. It is perforated 12, and no varieties exist except in the shades of colour, and that only from dark to light.

Throughout the series of Prince Edward Island stamps there are many minor varieties, in some instances caused by poor printing and in others by slight defects in the plates. The former is the more prolific cause of the two, as in the proofs published by *The London Philatelist* many of the so-called errors are not to be found. However, as many

collectors are interested in them, I have decided to give a list of the most conspicuous varieties that exist. It must be understood that these exist on all varieties of paper and with all perforations.

The 1d., 4d., and 9d. are found with traces of an outer line round the design of the stamp; it may be at any of the four sides, usually shows at one only, but occasionally on two. This line is commonest and most distinct on the 1d., and very often runs along the whole side or bottom of the stamp; on the 4d. and 9d. it barely shows, and is seldom over a quarter of an inch in length. The 1d. has no other decided varieties.

In the 2d. there are:

1st row, 10th stamp, Dot between "1" and "s" of "ISLAND."

3rd row, 10th stamp, Broken "T" and dot before "T" in "TWO."

4th row, 2nd stamp, Dot after "E" of "POSTAGE."

4th row, 9th stamp, Dot between "1" and "s" of "ISLAND."

4th row, 10th stamp, Dot after "E" in "POSTAGE," and Dot in "C" of "PENCE."

6th row, 4th stamp, "TVC" instead of "TWO." (This variety does not show in the reprinted proofs.)

In the 3d. there are:

3rd row, 2nd stamp, "1" of "ISLAND" similar to a reversed "L."

5th row, 2nd stamp, Dot after "E" of "PENCE."

In the 4d. there is:

4th row, 4th stamp, "FOUP" instead of "FOUR." (This does not show in the reprinted proofs, though the "R" is damaged in the plate, but not making a perfect letter "P.")

In the 6d. there are:

1st row, 2nd stamp, Dot before "P" of "PENCE."

3rd row, 2nd stamp, Dot after "E" of "PENCE."

In the 9d. there is:

4th row, 1st stamp, Dot before "P" of "PRINCE."

To get all the minute varieties that may be found in these stamps I would recommend collectors to take them by the entire sheet, and thus anyone would have a reasonable hope of securing them all, though it must be acknowledged that some sheets do not show all the errors.

The large quantity of remainders that were sold in 1874 has kept down the price of used stamps, and it is only within the last few years that collectors have discovered how scarce perfect used copies are. I consider the three values on coarse white paper and the 6d., *blue-green*, as the rarest of the used varieties. They comprise the bulk of the remainders of their respective values; indeed unused copies on the old paper, or of the 6d., *yellow-green*, are decidedly scarce.

The dates of issue as given in the Reference List, except in some few instances, can only be considered as approximately correct, they being taken from the earliest dates I have seen of stamps which have not been removed from the original covers, and of course it is very probable that earlier dates can be found. The chronological arrangement of issues is based entirely on the stamps that I have seen on the covers, except in the case of the 4d., which value I have not been able to discover with an early date.

Where a date is given before any particular stamp it is simply the earliest that has come under my observation.

The list of compound perforations, as it is not possible to arrange them with the issues to which they belong, I have given separately; the collector can assign them fairly well to their correct places by the shades of colour. In all cases the horizontal measurement is given first, the vertical second.

REFERENCE LIST.

1st Jan., 1861. Medium weight, yellowish white, smooth paper; perforated 9.

2d., rose, claret, light to dark shades.

3d., blue "

6d., yellow-green.

Same paper; part perforated.

2d., claret, perf. vertically, imperf. horizontally.

2d. " " horizontally " vertically.

Same paper; imperforate.

2d., deep rose.

Same paper; rouletted.
 2d., deep rose.
 6th May? 1862. Same paper; perforated 11.
 1d., yellow-brown, light to dark shades.
 9d., lilac
 ? 1863. Same paper; perforated 11½ and 12.
 2d., rose, light to dark shades.
 3d., blue
 4d., black, grey to black, shades.
 6d., yellow-green, blue-green, shades.

April? 1866. Same paper; perforated 11½ and 12.
 1d., orange to golden-yellow, light to dark shades.
 9d., rosy lilac

Same paper; part perforated.

9d., rosy lilac, perf. horizontally, imperf. vertically.

? 1867-1868. Coarse, heavy, white paper, with a bluish tint; perforated 12.

2d., pink, light to dark shades.

3d., blue

4d., black, grey to black, shades.

Same paper; part perforated.

2d., pink, perf. horizontally, imperf. vertically.

3d., blue, imperf. " perf. "

July? 1870. Medium weight, white paper; perforated 12.
 4½d., brown, light to dark shades.

NOTE.—Since this paper was in type we have received from Mr. A. A. Bartlett, who is well known as an authority upon Prince Edward Island stamps, some blocks of 2d. and 3d., which he tells us were found among the remainders, but which show two very distinct varieties of paper. One is the hard, white paper, with a *bluish* tint, to which Mr. King refers, and which is the paper of by far the greater portion of the remainders; the other is a very soft, *yellowish* paper, the colour of which may be due in part to the gum having penetrated into it. The perforation of both gauges about 12, but whereas in the first paper the holes are quite cleanly cut, in the second they have more the appearance of pin perforation, owing to the softness of the paper. Mr. King does not allude specially to this variety of the *yellowish* paper, which we gather from Mr. Bartlett is peculiar to these two values.—ED.

Compound Perforations; yellowish-white paper.

Perf. 11 × 11½.

1d., yellow-brown.

2d., rose, light to dark shades.

Perf. 11 × 12.

1d., yellow-brown.

2d., rose.

3d., blue, light to dark shades.

9d., lilac.

Perf. 11½ × 12.

1d., orange to yellow.

2d., rose, light to dark shades.

3d., blue.

4d., black.

6d., yellow-green.

9d., rosy lilac.

Perf. 11 × 11½ × 12.

2d., rose, top and bottom 11, left side 11½, right side 12.

9d., rosy lilac " " "

BISECTED STAMPS.

As in the other Colonies of British North America, a complete list of the cut stamps cannot be given, as new varieties or combinations may be discovered at any time. Prince Edward Island is one of the few Colonies in which the bisecting of stamps was officially authorized, and though this was applicable to only one stamp, yet that particular one is the rarest of all the varieties. Indeed, all the bisected stamps are rare. As in the former lists I give the entire prepayment of the cover first, and then what it is made up with. All stamps are bisected diagonally, unless otherwise specified.

REFERENCE LIST.

- 3d., made of 2d. and half a 2d.; perf. 9.
- 3d., made of half a 6d.; perf. 9.
- *4½d., made of 3d. and half a 3d.; perf. 9.
- 1s. 6½d., made of five 3d. and half a 3d.
- 4½d., made of half a 9d.
- 3d., made of half a 6d.
- 3d., made of 2d. and half a 2d.
- 3d., made of 2d. and half a 2d.; cut vertically.
- 2d., made of half a 4d.
- 2d., made of half a 4d.; cut vertically.
- *1d., made of half a 2d.

PART II.

In 1871 the currency of the Colony was changed to a decimal one, the Statute authorizing this being as follows:

"AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A DECIMAL SYSTEM OF CURRENCY ON THIS ISLAND.

(Passed April 17th, 1871.)

"Whereas it is deemed expedient to assimilate the currency of this Island to that of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America, and to introduce a decimal system of keeping accounts in the Public Offices in this Colony.

"Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

"1. The unit of account on this Island shall be the dollar of one hundred cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of four hundred and eighty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money.

"2. The accounts at all public offices on this Island shall be changed and kept in the decimal system, which shall go into operation at the times following: For the accounts kept at the Savings Bank at the Public Treasury on the first day of December next; for the accounts kept at all Post-offices, the Money Order Office, and at all Excise Offices, and at all other public offices except the Treasury, on the first day of January next; for all accounts kept at the Public Treasury on the first day of February next.

"3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby authorized to empower the Commissioner for issuing Treasury notes to have suitable notes of the decimal currency prepared and signed, the same to be exchanged with the Colonial Treasurer for the Treasury notes already in circulation, for the purpose of the Act.

"4. Gold and silver coin shall be legal tender at the rates set forth in Schedule A here annexed.

"5. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby empowered to provide a coinage of copper cents for this Island, and to cause postage stamps of the new denominations to be issued as soon as practicable."

This Act not only changed the currency of the Colony, but it also authorized the issue of the decimal series of stamps, and therefore no amendment was made to the Post-office Act. On the 1st of January, 1872, the new issue appeared; it was composed of six values—1 c., orange; 2 c., blue; 3 c., rose; 4 c., green; 6 c., black; and 12 c., mauve. There was only one lot of this issue made, the warrant for the payment being as follows:

"Warrant Book, No. 742. Charles Whiting, being his account for postage stamps, \$738.88."

This account was paid before October, 1872, and is the only item in the accounts of moneys paid for stamps up to July 1st, 1873, the date of Confederation. The above account is doubtless the same as the one that Mr. Tilleard quotes in his paper on Prince Edward Island stamps in *The London Philatelist* for January, 1893. He says that it is dated June 4th, 1872, and amounts to £148 17s. This is very nearly the equivalent of the sum given in the Warrant No. 742, and I believe it to be the same account.

* These were only on parts of the cover, and I think there were other stamps on them as well as those given.

As shown by the warrant the new stamps were manufactured by Mr. Whiting, who had provided the previous issues. They are printed, the same as the preceding series, from electrotype plates; the size, however, differs, the cents issue being in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten. The paper is very much the same colour as that of the last printing, but if possible of a poorer quality; the perforation is most irregular. Mr. Tilleard states that the plates of the 3 c. and 12 c. are in fifties; this being the case it is probable that the sheets were printed from two plates clamped together, as the entire sheets show no irregular spacing between the middle rows, which would have certainly been the case had they been printed in two impressions.

The colour printing was very even, the 1 c. being the only value that has any distinct variations, except from light to dark shades; it varies from a *yellow* to a *dull orange*. The perforation throughout all the values is very irregular, two and sometimes three gauges being found on the same sheet.

To give an illustration of this: I have measured a sheet of 1 c. and found that the two bottom rows and right side gauge 12, the top row 12½, and the remainder of the sheet 13. This is an extreme case, the arrangement not always being so eccentric; but the compound perforations are not, as is usually the case, one gauge vertically, the other horizontally, but are mixed up—one row will be one gauge, and the next will be different, and so on; no attempt at uniformity whatsoever.

There is but one apparent variety of paper, and that is due to the gum, it being of a deep brown colour, and in consequence tints the paper very much. Though rare, all values are to be found showing this peculiarity.

There are two imperforate values, the 3 c. and the 12 c.; these I have seen used on the original covers; the first is in the collection of a specialist in Prince Edward Island stamps, the second was discovered by myself in some family correspondence. The 6 c. stamp is found imperforate vertically; I have seen an entire sheet in that condition, every second row having missed the perforation.

The unused imperforate copies of Prince Edward Island stamps that have appeared of late years I believe to be nothing but proofs, or unfinished stamps. Some years ago I had pairs of proofs in the proper colours sent me from Charlottetown, by an employe of the Post-office, and was informed by him that he had quite a number of the same; with these there were also pairs of proofs in fancy colours. The breaking up of Mr. Whiting's business might also help to account for the appearance of these imperforate rarities. To be sure of genuine imperforates one needs to see them on the original covers, and even then it is desirable to give them a thorough scrutiny, though in this manner there will not be many offered; but at present there seems to be no great difficulty in procuring unused imperforate pairs at a long figure.

The minute varieties are not as numerous in this issue as in the pence series; the list I give is of the more distinct variations:

None in the 1 cent.

In the 2 cents there are:

2nd row, 6th stamp, Dot between "PRINCE" and "EDWARD."

9th row, 5th stamp, very large Dot between "PRINCE" and "EDWARD."

In the 3 cents there is, in the 2nd and 7th stamps of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th rows, the variety with dot between "PRINCE" and "EDWARD."

Nothing noticeable in the 4 and 6 cents values.

In the 12 cents there are:

3rd row, 3rd stamp, Dot between "TWELVE" and "CENTS."

3rd row, 3rd stamp, "A" in "ISLAND" has the left side very long, quite a noticeable variety.

The cents issue had a very short life, as on the 30th of June, 1873, they were withdrawn from use, having been in circulation only eighteen months.

(To be continued.)

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 177.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

Note.—The exhibit of this Colony having been on view before, a detailed catalogue will be found in the *Stamp News*.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

JANUARY, 1866.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., on white wove paper. Perf. 14.

1. 1d., deep blue; IV.*
2. 1d., blue; II.
3. 1d., pale blue; IV.
4. 6d., rose; V.
5. 1s., green; IV.

1872-73.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 12½.

6. 1d., blue (end 1873); V.
7. 3d., brown (March, 1872); VII.
8. 6d., rose carmine, pale to deep (end 1873); VII.
9. 1s., green (end 1873); III.

1875.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

10. 1d., blue; II.
11. 3d., brown; III.
12. 6d., rose; III.
13. 1s., green; III.

Variety imperforate vertically.

14. 1d., blue; III. (Strip with right-hand margin.)

JULY, 1879.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

15. 4d., pale lilac; III.

1882-84.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

16. 1d., blue; I.
17. 4d., lilac; II.

1884-87.

Watermark and perforation as before.

18. 1d., rose (Oct. ? 1884); I.
19. 6d., yellow (May ? 1885); I.
20. 1s., slate (Jan., 1887); I.

PROVISIONALS.

Locally surcharged in black.

1ST JANUARY, 1888.

(a) Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 12½.

21. 2c. on 6d., rose; I.
22. 3c. on 3d., brown; I.

(b) Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

23. 2c. on 6d., rose; I.
24. 3c. on 3d., brown; I.

(c) Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

25. 2c. on 1d., rose; I.
26. 10c. on 4d., lilac; I.
27. 20c. on 6d., yellow; I.
28. 50c. on 1s., slate; I.

Variety with double surcharge.

29. 2c. on 1d., rose; I.

Variety bisected diagonally and used for half the value.

30. Half of 2c. (on 1d., rose) = 1c.; 2.

* Roman numerals refer to unused, Arabic to used specimens.

MAY, 1888.

(a) Surcharged TWO in *red*.

31. TWO on 50c. (on 1s., slate); I.

Variety bisected and used for half the value.

32. Half of TWO on 50c. = 1c.; 2.

NOTE.—One of these is bisected diagonally, the other vertically.

(b) Surcharged in *black* in large figures, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown & C.A. Perf. 14.

- 33. 2c. on 1d., rose; I.
- 34. 3c. on 3d., brown; I.
- 35. 10c. on 4d., lilac; I.
- 36. 20c. on 6d., yellow; I.
- 37. 50c. on 1s., slate; I.

DOMINICA.

4TH MAY, 1874.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown & C.C. Perf. 12½.

- 1. 1d., lilac; IV.
- 2. 6d., green; III.
- 3. 1s., mauve; IV.

Same watermark. Perf. 14.

- 4. 1d., lilac; II.
- 5. 6d., green; III., I.
- 6. 1s., mauve; I.

Variety bisected and used for half of the value.

7. 1d. + half 1d. + 1s. = 1s. 1½d.
(Used on the original cover.)

Fiscals used postally.

Surcharged REVENUE, in *black*.

- 8. 1d., lilac; I.
- 9. 6d., green; I.
- 10. 1s., mauve; I (f.).*

End of 1879.

Watermark Crown & C.C. Perf. 14.

- 11. ½d., ochre; II.
- 12. 2½d., chocolate; III.
- 13. 4d., blue; III.

End of 1882.

The 1d. bisected vertically, and each half surcharged locally. (Capital letters L and R refer to left and right halves unused, small letters to used; the sign + denotes that the halves are unsevered.)

25TH NOVEMBER.

(a) Surcharged "½" in *black* in small figures.

14. R, R+L, 3 r.

(b) Surcharged "½" in *red* in large figures.

15. R+L, R, l

Varieties with surcharge inverted.

- 16. R+L (only L inverted).
- 17. R+L (both inverted).

(c) Surcharged "HALFPENNY" in *black*.

(i.) *Reading vertically upwards.*

18. R+L, r+l.

(ii.) *Reading vertically downwards.*

19. R+L.

(d) Halves unsurcharged.

20. r+l.

* (f.) denotes forged postmark.

1883-84.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

- 21. ½d., ochre; II.
- 22. 2½d., chocolate; I.

MARCH, 1886.

Surcharged locally "One Penny" or "Half Penny" in *black*, in two lines, and bar through former value.

23. ½d. on 6d., green; III.

NOTE.—On one specimen the "P" and "e" of "Penny" are closer together than normally.

24. 1d. on 6d., green; I.

25. 1d. on 1s., mauve; I. 2 (pair).

NOTE.—On the left hand stamp of this pair the letters "O" and "n" of "One" are further apart than normally.

1886.

Same watermark and perforation.

- 26. ½d., grey-green (July); II.
- 27. 1d., lilac ("); II.
- 28. 4d., slate ("); II. (pair), I.

Variety with yellow gum.

29. 4d., slate; II. (pair).

1887-88.

Same watermark and perforation.

- 30. 1d., rose (May, 1887); II. (pair), II.
- 31. 2½d., blue (Sept., 1888); I.
- 32. 6d., orange (Oct., 1888); I.
- 33. 1s., mauve (1888); I.

Variety with yellow gum.

34. 1d., rose; II.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

19TH JUNE, 1878.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co., on greyish-white wove paper. Perf. 14½.

- 1. 1d., claret; I.
- 2. 4d., grey-black; III.
- 3. 6d., blue-green; III.
- 4. 1s., stone-brown; III.

1884.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown & C.A. Perf. 14.

- 5. 1d., claret; III.
- 6. 4d., black; I.

Varieties with watermark sideways.

- 7. 1d., claret; I.
- 8. 4d., black; I.

Postmarks used by the Post-office before stamps were issued, for letters prepaid by money.

(a) "FALKLAND—PAID—ISLANDS," in three lines, in an oblong frame, in *black*.

- 9. White paper; I.
- 10. Blue paper; I.

(b) "FALKLAND ISLANDS" in a circle, "PAID" across the centre, in *red*.

- 11. White paper; I.
- 12. Blue paper; I.

GRENADA.

1ST JUNE, 1861.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., on white wove paper. Perf. 15.

- 1. 1d., green; VI.
- 2. 6d., rose; VI.

Varieties imperforate.

- 3. 1d., rose; IV. (block).
- 4. 6d., rose; IV. (").

1864.

Watermark small Star. Perf. 14, 14½, 15 compound.

5. 1d., green; IX., IV. (two pairs).
6. 6d., rose; IV.
7. 6d., rose-red; III.
8. 6d., dull red; II.
9. 6½., vermilion; II.

1870.

Watermark large Star. Perf. as before.

10. 1d., green; I., II. (pair), 2.
11. 6d., dull red; I.
12. 6d., vermilion; V.

SEPTEMBER, 1875.

"POSTAGE" and value overprinted in blue.

Watermark large Star. Perf. 14.

13. 1s., violet; III., I.

Varieties. (a) Defective "G" reading "SHILLINS."

14. 1s., violet; I.

(b) Defective "G" reading "POSTAGE."

15. 1s., violet; I.

Error. "SHLLING" for "SHILLING."

16. 1s., violet; I.

MARCH (?), 1881.

Same type, watermark, and perforation.

Overprint in black.

17. ½d., mauve; II.
18. 2½d., claret; II. (pair).
19. 4d., blue; I., IV. (two pairs), I.

Varieties. (a) Double overprint.

20. ½d., mauve; II.

(b) "ALF" for "HALF."

21. ½d., mauve; I.

(c) "PEN" for "PENNY."

22. ½d., mauve; I.

(d) "OSTAGE" ("P" omitted).

23. ½d., mauve; I.

(e) "PENCE" for "PENNY."

24. 2½d., claret.

Imperforate.

25. ½d., mauve; II. (pair).

26. 2½d., claret; II. (, ,).

Imperforate vertically.

27. 2½d., claret; II. (pair).

1883.

Fiscals surcharged locally for use as ½d. and 1d.

Crown and value in green.

- (i.) "ONE PENNY" 10 mm. in length.

(j) Surcharged "POSTAGE" once, in large type horizontally.

28. 1d., orange; I., II. (pair).
29. 1d., " (surcharge inverted); 2.
30. 1d., " ("E" of "POSTAGE" higher than other letters); 1.

(b) Surcharged "POSTAGE" same type, twice in a diagonal direction.

31. 1d., orange; I., I.

(c) Surcharged "POSTAGE" in smaller type, twice in a diagonal direction (reading inwards).

32. 1d., orange; II., I.
33. ½d., orange (the preceding stamp bisected diagonally); 1.

(d) Surcharged "postage" pen-written in black.

34. 1d., orange; 1.

(ii.) "ONE PENNY," 10½ to 11 mm. in length.

(a) Surcharged "POSTAGE," once in large type horizontally.

35. 1d., orange; I., 2.

36. ½d., orange (the preceding bisected diagonally); 1.

(b) Surcharged "POSTAGE," same type, twice in a diagonal direction.

37. 1d., orange; I., 1.

(c) Surcharged "POSTAGE," in smaller type, twice in a diagonal direction (reading inwards).

38. 1d., orange; I., 1.

(d) Surcharged "Postage," pen-written in violet.

39. 1d., orange; 1.

(e) The same in red.

40. 1d., orange; 2.

(f) Without surcharge of "Postage."

41. 1d., orange; 1.

(iii.) ONE PENNY, 10½ to 11 mm. in length, and O and P in larger type.

(a) Surcharged "POSTAGE," once in large type.

42. 1d., orange; 2.

(b) Similar, but letters of "POSTAGE" irregularly set.

43. 1d., orange; 1.

(c) Surcharged "POSTAGE," in smaller type, twice in a diagonal direction (reading inwards).

44. 1d., orange; 1.

(d) Surcharged "postage," pen-written in black.

45. 1d., orange; 1.

(e) Without surcharge of "postage."

46. 1d., orange; 1.

1883.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

47. ½d., blue-green (Feb.); II.

48. 1d., carmine (Feb.); II.

49. 2½d., blue (Aug.); I.

50. 4d., grey (June); II.

51. 6d., mauve (Aug.); II.

52. 8d., sepia (Feb.); I.

53. 1s., lilac (April); I.

Double strips of three (tête bêche) with margin showing plate number—"1."

54. ½d., blue-green; VI.

55. 1d., carmine; VI.

Pairs tête bêche.

56. 2½d., blue; II.

57. 4d., grey; II.

58. 6d., mauve; II.

59. 8d., sepia; II.

Bogus surcharge of "HALF-PENNY" in black.

60. ½d. on 1d., carmine; 2.

NOTE.—One of these has the surcharge inverted and reading "PENNY HALF."

Fiscal used for Postage.

61. 1d., lilac and red; 1.

OCTOBER, 1886.

Various fiscals surcharged locally "d. — I — POSTAGE," in three lines, in black.

Watermark large Star. Perf. 14.

62. 1d. on 1½d., orange; 2.

63. 1d. on 1s., orange; II.

Variety with "P" lower than the other letters.

64. 1d. on 1½d., orange; 1.

Variety with large "1d."

65. 1d. on 1½d., orange; 1.

Watermark small Star. Perf. 14.

66. 1d. on 4d., orange; I., I.

Forged surcharge of "1d. POSTAGE" and forged postmark.

67. 1d. on 4d., orange; I.

JANUARY, 1887.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

"POSTAGE & REVENUE."

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

68. 1d., carmine; IV. (block of two pairs tête-bêche).

MARCH, 1888.

The 2s. fiscal stamp surcharged in black.

(a) Surcharged "4d."

69. 4d. on 2s., orange; I.

(b) Surcharged "4d." and "4d."

70. 4d. on 2s., orange; II. (pair).

Surcharge resembling (a), inverted with postmark, both forged.

71. 4d. on 2s., orange; I.

(d) Surcharged "HALFPENNY" (Dec. 1889).

72. ½d. on 2s., orange; I.

(e) Surcharged "d" and also
POSTAGE AND REVENUE

73. 1d. on 2s., orange; I.

PROOF.

Plate proof of the issue of September, 1875, on white wove paper.

74. No value. Black; IV. (block).

JAMAICA.

23RD NOVEMBER, 1860.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark pine apple. Perf. 14.

1. 1d., blue; X.
2. 2d., rose; IX., II., pair.
3. 4d., orange; VI.
4. 6d., lilac; IX.
5. 1s., brown; XI.
6. 1s., purple-brown; III.

NOTE.—There is a great range of shades in these, especially in the first four values.

10TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Same watermark and perforation.

7. 3d., blue-green; VII.

1871-72.

Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.

8. ½d., claret; VIII.
9. 1d., blue; VI.
10. 2d., rose; VI.
11. 3d., blue-green; V.
12. 4d., orange; IV.
13. 6d., lilac; VII.
14. 1s., brown; VIII.

AUGUST, 1875.

Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 12½.

15. 2s., chocolate brown; III.
16. 5s., bluish lilac; III.

1853 84.

Watermark Crown & C.A. Perf. 14.

17. 1d., blue (1833); I.
18. 2d., rose (May, 1884); I.
19. 4d., orange (1833); IV.

1885-86.

Change of colours. Same watermark and perforation.

20. ½d., green; II.
21. 1d., carmine; II., I.
22. 2d., slate; I.
24. 3d., olive-green; I.

Fiscals used for Postage.

(a) *Crown & C.C. Perf. 14.*

25. 1d., rose; 2.

(b) *No watermark. Perf. 14.*

26. 1½d., blue-grey; I.

27. 3d., purple; I.

8TH MARCH, 1889.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown & C.A. Perf. 14.

28. 1d., purple and mauve; I.

29. 2d., green; I.

Telegraphs.

20TH OCTOBER, 1879.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

(a) *Watermark Crown & C.C. Perf. 14.*

1. 3d., lilac; I.

2. 1s., purple-brown; III.

3. 1s. ,, (bluish paper); I.

MAY, 1881.

(b) *Watermark Crown & C.A. (sideways). Perf. 14.*

4. 3d., lilac; III.

(To be continued.)

ODDMENTS EN ROUTE.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 179.)

OUR journey from the hospitable shores of the Hawaiian Islands to Yokohama was practically featureless, indeed the whole length of the journey over the Pacific Ocean is remarkable for its absolute desolation. No sail is sighted between the two shores, and although our vessel was more than amply supplied with boats of various sizes, it is difficult to imagine of what use they could be on an emergency in mid ocean, considering the enormous expanse of sea, and the entire absence of ships of any kind. Crossing the meridian is the important incident, as is generally known, of a Pacific voyage. In going to Japan a day is dropped from the calendar, and in our case we went to bed on Saturday night, and woke up on Monday morning. A good deal of conviviality often accompanies the crossing of the line, and the imaginative are made to believe they feel the grating of the ship's keel over the meridian, and to see the line itself through a telescope that has a cobweb stretched across one end. There are not a great many stamp collectors in Japan, and consequently, although we made a somewhat lengthened stay, I have but few philatelic experiences to relate. In Yokohama, undoubtedly the most go-ahead town in the empire, there are several dealers who, as a rule, combine the stamp business with some other, such as trading in curiosities and the like. I may include in this list, Mr. Batchelor, an Englishman, whom I met with in rather a curious way. As is often the case after a long voyage, a visit to the hairdresser had become a necessity, and after I had undergone the ordeal, the proprietor, Mr. Batchelor, came up and made some polite observations, in the course of which it transpired that I had just arrived by steamboat. He then enquired of me if I knew if Mr. Stanley Gibbons had arrived, and was somewhat amused at finding that, he was talking to the individual himself. Of course a display of philatelic treasures ensued, but these, although fine in

themselves, were almost entirely confined to the postal issues of Japan, and this remark applies generally to all the dealers I met with throughout the empire. I must confess I was somewhat shocked to find that Mr. Batchelor published a stamp Album, actually entitled *The Imperial*, and visions of actions for copyright of title, etc., etc., *ad infinitum*, floated before my eyes. On inspection, however, my alarm was speedily dispelled, for the volume turned out to be nothing more than a pamphlet of some three or four pages, intended solely for the reception of Japanese stamps, and got up in a very tasteful and thoroughly Japanese style. Another gentleman I visited was a well-to-do dealer in curiosities, and also possibly the owner of the largest stock of Japanese stamps in the country. This was Mr. Takahashi, a purely native dealer, and perhaps my experiences with him may be worth relating. Mr. Takahashi and his charming wife are somewhat diminutive people, reckoning by our European standard, and their apartments seemed to me to be constructed on a similar scale. They were most polite to me, and insisted on my stepping up to their floor, covered with layers of spotless clean matting, and did not at all seem to mind my dirty boots, for the roads were muddy at the time. The entire absence of anything to sit on, the fragility of the apartment, with its paper windows and paper walls, were most strange, the ceiling almost touched my head, and although I am not a particularly big man myself I felt a perfect giant in this instance. I had no little difficulty in taking my seat on the floor, so as to avoid upsetting something or other, the space being very limited indeed. To my mind, accustomed to more substantial dwelling houses, it seemed like living in a room built with a pack of cards, and I felt fearful lest some movement of mine might disturb the edifice. Meanwhile I felt in a perfect agony for the delightfully clean matting, and at last after many requests induced Madame to supply me with a sheet of newspaper to put my dirty feet on, rendering me more at ease in mind, if not in position. After a full exhibition of all the commoner varieties the rarities were produced, carefully wrapped in gold paper to denote their scarcity. They included some fine batches of the earlier issues and scarcer stamps of Japan. Prices rule quite high for the better class of Japanese stamps all through the country, one of the scarcest varieties being the 4 sen, 1873 issue, with syllabic character, no dealer having more than one, or at the most two specimens on hand. Visiting Tokyo, an elaborate signboard of a stamp dealer attracted my attention, and I at once stopped my *jinriksha* and made myself known. The proprietor, a Japanese, had little, however, to show me, and that little entirely confined to the stamps of his own country. In Tokyo itself, he assured me, the stamp trade was wholly an export one, none of the inhabitants collecting. In the course of our tour we visited Nikko, Nagoya, Miganoshita, Kijoto, Osaka, Kobe, etc., but found little of any philatelic interest. Japanese shops are open, the floor being elevated some two feet from the ground, and covered with fine clean matting. It is customary on stepping on to this raised floor to drop one's shoes, but this of late years is dispensed with in the case of Europeans. In many cases a screen, some three feet in height, is placed on the outside edge of the floor to enable the occupants of the shop to follow their occupations in privacy, and I noticed in quite a number of instances that the screen itself was covered with used Japanese post cards, arranged in a most artistic style.

Embarking on board the *Caledonia* (Compagnie Messageries Maritimes) at Kobe, we paid a short visit to Nagasaki. This harbour ranks as one of the best in the world; it certainly is one of the most lovely I have ever seen, and at the time of our visit was thronged with many vessels of war, English, American, German, and Russian, the latter strongly predominating, showing to my mind the alertness of the Russian to any exigency that might occur in consequence of the prevailing war. Three days after leaving Kobe we arrived, after a most lovely journey through the Inland Sea of Japan, at Shanghai. Here we were most kindly received on landing by Mr. David Benjamin, together with other non-Philatelic friends. Mr. Benjamin, a recently-elected member of the London Philatelic Society, most courteously acted as my cicerone during my stay in Shanghai, and had it not been for his kind attentions, it would have been impossible for me to have seen so much during my short stay in the city. And whilst I am writing of this

gentleman, I may mention that during my stay with him he received a copy of a well-known Philatelic paper, containing an attack on him, as fostering, and as responsible in a great measure, for the numerous Chinese locals lately issued. Being perfectly innocent of any such design, he felt much aggrieved at such a motive being attributed to him, and here let me say, without any reference to the nature of these locals, that I am quite convinced Mr. Benjamin has had no hand whatever in their fabrication or promotion. Of course I visited the Post-offices attached to the several concessions in the city, and also the local, or Municipal Post-office, as well as the Imperial or Chinese Post-office proper. This latter will, whenever China joins the Postal Union, do away with all the other existing offices. In preparation for this event, it is already installed in one of the most prominent and magnificent buildings in the city.

The English officials here, to whom I was introduced, showed me a sheet of the current 9 candareens, green, postage stamps, and pointed out the *leu béche* variety existing in the corner of every sheet; remarking that no doubt when the next batch was received from the printers this error would be found corrected. The demand for this variety had been so great that the officials had decided they would only sell it in the entire sheet, as a premium had been offered in many cases for the pair showing the error. It transpired that this value does not represent any actual rate of postage, but is simply used where a treble rate or upwards is required, the ordinary postage being 3 candareens. The currency here, to my uninitiated mind, is most complicated. For instance, if one desires English money changed into current coin, the banker first of all has to turn it into "taels." This is an imaginary denomination, no such coin or note really existing. Then they have to be converted into Mexican, or silver dollars, which are really the coins used by the residents. If you desire these dollars changed into the Chinese coins, termed "cash," three dollars, that is about 6s. worth, would be as much as one could manage to carry away.

The most interesting visit I paid during my short sojourn was to the Municipal Post-office, the fount of the many postal issues proper of Shanghai. Here the genial and obliging Mr. Romer, the reigning Postmaster, supplied me with many items of information that I doubt not will prove new and interesting to the reader of these lines. Mr. Romer has command of the archives of this office from its commencement, and not only so, but has been in it from boyhood. One of the most important facts that he communicated to me was that the first, or large, series had hitherto been incorrectly described in Philatelic works as "local" stamps. This to me was at first somewhat startling, but absolute proof was forthcoming in the shape of an official notice from the Council room, dated January 26th, 1865, showing that these stamps were available for postage, not only to Japan but also to San Francisco and other parts of America. Eventually these stamps were so successfully imitated for postal purposes, not Philatelic, that it was found necessary to bring out the succeeding issue with the value expressed in "cents"; and this alone was the cause of the first series going out of use. Mr. Romer emphatically affirmed that these stamps, when first issued, appeared printed singly, on detached pieces of paper; and a most interesting variety he showed me in his unique collection was the 3 candareen, antique numeral, not only gummed, but also rouletted. Can I call it rouletted? The roulette, so to speak, was produced by the stamp being placed on a stout card, and the edge cut on each side with a chisel sufficiently wide not to entirely detach the stamp, but rendering its transference quite easy. This is the account given me by Mr. Romer, who at the time operated on the stamps in the manner described. Mr. Romer waxed somewhat warm in standing up for the dignity of his office, and averred that in no case had the desires of stamp collectors been pandered to. It appeared that an impression to this effect had of late been gaining ground, a strong factor in which was the appearance of a strip of six of the 1893 bisected 2 cents, brown, overprinted 1 cent, but with the surcharge printed in three distinct colours. Mr. Romer assured me that this was part of a trial or proof sheet submitted to him by the printers, to enable him to choose the most suitable colour, and that afterwards this sheet became accidentally mixed with the others, and so reached public hands.

Before dismissing the subject of the Shanghai Local Post-office, I should state that its existence resulted from the insufficiency of the accommodation supplied by the British Office, and that its establishment was decided on at a public meeting of ratepayers called at the time. Generally speaking, with regard to Shanghai, stamps seem *en evidence* everywhere. In the reading-room of the Astor House, the leading hotel, appears a notice to the effect that Chungkiang stamps may be obtained at the office. It is impossible to take up a newspaper without coming across very similar Philatelic notices, and here I may appropriately finish this portion of my remarks with two extracts, one from *The North China Herald*, at the time of my visit :

"A Singapore exchange says that one of the most esteemed notaries of Mauritius has found among some old papers two Post Office Stamps of Mauritius of the year 1847, which are worth £1,000, or about Rs. 20,000."

The other from *The Hong Kong Philatelic Journal*, the editor of which, it may not be inappropriately recalled, was not long since advised by a local contemporary to go drown himself :

"Philatelia's army in the Far East can hardly maintain its full swing now, as the long-looked-for course of its progress is apparently severed off by the dreadful war between China and Japan, which is decidedly a great drawback to all commercial pursuits; and until these hostilities are brought to a conciliatory end, things will have to remain as they are."

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Our New Catalogue.—Owing to the vast number of inquiries we have had as to when the catalogue will be ready, we think it advisable to again state that it cannot possibly be issued before the end of August, owing to the immense amount of work it has been found necessary to put into it, in order to make it, as desired, the most complete and accurate that has ever been printed.

At the last moment it has been decided to divide the catalogue into three portions, all bound up under one cover.

- Part I. will contain the adhesive stamps only.
- Part II. " post cards and letter cards.
- Part III. " envelopes, registered envelopes, and wrappers.

It is thought that this arrangement will be very much more convenient, as a large number of collectors who take adhesive stamps only do not want to have to wade through the whole of the pages of post cards, etc., in order to find certain varieties of stamps they may want to refer to. Again, for collectors of post cards only, it will be found much handier to have the whole of them together under a clear and separate heading, and we trust this new arrangement will meet with the approval of our customers.

* * *

Barbarin v. Giwelb.—Some year and a half, or so, ago, we published a report of a case tried in the Paris law courts. Mr. Giwelb secured a verdict, but was not able to obtain the costs from Barbarin, and an action has been pending in this matter for some time past. The following letter has been handed to us for publication, and in due course we hope to be able to announce the final result of this action.

"*re* BARBARIN.

"Since writing you on the 24th January last, we have made a further seizure at M. Barbarin's premises, having obtained information that the defendant kept some precious stamps in a particular locked-up drawer. We also got an order appointing a Receiver, and he accordingly attended with the Commissary of Police, and ordered the said drawer to be opened. Barbarin then snatched away the packet containing the valuable stamps, but the Commissary of Police compelled him to hand them over to M. Baudin.

"M^{de}. Barbarin afterwards applied for an order to stop the proceedings, on the ground that the stamps were hers;

but this application was dismissed, and she has now commenced a regular action 'en revendication,' which will have to follow the ordinary course.

(Signed) "SEWELL & MANGHAM."

* * *

Stamp Speculation.—The following letter may be read with some interest. Comment upon it we consider unnecessary. We need hardly say that we did not at all entertain the design proposed by Mr. Wattel.

"DEAR SIR,—Knowing your firm as the greatest dealers in post stamps, I take the liberty to ask your attention for the following business. On my trip on the upper Congo and sister rivers I entered in a tract of friendship with a free Arab king, and bought from him the concession to make stamps of his kingdom. I am in possession of the signed act, design of the king's face, and of all the other particularities wanted to make the stamps and irons to prepaid; and as I should like to sell you the concession, I offer it to you for the time of two years at the price of £100 (hundred pound sterling).

"Awaiting your answer as soon as possible,

"I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

(Signed) "H. WATTEL."

"Address Diergaarde singel N. 44, Rotterdam."

* * *

David Benjamin and Chinese Locals.—Our esteemed agent in Shanghai, Mr. David Benjamin, draws our attention to the fact that a number of philatelic papers have, to some extent, held him up to scorn as the originator of many of the local stamps that are considered as so much rubbish now-a-days. In justice to Mr. Benjamin, we should like to point out that he has had nothing whatever to do with the issue of any of these stamps; being in a central position, he has simply acted as buyer for ourselves and other large dealers, and received a broker's commission on his outlays. In fact, for many months past Mr. Benjamin advised us and others to have nothing to do with many of the locals, and he states that he considers that the dealers and collectors, by making a large demand for them, have been chiefly responsible for the numerous issues in the East. In several cases where Mr. Benjamin had a standing order for us for a certain quantity of all new issues, he would not supply the stamps that he considered of a doubtful character, and we do not think that he can be blamed in the slightest for acting as a broker for the purchasers of these stamps. He informs us that he has to pay full face value for whatever stamps he buys, and that he does not receive a discount of any kind.

* * *

Duty on Stamps in India.—Early in May last we sent to one of our agents in Calcutta a book of stamps, value £255, in a registered envelope. This envelope was opened in the Post-office of Calcutta, and before it could be delivered a duty of five per cent. was demanded on the full invoice price. This, of course, our agent refused to pay, as the probabilities are, that not more than £50 worth would have been sold out of the book, and, in such a case, the duty would have amounted to fifty per cent. of the sales. Our agent states as follows: "The appraiser said I could get a refund on all unsold, but, as I have had some experience of red tapism, I know well it would take about ten years to get anything in the way of money out of the Government. In future do not send anything more by registered post, as it is impossible to pay this impost on rare stamps."

This duty on goods that are sent on approval is, in our opinion, most unfair, and will be a great deterrent to trade between the "old country" and India. We consider it most unwise on the part of the Government to enforce such a tax; if any duty is necessary let it be on the net sales. A letter could be delivered to the consignee on his signing a declaration, that when the consignment was returned the amount of the sales should be notified, and duty paid on that. Even this would be an unfair tax, and even in the United States such a tax is not in force. It rests with the collectors of India to combine together, and show the Government how unfair such a duty as this is, and we think that this is a matter that might well be taken up by the Bombay and Calcutta Philatelic Societies conjointly, and

attention drawn to it in the proper quarters. If funds are required for this object, we shall be most happy to do what we can to help and to try and persuade collectors and dealers here to join in the good work.

* * *

Purchase of another large Collection.—We have pleasure in announcing that we have just concluded the purchase of the old collection of Mr. J. E. Wilbey. Mr. Wilbey has been a regular customer of our firm for the past sixteen years, and also bought extensively from Pemberton Wilson and Co. before Mr. Henry Wilson retired. The Wilbey Collection consists almost entirely of used stamps, as Mr. Wilbey never took an unused where he could get an used specimen. It is also very strong in entire envelopes, including many scarce things of Germany. These, again, are mostly used. The collection is contained in about thirty volumes, beside a large number of loose bundles of envelopes, &c. The books will be priced and ready to be sent out to our customers in a few weeks. Among some of the scarcer stamps we might mention the finest specimen we have ever seen of the Cape error 1d., blue, wood block; British Guiana, fine green and blue, circular; and one of the largest copies we have had for many years of the 4 c., magenta, 1856; of Switzerland, a magnificent lot of rarities, many on letters, including two of the 4 rp. Zurich on full letter, 4 c., Vaud, ditto, pair of the Winterthur, &c; Tuscany, very fine 3 lire, with large margins; Moldavia, 54 and 108 para; Sweden, tretio error used, extra rare in this condition; very fine Australian and West Indies, including some of the scarce varieties.

If any of our clients would like to see this collection early, if they will kindly send us their names, it shall be booked to them in rotation, and sent as priced.

THE PERFORATIONS OF CURAÇAO AND SURINAM.

By GILBERT LOCKYER.

THE volume lately published by the Dutch Philatelic Society will probably for a time cause a slight boom in the stamps of Holland and its Colonies, and any additional facts that will add to the increased interest may be looked on "as a boon and a blessing to men." I have not seen the book, but gather from Mr. Ehrenbach's review of it in *The London Philatelist*, that the perforations have not been very thoroughly treated, intentionally so apparently, as Mr. Myer afterwards explains, in a letter to the same journal, that the horizontal perforations only are measured by Dutch collectors.

Having lately gauged a large number of the stamps of the two Dutch Colonies, Surinam and Curaçao, it seems to me worth while to give a table of the perforations belonging to the earlier issues, as I have found them.

The two varieties of perforation 14 are hardly, perhaps, worth separating, save for the fact that the Dutch collectors refuse to recognise gauge 14 at all, and, I believe, call the variety with small holes, *pin perf.* 13½, which it certainly is not. This (the small 14) belongs to the issue on *bluish* paper, and the earliest on white paper.

CURAÇAO. 1873.

11½	12½	13½	SMALL 14	LARGE 14	11½ x 18	12½ x 12	13½ x 13
..	..	2½ c.	2½ c.	2½ c.	..	2½ c.	2½ c.
..	3 c.	3 c.	..	..	..
..	..	5 c.	5 c.	..	..	5 c.	5 c.
..	10 c.	10 c.	10 c.	10 c.	..	10 c.	10 c.
..	..	25 c.	25 c.	25 c.	25 c.	25 c.	25 c.
..	..	50 c.	50 c.	50 c.	..	50 c.	50 c.
2 g. 50 c.	2 g. 50 c.	..	..	..

1889.

..	12½ c.	..	..	..	..	12½ c.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15 c.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	30 c.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	60 c.	..
1 g. 50 c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SURINAM.

1873.

11½	13½	SMALL 14	LARGE 14	11½ x 12	12½ x 12	13½ x 12	13½ x 13
..	..	2½ c.	2½ c.	2½ c.	2½ c.	..	..
..	..	3 c.	3 c.	3 c.	3 c.	..	..
..	..	5 c.	5 c.	5 c.	5 c.	..	..
..	..	10 c.	10 c.	10 c.	10 c.	10 c.	..
..	..	25 c.	25 c.	25 c.	25 c.	..	..
..	..	50 c.	50 c.	..	..	..	..
..	2 g. 50 c.	..	..	..	..
..	12½ c.	..	..	..	1 c.	..	1 c.
..	15 c.	..	2 c. of
..	20 c.	..	..
..	30 c.	..	..
..	40 c.	..	..
1 guld.

I should imagine that the 5 cents of Curaçao must exist with the large perforation 14, but I have not met with it; and it seems strange that the 25c. only of the same Colony should be found perf. 11½ x 12; but no doubt there are many varieties to add to the list, although I cannot agree with Mr. Myer in his opinion that "a genuine statement of compound perforations is not to be given by any one." It may be true, though, of the stamps of Holland itself.

FORGERY OF UNITED STATES STAMPS.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9th, 1895.—United States Secret Service operatives in Chicago and Washington have unearthed probably the most important swindle ever perpetrated upon this Government. Its magnitude, after two days' investigation, can only be guessed at; but it is believed that thousands upon thousands of dollars have been secured by a gang of skilled counterfeiters, who have reproduced with skill and accuracy the pink two cent stamp of commerce. It is thought the country is flooded from New York to San Francisco with these spurious stamps.

Chicago apparently has been the headquarters of the gang, and its product has been shipped to distributing agents through the express companies.

Captain Stuart, of the Postal Inspectors' Department, and Captain Porter, of the United States Secret Service Bureau, called at the Wells-Fargo office yesterday afternoon. They searched through the pile of packages for half an hour, and they found what they were looking for—an oblong package, looking like a big roll of music. It contained ten thousand counterfeit stamps.

The package of counterfeit stamps seized yesterday by the officials was addressed to Nathan Herzog, a cigar dealer in the rotunda of the Chamber of Commerce. They were shipped by express from Buffalo by the Canadian Novelty and Supply Company, of Hamilton, Ont.

When a messenger brought the package, Mr. Herzog examined it, and finding the stamps were counterfeit, refused to receive them. He then telephoned the United States Marshal and Post-office Inspector Stuart.

Four packages, similar to the one Herzog refused to receive, were delivered by the express messenger, the persons to whom they were addressed paying for them without raising any objections.

Mr. Herzog said to-day, "I dispose of about \$100 worth of stamps daily, my customers being the tenants of the Chamber of Commerce. I buy the stamps from wholesale dealers and firms who do a mail business. They get a surplus of stamps, and I buy them at a small discount. I saw an advertisement in a Chicago newspaper a week ago last Sunday reading as follows:

"We have \$115 United States two cent stamps, which we cannot use here. Will send them by express, C. O. D., privilege examination, for \$100."

"This was signed by the Canadian Novelty and Supply Company, of Hamilton, Ont. I answered the advertisement, writing that I would take all the stamps they had at that figure. In reply, I received a letter saying they could not let me have more than \$300 worth a month.

"An express messenger brought in the package yesterday. I found the colour light, and I suspected from the general appearance that they were not genuine, and I told the messenger of my belief.

"The messenger replied that I need not be afraid, as he had delivered four similar packages within an hour, and had received pay without hesitation. As the Hamilton concern had said only \$300 worth could be supplied each month, I knew then the stamps were counterfeit, and notified the postal officials, who obtained possession of the package."—From *The New York Herald*, April 10th, 1895.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG GOtha, K.G.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE eighteenth meeting of the season 1894-95 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 22nd March, 1895, at 7.30 p.m.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and sixteen members were also in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, a letter written on behalf of H.I.II. the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, in response to the resolution of condolence with the family of the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, was read, and was directed to be entered on the minutes.

The receipt of the undermentioned works for the Society's Library was reported, and it was directed that the same be acknowledged with thanks, viz., from Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, "A Priced Catalogue of the Postage Adhesives of Great Britain"; from Mr. John K. Tiffany, "A St. Louis Symposium."

Mr. Thos. Dorman, proposed by Mr. D. A. King, and seconded by Major Evans; and Mr. Wm. C. Stone, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. J. K. Tiffany, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. E. D. Bacon then read a paper on "Early New Zealand Stamps," written from information furnished to him by Mr. A. T. Bate. The paper dealt with the first locally-printed stamps, and gave copies of the official correspondence relative thereto. The latter part of the paper consisted of extracts from various annual reports of the Colonial Postmaster General, and other items of interest sent by Mr. Bate.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bate and Mr. Bacon, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. Oldfield, was passed, and the paper was handed over to the Vice-President for publication in the *London Philatelist*.

In pursuance of notice previously given, Mr. Castle then moved:

"That this Society is of opinion that the great increase in the production of speculative stamps for sale to collectors threatens to have a very serious effect on the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world, and that a committee be appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to put a stop to the scandal."

This was seconded by Mr. Nankivell, and carried unanimously, after an interesting discussion, in the course of which many suggestions were made as to the nature of the steps which might be adopted to cope with a generally-admitted evil.

On the motion of Mr. Garth, seconded by Mr. Bacon, the following members were appointed as a committee in pursuance of the terms of Mr. Castle's motion, viz., Messrs. Castle, Nankivell, Tilleard, Ehrenbach, and Oldfield.

THE nineteenth meeting, held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 29th March, 1895, was devoted to the revision of the reference list of the stamps of *Hanover*.

THE twentieth meeting of the season 1894-95 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 5th April, 1895, at 7.30 p.m. There were thirteen members present.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Bradford Philatelic Society, forwarding a copy of a resolution adopted by that Society, heartily endorsing the recent action of the Philatelic Society, London, in regard to the alarming increase in the manufacture and sale of speculative issues.

Mr. Castle then read a paper by Captain Norris Newman, entitled, "Notes on the Cape Stamps," dealing with the early history of the Post-office, and the various postal issues of the Colony, and giving some valuable information as to the position of the errors in the sheets of the 1d. and 4d. "woodblock" stamps.

On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Captain Norris Newman for his interesting and valuable paper.

THE twenty-first meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 26th April, 1895, at 7.30 p.m., sixteen members in attendance.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Horace P. Huddleston and Mr. Brownlow D. Knox, both proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. Heinrich Fraenkel, proposed by Dr. Kalkhoff and seconded by the Vice-President; and Mr. Robert J. Torrie, proposed by the Earl of Kingston and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Bacon then read a paper entitled, "The Queen's Head," being an article taken from an old magazine printed in 1852, in which the methods employed at that date in the production of the stamps of Great Britain were fully explained. Amongst other interesting information contained in this early article, as a matter of philatelic interest, was the statement that the die for the 1d. adhesive was engraved by Mr. Charles Heath, and not by Mr. Frederick Heath, who received the payment for the work.

On the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by the Secretary, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bacon for bringing before the Society the interesting article which he had read, and it was proposed that it should be published, with Mr. Bacon's notes and remarks upon it, in the *London Philatelist*.

THE twenty-second meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 3rd May, 1895, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by fifteen members.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the British North Borneo Company in regard to the lithographed Labuan stamps, and the letter was referred for consideration to the Committee on "speculative issues."

Mr. Bacon showed an unused original copy of the United States (blue on rose) Carrier stamp, kindly sent by Mr. E. A. Holton, of Boston, for inspection, to assist in the detection of the reprints of the stamp in question.

The business of the evening consisted of the revision of the reference list of the stamps of *Hamburg*, which was completed.

THE twenty-third meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 10th May, 1895, at 7.30 p.m.

The chair was occupied by the Vice-President, and there were present sixteen other members.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Plymouth Society, sending a circular in reference to the recent surcharges of Natal stamps, and a copy of a resolution of his Society on the subject; and the Secretary was desired to communicate with the Colonial Secretary, with a view to ascertain whether any action could be taken in the matter.

A letter from Mr. Hesketh, in reference to the question of "speculative issues," was also read, and was referred to the Committee appointed to deal with this subject.

Mr. Castle also read a letter from Mr. Koning, inviting the Society to join in a proposed international exhibition of stamps to be held in Amsterdam in September next. The Vice-President explained that he had replied that the Society, as such, would not be able to co-operate in the undertaking, but that some of the members might be willing to be exhibitors.

Mr. Cecil E. Pereira, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; and Mr. M. W. K. Connolly, proposed by Major Adamson, and seconded by Mr. Tyas, were elected members of the Society.

The Treasurer having handed in his accounts for the past year, Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. A. B. Creeke, junr., were, upon the motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Maycock, appointed as auditors, to audit the accounts for presentation to the Society at the annual general meeting.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell then read a paper on the "Chilian First Issues," which dealt with the 5 and 10 cent. values issued between 1853 and 1865. The various printings and papers employed, with the several watermarks, and the cancellations found on the stamps were fully described, and for the convenience of members in following the paper, Mr. Nankivell kindly handed round copies of a reference list which he had prepared, containing also particulars of the numbers of stamps issued in each year, with *facsimiles* of the watermarks and cancellations to which reference was made.

After the discussion which followed upon the reading of the paper, a hearty vote of thanks was, upon the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, accorded to Mr. Nankivell for his interesting contribution.—From "*The London Philatelist*," the *Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London*.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

President:

C. STEWART-WILSON, Esq., C.S., Deputy Director-General of the Post-office of India.

THE Philatelic Society of Bengal was constituted on the 19th February, 1894, and its seventeenth meeting took place in Calcutta, on 17th April, 1895. The membership roll now contains the names of fifty-seven collectors.

The Society was fortunate in securing as its first President Mr. G. J. Hynes, Deputy Director-General of the Post-office of India, who resigned in the course of a few months on his retirement to England. The meeting-place of the members has hitherto been chiefly at the Adelphi Hotel; negotiations are, however, in progress for the provision of more satisfactory head-quarters, and it is hoped that before long the Society will be the possessor of permanent rooms of its own.

It is proposed to form a philatelic library for the use of members, to which publishers of philatelic works are respectfully invited to contribute. Since the Society's formation all the meetings have been of an interesting character, the most notable being those at which papers have been read—by Mr. C. F. Larmour on the "Stamps of Portuguese India," by Mr. G. J. Hynes on the "Indian Issues of 1854 printed in India," and by Mr. C. F. Larmour on the "Stamps of New South Wales." The monthly official organ of the Society is *The Philatelic World*, published by Mr. B. Gordon Jones, and edited by Mr. C. F. Larmour and Mr. Wilmot Corfield.

The Society's first public exhibition of postage stamps was held in the Fine Arts' annexe of the Imperial Museum, Chowringhee Road, on 26th and 27th December, 1894, and proved a decided success. Among the visitors were His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and Lady Elliott, and H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala, and it is more than probable that it will prove to be the first of an annual series of similar exhibitions.

The seventeenth meeting of the Society was held at the Adelphi Hotel at 9.15 p.m., on Wednesday, the 17th April, 1895. The Vice-President took the chair.

1. The undermentioned gentlemen were elected members of the Society: E. W. S. Russell, Esq., proposed by

Wilmot Corfield, Esq., seconded by J. H. Serves, Esq.; R. J. P. Thomas, Esq., proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

2. Mr. C. F. Larmour read a paper on the "Stamps of New South Wales," illustrated by his own collection of the stamps of that country. The Vice-President also exhibited his collection of the same stamps.

With expressions of thanks to the reader of the paper and to the chair the meeting closed.

E. BERTHOUD, *Hon. Sec.*

1, WOOD STREET, CALCUTTA.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 21st.—Display—Victoria. Messrs. Wilson, Pimm, Johnson, and others showed very complete collections of this interesting country. A large number of rarities and minor varieties sustained the attention of the meeting until a late hour.

APRIL 4th.—F. J. Crick, Esq. (Northampton), C. W. Boyton, Esq. (Great Yarmouth), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. W. Pimm read an interesting paper on the stamps of Spain, illustrating it from his own collection. The Hon. Sec. and others also showed fairly complete collections.

APRIL 18th.—Display—India and its Native States. The President showed almost every one of the rarities of type and surcharge of India unused. The Hon. Sec. showed a general collection of the country and states, used and unused, with their entire envelopes and cards; also stamps used at Zanzibar and the stamps of East Africa. Other collections of the same countries were shewn.

MAY 2nd.—E. Slinger, Esq. (Grenada, West Indies), was unanimously elected corresponding member.

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. C. J. Phillips for presenting to the Society the minute book of the old Birmingham Philatelic Society, in use when he was Hon. Sec. It was certainly received with as much enthusiasm as anything that has been presented to the Society, owing to its interest as a link with the past.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary General Meeting, to draw up the Programme for 1895-6, which was nearly completed. It was also unanimously decided to issue an Annual Report in neat book form, containing Lists of Members, Rules, Balance Sheet, *Résumé*, Programme, and Advertisements of Members and the trade; and to deposit copies of the same with every Society, English and foreign, mentioned in the official lists or known to the Society.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDHURST,
K.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

Hon. Vice-President:

THE HON. H. J. PARSONS, C.S., Judge High Court of
Judicature, Bombay.

President:

W. L. HARVEY, Esq., C.S., Under-Secretary to
Government, General Department.

THE thirty-second meeting was held on Tuesday, the 26th March, at 5.30 p.m. Six members were present, the Hon. Treasurer being in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. New members elected.—Messrs. C. D. Dadysett and J. Noronha as resident members, proposed by Dr. C. F. Parco, and seconded by Mr. D. Mahadevrao.

The Honorary Secretary then read the following correspondence.

1. Letter from Percy C. Gedge, Esq., intimating his desire to send new issues for the Society's collection.

2. Letter from S. W. Edgerley, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, intimating the acceptance of the Honorary Presidentship of the Society by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, K.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

The letters were duly filed.

On the proposition of Mr. H. W. Graham, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, it was resolved that the Hon. Treasurer should intimate to all members in arrear of subscriptions, that their names would be struck off the Society's roll if the arrears were not paid before the next meeting.

Proposed by Mr. H. W. Graham, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, that a statement of expenditure on account of the Society's exhibition of postage stamps be presented at the next regular meeting for audit and sanction. (Carried *nem. con.*)

A COMMITTEE meeting (thirty-third) was held on Saturday, the 6th April, at 5.30 p.m., all the members of Council being present, and Professor Osvald V. Muller, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following items were passed through Committee:

(1) That the names of four members be dropped from the Society's roll on account of non-payment of subscriptions under Rule 12.

(2) That the second paragraph of Rule 12, which refers to the non-eligibility of defaulting members, be expunged.

(3) That the word "Council" be substituted in the new rules for the words "governing body."

(4) That an exchange branch for postage stamps be established for both resident and corresponding members, under the old exchange rules, with the following exceptions:

(a) That cash be paid for stamps at the time of their removal from sheets.

(b) That 5 per cent. of the price be credited to the Society's funds.

(c) That the basis of exchange shall be Stanley Gibbons' latest catalogue.

(d) That Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg be appointed the Exchange Secretary.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Sec.*

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY.

OLDHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The twelfth meeting was held at the President's office on April 10th, the President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, the Secretary read a paper on the "Adhesives of Brazil," illustrating the same by his own collection; noting, *inter alia*, various errors, especially those of the 100 reis, red and blue (type 359 in Gibbons), of which he showed six distinct errors; and showing the difference between the forgeries and the genuine of the early issues.

The next meeting was fixed for April 24th.

JNO. J. DARLOW, *Hon. Sec.*

62, WRIGLEY STREET, OLDHAM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Having read the article on the Roumanian issues of 1872 to 1891, in the April number, with great interest, and having for some time past been endeavouring to make a satisfactory arrangement of my own stamps of these issues, I should be glad if you could spare me a little of your valuable space, as I should like to hear how my fellow Philatelists have fared on some points.

Issue 1876. Is the 11 perforation only $10\frac{1}{2}$? I possess a 5b. and two 10b., which appear to be clean cut. The 5b. I have also, perf. 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$ rough, $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ clean, and $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ rough. (Horizontal perfs. taken first.)

Issue 1879. I find the variety perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ of the 1b.

in black; as well as in grey-black, and also the 10 bani, pale salmon, perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Issue 1880. I have a 15 bani, red-brown, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

The issues of 1885-88-89-90-91 present two difficulties, which the article only touches upon—first, the perforation, second, the paper.

Perforation. I am satisfied that all the values are to be found perforated both rough and clean, as I have found them so, though I have not as yet been able to make up complete sets, of all the varieties. As I have found the rough and clean perforations in the same values in both qualities of paper, I do not think the rough perforation is an accidental result of a thicker paper, as suggested. Thus, of the 1891, I have in the $13\frac{1}{2}$ perf.:

Thin paper, clean perf., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 10, 15, 25, 50 bani.

Thick paper " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 bani.

Thin paper, rough perf., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 25, 50 bani.

Thick paper " 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 bani.

Paper. It appears to me that there is more than a chance variation in this, though the difference is but slight. The one paper is almost a *pelure*, hard, greyish looking to the eye, and hard feeling to the touch, while the other is opaque, more of a decided white to the eye, and softer, with more substance to the touch. I find these two papers in the issues of 1885, 1890-91, but only one paper in issue 1889 and 1885 tinted, in which issue I include the 3 bani olive-green.

Issue 1885. Two qualities of paper, perforated rough and clean.

1885, *tinted* paper. One quality paper, perforated rough and clean.

Issue 1889. One paper of a thin description, perforated rough and clean.

Issue 1890. Two qualities of paper, perforated rough and clean.

Issue 1891. Two qualities of paper, perforated rough and clean.

I have not in any of these issues found any varieties of perforation other than those mentioned in the article alluded to. In the current issue I find all the values are perforated both rough and clean.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

E. C. BASSETT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. C.—Many thanks for the wrappers. You will have seen that we had them in last month.

W. K.—We are extremely sorry that our remarks on the subject of the Bismarck cards should have aroused so much virtuous indignation; they were made from a purely Philatelic point of view, and with no intention of wounding the susceptibilities of collectors of picture cards. We can only regret that the pachydermatousness, with which you credit editors, is not shared by their readers.

M. B.—Many thanks for your note as to perfs. The first copies we saw of the 10c. and 25c. were perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, like the stamp on your letter; they afterwards were chronicled as perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

W. M.—We have not purchased any 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelopes lately, so have not noticed any variation in the thickness of the paper. These envelopes never had any special watermark, but some copies may show portions of the maker's name.

S. S. B.—The Paris impressions are very much better printed than the Athens. This is especially noticeable in the shading of the cheek and neck of the profile. The 10 lepta of the Paris printing has larger figures on the back than on the Athens print; the other values of the former have no figures on the back.

R. B. L.—Many thanks for your letter. The New Zealand 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red or brown, has never been chronicled here as an issued stamp; but no doubt some one got hold of a specimen and passed it through the post.

Special Bargains and New Issues.

NOTE.—Owing to all our time being occupied with the new Catalogue, we have not been able to draw up a list of "New Issues" this month.

New and Revised List of Sets FOR 1895-1896.

Used* Unused† Used and Unused‡ Post-free, id. extra. All guaranteed genuine. No Reprints.

	Set of	s.	d.
†Afghanistan, 1872-91, including rare old	20	40	9
†Aalborg, including high values and provisionals	18	3	6
†Alwur, 1/2, 1, and 1 anna	4	1	6
†Angola, crown type, 10, green, 10, orange, 20, 20, 25, 40, 100, 200, 300	7	3	6
† " 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50	6	1	6
† " 1894, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 1 80	9	2	3
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300	4	5	6
†Angra, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80	8	2	3
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300	4	5	6
†Anjouan, 1, 2, 4, 5 c.	4	0	4
† " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5	0
†Antigua, 3d., green, 1d., carmine, 2 1/2d., 4d., and 6d.	5	6	0
†Antioquia, including obsolete	4	1	0
† " 1889, 1, 2 1/2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1	6
† " 1893, 1, 2 1/2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1	6
†Argentine Republic, envelopes, cards, and newspapers	4	1	6
† " 1850, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 40, 50, and 60 c.	8	2	3
† " 1892, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24 c.	9	1	3
† " 1, 2, and 8 1/2	3	6	0
† " (Oct. 12th) Columbus Celebration, 2 and 5 centavos	2	3	6
†Austria, five issues	15	0	9
† " 1800-91, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	11	2	6
† " 1 and 2 gu'den	3	1	0
† " a grand set, including unpaid and high value	37	2	0
† " 1894, unpaid, 1, 3, 5, and 10 kreuzer	4	0	9
†Austrian Levant, 1, 2, 20 paras, and 1, 2, 5 piastres	6	1	6
†Azores, Prince Henry Celebration, 5 r. to 300 r.	13	45	0
†Baden, Arms, 1, 3, 5, and 9 kreuzer	4	1	3
† " Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer	3	0	3
†Bahamas, rd., C.C., and rd., 2 1/2d., 4d., and 6d., C.A.	5	3	0
†Barbadoes, 1882, 4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., and 6d.	5	3	0
† " 1892, 4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 6d., 8d., and 10d.	7	4	0
†Bavaria, 1870, 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, and 18 kreuzer	7	1	9
† " Telegraphs	8	0	6
† " including 1 mark	6	0	6
† " including several issues	20	1	3
† " Returned Letter Stamps	6	0	8
†Belgium, including first issue	12	0	9
† " 1 c., grey, 1 c., green, 1 c., olive, 2 c., blue, 2 c., brown, and 5 c. amber	6	0	8
† " containing early issues	28	1	3
† " Sunday stamps, including Antwerp Exhibition	10	1	9
†Benin, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0	4
† " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5	0
†Bhopal, including obsolete	5	1	9
† " square, imperf.	5	3	6
† " rectangular, assorted	7	1	6
†Bermuda, 4d., 1d., 2d., 3 1/2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	7	2	9
†Boer Republic, rd. and 2d. on bluish	2	2	6
†Bolivar, 1879, 5, 10, and 20 c.	3	3	0
† " 5 and 10 pesos, in two colours	2	15	0
†Bolivia, 1891, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	6	12	0
† " 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	3	0	6
†Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	0	9
†Brazil, including four issues	7	0	9
† " a fine set, with many high values and rare varieties	36	4	6
† " 1890, 100, 200, and 300 reis	3	0	6
† " 1894, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 reis	5	1	3
† " 500, 700, and 1000 reis	3	4	0
† " Newspaper, 10, 20, 50, and 100 reis, coloured	4	0	6
†Bechuanaland, 4d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	5	3	0
† " 1887, 4d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d	5	2	3
† " surcharged, figure only, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	5	3	0
† " on British 1d., 2d., 4d., and 1s.	4	3	0
†British East Africa, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, and 4 1/2 annas	7	2	9
†British Central Africa, 1d., 2 1/2, 3, 4d., and 8d.	5	2	9
†British Guiana, 1 and 2 c., two types, on 96 c.	3	4	0
† " 1 c. on \$1, \$1, \$3, and \$4	4	3	6
† " 1889-91, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, and 24 c.	7	4	0
†British Honduras, 1885, large surcharge, 2, 3, 10, 20, 50 c.	5	7	0
† " 1891-95, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, and 24 c.	8	3	9
† " 1891, 6 c., provisionals	3	2	0
†British South Africa, 4d. to 8d.	7	3	0
†Bulgaria, including obsolete and new issues	6	1	0
†Canada, including old issues and envelope	6	1	0
†Cape of Good Hope, including provisional and newsband	7	0	6
† " triangular, rd., 4d., 6d., and 1/-	7	1	6
† " 4d. to 6d., and 2 1/2d. on 3d.	8	3	0
†Cape Verde, crown type, 10, green, 20, bistre, 20, rose, 85, lilac, 25, rose, and 100 r.	6	12	0
† " 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, and 100 r.	6	12	0

	Set of	s.	d.
†Ceylon, including provisional envelope	5	0	6
† " 1888-90, 2 cents, provisionals	6	1	0
† " 3, 5, 15, 25, 28, and 30 c.	6	3	3
†Chamba, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4 annas	5	2	6
†Chefoo, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	5	1	3
†Chili, including obsolete and envelope	8	1	0
†China, 1878, 1, 3, and 5 candarin	3	2	6
† " 1886, 1, 3, and 5 candarin	3	0	6
† " 1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, and 24 candarin	9	4	7
† " (French Offices), 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 1 fr.	10	4	6
†Chinkiang, 1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10 c.	7	1	6
† " Postage Due, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10 c.	7	1	9
†Colombia, 1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	5	3	6
†Congo State, 1886-89, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, and 50 centimes	6	2	6
† " 1891, 25, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 1 franc	5	2	6
†Cook Islands, 1893, 1d., 1 1/2d., and 10d.	4	8	6
† " 1893, 1d., 1 1/2d., 5d., and 10d.	5	3	3
†Copenhagen Locals, including high values & provisionals	19	4	6
†Cora, 25, 50, and 100 mon.	3	0	0
†Costa Rica, 1863, 1/2, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso	4	6	0
† " 1881-89, including two provisionals	7	1	6
† " 1889, Guanacaste and Official	5	2	0
† " 1867-89, including 40, blue	4	0	8
† " 1889, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	15	0
† " 1 c. to 50 c.	6	0	9
† " (Guanacaste)	9	15	0
† " (Official)	9	1	0
†Cuba, early issues, all obsolete	4	0	6
† " 1867, perf., 5, 10, 20, and 40 centesimos	4	3	3
† " 1868, 5, 20, 20, and 40 centesimos	4	2	3
† " 1869, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centesimos	4	3	0
† " 1871, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	3	3
† " 1873, 1 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	3	3
† " 1874, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	2	6
† " 1875, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	2	6
† " 1876, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	2	6
† " 1878, 5, 10, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	6	3	6
† " 1879, 5, 10, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	6	3	6
† " 1880, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5	2	3
† " 1881, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 20 c. de peso	5	2	3
† " 1882, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 5, and 10 c. de peso	5	2	3
† " 1886, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mills, black	6	0	8
† " 1891, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mills	6	0	6
† " 1891, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mills	6	0	4
†Cundinamarca, 1880, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, & 1 peso	6	18	0
†Curaçao, 1889, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 15 cents	6	2	9
†Cyprus, 1880, 1d., 1d., 2 1/2d., and 4d.	4	4	0
† " 6d. and 1/-	2	4	0
† " 1882-86, including provisional	7	3	6
† " 1888-94, 9, 12, 18, and 45 piastres	4	18	0
†Dedeagh, 5, 10, and 15 paras, and 1, 2, and 5 piastres	6	3	0
†Denmark, all obsolete	12	0	6
† " value in ore	9	0	6
† " Locals	10	7	6
†Diego Suarez, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0	4
† " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5	0
†Dominica, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4d., and 6d., orange	5	16	0
†Dominican Republic, 1885, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	5	2	3
† " Envelopes cut square, on white, cream, and blue, including high values	19	15	0
†Dutch Indies, including obsolete and unpaid	6	0	6
† " mostly obsolete and rare	14	1	6
† " 1891-94, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.	5	3	0
†Ecuador, 1865, 1 real, blue, and 1 real, yellow	2	1	0
† " 1881-87, 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 80	8	1	6
† " 1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	5	0	6
† " 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos, and 1 & 5 sucres	7	2	0
† " Officials, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., and 1s., red and blue	7	2	0
†Egypt, various issues	7	2	0
† " 1872-92, including provisional and unpaid letter stamps	21	1	6
† " 1877-93, 1, 2, 3, and 5 mil., 10 and 20 para; and 1 and 2 piastres	8	1	9
† " Envelopes, 1888-90, 1, 2, and 5 mil., and 1 piastre	4	1	0
† " Unpaid, 1885, 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2, and 5 piastres, vermilion	5	6	0
† " Unpaid, 1888, 2 and 5 mils., and 1 and 2 piastres	4	0	10
†Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 45 c.	6	1	3
† " 25, 40, 60 c., and 1 and 5 lire	5	9	0
†Faridkot, native issues	11	1	6
†Fernando Po, 1 c., green, 5, blue, 10, brown, 10, carmine, 50, blue, and 50 c., surcharged	6	10	0
†Fiji, 1871-91, including 3 provisionals	6	6	0
† " 1891-93, 1, 2, 2 1/2, and 5d.	5	1	8
†Finland, including old issues	7	0	9
† " including 10 kopec, oval, 32 penni, and 1 mark	21	3	0
† " 1891-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, and 14 kop.	7	1	9
† " Locals for Helsinki and Tavastehaus	7	1	6
FISCALS—			
†Brazil, including 1000 and 2000 reis and old issues	14	1	0
†Bulgaria, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 50	11	1	6
†Canada, including Manitoba and Quebec	25	1	0
†Chili, 1, 20, and 20 c. Telegraphs	3	0	3
†Cape of Good Hope, a superb set, including three 10s., 1/-, embossed, and many rare varieties	26	4	0
†Ecuador, 1, 2, and 5 centavos	3	0	8
†Finland, including two 50 penni	4	0	6
†France, 10 c., blue, 10 c., grey	2	0	2
†Germany, including 1 and 2 marks	10	0	9
†Griqualand, a fine set, including large rectr. and square 1/-, and rare varieties	11	3	6



New and Revised List of Stamps

INDEX.

Abyssinia, 18, 34, 114, 129.
 Adlenda to Priced Catalogue, 45, 93.
 Advanced Philately, 81, 92.
 Afghanistan, 2, 34.
 Album for Stamps of Great Britain, 146.
 Altrincham Philatelic Society, 45.
 American Agency, 76, 181.
 Amoy, 52.
 Angola, 18, 35, 50, 98.
 Angra, 98.
Annuaire de la Societe Nouvelle de Timbrologie, 186.
 Annual Conventions of German Philatelists, 22, 47, 88, 150.
 Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society, 141.
 Antigua, 174.
 Argentine Philatelic Society, 94.
 — Republic, 18, 35, 83.
 Auctions, 81, 88.
 Austria, 2, 18, 35, 63, 66, 83, 114, 147, 169, 186.
 Azores, 18, 114, 129.
Baden, The Stamps of, 88.
 Bahamas, 18, 63, 66, 175.
 Bamra, 114.
 Barbados, 175, 186.
Barbarin v. Grœvel, 199.
 Bavaria, 22, 35, 83, 147, 149, 169.
Bavaria, The Envelopes of, 149.
Bazaar, The Philatelist's Supplement, 114.
 Belgium, 2, 18, 31, 35, 98, 129, 186.
 Bengal Philatelic Society, 202.
 Benin, 4, 19, 53, 67.
 Benjamin, Mr. David, 199.
 Bergedorf, 149.
 Berlin Letter, 22, 47, 88, 149.
 Bermuda, 18, 83, 98, 129, 147, 176.
 Bhopal, 18, 115, 186.
 Birmingham Philatelic Society, 61, 76, 110, 124, 163, 202.
 Bolivia, 35.
 Bombay Philatelic Society, 14, 29, 46, 61, 76, 110, 124, 163, 202.
 Bosnia, 66, 98.
 Bradford Philatelic Society, 14, 62, 76, 94, 111, 124, 163.
 Brazil, 2, 18, 51, 66, 83, 115, 129, 187.
 Bright and Sons v. Rose, 160.
 Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, 77, 94, 124, 164.
 British Bechuanaland, 3, 18, 51, 66, 83, 98, 147.

British Central Africa, 187.
 — East Africa, 83, 99, 131.
 British Empire Postage Stamp Album, 181.
 — Guiana, 83, 98, 190, 194.
 — I c. of 1853, 190.
 — Honduras, 83, 170, 194.
 — Museum, Stamps on View at, 34, 83, 147, 174, 194.
 — Specialist's Stamp Exchange, 127.
 Brunei, 115.
 Bulgaria, 66, 84, 99, 115.
 Burma Philatelic Society, 14, 77.
 Canada, 66, 99, 111, 129, 170.
 Cape of Good Hope, 3, 35, 51, 84, 99, 129.
 Cape Verde, 3, 66, 99, 129.
 Cashmere, 187.
 Castle Collection, The, 59, 75, 79, 92, 95, 127, 140.
 Ceylon, 18, 31, 52, 66, 115, 170, 187.
 — Philatelic Society, 77.
 Chefoo, 3, 52.
 Chili, 3, 19, 52, 66, 84, 99, 115, 129, 170, 187.
 China, 67, 84, 99, 115, 130.
 Chinese Letter, Our, 179.
 — Locals, 3, 35, 52, 99, 130.
 Chinkiang, 3, 35, 52, 67, 84, 115, 130.
 Christmas, 81.
 Chronological Table of German Magazines, 83.
 Chungking, 3, 99, 115.
 Clara Roche, 31.
 Classification, 1.
 Cochinchina, 4.
 Collections for Sale, 140.
 College Stamps, 1, 11.
 Colombia, 3, 19, 35, 67, 84, 115, 130.
 Colours of Stamps, 33, 39, 50, 63, 70.
 Confederate States, 67, 84, 170.
 Congo State, 85, 115.
 Cook Islands, 52, 115, 147, 187.
 Costa Rica, 85, 99, 130.
 Crusades, A New, 115.
 Cuba, 19.
 Curacao, Perforations of, 202.
 Cyprus, 19, 99, 115.
 Czar, Collection of the late, 139.
 Deccan, 85, 115, 130.
 Djilouti, 19, 35, 67, 85, 100.
 Dominica, 110, 195.
 Dominican Republic, 19, 52, 116.

Dunedin Philatelic Society, 125.
 Duty on Stamps in India, 199.
 Ecuador, 19, 52, 67, 116, 130.
 Egypt, 3, 35, 100, 170.
 Electric Telegraph Co., 18.
 Entire Envelopes, &c., 186.
 Exhibition of Fiscal Stamps at Leeds, 13, 17.
 — Stamps at Tasmanian International, 156.
 Expert Committee, 185.
 Falkland Islands, 3, 31, 170, 195.
 Fancy Dress, An Up-to-Date, 180.
 Faridkot, 85.
 Fernando Po, 170, 187.
 Finland, 100, 130, 147.
 Fiscal Postals of Western Australia, 28, 69.
 — Stamp Exhibition at Leeds, 13, 17.
 Foochow, 67.
 Forgeries of Sandwich Islands, 28.
 — Sierra Leone, 60.
 — Spain, 183.
 — United States, 200.
 France, 4, 19, 35, 52, 63, 67, 79, 85, 100, 130, 170, 187.
 French Colonies, 4, 170.
 — Congo, 19, 53, 170.
 — Guinea, 170.
 — Soudan, 4.
 Funchal, 1, 6, 170.
 Geneva Philatelic Society, 46.
 German East Africa, 4, 187.
 — Philatelic Periodicals, Table of, 83.
 — Philatelists' Annual Conventions, 22, 47, 88, 150.
 Germany, 4, 170.
 Gibraltar, 85, 170.
 Gold Coast, 67.
 Grand Duke Alexis Michailovitch, of Russia, Death of The, 139.
 Granite Paper, 127.
 Great Britain, 4, 17, 19, 33, 35, 53, 67, 85, 100, 116, 127, 140, 146, 150, 183, 187.
 — — Album for Stamps of, 146.
 — — Catalogues of, 33, 114.
 — — Mr. Philbrick's Collection of, 92, 140.
 — — Proofs, Essays, &c., Collection of, 140.
 Greece, 19, 53, 85, 131, 187, 203.

Grenada, 68, 195.
 Guadeloupe, 100.
 Guarantee Question, The, 140.
 Guatemala, 4, 35, 53, 68, 100, 116, 131, 170, 187.
 Guinea, 19, 35, 53.

Hammonia, 31.
 Handbook of St. Vincent, 179.
 Handy Pocket Album, 33.
 Harkow, 19, 35, 52, 67, 84, 115, 170.
 Hanover, 88, 97, 149, 165.
Hanover, Envelopes of, 88, 97, 149
 Harbeck Collection, 121, 140.
 Harrison Collection of Afghanistan, 140.
 ——— Cashmere & Japan, 140.
 ——— U. S. Envelopes, 121.
 ——— Mr. Gilbert, Death of, 65.
 Hayti, 171.
 Heligoland, 150, 183.
 History, 1.
 Holland, 19, 36, 53, 68, 85, 100, 116, 131, 147, 171, 180, 188.
 ——— Reprints, 180.
 Honduras, 4, 19, 85, 116, 131.
 Hongkong, 36, 68, 100, 116.
 Horta, 171.
 Hungary, 116, 131.

Iceland, 188.
 Ichang, 67, 115, 130, 141.
 Ideal Postage Stamp Catalogue, 49, 56.
 Imperial Album, 10, 45, 75, 165.
 India, 4, 15, 36, 53, 68, 116, 147, 171, 188, 199.
 ——— Duty on Stamps in, 199.
 "Infringements of the Privileges of the Post Office," 1.
 Insurance of Stamps, 161.
 International Postage Stamp, 146.
 Ionian Islands, 183.
 Italy, 4, 85, 100, 116, 131, 147, 171, 183.
 Ivory Heads, 111.

Jamaica, 53, 197.
 Japan, 4, 36, 131.
 Jhind, 4.
 Johannesburg Philatelic Society, 15, 30, 46, 62, 77, 111.
 Johore, 21, 38, 55.

Kewkiang, 3, 19, 35, 52.

Labuan, 4, 85, 100, 171, 188.
 Leeds, Exhibition of Fiscal Stamps at, 13, 17.
 ——— Philatelic Society, 77, 94.
 Leeward Islands, 147.
 Liberia, 31, 68, 86, 116.
 London Philatelic Exchange, 79.
 ——— Society, 14, 28, 93, 109, 123, 141, 162, 181, 201.
 Lost, 11.
 Lourenço Marquez, 131, 171.
 Luxemburg, 36, 79, 188.

Macao, 68, 86, 100, 117.
 Madagascar, British Inland Mail?, 162.
 Malta, 171.
 Mama of Bombay, 28.
 Manchester Philatelic Society, 30, 62, 78, 125, 164.
Manuel de l'Amateur de Timbres, 33.
 Maritzburg Philatelic Society, 165.
 Martinique, 131.
 Mauritius, 20, 36, 53, 117.
 Mexico, 20, 36, 53, 68, 86, 131, 147, 158, 171, 183, 188.
Million, The, 60.
 Monaco, 100, 131.
 Montenegro, 4, 36, 68, 100.

Monthly Journal, Subscription to, 10, 93, 111.
 Morocco, 53, 100, 117, 172.
 Mozambique, 4, 20, 36, 53, 68, 101, 117, 188.
 Mulready Numbers, 111.

Nabha, 20.
 Names of Stamp Colours, 39.
 Nandgaon, 20, 37, 54.
 Naples Philatelic Club, 30.
 Natal, 4, 20, 37, 111, 148, 172, 180.
 New Brunswick, The Stamps of, 104, 133.
 New Caledonia, 67.
 Newfoundland, 54, 71, 82, 89, 101.
 ——— The Stamps of, 71, 82, 89.
 New South Wales, 5, 54, 68, 102, 117, 131, 188.
 Newspaper Stamps, 15.
 New Specialists' Album, 28, 45.
 New Zealand, 5, 20, 117, 131, 148, 172, 189, 203.
 Nicaragua, 68, 101, 117, 131.
 Niger Coast Protectorate, 20, 37, 54, 101, 117, 131, 183, 189.
 Northampton Philatelic Society, 95.
 North Borneo, 68, 86, 101, 189.
 Norway, 5, 37, 68, 172.
 Notes on Humphry's Retouch of the *id.*, Great Britain, 1854, 17.
 Nova Scotia, The Stamps of, 6, 24, 43.
 Nowanuggur, 37.
 Nyassa Company, 36, 53, 117.

Obock, 4, 53.
 Oddments *en Route*, 120, 138, 158, 177, 197.
 Oil Rivers Protectorate, 5, 37, 101, 117.
 Oldham Philatelic Society, 15, 47, 202.
 Orange Free State, 20, 54, 68, 148.
 Ottawa Philatelic Society, 78.
 Oxford College Stamps, 11.
 ——— Philatelic Society, 79, 125.

Pahang, 55, 149.
 Panama, 86, 101, 117.
 Papers, Dickinson, &c., 15.
 Paraguay, 189.
 Perak, 5, 87, 119, 190.
 Perforations, Measurement of, 82.
 ——— of Curaçao and Surinam, 200.
 Persia, 68, 86, 118, 148, 172, 183, 189.
 Peru, 20, 54, 63, 101, 118, 172, 189.
 Philatelic Diary, 1895, 75, 97.
 ——— Protection Association, 31, 182, 185.
 ——— Societies:—
 Altrincham, 45.
 Argentine, 94.
 Bengal, 202.
 Birmingham, 61, 76, 110, 124, 163, 202.
 Bombay, 14, 29, 46, 61, 76, 110, 124, 163, 202.
 Bradford, 14, 62, 76, 94, 111, 124, 163.
 Brighton and Sussex, 77, 94, 124, 164.
 British Specialists' Stamp Exchange, 127.
 Burma, 14, 77.
 Ceylon, 77.
 Dunedin, 125.
 Geneva, 46.
 Johannesburg, 15, 30, 46, 62, 77, 111.
 Leeds, 77, 94.
 London, 14, 28, 93, 109, 123, 141, 162, 181, 201.
 ——— Philatelic Exchange, 79.
 Manchester, 30, 62, 78, 125, 164.
 Maritzburg, 165.

Philatelic Societies (*continued*)—
 Naples, 30.
 Northampton, 95.
 Oldham, 15, 47, 202.
 Ottawa, 78.
 Oxford, 79, 125.
 Plymouth, 15, 47, 79, 95, 126, 165.
 Rochdale, 63, 95.
 San Antonio, Texas, 111.
 Sheffield, 63, 111, 126, 165, 181.
 Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, 169, 182.
 South Australia, 127.
 Stamp Exchange Protection Society, 165.
 Victoria, 31.
 Western Australia, 31.
 Philippine Islands, 20, 86.
 Phillips' (Mr. C. J.), Visit to the United States, 120.
 Plymouth Philatelic Society, 15, 47, 79, 95, 126, 165.
 Ponta Delgada, 173, 189.
 Poonch, 173.
 Porto Rico, 5, 37, 68, 101, 173.
 Portugal, 54, 131, 180, 189.
 Portuguese Congo, 20, 37.
 ——— Indies, 86, 173.
 Postal Rates, 49.
 ——— Union, 61.
 Postmarks, 15.
 Priced Catalogue, 11, 160, 165, 179, 199.
 Prince Edward Island, The Stamps of, 152, 191.
 Publications of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 93.
 Puttiala, 86.

Queensland, 6, 20, 37, 68, 86, 101, 118, 132, 148, 189.
 ——— Supplementary Note on the Early Issues of, 6.

Relationship of Colours, 70.
 Reminders, 31.
 Reprints, 22, 180.
 ——— of Dutch Stamps, 180.
 Resting-place of the Great Ferrary Collection, 139.
 Rochdale Philatelic Society, 63, 95.
 Roumania, 20, 54, 68, 86, 157, 203.
 ——— Issues of 1872-1891, 157, 203.
 Russia, 20, 37, 54, 68, 101, 132, 189.
 Russian Locals:—
Ardatoff, 118, 189.
Atkarsk, 54.
Balashkoff, 54.
Belozersk, 37.
Birjetsk, 173.
Bogorodsk, 51, 118.
Borovitchi, 148.
Bougoulma, 54, 132, 148, 173.
Ekaterinburg, 189.
Charkoff, 173.
Ekaterinoslav, 173.
Elizabethgrad, 173.
Gaotisch, 5, 173.
Gdoff, 118, 132.
Kadnikoff, 54.
Kiriloff, 173.
Koungour, 54, 173.
Lichujani, 118.
Lvni, 37, 118.
Louga, 54.
Malmyche, 5, 54.
Morschansk, 37.
Ochansk, 118.
Opotchka, 37.
Orgueiff, 37.
Ossa, 5, 189.
Orustysolsk, 118.
Podolsk, 37, 118, 132.

- Russian Local, (*continued*)—
Pskoff, 189.
Kjeff, 189.
Sapojok, 68, 132.
Sarapoul, 5.
Schadrinsk, 37.
Smolensk, 5, 86.
Starobyelsk, 189.
Stawropol, 148.
Tichwin, 118, 132.
Tscherdina, 5, 132, 148, 173.
Welsk, 173.
Wrchtolour, 132.
Zadonsk, 148.
- St. Christopher, 87.
 St. Helena, 20, 37, 87, 118, 148, 150.
 — The Stamps of, 150.
St. James' Gazette, The, 49.
 St. Louis, 97.
 St. Lucia, 87.
St. Martin's-Le-Grand, 49, 66.
 St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, 54, 189.
 St. Thomas & Prince, 69, 101, 173.
 St. Vincent, 173, 179.
 — Handbook, 179.
 Salvador, 38, 87, 118, 132, 189.
 Samoa, 21, 132, 149, 189.
 San Antonio, Texas, Philatelic Club,
 111.
 Sandwich Islands, 5, 28, 54, 69, 87,
 101, 132, 173, 178, 183.
 San Marino, 37, 55, 87, 119.
 Sarawak, 101, 119, 173.
 Sardinia, The Stamped Letter Sheets
 of, 107, 129, 137.
Saxony, The Envelopes of, 88.
 Sedang, 127.
 Selangor, 55, 87, 132, 190.
 Servia, 38, 87, 101, 149, 173, 190.
 Seychelles, 5, 38, 87, 132, 149, 190.
 Shanghai, 67, 166.
 Sheffield Philatelic Society, 63, 111,
 126, 165, 181.
 Shop in the Strand, A, 27.
 Siam, 38, 55, 69, 87, 149.
 Sierra Leone, 55, 60, 101, 173.
 Sirmoor, 119, 149, 173.
 Society for the Suppression of Specu-
 lative Stamps, 169, 182.
- Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters, 146.
 Soruth, 190.
 South Australia, 21, 69, 102, 119, 190.
 — Philatelic Society, 127.
 Spain, 5, 38, 173, 183.
 — Forgeries of, 183.
Spain and Colonies, 22.
 Specialists' Album, A New, 28, 45.
 Speculative and Unnecessary Issues,
 145, 169, 180, 185.
Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, 50.
 — *Pocket Book*, 169.
 Stamped Letter Sheets of Sardinia,
 The, 107, 129, 137.
 Stamp Exchange Protection Society,
 165.
 Stamp Insurance, 161.
Stamp News Annual, 113.
 Stamps of New Brunswick, 104, 133.
 — Newfoundland, 71, 82, 89.
 — Nova Scotia, 6, 24, 43.
 — Prince Edward Island, 152.
 — St. Helena, 150.
 — The Transvaal, 9, 22, 40, 57, 74.
 Stamp Speculation, 199.
 Stanley Gibbons, Mr. E., 60.
 Stellaland, 38, 119, 132.
 "Stolen," 140, 161.
 Straits Settlements, 5, 21, 38, 55, 69,
 87, 92, 102, 113, 119, 132, 149.
 — Mr. Brown's Collection of, 92.
 — *The Stamps Surcharged for Use in
 the Native Protected States*, 113.
 Subscription to *Monthly Journal*, 10,
 93, 111.
 Sungei, Ujong, 55, 87, 102.
 Supplementary Note on the Early
 Issues of Queensland, 6.
 Surinam, Perforations of, 200.
 Swazieland, 38, 55, 60.
 "Sweating in the G.P.O.," 122.
 Switzerland, 127, 190.
 Sydney Views, Retouches of the 2d., 102.
- Tapling Collection, The, 34, 83, 147,
 174, 194.
 Tasmania, 21, 87, 156.
 Tasmanian International Exhibition,
 156.
 Teachings of Philately, The, 17.
- Tientsin, 52, 99, 130, 180.
 Timor, 69, 173.
 Title Pages, 15.
 Titles of Countries, for Use in Blank
 Albums, 61.
 Tonga, 21, 55, 65, 69, 102, 132.
 Transvaal, 9, 21, 22, 38, 40, 57, 69,
 74, 87, 102, 132, 149, 173, 183, 190.
 — The Stamps of the, 9, 22, 40, 57,
 74.
 Travancore, 69, 87.
 Trial in Tonga, A, 65.
 Trinidad, 5, 38, 55, 63, 87, 119, 132,
 174.
 — Principality of, 69, 87, 119, 140,
 162, 174.
 Tunis, 21, 174.
 Turkey, 5, 190.
 Turks Islands, 21, 88, 102, 190.
 Tuscany, 165.
- United States, 5, 21, 38, 55, 69, 88,
 97, 102, 119, 127, 132, 149, 174, 190,
 200.
 — Envelopes, Harrison Collection of,
 121.
 — Visit of Mr. C. J. Phillips to the,
 120.
 "Up-to-Date Fancy Dress," 180.
 Uruguay, 6, 21, 39, 69, 88, 102, 174.
- Venezuela, 102, 119, 132, 190.
 Victoria, 6, 11, 21, 69, 88, 102, 119,
 149, 190.
 — Philatelic Society, 31.
 Virgin Islands, 88.
- Warning, 11.
 Watermarks, 47, 165, 183.
 Weather, The, 185.
 Western Australia, 28, 69, 88, 178, 183.
 — Fiscal Postals of, 28, 69.
 — Philatelic Society, 31.
 Wilkey Collection, 200.
 Winzer Collection, 11, 92, 140.
 Wurtemberg, 39, 69, 102, 174, 190.
 Wuhu, 52, 67, 99, 130.
- Zambesia, 69, 102.
 Zululand, 6, 69, 88, 149, 174.



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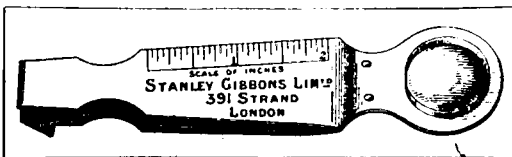
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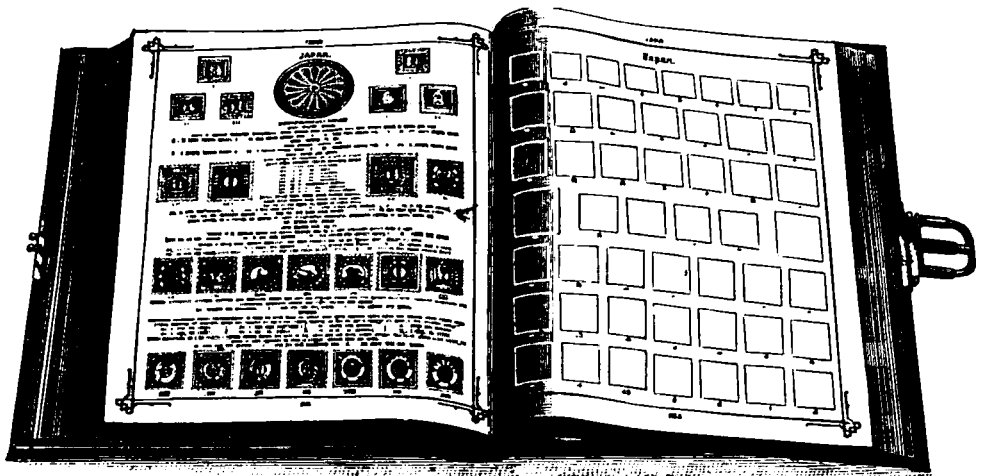
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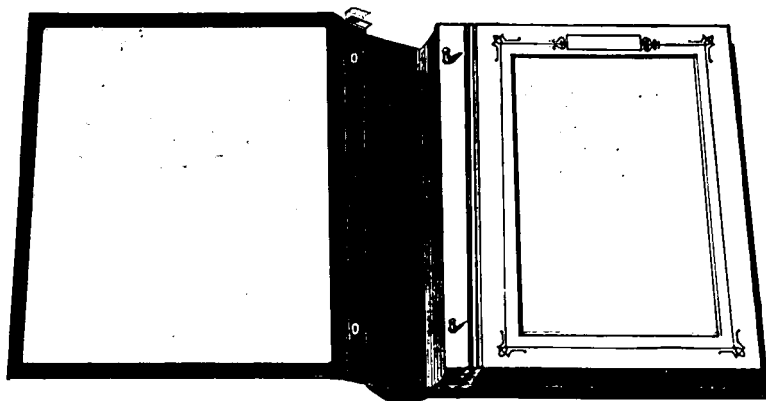
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